

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

THIRD SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE
ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

4th to 6th and 8th to 12th December 1952.

Volume VI (Nos. 1 to 8).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 4th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Qualifications of Fieldmen in the Agricultural department.

* 258 Q.—SRI O. KORAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the duties of fieldmen in the Agricultural department;

(b) whether it is a fact that fieldmen with S.S.L.C. qualification and having 20 and 25 years of service are still working as fieldmen, II Grade;

(c) the educational qualifications prescribed for fieldmen, I Grade and I Grade, respectively, and their scales of pay;

(d) how many fieldmen have reached their maximum under each grade; and

(e) whether there was any move to post fieldmen as lower division clerks and, if so, how many fieldmen have been posted as clerks?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) The duties of a Fieldman are—

(i) to acquaint himself intimately with the cultivators in his jurisdiction and carry out the instructions given by the Agricultural Demonstrator in the matter of demonstration and propaganda, the running of trial and demonstration plots and record of observations, (ii) to guide and check the work of Demonstration Maistries working under him and (iii) to maintain a diary of work and certain records.

The Fieldman should be on tour for 20 days in a month. During his tours, he should take up the periodical reports submitted by the Maistries and check the items of work done by them. The instructions, if any, given by him, should be written in the book specially maintained by the Maistry.

“(b) Yes, some Fieldmen with S.S.L.C. qualifications who have put in about 20 years of service are working as Fieldmen, II Grade.

“(c) The educational qualification prescribed for the post of Fieldman, Grade II, is the minimum general educational qualifications specified in the Schedule to the General Rule

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for State and Subordinate Services. It is a completed S.S.L.C. certificate issued under the authority of the Government of Madras, with certain minimum number of marks prescribed for each subject. Preference is given to candidates who have taken 'Agriculture' in the bifurcated course for the S.S.L.C. Examination. If a sufficient number of candidates with the above qualification are not available, persons who have studied in the IV Form may be appointed as Fieldman, Grade II. The educational qualifications prescribed for the post of Fieldman, Grade I, are the same as those prescribed for Fieldman, Grade II, the Grade II men being promoted to Grade I.

The scale of pay for the posts of Fieldmen are—

Fieldmen, I Grade—Rs. 60—2—70—1—80 per mensem.

Fieldmen, II Grade—Rs. 45—2—55—1—60 per mensem.

"(d) None of the Fieldmen in Grade I have reached the maximum of the scale, but there are 22 Fieldmen in the II Grade who have reached the maximum.

"(e) The rules relating to the Madras Ministerial Service, provide for appointment to posts of Lower Division Clerks by transfer from other services like the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service. Under these rules, a Fieldman can be appointed as Lower Division clerk, if he has got the prescribed qualifications. But Fieldmen are not generally transferred as clerks, for the reason that the benefit of the field work gained by the Fieldmen will be lost, if they are transferred to the Ministerial Service as clerks.

So far 23 Fieldmen have been transferred by the Director of Agriculture to the Madras Ministerial Service as clerks."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"May I know, Sir, what is the period of service that is considered necessary or sufficient for the promotion of a second grade Fieldman to first grade?"

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

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, if there are Fieldmen with S.S.L.C. qualification and 20 years service as Fieldman in Grade II, is there any prospect of such men to be promoted to Grade I, because after all a person has got to put in 30 years service before he retires?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"As and when vacancies are available they will be transferred to Grade I."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"How many villages are placed in charge of a Fieldman, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Usually, I think, it comes to 20 villages, Sir."

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SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"వ్యవసాయ దిపాద్ధి మంతు రైతులకు చాలా ఉపయోగపడవలసియున్నది కనుక, ఫీల్డుమన్లు, వ్యవసాయ దిపాద్ధి వేర్వేరు చేసే సలహాలను వ్యవసాయ దాన్లకు తెలియచేయునట్లు ఉత్తర్వులు జారీ చేసి, రైతులకు వ్యవసాయశాఖవారి సహకారం లభించునట్లుచేస్తారా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Yes, Sir. That is the work they are intended to do."

Enquiry into the shooting incidents at Patikkunnu, Chirakkal taluk.

(* 259 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government took steps to conduct an enquiry into the shooting incidents alleged to have happened on May 4th, 1950 at Patikkunnu in Chirakkal taluk as per the assurance given by him on the floor of the House during the last Session?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Government have looked into the matter and there are no adequate grounds for rejecting the police version. No useful purpose will be served now by instituting any formal enquiry into events that happened more than two and a half years ago about which no evidence that can now be had could possibly be relied upon for action."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"మంత్రిగారు వెనుకటి శర్యాయం ఇచ్చిన సమాధానాన్ని తిరిగి చదివినారు. వారు ఈ విషయం గురించి ఎట్టి దర్యాప్తు చేసినట్లు కనపించుటలేదు. ఈ కేసు సందర్భంలా bail ఇచ్చించినవారు కాంగ్రెస్ వాది అనే విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, it does not matter whether it is Congressmen that gave bail or anybody else. I have given all information that I could possibly give on the last occasion and I have answered the question now put."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The Hon. Chief Minister said 2-10
that, in view of the fact that more than two and a half years had
elapsed, it was not necessary to enquire into the incident and that
no useful evidence would be forthcoming to act upon. Does this
rule apply to those cases where prosecution lies against some of
the people?" P.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The rule will apply wherever the position stands alike. If, for instance, a murder took place two and a half years ago and evidence is forthcoming only now, this rule will apply. But if evidence had been recorded previously and we are considering the case now, it will not apply."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"In view of the fact that the hon. Member, Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar, who has put the primary question has offered himself as a witness, why do the Government fight shy of making an enquiry?"

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Where has he offered himself as a witness?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"He says he has written to the Government. He himself will explain the correct position."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"During the last session the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to say on the floor of this House that an enquiry would be conducted if a written representation was submitted to the Government. Accordingly I have submitted a written representation. In that representation I have definitely stated that, if an opportunity is given to the parents and the public, evidence will be forthcoming. Here I submit that I am prepared to give evidence."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Was the hon. Member an eye-witness?"

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"I was not an eye-witness. I was away at the time. But I can help the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition obviously misunderstood the position. The hon. Member who put the question has explained that he will help the Government in holding an enquiry. It will not help the position by any means. As I have already said, we can believe or we cannot believe, but we cannot act on such evidence."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"ఈ కాలముల జరిగి రెండున్నర సంవత్సరాలైన దని, చనిపోయినవారు తిరిగివచ్చిన నాకు తెలుసు. అయినప్పటికీ ఇట్టి వర్తమాలు ఇకముందు జరుగరాదని నా ఉద్దేశము. అందుకుగాను ఈ కేసును పునర్విచారణ చేసి నిజంగా నేరం చేసినదెవరో నిర్దేశించవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వంపాఠిమీద ఉన్నది. ఈ బాధ్యతను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి సరియైన సమాధానం ఇవ్వవలసినది అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Nagi Reddi has discovered himself making a speech instead of putting a question. He will pardon me if I say that he has long been in the habit of expounding opinions instead of putting questions. He has not added one single matter to the discussion between the primary questioner and me. I have already explained the position and Mr. Nagi Reddi is entitled to make his own assumptions and insinuations. He said that because somebody was a Congressman . . . (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.) I am quite clear in my mind that evidence now given will not be worth the paper on which it is written."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"There are two distinct questions which, in my opinion, are being confounded. I wish to know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister would tell us whether

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he would hold an enquiry in pursuance of the promise or undertaking that he gave on a former occasion. It is for the enquiring officer to find out whether there is any material worth while. Only on the basis of his report the Government can find out whether there is sufficient evidence or not. I want to know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister will hold the enquiry and find out whether there is sufficient material or not. Mere lapse of two or two and a half years does not make the evidence stale or worthless."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry to say that the hon. Member is arguing just like Mr. Nagi Reddi. The representation made by Mr. Narayanan Nambiar was given to me. I received it, thereupon made enquiries, looked into the matter and came to this conclusion."

Declaration of Visakhapatnam district as a famine area.

* 260 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are considering the question of declaring Visakhapatnam district as a famine area?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The answer is in the negative."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"ఒక ప్రాంతాన్ని కరువు ప్రాంతంగా ప్రకటించ వలసందే అక్కడ ఆకలికావులు మొదలైనవి ప్రారంభమైనప్పటికీ ప్రకటిస్తారా లేక పంటలు పండేనపుడుమాత్రా అట్లు చేయటం అవకాశమున్నదా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"When conditions are bad, relief will be given."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"In view of the fact that the Collector reported to the Government about the condition of the Visakhapatnam district, that there was total failure of paddy and millet crops and that the irrigation sources were badly in need of repair, will the Government be pleased to take up at least two items: remitting the land-cess wholesale and the repair of minor irrigation works and communications which are badly in need of repair?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The conditions in Yellamanchili and Narasapatnam taluks are said to be bad. Both the Collector and the Famine Commissioner are closely watching the situation and the needful will be done when a report again comes."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know the extent of failure in each taluk reported by the Collector?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"According to the report for the week ending 19th November—

"Transplantation in the district has been completed and the condition of the standing crops is poor to fair. Water-supply is said to be adequate except in Yellamanchili and Narasapatnam taluks. Fodder, seeds and labour are available."

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The Collector has, however, said that the prospects are not encouraging. The Collector and the Famine Commissioner are closely watching the situation and the needful will be done."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు చదివిన రిపోర్టుబట్టి విశాఖజిల్లాలో పంటలు ఎంతమాత్రం తృప్తికరంగాలేనట్లు విశదమౌతున్నది కనుక మంత్రిగారు ఆ ప్రాంతాన్ని కరువుప్రాంతంగా అంగీకరిస్తారా, అంగీకరించి నట్లయితే దానిని ఆ విధంగా declare చేసి కరువు పనులు ఎందువల్ల ప్రారంభించేయడంలేదు?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I am awaiting the latest report."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Does a distressed area cease to be a famine area if the Hon. Minister fancies the other way?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister does not fancy."

Keelanilai-Puduputty dispensary, Pudukkottai Division.

2-20 p.m. * 261 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Keelanilai-Puduputty dispensary in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district, is functioning at present;

(b) whether it is a fact that there has been no medical officer for some months in the dispensary; and

(c) if so, for how many months and why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"(a) to (c) Due to acute shortage of personnel in the cadre of Assistant Surgeons, the post of Assistant Surgeon at Government Dispensary, Keelanilai, has been vacant from 1st July 1952. An Assistant Surgeon of the Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai, has been temporarily deputed to work in the dispensary on the afternoons of Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays since 20th September 1952. A Medical Officer will be posted to the dispensary as soon as possible."

Allegations against a purchasing inspector of Kottayam taluk.

* 262 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the purchasing inspector in charge of Anjerakkandi amsam and suburbs in Kottayam taluk, Malabar district, has taken away the ration cards of many peasants, landless peasants and poor people, and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The answer is in the negative."

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Construction of a causeway across the Thambaraparni.

* 263 Q.—**SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the present stage of the proposal to connect Melapalayam and Tirunelveli town across the river Thambaraparni by a causeway (thambothi); and

(b) when the work will be commenced?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"(a) There is no proposal at present to construct a causeway across the river Thambaraparni to connect Tirunelveli and Melapalayam.

"(b) Does not arise."

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—"May I ask, Sir, whether the Government will consider the construction of the causeway to avoid inconvenience to the important municipalities, namely, Melapalayam and Tirunelveli, and whether any representations have been received by them for the construction of the causeway?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"The District Board has made some representations. The District Board has been asked to renew its application next year."

SRI S. SOMAYAJULU :—"Sir, since the municipalities of Palamcottah, Melapalayam, and Tirunelveli town and also the Tirunelveli District Board have passed resolutions regarding the urgent necessity for the construction of the causeway, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to make arrangements to take up this causeway for construction immediately?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"Many rivers have to be bridged, and all bridges and causeways will be taken up in a certain order."

Relief measures in the upland areas of Krishna district.

* 264 Q.—**SRI V. RAMA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the ameliorative measures, if any, taken by the Government for the relief of scarcity and distress prevailing in the upland areas of Krishna district owing to the failure of the south-west monsoon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The rains in October 1952 have helped to a great extent the upland taluks of Krishna district. These rains have been beneficial to the standing crops of cholam and groundnut and has helped the preparation of lands for transplantation of chillies and Virginia tobacco. To provide work to the unemployed labourers the President, District Board, has been requested to take up the formation of two roads in Nandigama taluk, two roads in Tiruvur taluk and one in Nuzvid taluk for which estimates have been sanctioned already. The conditions are being closely watched and any further measures of relief will be undertaken if found necessary."

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ఈశాస్య ఋతుపవనాలు రానందున నవంబరు నుండి వర్షాలు లేక ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని చెరువులు నిండక పరిసరగు జరుగలేదని జాన్స్ పైర్లు చాలాచోట్ల తెలిపాయిగాని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఏమైనా రిపోర్టులు అందినవా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I have not yet received any report.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“కరువు పనులుగా కొన్ని రోడ్లు వేయ వలసినదని జిల్లా బోర్డు తెలిపింతును ప్రభుత్వం కోరినా? అయితే అది request ను జిల్లా బోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు ఎంతవరకు పాలించారో తెలియజేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“If it is found necessary, instructions will be given that the works be taken up.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Sir, how much money is being spent on relief in this area?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Notice.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“జిల్లా బోర్డు అధ్యక్షుని request చేశామని చెప్పారు. అయితే జిల్లా బోర్డువారు ఎన్ని పనులు చేశారో తెలియజేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Even that information is not available with me now.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ఈ ప్రాంతం లోని ప్రజలకు ఆహారధాన్యాలు సరఫరా చేయడానికి ధరలకు లభ్యమగుటకుగాను ఎన్ని fair price shops తెరువబడ్డాయి? ఈనాడు ఆహారధాన్యాల ధరలు ఏ స్థాయిలో ఉన్నాయి?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It is a question relating to fair price shops, and it should be put to the Hon. the Minister for Food.”

Alleged corruption in the Public Works Department.

* 265 Q.—**SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government are trying to catch hold of bribe takers in the Public Works Department and, if so, how many cases have been caught so far and what is the nature of the offence in each?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“From January 1951 to September 1952 five officers of the Public Works Department have been punished after due enquiry into allegations of corruption made against them. In two cases, the offence related to acceptance of illegal gratification from contractors, in two cases the offence related to acceptance of illegal gratification for providing water facilities for irrigation of fields and in one case the offence related to the preparation of false muster rolls. Investigation or enquiry in eight other cases is in progress.”

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SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ఇరిగేషన్ శాఖలోని ఓవర్ సీర్ల దగ్గరనుంచి ఆధికారుల వరకు రైతుల వద్దనుంచి డబ్బు గుంజుతున్నారని, గ్రామ సామూహిక ఆదాయం నుంచి ఏ వందో, రెండువందల వారికి ఏటా ముట్టజేప్పవలసి వస్తుందనే విషయం గ్రామప్రాంతాల నుంచి వచ్చిన మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా? తెలిసిస్తే ఈ corruption ను రూపుమాపటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రధానమైన చర్యలు ఏవైనా తీసుకున్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“There is no point in making a general allegation. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any specific instances of corruption, I will certainly take action.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ఇప్పుడు corruption cases లు ఎన్ని ఎన్ని దర్యాప్తులు ఉన్నవో చెబుతారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I said there were eight cases under investigation.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—“ఇప్పుడు విచారణలోనున్న కేసులలో ఎన్ని గెజెట్డ్ అఫీసర్లకు, ఎన్ని నాక్-గెజెట్డ్ ఉద్యోగులకు సంబంధించినవో తెలియజేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I am afraid the information is not available with me. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will be able to answer.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know, Sir, who these five unfortunate gentlemen are, and may I also know the percentage of officers under enquiry in the Public Works Department as compared with other departments? Do the figures compare favourably or unfavourably?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I did not know that the Leader of the Opposition had got some sympathy for these people. Probably he likes corruption to exist and continue. I may tell him that I have not compared the figures of the Public Works Department with those of any other department, and, therefore, I cannot give the information.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Sir, I have no doubt that the Hon. Minister has misunderstood my question, as I expected. I only wanted to know who these five helpless gentlemen were, when so much corruption was going on all round.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I do not know why the Leader of the Opposition says that so much corruption is going on. If specific instances are brought to the notice of the Government, action will be taken.”

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Independence Day Celebrations.

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

(a) whether the students in Government institutions are required to take part compulsorily in August 15th Independence Day Celebrations; and

(b) whether any punishment has been prescribed by the Government or the educational authorities for failure on the part of any students to take part in such celebration?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative. The Government deeply regret that such a tendentious question has been put. There is among students enough spontaneous appreciation of the political independence achieved for our country to make any such compulsion at all necessary.”

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“అర్యా, కృష్ణా జిల్లా, కంచెచర్ల హైస్కూలు ఛాన్సెలర్, స్వతంత్ర దినోత్సవాలలో పాల్గొనలేదనే కారణంతో 40 మంది విద్యార్థులను కొట్టివారా? దీని విషయమై విచారణ జరుపుతారా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I shall look into the matter.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Sir, from the answer of the Hon. Minister do I gather that wantonly not taking part in the Independence Day celebrations is not construed as disloyalty to the nation?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I have only stated that the Government will look into the matter because a specific instance is sought to be brought to the notice of the Government.”

Toddy tappers and workers thrown out of employment in Malabar.

* 267 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state how many toddy tappers and workers were thrown out of employment in Malabar on account of Prohibition; how many of them were given work by the Government; and whether the Government got any memorandum in this connexion from the Chirakkal Taluk Toddy Tappers' Union?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“The number of toddy tappers thrown out of employment in Malabar on account of Prohibition is 28,489. The number of ex-tappers provided with employment so far is 22,275—A memorandum from the Chirakkal Toddy Tappers' Union on this subject was received by the Government.”

2-30 p.m. SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to

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grant permission to the ex-toddy tappers of Malabar to tap sweet toddy without any restrictions? Or, will the Government be pleased to give unemployment relief to the ex-toddy tappers who are having no work nowadays and are suffering much on account of Prohibition?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“As regards the first part of the supplementary question, the matter is not under the consideration of the Government. As regards the second part, the question of giving relief to the unemployed ex-tappers is being considered by the Government and, as has been stated in the answer to the primary question, a large number of them have been employed, and the Government will still try their level best to give employment to those who are unemployed.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“The Hon. Minister was telling us that no permission was given to the ex-toddy tappers to tap sweet toddy. In such an event, are the Government aware of the possibility that they will be only driving them to engage themselves in illicit distillation, because they are not doing out any reliefs or giving them any employment?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“I am afraid it is only an assumption on the part of the hon. Gentleman.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Sweet toddy ఆరోగ్యానికి చాలా మంచిదని ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి డాక్టర్లు యొక్క అభిప్రాయము గదా? అట్లాంటప్పుడు sweet toddy manufacture చేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకు ఆటంకపడుతుంది?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will come to my help.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The question is this. Government experts are of the opinion that *nira* is beneficial to health. If that is so, how is it that the Government do not extend this concession to all the districts?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“The Government are aware of the food value of *nira*, but they want to extend this concession gradually and with caution.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—“Will the Government give waste lands to the toddy tappers and grant educational concessions to their children?”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“With reference to the answer given by the Hon. Minister to a supplementary question, may I know what the standards for the gradualness and caution (referred to by the Hon. Minister) are and when the demands of the ex-tappers throughout the State will be satisfied?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The discussion is carried on as if we introduced Prohibition only last week.

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Prohibition was introduced long, long ago and things have settled down, and the present Opposition is unsettling everything."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware that yesterday and to-day certain people waited in deputation on him about this question? It is not an old matter, it is a pending matter, it is a very serious matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is an old matter, but the deputation came through the Opposition Members yesterday." (Laughter.)

Payment of salary to the menial staff of Ranees Girls' High School, Pudukkottai.

* 268 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the salary of each month is paid to the menial staff of the Ranees Girls' High School, Pudukkottai, Tiruchirappalli Division, and whether there is inordinate delay in such payment?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The wages are normally disbursed before the 15th of each month. There was some delay in the payment of wages to the menial staff in August 1952. The delay was for about a fortnight and was due to the delay in the receipt of the bill with the counter-signature of Inspectress."

Honorary bench courts.

* 269 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to abolish the honorary bench courts in the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"No such proposal is now under consideration of Government."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"అయ్యో, అనేక చోట్ల బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లుగా ఉన్నవారిలో రాజకీయ పార్టీలకు సంబంధించినవారు కూడా ఉన్నారు. అందులో ముఖ్యంగా కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీవారు, పెద్ద పెద్ద bosses అనిపించుకునేవారు కూడా బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లుగా భర్తీయమైన వారి అన్యాయం జరుగుచున్నది. అందువల్ల యీ రాజకీయ పార్టీలలోని వారు బెంచి మేజిస్ట్రేట్లుగా ఉండవచ్చునా? అటువంటివారు ఉండడముచేత కేసులలో అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నాయని యీ honorary bench courts తక్షణం తీస్తారా?"

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని Bar Association నుంచి యీ Honorary Bench Courts ను abolish చేయమని resolution వచ్చారు. ఇంకను యీ కేసుల విషయములలో యీ Magistrates outside influences లకు లోబడకుండా వారి యిచ్చే తీర్పులలో న్యాయమైన తీర్పులు ప్రజల గౌరవించదగిన తీర్పులు యివ్వలేకుండా పోతున్నారు. ఇట్లా చేయడమువల్ల ఒక స్వల్పమైన కేసు మూడు పదకొండు మాసాల వరకు జరిపారు. స్వల్ప కేసులలో కూడా

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influence చేయడం జరుగుచున్నందున, ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు అన్యాయపు తీర్పులు యిచ్చే టటువంటి యీ courts ను తక్షణం తీసివేసి అయినను, లేక influences కు లోబడకుండా చేసి రక్షణ యిస్తారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను."

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

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"In view of the fact that provision has been made in the Village Panchayats Act of 1950, giving the panchayats powers to try criminal cases arising within their jurisdiction, do the Government find it necessary to retain these Bench Courts?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"The Government will consider the question after the Panchayat Courts begin to function all over the State. Till then, the present system has to continue."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—"May I know whether Special Honorary Presidency Magistrates are presiding over Bench Courts in Madras City and, if so, the powers that are vested in them?"

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

Construction of a dam near Sulankurichi, South Arcot district.

* 270 Q.—SRI V. T. ELAYA PILLAY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage at which the work relating to the proposed construction of a dam near Sulankurichi, South Arcot district, is?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The Scheme has not been taken up as it is uneconomic and not feasible. The Chief Engineer has however been instructed to examine whether the scheme could be modified so that it could be executed at less cost with the prospect of a reasonable yield of food grains."

Government Harijan Hostel at Masulipatnam.

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

(a) whether students are admitted into the Government Harijan Hostel at Masulipatnam on a districtwar basis or on merit;

(b) whether the honorary correspondent of the hostel who is also the headmaster of the Government High School is paid any special honorarium;

(c) if so, at what rate; and

(d) whether the Government propose to convert the Government Depressed Classes Hostel into purely a College hostel admitting students from all Telugu districts?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Boarders are selected on merit from each of the Andhra districts, weightage being given to the Backward districts.

“(b) & (c) No honorarium is paid at present.

“(d) There is no such proposal.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—“Is it a fact that the boarders of the hostel went on strike opposing the continuance of the Honorary Correspondent of the Hostel as also the Headmaster of the High School to which they are attached and, if so, may I know whether the Government propose to appoint a private person as the Honorary Correspondent of the Hostel?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I am not aware of any strike having taken place for the reason that the hon. Member has stated. So, the latter part of the supplementary question does not arise.”

SRI B. APPALASWAMI:—“హరిజన హాస్టల్ మేనేజర్లు యీ హాస్టల్ల సరిగా నడపడంలేదని అనేక చోట్లనుంచి complaints వస్తున్నప్పటికీ, ఇప్పటికైనా ప్రభుత్వానికి ఏటిని ప్రకటించి నడిపించటానికి ఏదైనా ఉద్దేశమున్నదా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“It is altogether a different question. So, I should like to have notice of a separate question.”

SRI T. LAKSHMI NARAYANA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్షా, రాయలసీమలో మునుపటి సంవత్సరం, గవర్నమెంటు వీడ విద్యార్థులయొక్క హాస్టల్లకు grants సరిగా యివ్వలేదు. ఈ సంవత్సరం రాయలసీమలో ట్రామం తొండవిస్తోన్నందున, ఆ ట్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో grants యివ్వటానికి ఏర్పాటుయ్యిందా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“This also relates to a different subject. However, instructions have been issued that the hostels in Rayalaseema should be given special consideration.”

SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA:—“విద్యార్థులకు మంత్రిగారు ఒక పాఠశాల, ఒక ప్రాంతాలకు పర్యటనకు వచ్చినప్పుడు ఒంగోలు హాస్టల్ మేనేజరుగారు ఒక్కొక్క పిల్లవాడిదగ్గర నూరు రూపాయలు, నూటయ్యైదే రూపాయలు, రెండు వందల రూపాయలు వసూలుచేసి నటువంటి మొత్తములు నువ్వారు విడువందల రూపాయలు వసూలు చేసింపెను పట్టిని నేను మంత్రిగారికి, ఈ విధంగా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారని తెల్పచూపాను. అయితే మంత్రిగారు తాను మద్రాసుకుపోయిన తర్వాత ఈ విషయాన్ని ఆలోచిస్తామని అన్నారు. ఇందుకుగాను ఆ విషయములో ఏమైనా ఆలోచించారా! దాన్ని గురించి యింతవరకు విమిషని చేశారు. ఈ విషయములో ఏమైనా సలహాయిస్తారా, అని అడుగుతున్నాను—”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, questions after questions unconnected with the main question are being asked.”

2-40 P.M. MR. SPEAKER:—“I am ignorant of Telugu and that is why I have to keep quiet. Otherwise, I would have checked the hon. Member.”

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SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA:—“మంత్రిగారు చెప్పింది నాకు సరిగా అర్థం కాలేదంటి.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I would like to have notice if I am to do justice to the question put by the hon. Member. I may, however, inform the hon. Member that all questions relating to this subject are being investigated by the Government.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“May I know whether the management is authorized to dismiss them?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Committee of Management, in consultation with the Government, can do so.”

Income-tax and excise duties collected in the State.

* 272 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of income-tax collected in this State in 1951 and the percentage of it allotted to this State; and

(b) the total amount of excise duties and customs collected from Madras State on tobacco in 1951 and the portion of it allotted to this State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) The Madras Government received Rs. 829.15 lakhs in 1950-51 and Rs. 915.43 lakhs in 1951-52, as their share of the income-tax proceeds under Article 270 of the Constitution of India. This represents 17½ per cent of the total divisible pool in each of the two years. The allocation to this State is not related to the collection in the State.

The Madras Government do not receive any share of the revenue from Central Excise duties or Customs, except for a sum of Rs. 56 lakhs given annually by the Central Government as compensation for the loss of revenue arising from the suspension of the State taxation on tobacco.

The part of the question relating to the total collections in this State from income-tax, Central Excise duties and Customs duties can be properly asked only in Parliament, as the executive powers of the State Government do not extend to such matters. In view of this constitutional position, it is regretted that the figures cannot be furnished here.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“We are not raising any constitutional questions. If the Government have got any information regarding the amount collected, they can give the same to the House.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“We are in the same position as the hon. Leader of the Opposition in this matter. If he has no knowledge of this matter and if no information is

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available with him, we too are in the same position. I may inform the hon. Gentleman that we are not in a peculiar and advantageous footing."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ప్రభుత్వం ఈ చిన్న సమాచారాన్ని గురించి Central Government నుంచి తెప్పించుకొనే సదుపాయం ఉంది?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I want notice, Sir.”

Kanhirapuzha irrigation project, Malabar.

* 273 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the investigation report on Kanhirapuzha irrigation project, Malabar, and taken any decision on the report; and

(b) what is the extent of the area that will be benefited by the project and what is the estimated cost of the project?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Yes. It is under examination.

“(b) (i) About 24,000 acres; and

(ii) Rs. 298 lakhs.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“In view of the fact that Malabar is a heavily deficit district and the report itself has been before the Government for a long time, will the Government be pleased to take an early decision in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“May I know to which report the hon. Member is referring?”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“I refer to the investigation report, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“This scheme has been recommended for inclusion in the Supplementary Plan.”

Claims of pensioners of the former Pudukkottai State.

* 274 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of claims of pensioners retired from Pudukkottai State Service after merger (3rd March 1948) pending disposal (1) with the District Collector, (2) the Accountant-General's office, (3) the Sub-Collector of Pudukkottai; and

(b) the number of claims of pensioners settled by the former Pudukkottai State Government on the eve of merger but now revised by the Madras Government as per Madras Pension Rules?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) No cases of claims of pensioners retired from the ex-Pudukkottai State Service

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after merger are now pending with the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. No cases are pending in the Accountant-General's office either. Eight cases are pending in the office of the Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai.

“(b) No pensions settled by the former Pudukkottai State have so far been revised by the Madras Government under the Madras Pension Rules. In the case of one Sri N. Muthiah Pillai, retired Tracer, Land Records Section, Dewan Peishkar's Office, Pudukkottai, the pension originally sanctioned under the Pudukkottai Rules by the Sub-Collector, Pudukkottai, was reduced subsequently at the instance of the Accountant-General. On a representation from the pensioner, the Government have examined the question and decided to restore the original pension.”

First Grade Arts College for Women at Cannanore.

* 275 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the public of Cannanore have asked the Government to open a First Grade Arts College for Women at Cannanore for the past two or three years; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representation in this behalf from the Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, wherein they offered to pay Rs. 1 lakh towards expenses, and if they have, what action the Government propose to take in this behalf?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) The Government received representations last year and this year from the Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, and a resolution passed by the Municipal Council, Cannanore, in May 1952, requesting the opening of a First Grade Arts College for Women at Cannanore.

The Municipal High School Parents' Association, Cannanore, in their representation received in July 1952 promised to raise Rs. 1 lakh in the course of the year to meet a portion of the expenses towards the starting of a new College. In view of the opening of an aided Second Grade Arts College at Kozhikode by the management of the Providence High School, Kozhikode, during the current academic year and in view of the difficult financial position of the State, the proposal was deferred for the present.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“In view of the fact that girl students are not getting admission into the Colleges at Kozhikode and other places, will the Government be pleased to reconsider this matter and allow the opening of the College, especially when the public are prepared to co-operate with the Government by donating funds for the College?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The offer of the public will always be considered with sympathy. But in this case, the estimate for building is Rs. 10 lakhs and we cannot

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start a College without a building, and so we have to look to some non-official agency which would be prepared to start the College. As I said, for the present we have deferred the matter. My information is that there are a number of Men's Colleges in Malabar and they are freely admitting girl students into them."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"In view of the fact that the Government cannot start a separate College, may I know whether they will take steps to at least reserve sufficient number of seats for girl students in the existing Colleges?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The suggestion will be considered and necessary action taken."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"The Hon. Minister said that the question of starting a separate Women's College at Cannanore is at present being deferred. In view of the fact that the public are prepared to collect a lakh of rupees for the starting of the College and as this cannot be done in a day or two, but will take at least a year, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to give us an assurance that the College will be opened so that collection work can be started from now?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"All non-official agencies are perfectly free to carry on with their efforts. The matter will be sympathetically considered by the Government in the light of the prevailing financial circumstances."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"In view of the fact that any non-official agency may take a year or two to collect funds and in view of the fact that the work of such a non-official agency would be greatly facilitated if a definite and tangible assurance is given by the Government that the College would be opened, may I know whether the Government are prepared to give such an assurance?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the question at issue is, whether the Government are prepared to give an assurance that a Government College would be started, then I may inform the hon. Member that I am not in a position to give such an assurance in the present financial circumstances and in view of the fact that a new Second Grade College has been started this year. But any offer from the public will be sympathetically considered and the Government will do their best in the light of the financial circumstances in the near future."

Alleged large-scale evictions in Ramanathapuram district.

* 276 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation has been received by the Government from the villagers of Paraiyankulam, Thirupuvanam fika, Sivaganga taluk, Ramanathapuram district, complaining of large scale evictions by the landholders; and

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(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take to stop such evictions?

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

" (b) The representation was transferred to the Collector of Ramanathapuram for disposal. The question whether a person in occupation of a land in an estate is liable to be evicted by the landholder depends upon the terms on which that person holds the land and the law governing the relations between him and the landholder."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know in these evictions how many tenants are involved and how many villages are involved?" 2-50 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I have not got the information here."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"As an immediate measure of amelioration, will the Government think of extending the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Bill to Ramanathapuram?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I thought that to-day at least I could forget it. He is again reminding me about that." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order, there is too much of noise in the House. I am not able to follow the interpellations."

Recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee.

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

(a) whether the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, Madras, 1948, reported at pages 19, 48 and 63 for the uplift of the Madigas and Chukkilians have been implemented; and

(b) if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The Government have taken action to implement the recommendations specified in paragraph 3 at page 19 of the report. The other recommendations were not accepted.

" (b) The other recommendations were not accepted as the Government considered that it was undesirable to perpetuate the differences among the several sub-sects of the Harijans by marking out a few sub-sects from among them for higher priority in the welfare work. It was felt that these differences among the various sub-sects of the Harijan community would disappear gradually with the spread of education among them and that it is unnecessary to amend the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act with a view to make it apply *inter se* to the several sub-groups within the Harijan community."

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SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that the report of the Harijan Welfare Committee was approved by the Legislature and as such the recommendations of the Committee are mandatory?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Government accepted the recommendations generally. I am referring now to particular recommendations made at page 19 about the community concerned. The Government generally accepted the recommendations and ordered that a sum of five lakhs of rupees from the Harijan Fund be set apart for the provision of adequate sanitary amenities to Harijan cheris, preference being given to the development of approach roads, drainages, burial grounds and flaying enclosures. This provision was intended to benefit the Chukklers, specially so far as flaying enclosures are concerned and provide other facilities equally with other Harijans. The Government have also provided for the grant of sites, free of cost, to Chukklers for tannery purposes."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"May I know whether there is a Harijan Welfare Committee at present and if so, at what intervals it meets?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is altogether a different question."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA:—"హరిజన్లలో యిప్పుడు చెక్కబట్టే తరగతుల వారు ఎక్కడ యిబ్బంది పడుతున్నారు. గనుక వారికి ఎక్కడ అవకాశాలు యివ్వటానికి ఈ రిపోర్టులోని సిఫార్సులు ఉన్నంతవరకు అమలుపరచవచ్చునా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"అమల పరచడానికి ప్రభుత్వం సమస్త ప్రయత్నాలు చేస్తున్నదని యిదివరకే చెప్పాను. Civil Disabilities Act ను ప్రస్తుతము amend చేయడములేదని చెప్పాను."

Surrender of lands by the Union Government's Salt Factory at Chinaganjam (Guntur district).

* 278 Q.—**SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government recently requesting them to take over about 1,200 acres of land suitable for raising foodcrops in Survey No. 608 now in possession of the Union Government's Salt Factory at Chinaganjam (Guntur district) and assign it to a co-operative society to be formed for the benefit of the landless agricultural labourers residing in Chinaganjam and its hamlets; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) & (b) A petition was received from the hon. Member himself in May 1952 and it was sent to the Collector of Guntur. A

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copy of a petition from the local ryots has since been obtained the Member and it has been referred to the Board of Revenue. The Board's reply is awaited."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government, in the meanwhile, can assist the local ryots to obtain those lands on lease from the Union Government?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"How can I do it when it is another person's property. It takes time to deal with other men's property. Only pick-pockets can deal with other men's property readily." (Laughter.)

Opening of a hospital at Gingee.

* 279 Q.—**SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR** (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any hospital in Gingee taluk or at headquarters maintained either by Government or by any private party;

(b) the total annual amount allotted to purchase medicines for the dispensaries at Gingee, South Arcot district, for the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(c) the total amount of medicines purchased during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 for the same; and

(d) whether any representation was made to the Government to open a hospital at Gingee, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) There is a Local Fund Dispensary at Gingee, maintained by the District Board of South Arcot. Besides this, there are in the taluk two rural dispensaries of Indian Medicine at Anathapuram and Valathi, one rural dispensary of Modern Medicine at Avalurpet and a leprosy institution run by the Kasturba Gandhi Kushta Nivaran Sangh at Mazhavanthangal.

" (b) Rs. 1,500 was provided by the District Board during each of the three years.

" (c)

	RS.	A.	P.
1949-50	...	...	...
1950-51	...	...	...
1951-52	...	...	...

" (d) No."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"Are the Government aware that Gingee is the headquarters of a taluk with a Magistrate's Court and that all cases from there are being sent to Tindivanam for treatment?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government are aware that Gingee is the headquarters of the taluk."

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Assignment of lands to political sufferers.

* 280 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 295, dated 31st July 1952—

(a) the total extent of land handed over by the Government to the political sufferers up-to-date;

(b) the extent of such land taken away from the possession of the Harijans and other landless poor and granted to such political sufferers up-to-date;

(c) the extent of land handed back to the Government by the political sufferers; and

(d) the extent of such land, if any, granted to the Harijans and other landless poor during the said period?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) 39,210 acres up to 23rd June 1952.

“(b) 2,395 acres up to 23rd June 1952.

“(c) 359 acres up to 23rd June 1952.

“(d) Nil.”

Pay of elementary school teachers.

* 281 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum recently from the Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union, Malabar, regarding the increase in their pay, allowances, etc., and if so, what action the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The answer is in the affirmative. I have recently said that the Government do not at present find it possible to revise the scales of pay of teachers, in view of the heavy commitments involved which cannot be met owing to the financial stringency. However, the matter is receiving our continued, anxious and sympathetic consideration.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Are Government aware of the fact that recently the Malabar aided elementary school teachers took a strike ballot and that the teachers are by a overwhelming majority in favour of a strike? If so, will the Government be pleased to redress the grievances of the aided elementary school teachers of Malabar and avert a possible strike?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Apart from the threat of strike in Malabar, of which the Government have heard with regret, as I have already stated, the question is under our anxious and sympathetic consideration.”

SRI C. H. KANNAN:—“May I know the demands put forward by the teachers and what the Government have to say on each demand?”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The question refers to representations regarding increase in their pay and allowances.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“The Hon. Minister was kind enough to inform the House that due to the present financial position the question of increasing the scales of pay of teachers cannot be considered at present. Will the Government be pleased at least to implement the orders which they themselves issued four years ago—G.O. No. 1155 of 1947?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Let not the hon. Member think that we undertook to pay the entire amount. The scale of pay was increased, no doubt. But the Government undertook to pay only a part of the pay, the rest having to be paid by the managements, and the managements failed to do it. In these circumstances, I have stated that the matter is under consideration.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“Since the pay of elementary school teachers is very small and because these teachers are always clamouring for higher scales of pay, will the Government take steps to stop recruitment of elementary school teachers and retain only secondary grade teachers?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I wonder how the proposal of the hon. Member solves the present problem.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఇప్పుడు ఈ elementary school teachers కు యిస్తున్న ట్యూచంట్ జీతము ఎంత? వారు కోరేది ఎంత?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ప్రస్తుతము ఈ టీచర్లకు యిస్తున్నది రూ 27 లు, జీతము రూ 19 లు డి.ఎ., వారు కావాలని కోరేది ఇంకను మూడు రూపాయలు. ఇదివరకు ఉన్న ట్యూచంట్ G.O. సందర్భములను బట్టి, రూ 15 నుండి రూ 20 వరకు వారు యిచ్చిన వాగ్దానాలనుబట్టి జీతములో మూడు రూపాయలు private agencies యివ్వాలని కోరారు?”

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE DECISION OF THE GOVERNMENT ON THE REPORT OF THE KHOSLA COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition 3 p.m. has given notice of an adjournment motion to discuss a matter of urgent public importance. The motion reads as follows:—

“I move that the business of the House do adjourn to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the decision of the Government, which

(1) was arrived at its Cabinet meeting on the 29th November 1952 and has now come to light, on the recommendations of the Khosla Committee without consulting the Opposition through its Leader, contrary to the promise made by the Government twice on the floor of the House;

(2) has enumerated an infructuous policy of having nothing to do with the Hyderabad Government in the matter of harnessing the Krishna Waters, although it is impracticable to do so, as the Krishna runs as a boundary between the Hyderabad and Madras States for over a length of 300 miles offering the only stretch for economic irrigation and power projects of national usefulness; and

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(3) instead of revising its views in the light of the recommendations of the Khosla Committee, which is a Technical Committee specially appointed by the Planning Commission for the purpose, has rejected them wholly in regard to the Nandikonda and Pulichintala Projects and partly in regard to Siddheswaram Project against all public interests including the economic needs of Rayalaseema and this has thrown out deliberately the only feasible and big solution for the food and power problem of the State by a proper utilisation of the Krishna and Godavari waters.

"I want to know whether the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to say anything before I give the ruling."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I think it is quite in order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not at all in order. Before I give any ruling that it is not in order, I want to hear the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, on four or five occasions you were pleased to read out some adjournment motions and you gave us an inkling of your mind as to what constitutes a definite matter of urgent public importance. I have tried carefully to follow your rulings."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not think the hon. Member has followed the ruling carefully."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I have tried to follow, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He has only tried to follow, but he has not followed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I think I have tried to follow. It is only a polite form of saying I have followed your ruling, Sir."

"I think, Sir, the matter I have raised is of immediate public importance. It is a definite matter, a definite matter relating to the recommendations of the Khosla Committee and the rejection of its recommendation by the Madras Government. That is one thing. Another thing is this. It is of urgent public importance because it involves the utilization of the waters of two rivers by harnessing which the prosperity of the whole State could be increased. It is a matter over which there has been long disputes. The Krishna-Pennar Project was adumbrated by the Government in the year 1951. The matter was referred to the Khosla Committee. The Committee made its recommendations on the 26th August 1952. The report was forwarded to this Government. When matters were at this stage we were told on the floor of this House, the Hon. the Chief Minister was himself pleased to tell us: 'Don't be excited over this. I am going to consult the Opposition on this before we come to a final decision.' Now what has really happened? On the 29th of last month, I reliably understand that the Government considered the matter and came to the conclusion, a definite conclusion which involves the points I have raised. The first is that the Government . . ."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Before he proceeds on that point, let me be allowed to say a few words on that point . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"When the Hon. the Chief Minister says he would say a few words on this point, I am prepared to yield."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, on that point, I submit, that it would be useful for me to interrupt. It will be useful for all concerned. I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has fallen into a very common Press trap. When they do not get information, they publish wrong information so that a contradiction might be made necessary and compulsory, so to say, and the information which had not been available before might be thus obtained and published. Such a strategy was usually employed by the Press. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition quotes from certain newspaper report. I must, in order to protect all concerned, say that that report is wrong, apart from the confidential nature of the thing itself. This information is wrong altogether, and I would request the hon. the Leader of the Opposition not to proceed on that assumption and continue his arguments. He said something was rejected, that the Hyderabad boundary question was taken up and a decision was taken in the Cabinet. All that is wrong."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The House would be very much pleased to hear from the Hon. the Chief Minister himself as to what actually happened, so that wrong reports and semi-wrong reports will no longer lay traps for anybody."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Was the Khosla Committee Report discussed? The Hon. the Chief Minister has disputed the fact."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Simple denial is not a denial in fact. When the Hon. the Chief Minister says it is not correct, it is also his obligation to tell us what is correct."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That is what I described as a trap and that trap is still in operation. So I say it is not correct because I must do the least that is necessary to meet the dangerously wrong assumption that the press story quoted was correct. But he now asks me to go further and do what I previously explained, I was not in a position to do, namely, publish the contents of a report marked 'confidential' by the authority that sent it to us. So far as our policy is concerned it cannot be decided till the Centre has consulted the Planning Commission, the Khosla Committee, our Government and also the other Governments. Then only our policy could be finalized. I may also add that instead of pressing this motion, in order, so to say, by an indirect method to get to know what that Committee's report is, if only he waits for a short time, there is an interpellation

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coming which I have seen in the course of circulation and in the answer we have stated what we think about the matter—our attitude will be made clear.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The point raised is not merely to know the substance. The real thing is to know the decision of the Government on a very contentious scheme. If the Hon. the Chief Minister says, no decision was taken, I will withdraw the adjournment motion.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The hon. Leader of the Opposition compels me to do something which I think is improper.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I will now give my ruling. I have heard both the sides. Does the hon. Leader of the Opposition want to say anything more?”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The fact that a decision has been taken is not denied. The decision is there.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The matter is denied.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“It is the decision which is most important.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Decision on what?”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The decision on the Khosla Committee report. It has been taken without consulting us.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have given sufficient time to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition. I am now going to give my ruling.

“The other day I told the House that the matter must be definite. In other words it should relate to a single specific matter. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition has referred to three specific matters in the motion, namely, (1) the Government have broken their promise, (2) the infructuous policy of the Government and (3) the Government have not taken into consideration the valuable recommendations of the Technical Committee.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“I will withdraw two of them to make it acceptable.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“Again I am going to give a number of reasons why I am ruling this motion out of order. I have said it does not relate to a single definite matter. Then it is couched in general terms.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Let me have an example, Sir.”

3-10 P.M. MR. SPEAKER:—“This adjournment motion itself is an example. I will give hundreds of examples to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition if he wants.”

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Sir, I am not raising any point of dispute. When I raise a point on the floor of the House it is only to get your guidance. So, instead of being told that it is general and not definite, we would like to know what is definite and what is specific.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If the hon. Leader of the Opposition can wait for a few days more, he will know it. I have already promised the House that I would circulate a note for the information of the hon. Members.

“Then, the facts are in dispute. In this connexion, I would like to quote an instance from the House of Commons where when the Prime Minister disputed the fact and it was not allowed by the Speaker. This instance is a very recent one. The Speaker says: ‘I do not see how I can allow the hon. and gallant Member to raise his question as a definite matter of urgent public importance because according to the answer given by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the statement that he made is not a fact.’ Now, the statement made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition has been contradicted by the Hon. the Chief Minister.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“He did not deny it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“He denies it. Then, the report is not available to the public. It is reported in some newspapers. I tried my level best to get at the Government decision and I could not get it.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“It is reported in the Telugu Daily ‘Andhra Patrika’.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Next, the matter contained in this motion, viz., the policy of the Government and their recommendations to the Central Government are not available to the public. I have given four reasons and I rule this adjournment motion out of order.”

III.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS,

RESOLUTION *re* APPOINTMENT OF TRANSLATORS TO TRANSLATE THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Before the hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao moves his resolution, I wish to know from the hon. the Leader of the House and the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whether they want to discuss this resolution till 7 p.m. or they want to allot time for this.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“We do not like to drag on any particular matter. But we would like to take as much time as is necessary.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I must also have an idea when the Government want this to be put to the vote of the House.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"There is no hurry, Sir."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"On a point of information, Sir. The first resolution stands in the name of Sri V. R. Nagarajan and I also gave notice of an amendment. Now I find in the agenda that his resolution is struck off."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri V. R. Nagarajan wrote to me that he is not moving his resolution."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'This Assembly recommends to the Government that translators be appointed in this House to interpret speeches made in the House to persons not acquainted with the languages in which they are made.'"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I second the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Sri C. V. K. Rao."

SRI N. VENKATARAMIAH:—"On a point of information, Sir. May I know, Sir, whether the Government are opposing the resolution? If they are not opposing it, it is unnecessary to waste the precious time of this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will be known only in the end. Motion moved—

'This Assembly recommends to the Government that translators be appointed in this House to interpret speeches made in the House to persons not acquainted with the languages in which they are made.'"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I have also given notice of a similar resolution which is numbered 17 and both could have been clubbed together. I add all the weight of the Opposition for this resolution."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. the Leader of the Opposition can speak at the end."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, mine is a very non-controversial resolution and I hope the Government will accept it. Certain attitudes have been noticed in this House when Members began to speak in their mother-tongue. It is the responsibility of the Government to understand the composition of this House and also give facilities to the Members coming from different linguistic areas—and they are not small—so that they can freely express themselves in the languages familiar to them. I am afraid the Government have not realized their responsibility and they are behaving as though they are a foreign Government. It is not spasmodic groups that are speaking in different languages like Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada. A good number of Members cannot speak in English. Sir, a feeling has been created

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in this House that, unless Members speak in English and understand English, they have no place here and much of the business here is being carried on that way. That was the way in which things were carried on when foreigners ruled this country. That was the way, perhaps to some extent, when a Government was formed last time on a limited franchise. But things have materially changed now. Today this House is composed of the representatives of labour and middle class sections and a good number of them cannot read or speak English. A feeling has been created in this House as though Tamil is the State language. I am not casting any aspersion on that language. A feeling has also been created that the rulership is Tamil rulership. To straightaway get over this, I wish the Government make arrangements and give facilities for Members to speak in their own languages and understand the documents that are given in this House. It is not done. When some of us speaking in a language familiar to us, wrong impressions have been created outside as though we have been adopting a sectarian attitude.

"Sir, a very wrong impression has already been created as though we have been adopting an attitude of disturbing the business of this House. This impression has come about because the Government who are responsible for affording the necessary facilities to Members to understand the proceedings of the House, have not taken the necessary steps towards that end. I hope the Government will realise their responsibility and accept this resolution. I hope also that the Government will make early arrangements to appoint translators and also take steps to supply all documents to the Members of the House in the languages of the different regional areas which are represented in this House. As a result of the lack of such facilities, a peculiar situation has now arisen. Members on the Treasury Benches are very reluctant to answer questions put to them in the Member's own language. Is that due to the Hon. Ministers not understanding the language of the Member? It may be partly due to that; but the psychology behind it is, not to force Members who cannot speak in English to speak in English, but to force such Members not to speak at all. That is why, I think, some of the Ministers are reluctant to give any answers at all. That creates a good deal of frustration in the constituencies concerned. That also creates an attitude of hostility between one linguistic group and another linguistic group. First and foremost, the Members on the Treasury Benches should have taken the idea of Members speaking in their own languages, in good spirit. I am afraid they have not done so. They are thinking that it is an attempt on the part of these regional representatives to make propaganda, that it is their tactics. Sir, that is a wrong way of looking at the question. The Ministers should not think that it is propaganda and that the Members want to show to the country that they are patriotic as they talk only in their own mother-tongue. I submit the Ministers are very much misled about that. We are no doubt patriotic about our method and manner of speech, our language, our form

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of dress, etc.; and the Congress put up a stiff fight with the foreigner for all these when he was here. Most of the Members now on the Opposition are not able to express themselves in any language except their own mother-tongue. As I said, a sort of bad feeling is being created by the Ministers adopting their present attitude towards such language speeches. In fact, they are creating a certain kind of sectarian feeling in the House, and they are not promoting an easy way of carrying on the business of this House. These are the difficulties that have cropped up as a result of Members speaking in the language in which they can well express themselves. The best remedy in the circumstances is that the Government should take it into their head that translators should be appointed. If the Government do not take up a hostile attitude and do not think it is a political strategy or that it is an attempt at propaganda and so on and so forth, whenever a Member speaks in his own mother-tongue, everything will be all right. I do hope, Sir, that the Government will accept this resolution."

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

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi and other hon. Members have given notice of amendments to this resolution. Mr. Yellamanda Reddi will now move his amendment."

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—"ఉపాధ్యక్షా, నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను—

'Add the word "immediately" after the words "translators be".'

ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి బిల్లును అసెంబ్లీలో జరిగే చర్చలు, ఉపన్యాసాలు అని విభాషలో జరుగుతుంటాయో, ఆ భాష తెలియనివారికి అని తెలిసేటట్లు వారి వారి భాషలో తర్జుమా చేసేందుకుగాను అనువాదకులను నిర్దేశించేయాలని ఉన్నది. ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి బిల్లు. ఎందువల్లనంటే, మన Constitution లో కూడా అసెంబ్లీలో సభ్యులు వారి వారి జాతీయ భాషలో మాట్లాడవచ్చుననే విషయము గురించి ఒక క్లాజు ఉన్నది. అటువంటి క్లాజు Constitution లో ఉన్నదంటే, అది కేవలము Constitution కోసమే కాకుండా, అసెంబ్లీలో సభ్యుల యొక్క హక్కులకు భంగము రాకుండా, ఉండేందుకు చర్చలలో వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలో మాట్లాడ వచ్చుననేటటువంటి అనుకూలము కల్పించబడినది. సభ్యులు తమ వ్యవహారాలను వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలో జరపగల హక్కుకు Constitution మనకు guarantee ఇస్తున్నది. అయితే ఇప్పుడు, అనేక భాషా ప్రాంతాలయొక్క సభ్యులతో కూడుకొనినటువంటి ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో సభ్యులు, వారి వారి భాషలలో మాట్లాడునప్పుడు, ఒకరి భాష ఇంకొకరికి తెలియక చాలా గందరగోళము జరుగుచున్నది. అంతే కాకుండా సభ్యులు అనేక విషయాలను గురించి వారి మాతృ భాషలో ప్రభుత్వమును అడిగినప్పుడు వాటికి ప్రభుత్వమునుండి సరియైన సమాధానము రాక పోవడము జరుగుచున్నది. ఈ మదిరి ఒకరి భాష ఇంకొకరికి తెలియక పోవడంవల్ల, అసెంబ్లీలో వ్యవహారాలు, చర్చలు విడిదేశ్యముతో జరుగుతున్నవో ఆ విడిదేశ్యము సరిగా నెరవేరడంలేదు. Constitution లో సభ్యులు వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలో మాట్లాడవచ్చునని చెప్పడమే ఒక క్లాజు ఉన్నదంటే, ఒకరి భాష మరొకరికి అర్థము

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కానప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము ఒకరు మాట్లాడే భాష తక్కినవారందరికి అర్థము అయ్యేటందుకుగాను, వాటిని ఇతర భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయటకు తగినటువంటి అనువాదకులను నిర్దేశించుట అసెంబ్లీ యొక్క కార్యక్రమాలను వ్యవహారాలను సక్రమంగా అమలు జరుపవలసిన ఆ క్లాజు యొక్క అర్థము. ఈ క్లాజు Constitution లో స్పష్టముగా ఉన్నది. ఇప్పుడు మన రాష్ట్రము ముఖ్యమైన 4 భాషా ప్రాంతాలతో కూడుకొని యున్నటువంటిది. ఈ 4 భాషా ప్రాంతాల ప్రతినిధులు ఇక్కడ అసెంబ్లీలో సమావేశమై మిత్రము మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించిన వివిధ సమస్యల గురించి చర్చించునపుడు, ఒక సభ్యుని భాష మరొక సభ్యునికి అర్థము కాకుండా, సభ్యులు చెప్పినది ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలియకుండా, ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పినది సభ్యులకు తెలియకుండా, ఈ కార్యక్రమమంతా జరుగుచున్నదంటే, దీనివలన బిల్లు విధంగా కార్యక్రమాల సక్రమంగా జరుగగలవో, ఇది మనకు ఎన్నుకొన్నటువంటి ప్రజానీకానికి ఏ విధంగా ఉపయోగపడుతుందో అలాచింతవలసియున్నది. కనుక శాసన సభలో వ్యవహారాలు సక్రమంగా జరగాలంటే, సభ్యులు స్వేచ్ఛగా వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలలో మాట్లాడే అవకాశమున్ను, ఒకరి భాష మరొకరు అర్థము చేసుకొనే అనుకూలమున్నూ ప్రభుత్వము తప్పక కలుగజేయవలసియుంటుంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఒకరు మాట్లాడే భాష ఇంకొకరు అర్థము చేసుకొనే అనుకూలము కలుగజేసేందుకుగాను వివిధ భాషలకు అనువాదకులను నిర్దేశించుటే నిర్దేశించేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కనుక C.V.K. రావుగారు ప్రతిపాదించియున్నటువంటి ఈ బిల్లును యొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను ప్రభుత్వము గురించి, తప్పకుండా ఇందులో సూచించిన ప్రకారం తగినటువంటి నిర్దేశాలు చేయవలసినవి అవుచున్నాను. ఈ ప్రతిపాదనకు నే నిచ్చినటువంటి ఈ సవరణనుకూడ అంగీకరిస్తారని అభిప్రాయపడుచున్నాను. ఎందువల్లనంటే, ఈ శాసన సభలో అనేక రాజకీయ పట్టాలు, బిల్లులు త్వరత్వరగా pass చేయబడుతూ ఉంటాయి. అలాంటప్పుడు, సభ్యులందరు వాటిని సరిగా అర్థము చేసుకొనలేక, వాటికి తగిన సవరణలు ఇవ్వలేకుండాను, ఇతరుల అభిప్రాయాలను పురస్కరించుకొని తమ తమ అభిప్రాయాలను సరిగా వర్ణించేందుకును సరియైన అవకాశము లేకుండా పోతున్నది. కనుక, ప్రభుత్వము దీనియొక్క ప్రాముఖ్యతను గురించి, తక్షణము అనువాదకులను నిర్దేశించుటను కోరుచున్నాను.

"ఇంకొక విషయమేమంటే, ఇక్కడ అనేకమంది ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులు, ఆంధ్రములో ప్రసంగిస్తున్నప్పుడు, మన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు వీరివిధంగా తెలుగులో మాట్లాడడం ఇదంతా tactics అని వెనుక ఒక background ఉన్నదని ఈవిధంగా విమర్శించారు. అయితే మేము ఈనాడు తెలుగులో ప్రసంగిస్తున్నామంటే, మనరాజ్యాంగ చట్టము ప్రసాదించినటువంటి హక్కును, సభ్యులు వారి వారి మాతృభాషలో మాట్లాడవచ్చుననేటటువంటి హక్కును అనుసరించి మామాతృ భాషలో ప్రసంగిస్తున్నామని వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ లాంటి హక్కును ప్రభుత్వము తిరస్కరిస్తూ, ఇదంతా tactics విమర్శలు చేయడం సభ్యులయొక్క హక్కులకు భంగకరమని పారుగుర్తింపవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. కనుక, ప్రతి శాసన సభ్యునియొక్క హక్కు రక్షింపబడాలంటే, ప్రతి శాసన సభ్యుడు తన నియోజకవర్గానికి చేయవలసినటువంటి తన కర్తవ్యాన్ని సరిగా నెరవేర్చవలసినట్లు, ఇక్కడ చర్చించబడే వివిధ వ్యవహారాలను సరిగా అర్థము చేసుకొని తదనుగుణంగా తన అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియజేసి, ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడేటటువంటి న్యాయమైనటువంటి బిల్లులను, చట్టాలను pass చేసేందుకు తోడ్పడవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఇటువంటి సౌకర్యము కలుగజేసేందుకు, ప్రభుత్వము సభ్యులయొక్క భాషలను అపార్థము చేసుకోకుండా,

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ఒకరి భాష మరొకరికి తెలిసి అందరు సరిగా చర్చలలో పాల్గొనేందుకు, వ్యవహారాలు సరిగా జరుగుటకు, అత్యవసరమైనటువంటి ఈ వివిధ భాషలయొక్క అనువాదకులను తక్షణమే నిర్ణయించుకుని నియమించుకున్నాను. అందుకనే నా సవరణలో 'immediate' అనే పదము ఈ తీర్మానములో చేర్చవలసిందని చెప్పబడినది."

The amendment was duly seconded.

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*SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ఇక్కడ నా చేరుతో ఉన్నటువంటి సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను.—

- (i) In the second line after the words “ be appointed ” insert the words “ from next session ”.
- (ii) For the words “ speeches made ” substitute the words “ all the proceedings ”.
- (iii) For the words “ made ” in line 4, substitute the word “ conducted ”.

“ ఇది నేను చేస్తున్నటువంటి సవరణ. C. V. K. రావుగారియొక్క తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచుట ఈ చిన్న సవరణలను అమోదింపాలని వాంఛి నేను కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ అసెంబ్లీ సమావేశములో జరుగుచున్నటువంటి చర్చలు చాలామందికి అర్థంకావడంలేదని అందరికీ తెలుసును. మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ముఖ్యముగా 4 భాషలు మాట్లాడే ప్రజలున్నారు. తెలుగు, తమిళ, కన్నడ, మళయాళ భాషలు మాట్లాడేవారు ఇక్కడ ఉన్నారు, వీరిలో ఇంగ్లీషు రావలసివంటి వారు చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. ఇటువంటివారందరికీ ఇక్కడ జరుగుచున్న చర్చలు సరిగా అర్థము కావడంలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా మనలను ఎన్నుకొన్నటువంటి ప్రజలు, ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో ఏమేమి చర్చలు చేస్తున్నారో, ఏమేమి బిల్లులు పెడుతున్నారో వినిపించుకొనడం వచ్చి, ఇక్కడ visitors gallery లో కూర్చోతున్నారు. వారికి, ఇక్కడ ఏమి జరుగుచున్నది అర్థముకాకుండా ఉండే పరిస్థితులున్నవి. మన స్పీకరుగారు వదే వదే ఇంగ్లీషులో పార్లమెంటుయొక్క సంగతులు తిసుకొని వస్తుంటారు. దీనినిబట్టి మన అసెంబ్లీ కూడ అదే పద్ధతిలో నడుస్తున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తున్నది. ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఈ భాషా సమస్యను పరిష్కరించేందుకు ఒక పర్యాయము, సభ్యులు అదేపనిగా receiver లో చెవిపెట్టుకొని వింటూ ఉంటే కొంత కాలానికి అర్థమవుతుందని సలహా ఇచ్చారు. అదే ప్రకారము ఇంతవరకు వింటూనే ఉన్నాము కాని ఫలితము ఏమి కనిపించడంలేదు. సభ్యులు అరవములో మాట్లాడితేమారు అర్థం కాకుండా, మేము మాట్లాడునది వాళ్ళకు అర్థంకాకుండా పోగా, వైగా అప్పుడప్పుడు అపార్థాలు చేసుకోవడం కూడా జరుగుచున్నది. మొన్నటి దినము, రెవెన్యూ మంత్రి మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకగారు గోవింద రావు వేసిపట్టువంటి తెలుగు ప్రశ్నలోని “ పంటలు చెబ్బి తింటున్నవి ” అనే వదాన్ని అపార్థము చేసుకొని, ఎవరినో, ఎవరో కొట్టి నట్లుగా అర్థము చేసుకొన్నట్లు వారి సమాధానములో చెప్పారు. అదే విధంగా మాల కొండయ్యగారు ఒక ప్రశ్న వేస్తే, విద్యాశాఖా మంత్రిగారు ఈ విషయమే వోటిను ఇవ్వాలంటే, స్పీకరుగారు అప్పుడు ప్రశ్న చేయడానికి వీలులేదని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినది. ఈ మాదిరి ఈ సభలో కార్యక్రమాలు సక్రమంగా జరుగక అనేక అవాంతరాలు జరుగుచున్నవి. కనుక ఈ సభయొక్క చర్చలు అందరి సభ్యులకు సరిగా అర్థము కావలసినట్లు, translation ను నిర్ణయించుట చాలా అవసరము. దీనితోపాటు ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వున్నది. ఇది

[Sri V. Rama Rao] 4th December 1952]

ఎంత మందికి అర్థమవుతుందో గమనించవలసియున్నది. మన దేశములో ఆసలు చదువుకొన్నవాళ్ళ నూటికి 13 గురు ఉన్నారు. అందులో ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చినవారు నూటికి ఒకరుకూడా లేరు. వీరిలో మూడు రకాలున్నారు. కొంతమంది సంతకాలు మాత్రము పెట్టగలరు కాని చదువలేరు. మరొకొంత మంది అర్థముచేసుకొంటారుగాని మాట్లాడలేరు. కనుక ఏ కొద్ది మందో, అనగా వెయ్యికి 2, 3 గురు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషను అర్థముచేసుకొని తిరిగి మాట్లాడే వారుంటారు, మిగతా 998 మందికి ఈ భాష అర్థంకాదు, అలాంటప్పుడు, వెయ్యి మందికి ఏ ముగ్గురు, నలుగురుకో తెలిసేటటువంటి భాషను మనము ఈ రోజు ఉపయోగిస్తున్నామేగాని, మన ప్రజల భాషను ఉపయోగించడంలేదు ఇంగ్లీషువారి పరిపాలన పోయినప్పటికీ కూడ మన దేశభాషలకు ప్రాముఖ్యత, గౌరవము ఇవ్వడంలేదు. ఈ సందర్భమున ఒక చిన్న ఉదాహరణం చెప్పి నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని ముగిస్తాను. ఇటీవల హైదరాబాదునుంచి భగవంతుగారు వైనా వెళ్ళారు. అక్కడ ఒక ప్రాధానపు పగలంతా వైనా భాషలోనే మాట్లాడారట. అప్పుడు వీరికి ఇంగ్లీషు రాదేమోనని భగవంతుగారు అనుకొన్నారు. తరువాత రాత్రిపూట స్వల్పగా మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు ఆ ప్రాధానపు ఇంగ్లీషువారి మాట్లాడి నారట. అప్పుడు మీకు ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చునా, పగలంతా వైనా భాషలో మాట్లాడుతుండగా మీకు ఇంగ్లీషు రాదేమో ననుకొన్నానని భగవంతుగారు అన్నారు. అందుకు ఆ ప్రాధానపు నాకు ఇంగ్లీషు వాగా వచ్చును, నేను మూడు సంతోషములు ఇంగ్లీషువారికి ఉంటిని, అయితే ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడుట మా మాతృ భాషను ఆ గౌరవించుచున్నట్లు అవుతుందికనుక ఈ మాతృభాషయైన తెలుగు భాషలోనే మాట్లాడుటే మాకు ధర్మమనియు మామాతృ భాషనే గౌరవిస్తామనియు చెప్పినాడు. ఈ విధంగా ఇతర దేశాలలో వారివారి మాతృ భాషలను అంత ప్రాముఖ్యతను గౌరవాన్ని ఇస్తూయంటే, కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు ఇదివరకు ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనావిధానాన్ని, శాసన సభలోని చర్చలను మాతృభాషలలో జరిగేటట్లు నిర్ణయించేయక పోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఈ ప్రకారముగానే ఎంతకాలమైతే పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారాలను కొనసాగిస్తుందో అంతకాలము కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజాసానుభూతిని కోల్పోతుందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఎందువల్లనంటే, ఇప్పుడు అవరణలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఇంగ్లీషు భాష చాలామంది ప్రజానీకానికి తెలియదు. ఇప్పుడు ఇక్కడికి రోజూ అనేకమంది మన చర్చలు వివరానికి వస్తుఉన్నారు. వారిలో ఏ కొద్దిమంది high class కుటుంబాలవారు తప్ప, మిగతా వారందరు చెబితేవాళ్ళవరే ఈ చర్చలు ఏమి అర్థముకాకుండా నిరుత్సాహంగా వెనుకకు పోవలసి వస్తున్నది. కనుక ఈ విభాషము ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే మార్పుకొనవలసియున్నది. మేము యింకవరలోనే ఒకరి భాష మరొకరికి తెలిసేందుకు translators ను నిర్ణయించేయమని చెప్పమనే ఉన్నాము. కాని ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పటివరకు అటువంటి నిర్ణయము ఏమీ చేయలేదు. ఇప్పటికే చాలా అలస్యమైనది. కనుక తక్షణమే ఇటువంటి నిర్ణయము చేయవలసినది, next session నుంచి అయినా, అనగా ఫిబ్రవరి, మార్చి సమావేశమునుంచి అయినా, అనగా 2, 3 నెలలు గడువు తిసుకొని వచ్చే సమావేశమునుంచి అయినా తప్పక ఆలాంటి నిర్ణయము చేయవలసినది రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

The amendment was duly seconded.

*SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, శ్రీ సి. వి. కె. రావుగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన తీర్మానాన్ని నేను హృదయపూర్వకంగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను. వారి తీర్మాన

[Sri D. Seetharamaiah] [4th December 1952]

ప్రశ్నోత్తరాల సందర్భములో జరుగుతున్న వైఫరీత్యం గమనించండి. సభ్యులడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలు రావడం లేదు. భాష తెలియని కారణంచేత మంత్రులు, అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు గమనించకుండా notice అని separate question అని అర్థం కావడం లేదు అంటున్నారు. అర్థమైనట్లు సరిచినప్పుడు జవాబు లిస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా విచారమైన విషయం. ప్రపంచ దేశాలలో ఎక్కడైనా ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులకు జోషపడని భాషలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుగుతున్నాయో అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఎన్ని దేశాలు, ఎన్ని రాష్ట్రాలు తమ కార్యకలాపాలను స్వభాషలలో కొనసాగించుకొంటున్నా మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం మాత్రం ఇంగ్లీషు భాషనే పట్టుకొని వేల్చుకుంటోంది. ఈ శాసన సభలో నాలుగైదు భాషలవారున్నారు. తెలుగు, తమిళం, మళయాళం, కన్నడం, ఉరుమా భాషలలో సభ్యులు మాట్లాడతారు. కాని పీటిలో వేటిని కూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించడం లేదు. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్య వాదులు దేశాన్ని విడిచిపెట్టినా, వారి భాషను ఇంకా మనం విడిచిపెట్ట లేదు. పర భాషలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుగవలెనడంవల్ల ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులు పడవలసి వస్తోంది. ఉదాహరణకు ఇటీవల ఈ శాసనసభలో అమోదించబడిన తంజావూర్ కాలు దార్ల చట్టం విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ శాసన సభలో వ్యవసాయదారులైన సభ్యులనేకమంది ఉన్నారు. రైతుల కష్ట సుఖాలు వారికి చాగుగా తెలుసును. కాలు దార్ల, వ్యవసాయ కూలీల రక్షణకు వివిధ చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలి వారికి చాగుగా తెలుసు. అయినప్పటికీ బిల్లు ఇంగ్లీషులో వుండటవలన సభ్యులను ఇంగ్లీషులోనే పంపవలసి వుండుటచేత భాష రాకపోవడం మూలంగా వారు తమ అమూల్యమైన సలహాలను ఇవ్వ లేక పోయినారు. ఇదే విధంగా శాసన సభ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు ప్రజా సామాన్య సిద్ధాంతానికి ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో అవకాశం ఎక్కడవుంది అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ప్రశ్నోత్తరాల కాలం చిత్రవిచిత్ర సంఘటనలతో కూడుకొన్నదిగా ఈ నాడు పరిణ మించింది. సభ్యులు అడిగే ప్రశ్నలేమీ మంత్రులకు జోషపడం లేదు. తెలుగులో ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తే అరవ మంత్రులీచే సమాధానాలు నవ్వుపుట్టిస్తున్నాయి. ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం రావటంలేదు. అనేక ప్రశ్నలకు తప్పడు సమాధానాలు యిస్తున్నారు. ప్రశ్నోత్తరాల సమయంలో గౌరవ సభ్యులు గోవిందరావుగారు అడిగిన ప్రశ్న ఏమో తెలుసుకోకుండా రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు, ఎవరో యిద్దరు కోట్లాడుకున్నారా అదినాకు తెలియదే అని సమాధానం యిచ్చారు. ఈ సమాధానాలు అవకాశ్యకరిగా ఉన్నాయని చెప్పటకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఇక రాయలసీమ మంత్రి రంగారెడ్డిగారి విషయం గమనించండి. వారికి తెలుగు తెలుసుననుకుంటాను. వారిని సభ్యులు తెలుగులో ప్రశ్నించినప్పటికీ ఆయన అవ్వమైన అంగ్లభాషలోనే సమాధాన మిస్తాడు. తెలుగులో సమాధానమిచ్చుటకు వారికిమీ కష్టమే నాకు అర్థంకావడం లేదు. మంత్రులకు తెలుగులో సమాధానమిచ్చుటకు కష్టముగావుంటే తర్జుమాదారులను నియమించుకొంటారా? “సభ్యులకు తెలియనివ్వండి, తెలియకపోనివ్వండి, మేము ఇంగ్లీషులోనే మాట్లాడతాం, మా ప్రసంగాలు, సమాధానాలు, బిల్లులు మొదలగువాటిని ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయించే విచ్ఛిన్నతయే” అని ప్రభుత్వం హాటించటమే మరి వింతగా ఉంది. నిజంగా కాంగ్రెస్ మంత్రివర్గంవారు ప్రజాసామాన్య సిద్ధాంతాలవల్ల విశ్వాసం చూప దలచినట్లయితే ఆమనరింపదగ్గ విధానం ఇదికాదు. వివిధ భాషలలోనికి ప్రసంగాలను బట్టాలను తర్జుమాచేయించినందువల్ల వారికి వచ్చే నష్టమేమీ లేదు. అవసరంగా ఖర్చు అవుతుంది. కొంత హెచ్చుకాలంకూడా కావలసివస్తుంది అనే కంటిసాకులను చూపి ఈ సభ సభ్యులలోని బహుళ సంఖ్యకులకు తెలియని భాషలో కార్యకలాపాలు నెరవేర వుండం తీవ్రంగా ఖండించవలసిన విషయం. దీనిని కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులు కాంగ్రెస్

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P.M.

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ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. పరభాషద్వారానే మిమ్ము పరిపాలిస్తాం అని అంటే ప్రజలు సహించరని వారు గమనించాలి. ఇంగ్లీషు తెలిసిన వీ కొద్దిమంది కొరలో ఉద్దేశించ బడిందిగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఉండరాదు. కాబట్టి బిల్లులను, ప్రశ్నలను, పేబిలులను వెళ్ళే సమాధానాలను తదితర కర పత్రాలను నాలుగు మాతృ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేసి సభ్యులకు సకాలములో అందజేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను.

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ దానికి ఒక సవరణను కూడా ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. నా సవరణ యిది—

‘Add the following at the end:—

“and transact the business of the House in the four following languages of the State, namely:—

- (1) Tamil,
- (2) Telugu,
- (3) Malayalam,
- (4) Kanarese.”

ఈ తీర్మానం చాలాముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. నేను తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతుంటే అంగ్లము కాని యితర మంత్రులకు జోషపడక పోవచ్చు. వినా, రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారికి తెలుగు అర్థమవుతుంది కనుక నెమ్మదిగా నా అభిప్రాయాలు వారికి తెలియజేస్తాను. సావధానంగా వివరించినది వారిని కోరుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పండి.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారికి తెలుగు అర్థమవుతుంది. తెలుసుకోవాలనే సంకల్పమే వారికన్నట్లయితే వారికి నా ఉపన్యాసం యేమంత కష్టమైనదిగావుండదు. ఇంతకు ఈ తీర్మానం యేమో సవరణ లేమో వాటి అవశ్యకతలేమో గౌరవ సభ్యులకు తెలియజేయటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తాను. ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలో మాట్లాడుట అనేది యీ నాదే కొత్తగా వుట్టిక సమస్య యేమీ కాదు. 1937 నుంచిగూడా యిది వుంటూనేవుంది. అనాడు కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులే సభా కార్యకలాపాలను మాతృభాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయించవలసిందని కోరుతూ ఉండే వారు. ఈనాడు కొత్తగా దీనిని కమ్యూనిస్టులు సృష్టించలేదు. ఈ విషయం రాజగోపాలాచార్యులవారికి తెలియనిదేమీకాదు. ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని యీనాడు కాంగ్రెసు వారు వ్యతిరేకించవలసివారు అంటే వాటికి ఏ రాజకీయ కారణాలూ వారికి కనిపించి యుండవచ్చు. తీర్మానంయొక్క సబబు సందర్భంతో వారికి ప్రశ్నేవున్నట్లు కనిపించ లేదు. కమ్యూనిస్టు బూచిని చూపించి ఏ ముచ్చటనైనా అమలు జరుపకుండుటకు గౌరవ సభ్యుల మనస్సులలో వితరీతభావాలు వుట్టించుటకు వారు యంతో ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. కాని ఒక్క ముఖ్య విషయాన్ని సభ్యులు గుర్తించవలెనని నేను కోరు చున్నాను. మనదేశం స్వాతంత్ర్యంపొంది బిదేంట్లు దాటింది. అయినప్పటికీ యీనాటికి కూడా మనం వరాయిభాషనే పట్టుకొని ప్రాకులాడుతున్నాం. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు మనలను వాదిలామని అంటున్నా మనం వాటివాడను మాత్రం విడిచిపెట్టం అని ఆపవలసిన దుర్మతికట్టింది. కాంగ్రెసువారు, రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు శ్రేయో రాజ్యస్థాపనే (Welfare State) వారి ఆశయమని అంటున్నారు. ఈ శ్రేయో

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [4th December 1952]

కాబట్టి మన ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి అర్థంకాని భాషలో ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నిర్వహించే ప్రయత్నం ప్రజాసామాన్య ప్రజలకు అసహ్యకరం అని వారికి ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనే కార్యకలాపాలు మనం కొనసాగిస్తాం అంటే, మొత్తంమందికి అర్థమవుతుందో అలాంటిది. ఈ సభలో అనేకమంది గౌరవసభ్యులకు ఇంగ్లీషు రాదు. అంతమాత్రం చేత అట్టివారికి ఈ శాసనసభా కార్యక్రమంలో పాల్గొనే అవకాశం యీ ప్రభుత్వం కలుగజేయదా అని రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఒక్క విషయం వారిని జ్ఞప్తియందుకుకోమని కోరుతున్నాను. దేశ భాషలలోనే ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వహించబడాలి. ప్రజలకు అర్థమయ్యేలా రాజభాషగా ఉండాలి, అని యిన్నో వీట్లగా కాంగ్రెసు చిరుకపటకులు పలుకుతున్నట్టిది. కాని, ఈనాడు రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారు వాటిని మొత్తంమీదకు ఆవరణలో పెడుతున్నారు. ఈ సభలో వివిధ భాషల మాట్లాడేవారున్నారనే విషయం రాజగోపాలాచార్యులగారికి తెలియజేయవలసిందిగాను. తెలుగులో మాట్లాడితే యితరప్రాంత సభ్యులకు అర్థంకావలసిందే. అలాగే తమిళ సభ్యులు తమిళంలో ప్రసంగిస్తే మాజోట్లకు అనేమీ బాధపడదు. ఇలాగే మళయాళం, కన్నడ సభ్యులు ప్రసంగాలుగూడా యితరులకు బాధపడకుండా ఉంటుంది. ఇది విచారించుకోవాలి. మనం కలిసి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తే ఒకటి భాషలు మరొకటి అర్థంకావాలనే కోరికతోనే వివిధ ప్రసంగాలను వేర్వేరు భాషలలోనే తప్పక చేయించవలసిందని ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారిని కోరాము. కాని యితరవారు వారు మా కోరికను వాటింపలేదు. ఇది ఏ ఒక్కపార్టీకి సంబంధించిన విషయంగాదు. ఇంగ్లీషురాని సభ్యుల సంఖ్య యీనాడు యీ సభలో యెన్నటికన్నగూడా పెంచుతుంది. వీరందరికీ మౌనమవుతే ప్రసంగాలు యిచ్చే సమాధానాలు అర్థంకావాలనే ఉంది. అందుకొకే తర్జుమాలు చేయించవలసిందని మేము వారిని కోరుతున్నాము. ఈ కోరికనుగూడా పక్ష రాజకీయాలతో ముడిపెట్టి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అభ్యంతరంపెప్పరని అబద్ధం. కమ్యూనిస్టులు తెచ్చారనే సాకుతో ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని వారు వ్యతిరేకించరని అనుకుందాం. ఇదివరలో వారు ఒక సభ్యులను మాట్లాడుతూ కమ్యూనిస్టులు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడతారనడం వీటో కుక్కలకు మన్నుట్టుగా పెట్టారు. మేమీనాడు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతున్నామంటే దానికి ఏ రాజకీయ కారణాలు లేవు. మమ్ములను ఎన్నుకొని యిచ్చుటకే వచ్చిన ప్రజలే మమ్ములను తెలుగులో ప్రసంగించవలసిందని కోరాం. ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం మేము ఎన్నడూ తిరస్కరించలేము. ప్రజావాంఛను ఈ శాసనసభలో ప్రతిబింబింప చేయడమే మా ముఖ్యోద్దేశము. అందుకొకే మేము తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతున్నాము. ఈ నాడు మేము తెచ్చిన తీర్మానము ఎంతోకాలంగా కాంగ్రెస్ వారు సభావేదికలనుంచి వెల్లడిస్తున్న నిధానాలకు అనుగుణ్యమైనట్టిదేనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు (opposition) పార్టీ వారు తీర్మానాన్ని తిసుకొనివచ్చారు అనే కారణం వారిని కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు వ్యతిరేకించరాదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతకాలంగా వారు ప్రజలకిచ్చిన వాగ్దానాలను వృష్టిలో పెట్టుకోవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. అధికారంలోకి వచ్చేవరకు కాంగ్రెసు వారు మాతృభాషలకు ప్రాముఖ్యమివ్వవలసిందని చెబుతున్నాను. తీరా అధికారంలోకి వచ్చేసరికి వారు చేస్తున్న పనేమిటి? మాతృభాషలను అభివృద్ధికొనివ్వకుండా నిరోధించడమే ఈనాడు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం చేస్తున్న పని. అవ్యక్తవశాత్తూ దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ మన రాష్ట్రంలో నాలుగు భాషలు మాట్లాడేవారం ఉన్నాయి. వివిధ ప్రాంతాల ప్రతినిధులు ఇక్కడ సమావేశమై శాసన నిర్మాణం చేయవలసిన అవకాశం ఉంది. ఒకరు చెప్పేది మరొకరికి బాధపడకుంటే అయీ ప్రసంగాలను వివిధ భాషలలోనే తర్జుమా చేయవలసిన అవసరం ఎంతోనావుంది. ఈ అవసరాన్ని తీర్చేదిమిదమే మేము యీ తీర్మానాన్ని కల్పించాం కాదు. ఇంగ్లీషులో ప్రసంగించగలిగినవారికి ఈ శాసన

4th December 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

సభలో ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని వెల్లడించే అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. ఈనాడు దేశంలోని వయోజనులందరికీ ఓటింగుపాత్రులైన వారే నియం ఎవరూ ఊర్పిపోకూడదు. విద్యావంతులైన, ధనవంతులైన ఏ కొద్దిమందికీ మాత్రమే ఉద్దేశించబడి తయారు చేయబడినట్టిదిగా ఈ రాజ్యాంగాన్ని ప్రజలు అర్థంజేసుకొనేటట్లు ప్రయత్నంపెట్టడం గౌరవసభ్యులందరికీ విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చిన వారికి మాత్రమే శాసన సభ్యులకాగల పాత్రుల ప్రత్యేకించబడిందా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. మన రాజ్యాంగం యొక్క ఉద్దేశ్యం అట్టిదికాదు. శాసనసభకు అన్ని భాషలలో మాట్లాడగలిగినవారు ఎన్నుకొనబడేవారు ఉన్నప్పుడు వారి వారి భాషలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు నిర్వహించే పాత్రులందుకు లేకుండా పోతుందో నాకేమీ అర్థంకావడంలేదు.

“అందువల్ల తెలుగు, ఆరవము, కన్నడము, మలయాళము అనే యీ నాలుగు 4 p.m.

భాషలు మాట్లాడేవారు అయీ భాషలలో ప్రశ్నలు అడిగినప్పుడు వాళ్లకు అయీ భాషలలో జవాబులు చెప్పే ఉపయోగంకావుంటుంది. లేకపోతే వాళ్లయొక్క అభిప్రాయాలు, అభిలాషలు యీ సభా కార్యక్రమంలో తీరవు. ఒక్క ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలో జవాబు యిస్తూ ఉంటే వారికి తెలియక నిరుత్సాహపడుతారు. తెలిసేటటువంటి భాషలో చెప్పితే, తదుపరి ప్రశ్నలు వేయటానికి వీలుంటుంది. ఈ సూచన ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించాలి. నిరాకరిస్తే ప్రయోజనములేదు. ప్రశ్నలు వేయాలని సభ్యులకు అవకాశం ఉంది కాని నిరుత్సాహపరుచితే కార్యక్రమం సఫలం కానేరదు. ఎక్కువ ప్రశ్నలు వేసి సభా కార్యక్రమం అర్థించుకోటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తే అయితే కాకట్టు దీనివల్ల ప్రయోజనమేకాని, విప్రయోజనము అని చెప్పటానికి వీలులేదు. అప్పుడే సభ్యుల అభిప్రాయాలు తీరటానికి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది అందువల్ల యీ సభా కార్యక్రమం అన్ని భాషలలోనూ తర్జుమా చేయించమని ప్రభుత్వం యీ రోజున విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. నేను యీ మాటలు చెప్పతూ ఉన్నప్పుడు ఆర్థిక మంత్రి ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు నీటిలోనుంచి లేచి పోయారు. అటుక వారికి యీ సభా కార్యక్రమం అన్ని భాషలలోనూ తర్జుమా చేయించడం యిప్పుడులేకపోతే అనవసరం అనిపిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సమస్య చాలా ప్రధానమైనది. దీన్ని నిర్లక్ష్యం చేయవద్దని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయం సభ్యులందరూ జాగ్రత్తగా అలోచించమని కోరుతున్నాను. సభ్యులందరు విశ్రాంతిగా అంగీకరిస్తే యీ సమస్య తరిమిపోతుందగలదు. తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న వేసినప్పుడు తెలుగు తెలిసిన మంత్రి తెలుగులోనే జవాబుచెప్పటానికి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. అరవం తెలిసిన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు అరవంలో చెప్పగలిగితే కాని, తెలుగులో చెప్పలేదు. తెలుగు సభ్యుడు తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న చేస్తే వారు ఇంగ్లీషులో జవాబు యిస్తే, తెలుగు సభ్యులకు అర్థంకాదు. వారికి అర్థంకావాలంటే, తెలుగు తర్జుమా చేయించితేనే తెలియగలదు. లేకపోతే కాదు. అప్పుడు ఆ సభ్యుని నిరుత్సాహపరుచి పోవడం; ఈ ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు వారి మాతృభాషలో మాట్లాడటానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉన్నట్లు కనబడుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు యీ ముఖ్యవిషయము తెలుగులో వలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఈ విషయములో కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులకు ఒక విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. వారంతా ప్రభుత్వపక్షమున సభ్యులుగా ఉంటే ఉండవచ్చు. వారంతా మేము తెలుగుకు సుమారు 70% ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వచ్చినవాళ్లమేకదా, మాకు యీ తర్జుమా వాళ్ల వలసే, ఇంగ్లీషు తెలియనివాళ్లు ఎక్కువగా ఉంటారు. ఇప్పుడు యీ భాష తర్జుమాతో పనిచేడు అని అనుకుంటే అనుకోవచ్చు. యీ విషయములో వారికి ఒక విషయము జ్ఞప్తికి తెచ్చుతున్నాను. వారందరూ ప్రజాప్రతినిధులని గుర్తించుకోవాలి. ప్రజలకు సభా కార్యక్రమం వివిధ భాషలలోనూ జరుగుతున్నట్లే తెలుగుభాషలో భాష్యతవారి మీదవుంటుందని గుర్తించుకోవాలి. ఈ భాష తర్జుమా విషయం తీరేంత

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [4th December 1952]

ఏట 1938 వ సంవత్సరములో ఒక Select Committee ని వేసియున్నారు. ఆంధ్రుల భాష ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలు కావాలని కోరి యున్నాము. భాష ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలు ఏర్పడినదాకా ఉండడము నేటి వేరే సమస్య అంతకన్నా యిది సులభమైన మార్గం అని అంటున్నాను. గనుక రాష్ట్రపథ్యం అయినా యీ సమస్యకు పరిష్కార మార్గం అలాగింపాలి. భాష తర్జుమా చేయించి సహకార్యకమం అన్ని భాషలలో నడిపించాలని ప్రజలు అందరికీనా చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమీద మనము ప్రజలకు కార్యక్రమం ఎట్లా జరుగుచున్నదో చెప్పవలసివచ్చినా బాధ్యత మనమైన వున్నదని గుర్తించాల్సిన అవసరమున్నది. Public Works మంత్రి శ్రీ రంగా రెడ్డిగారికి ఒక విషయం చెప్పవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. శ్రీ రంగా రెడ్డిగారి మాతృభాష తెలుగు అని యిక్కడ సభ్యులందరికీ తెలుసును. వారిని తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న వేసినప్పుడు వారు తెలుగులో సమాధానం చెప్పితే, వారికి సమ్యక్మీద గౌరవమున్నట్లే అట్లు చేయకుండా ఇంకొక్కప్పుడు తెలుగులో చెప్పదామా, ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పదామా అని అయ్యడం, సందేహమున్నది. బలవంతపెట్టితే నేగాని తెలుగులో చెప్పరు. దీనికి కారణం ఆధికారం చేతిలో ఉన్నదనేదిగా కనబడుచున్నది. ఇక మంత్రి కృష్ణారావుగారు ఇంగ్లీషులో జవాబు చెప్పటకు ఒక కారణము చెప్పారు. ఆదేమిటంటే ఎవరైనా తెలుగులో జవాబు చెప్పకుంటే చెప్పతాను లేకపోతే చాలామందికి ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వచ్చు గనుక వారు ఆందరికీ తెలియటానికి ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పతానంటారు. ఇటువంటి కారణము వారు ఉపసహరించుకోవాలి. తెలుగు మంత్రి గనుక తెలుగులోనే జవాబు చెప్పాలి. సభ్యులుగా ఉన్నటువంటి వారు ఒకే జవాబు ఒక పర్యాయం తెలుగు, అదే జవాబు అరవము, కన్నడము, మలయాళంలో చెప్పితే మాకేమి అభ్యంతరం ఉండదు కాని ప్రత్యేకంగా శాసన సభ్యులు కొందరు తెలుగులోను, మిగిలినవారు, వారివారి భాషలలోనే చెప్పవలసిన అవసరం వున్నది. ఎక్కడనుండి ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చును గనుక వారు ఇంగ్లీషులోనే జవాబు చెప్పతమంటారు. ఈ సభలో తెలుగు సభ్యులు మంత్రిలు ఇంగ్లీషులో జవాబు లిచ్చునప్పుడు వారికి అదేమాటార్థం తెలియక అదేమాటెలుగు కొంతానికి ఎంత బాధపడుతున్నారో మంత్రిగారికి తెలియడంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క మంత్రిపదవులలో వున్న యితర మంత్రులకు అంతకన్న తెలియడం లేదు. వారియొక్క ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబులు విని యిచ్చిందని గూడా వారికి గొడవ క్రింద తయారైంది. మేము మంత్రిపదవులలో ఉన్నాము, మంత్రులను ఆసేసి ఎవరు, ఏ భాష అయితే నేమి, మాకు తెలిసింది ఇంగ్లీషు భాషయే, అంకకని ఇంగ్లీషు లోనే చెప్పతాము, తెలుసుకొంటే తెలుసుకొండి లేకపోతే లేదు, అన్న ఉద్దేశ్యము వుంటే అది పద్ధతి కాదు. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులైనవారు అట్లా అంటే ప్రజానీకానికి జవాబు చెప్పవలసివుంటుందని గుర్తించ గోర్తాను. ఇటువంటి సమాధానాలు ఒకరు తెలుగులో అడగడం, దానికి ఇంగ్లీషులో సమాధానాలివ్వడం, యింకొకరు అరవం, మరొకరు మలయాళం ఇట్లాంటి పరిస్థితులు ఈ సభలో ఏర్పడితే, ఇవంతా ఒక పిచ్చి వాళ్ళ అనుకూలంగా తయారైంది. ఏ ఏ భాషయిచ్చి మంత్రులు, అయా భాషలలో అడగడం ప్రశ్నలకు అయా భాషలలో సమాధానం చెప్పకపోతే, ఆ సభ్యులను ఈ మంత్రులు ఆ గౌరవపరచినట్లని గుర్తించ గోరుతున్నాను. గనుక నేను చేసే విజ్ఞప్తి యిదింటే, తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న వేస్తే, జవాబు తెలుగులోను, ఇతర భాషలలో వేస్తే ఆ భాషలలోను సమాధానాలున్నై, అది నుంచి పద్ధతి అని అంటున్నాను. సభ్యులందరికీ ఈ సభలో విని జరిగేది తెలియకుండా ఉంటే, ఇది సరియైన కార్యక్రమం క్రిందకు రావరదు. మంత్రులు ఏవో విచిత్రపు జవాబులు ఇచ్చి మరు ప్రశ్న రాకుండా తప్పించుకుంటున్నారని తెలుస్తున్నది. సభ్యులకు కొందరికి అరవము

[4th December 1952] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

రాకపోతే, వారికి వచ్చిన భాషలో సమాధానం చెప్పితే వారి కేమియు అభ్యంతరము ఉండదు. రాజాజీగారియొక్క కాంగ్రెసువార్టీ సభ్యులందరికీ నేను ఈ విషయాలను బాగా గమనించటానికి చెప్పతున్నాను. మన మందరికీని మాతృభాష అనేది ఉందని అందరికీ తెలిసు. దానిమీద వారికి గౌరవం వున్నదనుకుంటున్నాను. ఈ మాతృ భాషకు ప్రాముఖ్యత ఇవ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైనందులకు ప్రజల ఆశయాలు గమనించి వారియొక్క అభిప్రాయాలు, శక్తి సామర్థ్యాలు మాత్రం మనం అంగీకరించాలి. అందువల్ల నేను ఈ సూచన చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజల మాతృ భాషలో ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలను నడిపించకపోతే ఇది కేవలం ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క అసమర్థతయనిచే చెప్పవలసి ఉంటుంది. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం గూడా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి ఈ ఇంగ్లీషు భాషకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం తగ్గించాలని కోరినది. ప్రభుత్వం సూచన దృక్పథంతో ఈ భాష తర్జుమా విషయం ఆలోచించినట్లయితే, ఇంగ్లీషు భాష ప్రాతినిధ్యం తగ్గిపోక తప్పదు. బ్రిటిష్ వారు వెల్లిపోయినను ఇంకను వారి భాషను పట్టుకొని ప్రేలాడుతుంటే, యిక మాతృ భాషల సంగతి యెమిటని అడుగుతున్నాను. తెలుగు వాళ్ళు మాదిరిగానే కన్నడిలుగూడా వారి వ్యవహారాలు కన్నడములో జరిపించాలంటున్నారు. ఈ భాషను గూడ ముందు తెచ్చిని కన్నడిగలు కోరుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం సరిగా ఆలోచించినట్లయితే దీనికి అనేక పద్ధతులు ఉన్నవి. అందువల్ల నా సవరణను అంగీకరించమని కోరుతున్నాను."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of order, is there no time-limit for the hon. Member? We have got a big agenda and we have got a number of other resolutions. I am afraid, it will not be possible for the House to reach them."

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

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"మరొక ముఖ్యమైన విషయం చెప్పతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు సంబంధించిన రికార్డు అంతయు తెలుగు లోనికి తర్జుమా చేయించడం ఒకటి. రెండవది, ఇక మీదట అంతయు తెలుగులోనే వ్యవహారాలు జరిపించమని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ పద్ధతి జరిపించినట్లయితే, కొందరి కాలంలో మన మాతృ భాషకు దోహద మిచ్చినట్లు అవుతుంది. ఈ విషయంలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఒక విషయం చెప్పారు. ఈ తెలుగు వ్యవహారాలు జరిపించడ మనేది experimental గా తెలుగు జిల్లాలలో మార్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలోను, దక్షిణాదిక ఒక జిల్లాలోను ఆయా భాషల ప్రకారం వ్యవహార కార్యక్రమం జరిపించుటకు ఆరంభించాము కాని అది సరిగా successful గా కాదని అన్నారు. ఈ విషయములో నేను ఒక విషయం చెప్పతున్నాను. Experiment successful గా లేదంటే, తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు అరవక రెక్కర్లనున్నా, అరవ జిల్లాలకు ఏ ఇతర భాషయిలో వేస్తే ఇది ఎట్లా కొనసాగుతుందో ఆలోచించాలి. తెలుగు జిల్లాలకు తెలుగు కరెక్టర్లనున్నా, అరవ జిల్లాలకు అరవ కరెక్టర్లనున్నా వేసి వ్యవహారము నడపమంటే ఇది ఎందుకు successful కాదో తెలుసుకొన గోరుతాను. అట్లా చేయక కృత్రిమ ఆలోచనతో చేసే ఈ పద్ధతి ఎందుకు success అవుతుంది. అప్పుడు ఈ experiment సరియైన పద్ధతిలో నడప లేదన్న మాట."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I move for closure of the debate on this Resolution as enough has already been said on it and we have to reach as large a number of Resolutions as possible."

[Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy] [4th December 1952]

“ఈ లిక్కానానికి యీ సవరణ ఉపపాదించడంలోని ఉద్దేశ్యము ఈ లిక్కానము ఏ ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడిందో, ఆ లిక్కాన ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని పూరించేయడమే యీ సవరణ లక్ష్యము. అయితే యీ లిక్కానము ప్రకారం సభ్యులకు అందజేయబడుతున్న రిపోర్టులు, బిల్లులు వగైరా సభ్యులందరికీ తెలియజేయవలసి వారి వారి భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయించవలసి యున్నది. రిపోర్టులు ఆ యీ ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయబడవలసి యింగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యులకుగానూ ఆ రిపోర్టులు వదులు కొని వర్చులలో సమర్థంగా పాఠ్యాగలుగుతారు. అంతేగాక ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలను గురించి ప్రజలు తెలుసుకొనే అవకాశం వుంటుంది. అంతే యీ తర్జుమా వలన యిటు సభ్యులకు అటు ప్రజలకు కూడా ప్రయోజనం ఉంటుంది.

“ఇండియన్ యూనియన్ రాజ్యాంగము 350 క్లౌజు ప్రకారం ప్రతి పౌరుడు తన యిబ్బందులను తొలగించుకొనుటకు కేంద్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలకు పెట్టుకునే పీటిషన్లు ఆ యీ రాష్ట్ర భాషలలో పెట్టుకోవచ్చు. కాని ఆ రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి మాజీకృష్ణవేలు నాయకరుగారిని తెలుగులో పెట్టుకోబడిన ఒక పీటిషను విషయం ప్రశ్నిస్తే ఇంగ్లీషులో మహజరు వంటివలయులే ఆ మహజరు విషయంలో చూస్తానని చెప్పారు. మంత్రిగారు చెప్పిన సమాధానం రాజ్యాంగములో యివ్వబడిన గ్యారంటీకి విరుద్ధంకాదా?

“అలాగే ఎసంబ్లి రూల్సు ప్రకారం ప్రతి సభ్యుడు ఇంగ్లీషు, హిందీ, తెలుగు, తమిళం, మలయాళం, కన్నడం—యీ ఆరు భాషలలో దేనిలోనైనా మాట్లాడవచ్చు. పీటికి రిపోర్టింగు ఉంటుంది. కాని మిగతా సభ్యులకు ఆయా భాషలలో మాట్లాడేవారు ఏమి మాట్లాడుతున్నారో తెలుసుకునే అవకాశం లేదు. కోటి సభ్యులు ఏమి మాట్లాడుతున్నారో తెలుసుకోకుండా మాట్లాడడం శాసన సభ్యుల హక్కులకు భంగకరం కాదా? ఈ సభ గౌరవానికి భంగకరం కాదా? ఇతర సభ్యులు మాట్లాడేది తెలుసుకోగలిగినప్పుడే సభ్యులందరు సమర్థంగా పాఠ్యాగలుగుతారు. అందుకే శాసన సభ వ్యవహారాలు తర్జుమా చేయమని కోరేది. కాని యీ విషయం ఇదివరలో ప్రస్తావించినప్పుడు ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు సభ్యులందరు ఎవరు ఏ భాషలో మాట్లాడినా జాగ్రత్తగా కొన్ని రోజులకు యితరులు చెప్పేది తెలుసుకో గలుగుతారు, ఆ రకంగా తర్జుమా సమస్య పరిష్కారమవుతుందని చెప్పి యున్నారు. కాని యిది ఆచరణ సాధ్యమైన సూచనైనా అని ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు స్పీకరుగారు ఉన్నవారు 7 సంవత్సరములనుండి స్పీకరుగా ఉన్నారు. తెలుగులో సభ్యులు అడిగే విషయాలు యిప్పటికీ వారికి తెలియవు. అలాగే ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారికూడా సరిగా అర్థంకాదు. అందువలన ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారి సూచన ఆచరణ సాధ్యమైనదికాదని తేలుతుంది. కాథ్యత తప్పించుకొనేందుకు ఆచరణ సాధ్యముకాని మాటలు చెప్పేటే ఏమి ప్రయోజనం?

“సభ్యులు అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం చెప్పడంలో మంత్రులు అలక్ష్యం చూపుతున్నారు. తెలుగు తెలియకపోయినా తెలిసినట్లు నటించేవారు కొందరు. భాష తెలిసినా, సమాధానం చెప్పినవారు కొందరు. భాష తెలియలేదని చెప్పకుండా, భాషం తెలుసుకోటానికి ప్రయత్నించకుండా “కోటిస్” అంటున్నారు. ఇలా “కోటిస్” అనడం గౌరవం అని మన మంత్రులు భావిస్తున్నట్లున్నారు. కనుకొరంగా అంటున్నామని సంతోషించి యుండవచ్చు. ఇది సంతోషించే విషయమేమిగాదు. స్కూలు డిజిటల్స్ అయితే మీ సమాధానానికి నల్వకునేం

[4th December 1952] [Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy]

మకు సంతోషించేందుకు అవకాశం ఉంది. ప్రభుత్వం యీ శాసన సభద్వారా ప్రజలకు ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులకు సమాధానం చెప్పజలసియుంది. ఈ కాథ్యత తప్పించుకో జూడడం కుంశవ్యంకాదు. ఇది మీ ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క గౌరవాన్ని పెంచదు.

“ప్రజలకు రాజ్యాంగంలో యివ్వబడిన గ్యారంటీలు కాపాడకపోవడం, సభ్యులకు పూర్తి అవకాశాలు కల్పించకపోవడం తగినపని. మీచేతలే, మాటలే సంబంధం కన్పించుటలేదు. గ్రుడ్డివానికి చూడటానికి అవకాశం, చెవిటివానికి విన్నేందుకు అవకాశం, కుంబువానికి నడవటానికి అవకాశం ఉంది అని అంటే ఎంత సహేతుకంగా ఉంటుందో అందరికీ అన్ని హక్కులు ఉన్నవని చెప్పడం ఆచరణలో వాటిని కాపాడటానికి ప్రయత్నించకపోవడం, అదేవిధంగా ఉంది.

“నాలుగు భాషలు మాట్లాడే వారిని కలిపి ఒక రాష్ట్రంగా ఉంచబట్టి యీ తర్జుమా సమస్య వచ్చింది. ఆయా భాషా రాష్ట్రాల విర్వడిన నాడు యీ ప్రశ్నకు తావు లేదు. ప్రభుత్వానికి యిష్టం వున్నా లేకపోయినా భాషా రాష్ట్రాలు విర్వడి తీరుతాయి. అప్పటివరకు తర్జుమా విచ్ఛిన్నం చేయక తప్పదు. అప్పుడే యీ సభా కార్యక్రమం ప్రోత్సాహకరంగా ఉంటుంది. రిపోర్టులు వగైరా తర్జుమా చేయటద్వారా ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలు ప్రజలకు అందుబాటులోనికి వస్తాయి. ముఖ్యమంత్రి విర్వడి జోడు భాషా రాష్ట్రాలకు సౌలభ్యం చేశారుతుంది.

“మన దేశంలో వివిధ రాష్ట్రాలలో మాత్ర భాషలలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్య కలాపాలు జరుపుకునే కార్యక్రమం ముందుకు సాగిపోతోంది. ఉత్తర ప్రదేశ్ లో బ్రాహ్మణ నిర్ణయం తీసుకున్నారు. దక్షిణాదిక ఉన్న మనంకూడా మాత్ర భాషలో పరిపాలనకు ప్రాతిపదిక వేయవలసియుంది. అందుచేత శాసన సభా కార్యక్రమాలు తర్జుమా, రిపోర్టులు వగైరా తర్జుమా యివ్వని ఆత్యవసరంగా జరుగవలసియుంది.

“నే చెప్పిన విషయాలన్నీ దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని లిక్కానాన్ని నా సవరణతో అంగీకరించాలని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. సభ్యులందరినీ బలవంతపెడిందిగా అభ్యర్థిస్తున్నాను.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“కనమ్ అవైత తలైవర్ అవరకణై, ఇంతత తీర్మానాతై ఆతరిక్కుమ్ మురైయిల్ శిల్ వార్తతైకణై పేశ విరమ్పుక్కిరేన్. ఇంత తీర్మానాతై తిన్ ఉణ్ణడక్కమ్ ఏతొ శిలరుక్కు ఆన్కిలమ్ తెరైయిలిల్లై, అల్లత్త శిలరుక్కు తెల్లరుక్కు తెరైయిలిల్లై, శిలరుక్కు తమిళ్ తెరైయిలిల్లై. అతణ్ణల్ ఎల్లవార్తతై మొழి పెయర్తత్తు అవరకణైయై శెణ్ణకర్యత్తిరుక్కు వశత్తి శెయ్త్తు కొండక్కు వేణ్ణండ్లమ్ ంబత్తు మట్లమ్ ంబత్తతక్ కుర్రప్పిది విరమ్పుక్కిరేన్. ఇంత వరుణ్ణకణ్ణక్కు మేలక నమ్ నాథు శతన్తరమ్ అడైన్తరుక్కిరేన్. ఇంత ఇన్తు వరుణ్ణ కణ్ణాక్కియ్ నామ్ ఇన్ణుమ్ ఇన్త అన్తరైయి బాణ్ణైయై వైత్తుక్ కొణ్ణం అన్తరైయి బాణ్ణైయిల్ పేశ వేణ్ణాదియి నిర్బన్తమ్ ఇన్రప్పత్తు వేడిక్కెయిలమ్ వేడిక్కెయిక్కు ఇన్రక్కిరేన్. ఉలక్కిల్ వేన్రు ంత్త నాడ్డియి శతన్తరమ్ వన్త బిరక్కు ఇన్రప్పిప్పిడ్ల ఒన్ర కాడ్శియై నామ్ కాణ్ణ ముడియైత్తు. అన్తరైయిన్ ఇన్త నాడ్డై ఆన్ణక్కిరేన్ కాలత్తిల్ ఇన్తనాడ్ల మక్కన్ వన్రశ్శి అడైయిమ్ల తడై శెయ్వుతర్కాకవమ్ అవరకణైయై ఇన్ నాన్రక వాన్రక్కెయై తడై శెయ్వుతర్కాకవమ్ బిర్యోజిక్కప్పిమ్ మురైయిల్ ఇన్రు అన్త నాడ్ల బాణ్ణైయై వన్ర విడైమ్ల తడైశెయ్వుత్తు. ఇన్త ంత్తరైయిన్ న్ణాన్రక కాలమాక్ తెతైయి ఇన్రక్కమ్ న్ణాన్రపెర్తు వన్తరుక్కిరేన్. కుర్రప్పాక్ 1900-మ్ వరుణ్ణత్తిరుక్కు బిరక్కు తెతైయి బాణ్ణైయిల్, అవరకణైయై బాణ్ణైయిల్, న్ణాన్రక్కెయై న్ణాన్రక వేణ్ణండ్లమ్ ంబత్తు ఇన్రక్కమ్ న్ణాన్రత్త

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [4th December 1952]

பட்டது. அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷையில் அவர்களுடைய கல்வி வளர வேண்டும் என்று மிக மிகப் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி நடந்து வந்தது. அந்த நாளில் பாரதியார் 'யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணோம்' என்று பாடியது நமது ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. இதை நான் ஏதோ வேடிக்கைக்காக சொல்லவில்லை. அவரவர் களுடைய பாஷை வளர வேண்டும், ஆனால் அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷையில் கல்வி பயில் வேண்டும், அவர்களுடைய பாஷையை புரிந்துகொண்டு இலக்கியங்களை புரிந்து கொண்டு கல்வி கற்று வந்தால்தான் அவரவர் களுடைய பாஷை யுளரும். அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷையிலேயே கவிதைகள் இருக்க வேண்டும். உண்மையாகவே அவரவர் களுடைய பாஷையில் இலக்கியங்கள் வேண்டும் என்றால் அரசாங்கத்தின் நடவடிக்கைகள் பூராவும் நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்வி முறை பூராவும், நாட்டின் சரித்திரம் பூராவும், விஞ்ஞானம் பூராவும் மற்ற எந்த இலக்கியங்களும் அந்தந்த பாஷையிலேயே பயிலுவிடப் பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் பாஷையின் வளர்ச்சி ஏற்படும். இதைத்தான் நாம் உலகம் பூராவிலும் பார்க்கிறோம். உலகில் ஆங்கிலமும் பிரெஞ்சும் எவ்வளவு அளவிற்கு வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். உலகம் பூராவும் அந்த பாஷை வளர்ச்சி அடைந்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் அந்த பாஷையின் இலக்கியமும் கவிதையும் மட்டும் அல்ல. அந்த அடிப்படையில் மட்டும் பாஷை வளர்ச்சி அடையாது. மக்களின் நடவடிக்கைகளும் விவகாரங்கள் பூராவும் அந்த பாஷையிலேயே நடந்து வந்தால் தான் அந்த பாஷை வளர்ச்சி அடையும். சுதந்திர நாட்டில் அதன் அடிப்படையில் அந்தந்த நாட்டில் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய சொந்த பாஷையை வளர்ப்பதற்கு வசதி செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். அதற்கு உரிமை வேண்டும். நாம் சுதந்திரம் பெற்று ஐந்து வருஷங்களாகியும் கூட இன்னும் ஆங்கில பாஷையிலேயே நம் நடவடிக்கைகள் நடப்பது என்பது துர்பாக்கிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் நமக்கு சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்து விட்டது என்று கூட சொல்லிக் கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவே இதை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, சுதந்திர உணர்ச்சியை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு, நம்முடைய தாய் மொழியைப் பேசுவதற்கு உரிமை வேண்டும். நான் இந்த சட்டசபையில் பேசுவதைப் பார்த்து விட்டு நீங்களே பேசுகிறீர்களே என்று கேட்கலாம். நான் பேசி வருகிறேன் என்பதை நான் மறுக்கவில்லை. தாய் மொழியில் பேச வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லும்போது அதற்கு அவசியமானதை எதிர் பார்க்கிறோம். இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய அமைப்பின் கீழ் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் பன் மொழி பேசக்கூடியவர்கள் இங்கு உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற காலத்தில் நம்முடைய நடவடிக்கைகளை அதன் படி அமைத்துக்கொள்வது என்பது தான் இதில் அடங்கி இருக்கிறது. அந்த பிரச்சினைதான் இதில் அடங்கி யிருக்கிறது. இன்று இந்த சபையில் பலருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாது. அவ்விதம் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்கு இல்லை, நம்முடைய அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் நாம் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறோம். நாம் இப்பொழுது சர்வ ஆதிபத்தியம் அடைந்திருக்கக் கூடிய இந்த நிலையில் ஜனநாயக ருடியரசு அமைப்பதற்கு நாம் கீழ் கண்ட சபதத்தை அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் அமைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நீங்களாகவே அவ்விதம் அமைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதாக பறைசாற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆகவே இங்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள், ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள், பிற மொழி தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள், தங்களுடைய மொழி ஒன்றையே அறிந்திருக்கக் கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஏதோ பொம்மையாக உட்காருவதற்கு இங்கு வரவில்லை. பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான மக்கள், கிட்டத்தட்ட லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்கள், அவர்களை இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் ராஜ்யத்தின் அரசியல் விவகாரங்களில் பூராவிலும் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்றுதான் அவர்களை ஜனங்கள் இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு என்ன நடக்கிறது என்றும் இங்கு என்ன பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்றும் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியாமல் இங்கு உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அனுப்பி இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்களின்

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உரிமையை இங்கே பரிசீலிக்கிறது என்பதாக இல்லையா? இன்றைக்கு இந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் நாம் இந்த சட்டசபையில் சபதம் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அந்த சபதத்தை நாம் நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். அதனுடைய முக்கியமான பொறுப்பு நமக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது தான் உண்மையாகவே சர்வ ஆதிபத்திய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுத்ததாகும். மொழி வாரி மாகாணம் இல்லாத நிலைமையில் பன்மொழி பேசக் கூடியவர்கள் இந்த சபையின் விவாதத்தில் பங்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு பூர்ண உரிமை அளிக்க வேண்டியது முதல் வேலை. இரண்டாவதாக இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின் பிரகாரம் இங்கு வரக்கூடிய தஸ்தாவேஜுகள் பூராவும் அந்தந்தத் தாய் மொழியில் இருந்தாக வேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டும். அதற்கு அதிக பணச் செலவு ஆகுமே என்று ஒரு ஆட்சேபணை சொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுது இங்கிலாந்தில் அச்சடித்துக் கொடுக்கவில்லையா? இந்த சட்ட சபையில் நாம் என்ன செய்கிறோம், என்ன பேசுகிறார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல நாம் மக்களுக்கு ஜவாப்தாரி இல்லையா? அவர்களுக்கு பதில் சொல்ல இங்குள்ளவர்கள் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையாகவே அவர்களுக்கு பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வகித்து இருக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு ஜவாப்தாரியாவோம். இங்கு நடப்பவைகளைப் பற்றி கேட்க அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை உண்டு. நாம் இங்கு என்ன செய்கிறோம் என்பதைக் கேட்க அவர்கள் உரிமை பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை யெல்லாம் அவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியாமல் நாம் அவைகளை நடத்தி விட்டு அவர்களுக்கு அவைகளை தெரிந்து கொள்ள சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்க வில்லை என்று சொன்னால் ஆதிபத்திய உரிமை ஜனங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்வது வெறும் வட்டுச் சுரைக்காய். ஆதிபத்தியமே மொழியை உண்மையான ஆதிபத்தியம் இல்லை என்று தான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். இங்கு நடக்கும் பாஷையே அவர்களுக்கு தெரியாமலிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்குள்ள ஆதிபத்தியத்திற்கு இடமே இல்லை. ஆகவே இந்தத் தீர்மானம் மிகவும் அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்காக எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவானாலும் அதைப் பற்றி கவலை இல்லை. அரசியல் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றக் கூடிய பொறுப்பு நமக்கு உண்டு. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு அதை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு பணம் இல்லை என்று சொன்னால் இப்பொழுது ஒரு சப்ளிம்மண்டரி பட்ஜெட் கொண்டுவந்தாலும் அதை ஏக மனதாக நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். அதை இன்றைக்கு கொண்டு வந்தாலும் இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் அதற்கு பரிபூரணமான ஆதரவு கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* Sri T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Member, Sri C. V. K. Rao for speaking in English while moving his Resolution. Thereafter, for about an hour I have been hearing a number of speeches but, unfortunately, with the best of efforts, I have not been able to make out what the hon. Members have been saying. I suppose they have brought this as the best argument in support of the Resolution. (Hear, hear.) But, I stand here to oppose the Resolution and all the amendments for the simple reason that it is a problem which the movers have themselves created and now they want us to solve it for them. I suppose that as a nation we can take credit for creating a lot of problems ourselves! We have enough of them already and there is no reason for hon. Members to create one more by beginning to speak in their own regional language though they know English, since the last session of the Assembly. The hon. Member, Sri C. V. K. Rao himself had switched on to

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Telugu for some time and, fortunately for us, since he has been speaking in English of late, we have been able to follow what he has been saying. If at all anybody had any grievance, it is the representatives coming from the Karnataka area. The other hon. Members have been provided with Reporters in their regional languages and they also want the Government to provide them with translators so that all of us can know exactly what is being said here. But, we, the people coming from Karnataka have an additional grievance in that the Assembly Secretariat has not provided a Kannada Reporter. Therefore most of us are not able to talk in our regional language and express our love also for that language in manner other hon. Members have been doing because, if we speak in Kannada, we have to write out what exactly we have spoken and give it to the Hon. the Speaker.

“Sir, I thought that when we came to the Assembly we should think of the State as a whole and that we have to understand the view-points of one another and try to appreciate the difficulties and aspirations of all of us. Of course, there may be some among us who may not know English and there can be no objection to their talking in their own mother-tongue. When the Hon. the Chief Minister made an appeal that, though we could not follow what the other hon. Members said in their own regional languages, we should at least make an honest effort to follow what they said and try to learn those languages, we were prepared to accommodate ourselves to this extent. In fact, most of us sitting here, really wanted to learn those languages. But, of late, we have developed a prejudice because we feel that something is forced on us. Unless we turn to the pages of the *Hindu*, the *Mail* or the *Indian Express* the next day we are not able to make out what we have been hearing here in this House hour after hour in Malayalam, Tamil and Telugu. If our object is to know exactly what the other hon. Members have been saying we have to look into these newspapers. I suppose already these newspapers have been providing the necessary translation which the hon. Member has demanded to-day. I feel that people should have consideration for one another. We, of Karnataka, are not able to make out what others say in Telugu or Tamil or Malayalam. When they know the English language they need not mind telling us in that language what exactly their aspirations or difficulties are so that we can also sympathise with them whether the problem relates to Andhra, Tamilnad or Malabar. Of course, they may make themselves understood to themselves. But, what about us? We are not able to make out what exactly the other hon. Members have been saying. If they simply talk about their problems in Tamil or Telugu or Malayalam we are not able to follow what their difficulties are. Of course, we could also readily talk in Kannada but we are in an absolute minority here. If we talk in Kannada we only would understand our problems and they will not be understood by the others. That is exactly the reason why we are exercising the greatest restraint. We could also retaliate and, in fact, I had been to the Hon. the Speaker with a request that a Kannada

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Reporter must be provided immediately because all the Members coming from the Karnataka area would like to speak in Kannada and tell the others who want to force their language on us that here is another language which we would like them to hear and appreciate. But, on second thoughts, we thought that it was not proper to do so. We are here to attend to serious business of State. We are in a big State with four languages—Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kannada—and as far as our problems are what they are to-day, I think it is not only necessary but inevitable, coming as we do from various regional areas, to make ourselves understood by each other in this Assembly the only one medium is, unfortunately, the English language. The alternative is Hindi, but we know what sort of feeling is entertained towards that language here. In any circumstance, what is the harm in talking in that language, if that is the one common language which is understood by almost all? Many of my friends, who moved the resolution and the amendments are the very people who spoke in English some time or other in this House. We appeal to them and to their good sense, instead of asking for the provision of translators, to talk in English till at least we go away, if they want us to understand their problems.

“Then, Sir, they also found fault with the Ministers for answering in English the questions put in Tamil or Telugu. Suppose our Ministers had refused to answer in English, we would have found fault with them. Of course, we cannot prevent the Members from talking in their own tongue here. But, honestly the Ministers represent all of us and we expect them to talk in English so that we may know exactly what they have to say in reply to the questions. From their answers at least we can make out what the questions are about. So, I appeal to hon. Members on the other side, both the mover of the resolution and those who moved the amendments, to withdraw the resolution and not press it because already we are having many problems and this also means waste of money and time. If the idea of hon. Members is that they want us to understand their problems, and that is why they are making this suggestion for provision of translators, I appeal to them instead to talk in a language which we all know. I know they can do it and I appeal to them to help us.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the strongest argument yet adduced in favour of the resolution has come from the confusion and ignorance of what has been talked till now, from the hon. Member, Mr. Ananta Pai. He says that he heard various speakers in support of the resolution, he could not understand or did not understand what was being said, but hoped that strong arguments and excellent contentions must have been put forward by them in support of the resolution. In fact, precisely that is the strongest argument which is behind this resolution, as a matter of practical expediency and inevitable necessity. Now there are two things about this resolution. One is the philosophy of it and there is something fundamental about

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the whole thing; and secondly, there is the practical aspect of carrying on the business in this House. Now, let us remember that this is an Assembly where representatives of the people have gathered together to transact business of a political nature, of an economic nature and so on which affect the daily life of millions of people who inhabit the State. Adult franchise having been conferred under the Constitution, men and women, illiterate perhaps, ignorant perhaps, have exercised their discretion and sent us here. It is not as if there is an unwritten condition in the Constitution that to be a candidate for election one must know English, because in the Madras State Assembly only English is spoken. We are here as the representatives of the people; we may know English or may not know the language, and in fact most of us do not know the English language because English is a foreign tongue; it is not the language of the soil; it has not taken root in the soil and so it is better we banish that language as soon as we can. This resolution seeks to establish the right of the people. We should take pride in representing the real feelings and aspirations of the people who do not know the English language and who consider the English language as a foreign tongue. What are we here for? Is it for mere joke, or for jest or for the display of our knowledge of English? We are here to transact very serious business, as the hon. Member Mr. Ananta Pai himself reminded us. Let us remember we are here to transact business, but not for controverting whatever is said on one side or the other even though it is good or sober. Let us remember what we are here for. We are here representing the dumb millions; they are persons who know only their language and do not know English and yet they may have their own feelings and aspirations and their own difficulties. Yet another fundamental thing we must remember in a gathering like this is we must understand each other and then have collective decision, because any democratic decision is a decision by majority; and the decision of the majority is a decision which is come to after discussion and debate. The basis of discussion and debate is understanding each other and when we do not understand one another, there is no point in a debate. If half a dozen of us know Tamil or Telugu and six others know Malayalam, there is no discussion possible. But there must be some media of common expression so that people can understand each other and one another. If that is the basis of our gathering here and if we also posit this, that we are here for transacting most serious business affecting the lives of a large number of people, then certain things are necessary. Although I know Malayalam, usually I wish to understand what other people speak, for instance in Tamil, Telugu and Kanarese. Similarly, my friends who know only Kanarese want to understand the discussion. After hearing what other people spoke and particularly what Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar spoke very brilliantly with such passion and with plenty of ideas, I found that the Hon. Ministers on the other side, except perhaps the Hon. Minister for Law, were absolutely puzzled as they could not follow the arguments of Mr.

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Narayanan Nambiar. Similarly, when my Friend, Mr. Venkateswarlu spoke, I suppose, with equal passion and conviction on this particular resolution, the Minister for Law must have been absolutely at sea and could not have followed a syllable of it. Then how can both of them participate in the discussion and come to a decision about this matter in this Assembly? How can the Hon. Minister for Law understand the ideas put forward by Mr. Venkateswarlu and how can the other hon. Members who are sitting on this side who do not know Malayalam, decide upon what Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar has spoken here? These are our practical difficulties.

"Then, Sir, under Article 210 of the Constitution, as a matter of legal right, we can speak in the languages of this State which include Malayalam, Kanarese, Tamil and Telugu. As a matter of right, therefore, Members can speak in the State languages. It is not merely the assertion of a legal right to speak in the languages of the State in this House, but it is really because of the handicaps under which we are labouring. I know there are several Members who do not know to speak in English, or their command of the English language is so imperfect that they feel they will be stultifying themselves if they speak in English. So, the language in which they can best convey their thoughts is the language which they like; it is the language which they can speak; it is the language which reflects the genius of the people; it is the language which can reflect the various thoughts of the people in that particular part of the country. So, Sir, there are many hon. Members who do not know the English language and for instance, Telugu, but still they would like to express themselves in their language. Some of them speak with the aid of others or seek the aid of others for putting questions and it sounds tragic that the case of thousands of people of the constituency which an hon. Member concerned seeks to represent should go by default. I submit that it is most disgraceful that our machinery should be so inadequate as not to give opportunity to Members to speak in their own mother tongue and convey the thoughts and difficulties of the people whom they represent. The machinery is inadequate and does not permit people to speak and express their ideas. If the machinery is inadequate, some solution must be possible and the only solution possible or feasible is not to make them all multi-lingual and enable members to understand or speak in the other three languages. Of course we are not asking the Malabar Members to start reading English; we are not here for that; but we are here to see that our thoughts are expressed. In fact, several Members labour under that difficulty and they want to express themselves. Some people may know broken English and there are some who believe they can express themselves much better and more powerfully and carry conviction to listeners if they are allowed to speak in their own language. Such people have a right under the law to be allowed to do so; and it is also

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democratic decency to allow members to speak in the language in which they can best convey their thoughts and that has to be done. But, what we have here is a babel of languages. Some Members speak in Telugu and yet others do not follow. Similar is the position with regard to Tamil and Kannada. Some device, some machinery is absolutely necessary. Let not Members confuse this with the recent development here of our Andhra friends speaking in Telugu. They feel proud of speaking the language of the districts in which they are born. They are entitled to be proud of their language and they are entitled to be nationalistic enough to speak their native language. It might be a protest; it might be a demonstration. Whether we agree with it or not, one can easily understand the spirit and the nationalism behind it. A Member who knows only Malayalam should have all the facilities to speak in that language. It is most shameful that in this country which has attained freedom after a long nationalistic fight we should be compelled to follow English even after the Englishman has politically disappeared. Some hon. Members may feel like speaking in Tamil. Some others may feel like speaking in Telugu because they feel that it is a part of their demand for the formation of the Andhra State. Some others may speak in some other language. They are entitled to speak in the language of their choice and we have got to recognize that. We are not concerned with the motive behind it. The basic fact is that all of us have assembled here to debate and come to collective decisions. For this purpose it is absolutely necessary that we must understand one another. We can understand one another only if there is translation of the speeches and questions and answers. Herein we come to the pith and substance of the resolution, viz., the necessity for translation. We really seek to represent the thoughts, feelings and difficulties of the people most of whom do not know English. There is a sense of pride if we express our views in the language of the people whom we represent. There is something incidental or ancillary to this. Though a good number of Members may be able to speak in English, they may be able to express their ideas better in their own mother-tongue. If we accept this, we have got to resolve this multi-lingual difficulty. It can be resolved in either of the two ways. One is to form linguistic States which may not be feasible or possible immediately. The only other alternative is to provide some machinery for the translation of the Members' speeches. The cost and the practical difficulties are all minor matters when we consider the advantages. I consider that the proceedings here will be farcical and a travesty if we do not have translation. A Member who speaks in a language which I cannot understand may express very good ideas and sentiments and there must be some means by which I may be able to follow him. I sometimes wonder how my Friends who speak in Malayalam and who know only Malayalam are able to share their opinions with the other Members. The idea of having discussion and coming to collective decision is the very basis of democracy. But that is completely negatived and the whole

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thing is reduced to a mere farce and a travesty if we have a kind of multi-lingual fracas without giving full scope for every one to share and shape the ideas of others in coming to collective decisions."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ శ్రీశ్రీ, ఈ తీర్మానమును, ఇతర సభ్యులను నేను వ్యవధి పూర్వకంగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను. శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలను, చర్చలను మాత్రం భాషల ద్వారా జరుపవలెనని కోరుతూ తేబడిన ఈ తీర్మానం ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలకు అనుగుణంగా వున్నదని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలను ముఖ్యంగా శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలను ప్రజల భాషలో కొనసాగించడం విశ్రుత్యమైనప్పటికీ కనీసధర్మాంగా గుర్తించవలసి వుంది.

“ పరభాష ద్వారా పరిపాలన సాగిస్తాం. శాసనసభా చర్చలన్నీ ప్రజలకు తెలిసినా తెలియకపోయినా, యింగ్లీషు భాషలోనే జరుపుకొంటుంది, యింగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యుల ఉపయోగానికై అనువాదకులనైనా యేర్పాటు చేయమని యే ప్రభుత్వమేనా ఆశ్చర్యంలే ఆ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రాథమిక సూత్రాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా సాక్షుస్తున్నదని అనుకోవలసివస్తుంది. వేలాది లక్షలాది ప్రజలకు ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహిస్తున్న గౌరవ సభ్యులు యింగ్లీషు రాని కారణంచేత యీ శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలలో సరిగా పాటా నుటకు అవకాశం లేకపోవడం హాస్యాస్పదమైన విషయం. ఈ శాసన సభలో యెందరో గౌరవ సభ్యులకు యింగ్లీషు తెలియదని ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలియని విషయం కాదు. ఆ సభ్యులకుమాదా శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలలో పాల్గొనే అవకాశం కలుగ జేయవలసివున్నదనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించవలెనని వారికి విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా మంత్రులు సభ్యులకిచ్చే సమాధానాలు చాలా హాస్యాస్పదంగా ఉన్నాయి. మంత్రులు సభ్యులకిచ్చే ప్రశ్నలకు అర్థం చేసుకోలేక ప్రయత్నించటంలేదు మాదా. ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలివ్వడం యేదోవిధంగా తప్పించుకునే ప్రయత్నంలోనే వారున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా మంత్రులు సంచరించటం ప్రజలు సహించరనే విషయం వారు గుర్తించాలి. ఈ తీర్మానం కమ్యూనిస్టులు తీసుకొనివచ్చారని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సాధనకు, దానికి యేదో సంబంధమున్నదని కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు తమ అభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లడించారు. వారి అభిప్రాయాలు సరికావని నేను విజ్ఞప్తి చేయదలచుకొన్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి, యీ తీర్మానానికి, యేదో సంబంధమున్నదని భావించటం పొరపాటు. ముఖ్యంగా వివిధ ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చిన ఇంగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యులు యీ శాసనసభా చర్చలలో పాల్గొనాలంటే అనువాదకులను యేర్పాటు చేయవలసిన అవసరం యెంతోనా వుంది, అది తప్పనిసరి గాదా. ఈనాడు యెందరో శాసనసభ్యులు యెదుర్కొంటున్న చిక్కులను తొలగించే నిమిత్తమే యీ తీర్మానం తేబడింది. ఈ సభలో ఒక్క తెలుగు భాషే తెలిసిన సభ్యులనేకమంది వున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా తమిళం, మళయాళం, కన్నడం యేదో వాక భాషమాత్రమే తెలిసిన సభ్యులు చాలామంది వున్నారు. వీరందరూ ఈ శాసనసభా చర్చలలో పాల్గొనాలి అంటే చేయవలసిన యేర్పాటేమిటి? కనీసం ఆయా ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలో ప్రసంగించే దానిని అనువదించుకునేనా ప్రభుత్వం సదుపాయము కలుగజేయకపోవటం, ప్రజాస్వామిక మూలసిద్ధాంతాలకు విరుద్ధంగాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ శాసన సభలో జరుగుతున్నది యెందరో సభ్యులకు బోధనకదు. అనేవిషయం హాస్యాస్పదంగాదా అనిమాదా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ శాసనసభ నిజంగా ప్రజలందరి అభిప్రాయాలను ప్రతిబింబించేదిగా ఉండాలి అంటే ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు బలపరచవలసిన అగత్యం యెంతోనా

ఉన్నదని వారు గుర్తించవలసివుంది. తీర్మానాన్ని అమలుచేసినట్లయితే అదనంగా
 ఖర్చవుతుందని, కాలాతితంగాడా అవుతుందని కొందరు తమ ఉద్దేశ్యాలు తెలియజేశారు.
 ఈ విధంగా అభిప్రాయాలు తెలియజేసిన గౌరవ సభ్యులు కొంచెం జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలో
 చించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషుభాష తెలిసినవారి నిమిత్తమే, వారి సౌక
 ర్యాల్లోమే యీ శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలు కొనసాగించవలసియున్నదా, ఇంగ్లీషు
 రాని సభ్యులు యీ సభలో యేమి జరుగుతోందో తెలుసుకోవలసిన అవస్థం లేదా
 అనే విషయాలు వారు గమనించాలి. రాజ్యాంగ చట్టంలోని 376
 ఆర్టికల్ గమనించండి. ప్రజల భావలలో తప్పనిసరిగా ప్రభుత్వం వ్యవహా
 రాలు జరుపబడవలసి వున్నదని ఆ నిబంధన తెలియజేస్తోంది. ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రాథ
 మిక సిద్ధాంతాలనుగూడా ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నది కొంతమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు తెలియ
 జేయటం హాస్యాస్పదమని మరల చెబుతున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు భాష రానికారణంచేత
 శాసనసభా కార్యకలాపాలను తెలుసుకోవరాదని యే సభ్యుడు అభిప్రాయపడడం నేను
 అనుకోంటున్నాను. ఒక వర్గంతో భాష యింకోకవర్గం వారికి తెలియకుండా చేయడం
 న్యాయమా అనిగూడా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను, సభ్యులందరు శాసనసభా
 కార్యకలాపాలలో పాల్గొనాలనే సంకల్పమే ప్రభుత్వంవారికున్నట్లయితే వారు యీ
 తీర్మానాన్ని తప్పనిసరిగా అంగీకరించవలసివుంటుందని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. అనువాద
 కులకు యేర్పాటుచేయటం, యేమంత శక్తమైన పనికాదు. అయ్యే ఖర్చుగూడా
 యేమంత విపరీతమైనదికాదు. అంతర్జాతీయ సంస్థలలో యిట్టి యేర్పాట్లు వున్నాయి.
 ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉదాహరణల్లో ఆలోచించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.
 అనువాదకులను నియమించినందువల్ల కొద్దిమాత్రపు అదనపు ఖర్చు అవశ్యమను కాని
 పృథాగా కాలం వ్యయంచేయబడదు. అయ్యే అదనపు ఖర్చు యింతో సరిపెయినది
 కూడా. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులకు యీ శాసనసభలో జరుగుతున్న చర్చలు అర్థంకావా
 లంటే తీర్మానంలో కోరబడిన విర్వాట్లు చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తిరిగి తెలియ
 జేస్తున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానం ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రాథమిక సూత్రాలకు అనుగుణంగా
 ఉన్నది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు దానిని అంగీకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. శాసనసభా
 కార్యక్రమాన్ని, ప్రశ్నలను నిల్వలను నిధిభావలలోనికి అనువదించి సభ్యులకు వాటి కాకీ
 లను అందజేయవలెననే సవరణనుగూడా నేను హృదయపూర్వకంగాబలపరుస్తున్నాను.
 ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని, సవరణలను ప్రభుత్వం సానుభూతితో అంగీకరిస్తుందని వేను విశ్వ
 సిసూ యింటితో శలవులిసుకొంటున్నాను.

“அத்தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தி தமிழில் பேசிய பொழுது எனக்கு மிகவும் சந்தோஷமாக இருந்தது. மிகவும் அழகாக இவ்வளவு நாளாக ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்த ஸ்ரீ ராமமூர்த்தி இன்றையதினம் தமிழின் பெருமையைப் பற்றியும், அதன் இனிமையைப் பற்றியும் அழகாக ஒரு சொற் பொழிவை இன்றையதினம் சபையில் ஆற்றினார். அவர் உள்ளத்தில் இவ்வளவு நாளாக உணர்ந்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி பேசினார் கனா அல்லது இன்றையதினம் சபை முன்பு வந்திருக்குப தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிப்பதற்காகப் பேசினார்களா என்று எனக்கு தெரியாது? தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும்பொழுது, பாரதியார் பாடியுள்ள, ‘யாழ்ந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ் மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் கானேம்’ என்ற பாட்டை

தமிழ் இனிமையானது என்பதைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல உபயோகப்படுத்தினார். ஆனால் மகாகவி பாரதியார் அதே பாட்டின் பின்னிரு அடிகளில், 'யாமற்ந்த புலவரிலே, கம்பனைப்போல், வள்ளுவர்போல், இளங்கோவைப்போல் பூமி தனில் யாங்கணுமே பிறந்ததில்லை, உண்மை வெறும் புகழ்ச்சியில்லை', என்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறாரே? அதைத் தோழர் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறாரா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். அதை உணர்ந்திருப்பாரேயானால் அவர் எப்போழுதும் ரஷ்ய நாட்டையும், ரஷ்யநாட்டுப் பெரியாரையுமே போற்ற மாட்டார்.

“பாரதியாரால் போற்றப்பட்ட புலவர் கம்பர் எப்படிப்பட்ட ராமராஜ யத்தைக் கனவு கண்டார் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர் அமைக்க விரும்பிய ராஜ்யத்திலே வறுமையைப் போக்கி எல்லோரையும் செல்வ னாக்கவே விரும்பினார். அறியாமையைப் போக்க எல்லோரையும் கற்றவர் களாக்கவே விரும்பினார். சட்டசபையிலுள்ள பிரதிநிதிகள் எப்படிப்பட்டவர் களாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்டி அன்றையதினம் தசரத ராஜன் சபையிலுள்ளவர்களின் குணங்களைச் சொல்லுகிறார்.

‘உற்றது கொண்டு மேல் வந்தது பொருளுணருங் கோளார்
மற்றது வினையின் வந்த தாயினு மற்றவாற்றும்
பெற்றியர் பிறப்பின் மேன்மைப் பெரியவ ரரிய நூலுங்
கற்றவர் மான நோக்கிற் கவரிமா வனைய நீரார்’ என்பதாக

நாட்டிலே என்ன நடக்கப்போகிறது என்பதை உணர்ந்து சொல்லக்கூடிய ஆற்றல் உடையவராக இருந்ததோடு அல்ல. எதிர்பாராதவிதமான ஏதாவது ஏற்பட்டிவிடாலும்கூட அதனால் வரும் ஆபத்திலிருந்தும் காப்பாற்றக்கூடியவர்கள் என்பதாகவெல்லாம் வாணிக் கிரூர். அந்த ரீதியிலே இன்றைய தினம் பார்த்தால் இந்தச் சட்டசபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் அவர்களோடு தன்மை ஒப்பிட்டுக்கொள்ளுவதற்கு அருகதை உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்களா இல்லையா என்பது அவரவர்களுக்கே தெரியும்.

“நன்மை தீமை என்னவென்பதை உணர்ந்து பாராமலேயே நாம் வாதம் செய்துகொண்டிருப்பதினால் நன்மை எதுவுமில்லை. அன்னிய ஆட்சியினாலே இந்த தேசத்திற்கு எவ்வளவோ தீமை ஏற்பட்டிருந்தாலும்கூட ஒரு பெரிய நன்மை அவர்களால் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதை யாரும் மறந்துவிட முடியாது. அவர்களால் ஏற்பட்ட நன்மை என்னவென்று பார்த்தால் பல மொழிகள் பேசப்பட்டு வந்த இந்த பாரத நாட்டி மக்களிடையே ஆங்கிலத்தைப் பார்ப்பி அதனால் ஆங்கிலத்தின் வாயிலாக பாரத மக்கள் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் பூர்ணமாக அறிந்து கொள்வதற்கு வசதியளித்து இந்த நாட்டிடையே ஒரு ஐக்கியத்தை உண்டுபண்ணியதுதான். ஆதலினாலேதான் அந்த ஆங்கிலப் பொதுபாஷையை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நாம் சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தை கூட்டாக நடத்துமுடிந்தது. அதேபோல உடனடியாக சுதந்திர சர்க்கார்களை அமைக்க முடிந்தது. இந்தியா பூராவுக்கும் ஒரு பொது ஈர்க்காரை நிர்ணயிக்க முடிந்தது. ஆகையால் 220 ஆண்டுகளாக பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சியால் இந்திய மக்களுக்கு பல கெடுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டதென்றாலும், மறக்க முடியாத இந்த ஒரு பெரிய நன்மை கிடைத்தது. ஆகையினால் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் உணர்ந்து கொள்வதற்கு வசதியளித்த பொதுமொழி ஆங்கிலத்தை நாம் ஒழிக்க முயற்சி செய்யக்கூடாது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இங்கு தாய்மொழியில் சட்டமன்ற நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்துவதற்குவேண்டிய வசதிகள் இல்லாததால் ஆங்காங்கேயுள்ள மக்கள் இங்கே என்ன நடக்கிறதென்பதை புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை யென்பதாசல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினார்கள். அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால் இங்கே நடக்கும்படியான ஒவ்வொரு விஷயத்தையும் மறுநாள் தினசரிப் பத்திரிகைகளில் நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். சபையில் நாம் இருந்தும் கூட நம் கவனத்திற்குவராத சில நுண்ணிய விஷயங்களையும் கூட பத்திரிகைகளே நமக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறது. அதோடு தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, மலையாளம், கன்னடம் போன்ற பல பத்திரிகைகள் இருப்பதால் அந்தந்த மொழியில் அன்றன்றே சபையில் நடக்கும் விஷயங்கள் பொதுமக்களுக்கு அனுப்பப் படுகிறது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது.

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman] [4th December 1952]

“ஆனால் சில ஆந்திர அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஏதோ சில காரணத்தை மனதிற்கொண்டு இவ்வளவு நாளாக ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் இப்பொழுது தெலுங்கில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எனனைக் கேட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு தாய் பாஷையிடம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பக்தியைவிட சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகள் சுமுகமாக நடக்கவிடாதபடி ஏதாவது செய்துகொண்டேயிருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் அப்படி நடக்கிறார்களோ என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஒரு காலத்தில் அறிஞர் பொன்னுஷா சொன்னார்கள், ‘எனக்குப் பூர்ண சுதந்திரம் இருந்தால், நான் ஒரு சர்வாதிகாரியாக இருந்தால் உலகிலுள்ள மேடைப் பிரசங்கிகள், வரி போடுபவர்கள், இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் ஏஜெண்டுகள் ஆகிய மூன்று பேரையும் ஒழித்துவிடுவேன்’, என்பதாக. அதன் கருத்து என்னவென்றால் மேடைப் பிரசங்கிகள் நியாயமான விஷயத்தை அநியாயமானதாகவும், உண்மையை பொய்யாகவும் தன்னுடைய வாக்கு சாதார்த்தால் மாற்றி பொதுமக்கள் மனதையே திருப்பி விடக்கூடிய சக்தி உண்டு என்பதற்காகத்தான். அந்த முறையில் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் சின்ன விஷயமான, அவசியமற்றதான இந்த திருத்தத்தை மிகவும் அவசியமுள்ளதுபோலவும், இப்படிச் செய்யாவிட்டால் எல்லா விஷயமும் அழிந்து போய்விடுவதுபோலவும் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் பலர் தன்னுடைய மேடைப் பிரசங்க சாமர்த்தியத்தைக் காட்டினார்கள். மேடைப் பிரசங்கம் ஓரளவுக்கு அவசியம்தான் என்றாலும் உண்மையை மறைத்துப் பேசுவதற்கு தன்னுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்தைக் காட்டுவது சரியல்ல.

[இதுசமயம் சபாநாயகர் தன்னுடைய ஆசனத்திற்கு வந்தார்.]

“இன்றையதினம் நம்மிடையே பாஷாவாசிச் சண்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வதா? நம்மிடையேயுள்ள முக்கியமான பிரச்சனை யென்னவென்பதைப் பற்றித்தான் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நிர்வாகம் நேர்மையாக நடக்கிறதா? நிர்வாகம் நாணயமாக நடக்கிறதா? என்பவைகளையெல்லாம் நாம் கண்காணிப்பது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அதுதான் பிரச்சனை. இங்கேயுள்ள சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் நன்றாக அவரவர்களுடைய தொகுதிக்குச் சென்று தாய்பாஷையில் அந்தத் தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு பிரசாரம் செய்பவராம். அதைவிடுத்து இந்தமாதிரியாக அதிகமான பணம் செலவழிக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவது அவசியமில்லையென்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆகையால் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொஞ்சம் தாராள மனதுடன் இச்சபையிலுள்ளோர்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து எல்லோருக்கும் புரியும் பாஷையில் பேசவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“மதிப்பிற்குரிய அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தோழர் வி. வி. கே. ராவ் இன்று இங்கு கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். எனனைப் பொறுத்த வரையில், நான் ஒரு மொழியிலே அதிகமாகப் பற்று கொண்டவன். ஏன்? தமிழுக்காகவே, தமிழ் வாழ வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் நிச்சயிக்கிறேன். அந்தக்காவேண்டிய போராட்டங்களையும் நான் பிறந்த இடத்திலே துவக்கியிருக்கிறேன். நான் தமிழ் நாட்டு வடக்குஎல்லையில் பிறந்தவன். நான் பிறந்த இடத்தில் என்னுடைய மொழி கொல்லப்பட்டது, நசுக்கப் படுகிறது ஆந்திரர்களாலே. நான் ஆந்திரம் கூடப்படித்தவன். பி. ஏ. வகுப்பிலேயே ஆந்திரம் தான் எனக்கு இரண்டாவது மொழியாக பயிற்சி தரப்பட்டது. ஆனபோதிலும் ஏன் என்னுடைய மொழி வாழ வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறேன்?

“நான் பிறந்தது தமிழ்நாட்டு வடக்கு எல்லை. அந்த இடத்திலேயே எனக்கு தற்காலக் கருவியான சூழ்நிலையிலே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பி, ஏன் மொழியிலே இருக்கின்ற அந்த மொழியைப் பற்று வளர்ந்து எரிமலைபோல் அது ஒரு நாள் வெடித்து, இன்று தமிழிலேயே பேசுவதற்கு இங்கு ஆர்வத்துடன் முன்வந்திருக்கிறேன். எனக்கு எப்படி மொழியிலே பற்று இருக்கிறதோ அதே மாதிரிதான் மற்ற தோழர்களின் மொழியிலும்

[Sri K. Vinayakam] 4th December 1952]

அவர்களுக்குப் பற்று இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுகின்ற ஒரு உண்மைவாதி. ஆதலால்தான் மற்றவர்கள் அவர்களுடைய உரிமை பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பும்போது இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“ஆனால், தனிப்பட்ட ஹோதாவிலே, சட்டசபைக் காரியங்கள் எந்த மொழியிலே நன்றாக நடத்தப்படமுடியுமென்று நினைத்தால், எனனைப் பொறுத்த வரையிலும் மற்றவர்கள் அதை ஆதரித்தாலும் சரி, மறுத்தாலும் சரி, ஆங்கிலமாகிய ஒரே மொழியிலேதான் நல்ல முறையிலே நடத்த முடியும். 300 வருஷங்களாக நன்றாகப் பயிற்சி கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, நுட்பமான விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்தின் மூலம் அறிந்துகொள்ள முடிகின்றது. மொழியிலே இவ்வளவு பற்று வைத்திருக்கும்போது ஆங்கிலத்தின் மூலமாக இந்தியா சுதந்திரம் அடைந்திருக்கிறதென்பதை எவருமே மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆந்திர விரும்பினாலும் சரி, தமிழ்சகோதரர்கள் விரும்பினாலும் சரி, ஆங்கிலத்தை மாத்திரம் இந்தியாவிலிருந்து அகற்றிவிடுவது என்பது கனவு தான். உலக மொழியாக ஆங்கிலம் மாறி விட்டது, ஏன்? என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்தியை நாம் இங்கு வர வேற்கிறோம். அதற்காக ஆங்கிலத்தை இந்த நாட்டிலிருந்து போக்க வேண்டுமென்று எவ்வளவு சொல்ல முடியுமா? ஆகையால், இன்று இவர் களுடைய உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது என்ற ஒரு அளவுக்குத்தான் இதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன் தவிர, தனிப்பட்ட ஹோதாவிலே ஆங்கிலத்தைத் தான் நான் விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் ஓரளவுக்குச் சொல்லலாம் தோழர்கள், ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அவர்களுடைய உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படவில்லையா? என்று. “நண்பர் விரியாகம் அவர்களுக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும்; தமிழும் தெரியும் தெலுங்கும் தெரியும்; ஆகையால், அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவதினாலே சாதாரண உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படவில்லையா?” என்று சொல்லலாம். நான் அவர்களை மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன், ஆங்கிலம் பயிலுங்கள். அதைத்தான் சொல்லலாம். நீங்கள் உங்கள் தொகுதியிலுள்ள மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்ய வண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறீர்கள். ஆகையால், எந்த அடிப்படையிலே சர்க்கார் நடக்கிறதோ, அதற்கு அங்கத்தினர்கள் சரியாக வரவேண்டுமென்று யொழிய, அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அளவுக்கு சர்க்கார் வரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவார்களேயானால், ஒரே வெள்ளத்தை எதிர்த்து எவ்வெருவன் நீந்த விரும்புவானோ, அவ்வளவு அசாதாரணமான காரியமாகும், என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கும்போது, மற்றொரு விஷயத்தையும் அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன்.

“அயல் நாடுகளிலே ஏதாவது ஒரு கூட்டம் நடந்தால் அங்கு பல மொழிகளில் பேசக்கூடிய தோழர்கள் வருவார்கள். அப்பொழுது இந்த மொழி பெயர்க்கும் கருவி வைத்து, அவர்கள் சொல்லக்கூடிய கருத்துக்களை மொழிபெயர்க்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதிலே உண்மையாகவே பேசுகிற தோழர், அந்தக் கருத்தை மற்றவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறாரா, எவ்வளவு அழுத்தத்திருத்தமாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்களோ, அந்தக் கருத்து மற்ற மொழிகளிலே மொழி பெயர்க்கப்படுகிறது. இங்கு ஒருவர் பேசினால், மற்றொரு அறையிலே கருவியை வைத்து அங்கிருக்கிற தோழர் மொழிபெயர்த்து, பிறகு அந்த மொழி வேண்டுமென்ற தோழர் கருவியைக் காதிலே வைத்துக்கொண்டு கேட்கும்போது, பேசினதற்குப் பிறகு ஐந்து நிமிஷமோ, இரண்டு மூன்று நிமிஷங்கள் கழிந்த பிறகோ தான், இவன் பேசுகிற கருத்து மொழி பெயர்ப்பு செய்து, அந்தச் சரக்கு இங்கே வரும். (ஒரு குரல்: முன்னால் எழுதிக்கொடுத்து விடலாம்.) அங்கத்தினர்கள் உரிமை தடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லும்போது இந்த மாதிரி தொல்லைகளெல்லாம் இருக்கின்றன.

“ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தனி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று அதற்காக இன்று தீர்மானங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து, அவர்கள் உரிமை பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது, தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ளவர்கள், ஆந்திர மாகாணம் உடனடியாகப் பிரிந்தால், அப்பொழுது தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கும் வழி பிறக்கும் என்று இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் சம்மா இருந்தால் நடைபெறாது

[4th December 1952]

5-40 P.M. * SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது அசெம்பளியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் அசெம்பளியில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்பதைப் பற்றி அவ்வப்பொழுது அந்தந்த பாணைப் புரியாதவர்களுக்கு மொழி பெயர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பதை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை பற்றி அநேகமாக எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களை வெளியிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தபோதிலும்கூட இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதைப்பற்றிதான் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய நான்கு பேர்களுக்கும் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாது. இங்கு உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு இங்கு என்ன நடவடிக்கை நடக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ள புகுத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய இங்கிலீஷ் தெரிந்தவர்களைக் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்த அந்நியர்களில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இது வெகு நாளைய பிரச்சனை. இன்றைய தினம் பத்தாயிரம் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய வாக்குகளைக் கொடுத்து இவர்களை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சனைகளை கவனிப்பதற்கும் அவர்களுடைய குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்கும் இங்கே அவர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகள் அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை யாதொரு ஆட்சேபினியல்லாமல் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதை எதிர்ப்பதை பார்த்தால் ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. இதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டால் வசதி குறைவாக இருக்கும் என்ற பது ஒரு புறமிருக்க அதிக செலவாகும் என்றும் சொல்லலாம். ஒரு பெரிய சட்ட மன்றத்தில் நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்த பொறுப்பேற்றுக்கொண்டுள்ள பிரதிநிதிகள் புரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். இதற்கு எவ்வளவோ ஆட்சேபணைகள் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதனால் எத்தனை லக்ஷ ரூபாய் செலவு செய்தாலும் அதனால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான நஷ்டமும் ஏற்பட்டு விடாது. அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமைகளில் ஒன்றாக இதைக் கருதி இதற்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை செலவிடலாம். அதனால் பாதகமில்லை.

“அடுத்தபக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நண்பர் கனம் கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் தமிழ் மொழியைப்பற்றி கனம் பி. ராமமூர்த்தி பேசியதைப்பற்றி வெகுண்டு பேசியது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. உரிமை இல்லை என்ற நோக்கத்தில் சொன்னாரோ என்னமோ தெரியவில்லை. அவர் பாரதியாரின் ஒரு பாட்டை எடுத்து சொன்னபோது அதாவது ‘யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே, தமிழ் மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணோம்’ என்ற பாட்டைப்பாடியபோது அடுத்த இரண்டு அடியைப் பாடவில்லை என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் பேசும்போது ரஷ்யாவை இதில் புகுத்தியும் பேசி இருக்கிறார். இதில் ரஷ்யாவைப் புகுத்த வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. இந்தப் பிரச்சனைக்கும் ரஷ்யாவுக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்பதும் புரியவில்லை. அதை இங்கு கொண்டுவந்தது முற்றிலும் பொறுத்தமற்றது. மோசமானது என்பதை இந்த சபையின் முன்பு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பாரதியார் ரஷ்யாவைப்பற்றி பாடியதை அவர் புரிந்துகொண்டாரோ இல்லையோ என்பதும் தெரியவில்லை. பாரதியார் ரஷ்யாவைப்பற்றி பாடும்போது ‘குடி மக்கள் சொன்னபடி குடியாட்சி’ என்று பாடியிருப்பதை நண்பர் அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் அந்தப் பிரச்சனையை இங்கு கொண்டுவந்து குழப்பத்தை உண்டாக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. அவருக்கு தமிழில் எவ்வளவு அக்கரை, ஆர்வம் இருக்கிறதோ அவ்வளவு அக்கரையும் ஆர்வமும் எங்களுக்கும் இருக்கிறது என்பதை அவருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் கருத்திருமன் கொண்டாரும் சொந்தம் எங்களுக்கும் உண்டு. அ, ஆ தெரியாத பல லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்கள் விவசாய தொழிலாளர்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நன்மைகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும், நாட்டிற்கு நன்மைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் இந்தத் தீர்மானம் ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். அதனால்தான் இதை இங்கு வற்புறுத்துகிறோம். இது எந்த அடிப்படையில் இருந்தபோதிலும் இந்த தீர்மானம் அவசியமானது என்பதை ஆட்சேபிக்க முடியாது. இதனால் எவ்வளவு லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவானாலும் பாதகமில்லை, மக்களின் நன்மைக்கும், தேசத்தின் நன்மைக்கும்.

[4th December 1952] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

கும், அங்கத்தினர்களின் நன்மைக்கும் எவ்வளவு செலவு செய்தாலும் அதனால் பாதகமில்லை. மற்ற பாணை தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளுவதற்கு இன்றைய தினம் அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்று மக்கள் தங்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை அனுப்பி சட்டம் செய்யக்கூடிய நிலைமையிலும் சட்டசபைகளில் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும் நிலைமையில் இங்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த புதிய நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்து தாவேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது.

“மற்றும் பத்திரிகைகளைப் பற்றி பேசப்பட்டது. அதாவது பத்திரிகைகளில் வெளியாகிறது, அதைப் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று. சட்டசபையில் நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை புரிந்துகொள்ளாமல் மறுநாள் பத்திரிகைகளைப் பார்த்துத்தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம் என்று சொல்வது சரியில்லை. பத்திரிகைகளில் விஷயங்கள் எவ்விதம் வெளியாகின்றன என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜ்காபாச்சாரியார் பேசினால் அவர் பேசுவது பூராவையும் போடுவார்கள். மற்றும் முக்கியமானவர்கள் பேசினால் அவைகளையும் பூராவும் பத்திரிகைகளில் அப்படியே போடுவார்கள். ஆனால் என்னைப் போன்றும் கனம் சபையாவைப் போன்றும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினால் ‘அவர்களும் பேசினார்கள்’ என்றுதான் பத்திரிகைகளில் போடுவார்கள். இப்பொழுது பத்திரிகைகளில் இதை நாம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு தானிருக்கிறோம். மற்ற எல்லா விவகாரங்களையும் விட்டுவிட்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்லும்போது இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமானது. சபையினுடைய நடவடிக்கைகளில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் இங்கு நடக்கும் நடவடிக்கைகளை புரிந்துகொண்டு மக்களுக்கு அதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்கும், அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்களுடைய கடமையைச் சரிவர செய்வதற்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரித்து இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“There are still a large number of Members wishing to speak. Therefore, I fix a time limit of five minutes for each hon. Member. The hon. Member Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao will now speak.”

* SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the resolution of the hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao, and my support has nothing to do with the formation of linguistic States. I support it on practical grounds of convenience. We are here in this Assembly from as many as four linguistic areas, and the English language which is ordinarily known and which is the fifth language, is not understood by many. The Constitution provides for the coming into the Assembly of Members not knowing English. Those people necessarily talk in their own language, and if debates here are to be of any use, they should be understood by all people. Otherwise, the whole object of the debates is defeated. We are all aware that the Assembly is now functioning in a rather ludicrous fashion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Order, order. What does the hon. Member mean by saying ‘ludicrous fashion’.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“In a funny fashion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It is a reflection on the House.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I say it is ‘rather amusing’.”

[4th December 1952]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If we say 'we are behaving in a ludicrous fashion', it might not be unparliamentary, Sir." (Laughter.)

* **SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:**—"Member after Member talks in his own vernacular which most others do not understand. As a result of this several amusing things have happened. The other day, the Hon. Speaker said, 'I do not know Telugu; is the hon. Member talking on the subject?' The Hon. the Chief Minister on another day supported the adoption of what is called retaliatory tactics. When Member after Member put questions in Telugu, he supported the action of his colleagues who began to ask for notice. On yet another occasion, a most amusing thing happened. One hon. Member from Visakhapatnam put a question in Telugu to the Hon. the Revenue Minister. The question is 'What are the measures taken by the Government to prevent a repetition of the Rayalaseema famine in Visakhapatnam'. The Hon. Mr. Manickavelu Naicker replied,—'You say somebody beat somebody else, and I do not know who beat whom' (laughter) and the whole House burst into laughter. That is how we are functioning, and that is what I meant when to function as the Parliament of the State of Madras. If debates are to be of any use, what one hon. Member speaks must be understood by all other hon. Members. I agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister who said on a previous occasion that the appliances necessary for the purpose, though they may be modern, were not moderate in cost. Whether the costs are moderate or exorbitant, the arrangement is not a luxury. It is a need and a practical need. It is also an immediate need. Therefore, I support the resolution."

5-50
p.m.

* **SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:**—"அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் விவாதத்திற்கே இடமில்லையென்பது ஏற்கெனவே பல அங்கத்தினர்களால், கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு நேரமும் பேசிய அங்கத்தினர்களில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து பேசிய ஒரே ஒரு அங்கத்தினர்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் பெறவேண்டுமென்று பேசியிருக்கிறார் என்பதை நான் இங்கேயுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரின் கவனத்திற்கும் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று எதற்காக அந்த அங்கத்தினர் சொன்னார் என்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கட்சி அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இத்தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருப்பதாக கருதுக்கொண்டு ஆகையினால் இதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்பதாகவும் ஆகேற்ப இதைத் தெரிவித்தார். நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக இன்றைய நம்முடைய ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் பன்மொழிகள் பேசக்கூடிய பிரதிநிதிகளைக்கொண்ட சட்டமன்றத்தை உடையதாக இருக்கிறது. வங்கம் மாதிரி இல்லை: உத்திரப்பிரதேசம் மாதிரி இல்லை: பிஹார் மாதிரி இல்லை: சென்னை இராஜ்ய சட்டமன்றத்தில் மலையாளம், தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம் போகக்கூடிய நான்கு மொழிப் பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை கனம் ஸ்பீக்கரிடமிருந்தும் எண்ணிப்பார்த்தாரா என்று தெரியவில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டமன்றத்திற்கு வரும் பிரதிநிதிகள் தங்கள் தாய்பாஷையில் பேசவும், உரிமை அளிக்கிறது சட்டங்கள். இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டப்படி இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டமன்றங்களில் இந்திய மக்களுடைய குரல்தான் கேட்கவேண்டும். அதாவது மக்களுடைய ஆட்சியில், சட்டமன்றங்களில் மக்களின் குரல்தான் கேட்கவேண்டும். இந்த இராஜ்யத்தில் மக்களின் குரல் எது? ஒரு குரல் அல்ல. அதைத்

[4th December 1952] [Sri P. Jeevanandam]

தான் நாம் கவனித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். தமிழ்க் குரல், தெலுங்குக் குரல், கன்னடக் குரல், மலையாளக் குரல் ஆகிய நான்கு குரல்களும் இந்த சட்டமன்றத்தில் கேட்கவேண்டும் அதற்குவேண்டிய எல்லா வசதிகளையும், அத்தியாவசியமான ஏற்பாடுகளையும் சென்ற ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக நடந்து வந்த காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் செய்யத் தவறிவிட்டாலும், கனம் ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சியில் அவைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சியைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அதை செய்வதற்குத்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானம் வந்திருக்கிறது. 375 அங்கத்தினர்களுள்ள இந்தச் சபையில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் யாராவது பன்மொழிப் புலவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களா என்று பார்த்தால் கனம் ராஜாஜி ஒருவரைத் தவிர வேறு யாருமே சிதையாது என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்வேன். (இப்புறத்தில் இரண்டொருவர் இருக்கலாம்) கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கு தமிழில் நல்ல பாண்டித்தியம் உண்டு. தெலுங்கில் பேசினாலும், மலையாளத்தில் பேசினாலும், கன்னடத்தில் பேசினாலும் அவரால்தான் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். அப்படி இருக்கையில் நடைமுறையில் சிலசமயங்களில் அவரே தெலுங்கில் யாராவது பேசினாலும், சரியாகப் புரியவில்லை என்று சொல்வதைக் கேட்டிருக்கிறோம். முதலமைச்சருக்கே சபையில் பேசப்படும் பன்மொழிகளையும் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. இது மிகவும் துரதிருஷ்டமானதாகும். இந்நாட்டிலே நூற்றுக்கு 20 பேர்களுக்குமேல் ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் இல்லை. அப்படியிருந்தும் கூட இன்றையதினம் ஆங்கிலம் பொதுமொழியாக கருதப்படுவதைக் கண்டு வெட்கப்படாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. 150, 200 ஆண்டுகளாக ஆதிக்கமொழியாக இருந்த ஆங்கிலம் இன்றும் ஆதிக்கப் பொதுமொழியாக இருப்பது நமது சாபத்தே. காந்திஜியினுடன் நான் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். செட்டி நாட்டில் அவ்வாறு பேசியபொழுது அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள் 'உங்களுக்கு முதல் மொழி தமிழ்மொழிதான், அடுத்தது இந்தி அதற்கடுத்து தெலுங்கு, அல்லது மலையாளம்போன்ற அண்மை மொழிகள். நான்காவது வடமொழி, ஆங்கிலம் பஞ்சமொழியாக தான் கருதப்படவேண்டும்.' என்பதாக அப்படியிருக்கையில் இன்னும் பொதுமொழியாகவே ஆங்கிலம் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கனம் கருத்திரும்மன் சொல்வது எப்படியிருக்கிற தென்பதை சபையார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பல மொழிகளிலும் மொழி பெயர்ப்பது என்றால் கஷ்டமான காரியம்தான் அதனால் ஆங்கிலம் பொது மொழியாகவே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? அது சரியான வாதமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் தாய்மொழியில் மொழிபெயர்ப்பதற்கு மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிப்பதில் என்ன கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள மக்கள் எல்லோரின் குரலும் இந்த ராஜ்ய சட்டமன்றத்தில் கேட்கச்செய்ய, அதாவது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள், தாங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு குந்தகமில்லாமல் சட்டமன்றத்தில் பணியாற்றுவதற்காக சர்க்கார் பணம் செலவழித்தல் தவறு ஆகாது. அதை ஒரு செலவு என்று கருதக்கூடாது.

"இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்ன சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர் கருத்திரும்மனுக்கு, அவர் போன்றோர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள். இவ்வளவு நாளாக ஆங்கிலத்தில்தான் பேசின தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தி இன்றையதினம் தமிழில் பேசும்பொழுது அதை அவர் வரவேற்றார். நல்லது. அதேசமயம் தங்களுக்குத்தான் தமிழ்தெரியும் போலவும், தமிழில் பேச எதிர்க்கட்சியாளருக்கு ஒன்றுமே தெரியாது என்பது போலவும் பேசியது கொஞ்சம்கூட சரியானதாகாது என்பதை அவர் உணரவேண்டும். தமிழனின் நாகரீகத்திற்கு, தமிழனின் பண்பாட்டுக்கு வரையறைத்துவைத்த பொதுமறை தமிழ்மறை, திருக்குறளிலே வள்ளுவனார் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதை கருத்திரும்மன் போன்றோர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

'குழிதழி இத் சோலொசத மாநில மன்றன்

அழிதழி இ நிற்கு முலகு' என்றும்

'மன்னர்க்கு மன்னுதல் செங்கோன்மை யஃதின்றேன்
மன்னவா மன்னாக் கொளி.'

[Sri P. Jeevanandam] [4th December 1952]

என்று மக்களின் விருப்பப்படியேதான் நாட்டின் ஆட்சி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று வலியுறுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். கருத்திரும்மன் அவர்கள் 'யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ்மொழிபோல் இனிதாவதெங்கும் காணோம்', என்று தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தி பாரதியாரின் பாட்டை எடுத்துச் சொன்னதற்கு பாரதியாரின் பாட்டு அவருக்குத் தெரியாதுபோலப் பேசி, பாரதியார் அந்தப் பாட்டுக்குப் பிறகு, 'யாமறிந்த புலவரிலே கம்பனைப்போல், வள்ளுவர் போல், இளங்கோவைப்போல் பூமிகளில் யாங்கனுமே பிறந்ததிலே— உண்மை வெறும் புகழ்ச்சியில்லை' என்று சொல்லியிருப்பதை அவர் அறிபார்போலவும் பேசி, ஏன் ரஷ்யாவை உதாரணமாக எடுக்கிறீர்கள் என்று பொருத்தமில்லாமல், அபத்தமாகப் பேசினார். அதோடு மாத்திரம் அல்ல கம்பராமாயண மேற்கோள்க்காட்டி, ராமராஜத்தை நீங்கள் ஏன் விரும்பமாட்டேன் என்கிறீர்கள் என்றும் கூடச் சொல்லாமற் சொன்னார். நான் கேட்கிறேன். எங்களுக்குத் தமிழ்தெரியும். மற்றவர்களுக்கு தெரியாது என்று நான் அவர்போல் சொல்லமாட்டேன். அதன் காரணமாகத் தான் கம்பன் கண்ட ஜனநாயகத்தை அவர் கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன். அரசு நகத்தின் மன்னுயிரையெல்லாம், தன்னுயிர்போல பாதுகாத்துவந்தான் தசரதன். அப்படிப் பாதுகாக்கும்பொழுது, அம் மன்னுயிரை அரசாங்கத்தின் உடம்பாகவே கருதி, அம்மன்னுயிர்களை யெல்லாம் தன்னுயிராகப் பாதுகாத்து வந்தான், என்பதாக,

'வயிரவான் பூண் அணி மடங்கல் மொய்ப்பினான்

உயிரெலாம் தன்னுயிர் ஒப்ப ஒம்பலால்

செயிரிடை உலகினிற் சென்று நின்னுவாழ்

உயிரெலாம் உறைவதோர் உடம்பும் ஆயினான்"

என்று ஜனநாயகத்தின் தன்மையை, கொள்கையை பிழிந்தெடுத்துக் கொடுக்கிறார். அதை அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

'குடி மக்கள் சொன்னபடி குடி வாழ்வு

மேன்மையுறக் குடிமை நீதி

கடியொற்றி லெழுந்தது பார் குடியரசென்று

கதறியக் கூறிவிட்டார்"

என்பதாக, ஆகா வென்றெழுந்தது பார் யுகப் புரட்சி, என ரஷ்யப் புரட்சியைப் பற்றி வர்ணித்திடும் நர்முடைய, தேசியக்கவி, சுதந்திரப்பாட்டுப் பாடிய மகா கவி பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருப்பதை நமது கருத்திரும்மன் போன்றவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பலருக்கும் தெரிந்தும் இருக்கலாம். இந்த ரஷ்யப் புரட்சியை வர்ணித்த பின்தான் தேசிய மகா கவி பாரதியார், பாரத சமுதாயம் என்ற பாட்டைச் சாவதற்குமுன் பாடினார் அந்தப்பாட்டில் அவர் ஆணித்தரமாக, 'எல்லோரு மோர்க்குலம் எல்லாரு மோரினம், எல்லாரு மிந்திய மக்கள், எல்லாரு மோர்நிறை, எல்லாரு மோர் விலை' எல்லாரும் இந்த ட்டு மன்னர். ஆம் நாம் எல்லோரும் இந்நாட்டு மன்னர்", என்று முழங்கினார் என்பதையும் நாம் மறக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகவேதான் கட்சி அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கின்றவர்கள் அதைத் தவறான கருத்துடன் எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தன்னுடைய பொருத்தமற்ற வாதத்திற்கு அறிஞர் பெர்னாண்டோ "சர்வாதி காரி வேண்டும்" என்று கூறியிருப்பதை கையாண்டார் அரசாங்கத்திலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர் கருத்திரும்மன். பெர்னாண்டோ ஸ்பாலினைப்பற்றி என்ன கூறியிருக்கிறார் என்பது அவருக்குத் தெரியுமா?

"இன்றைய உலகத்தில் ஆக்கச் சிறந்த அரசியல் ஞானி ஸ்பாலின் ஒரு வன்தான்", என்று பெர்னாண்டோவின் வார்த்தைகளை உங்கள் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். இது கனம் கருத்திரும்மனுக்கு பாதகமான கருத்து.

"ஆகவே கட்சி அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைப் பார்க்கக்கூடாது. அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்தாலும், இந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்தாலும் தீர்மானத்தின் பொருள் என்ன வென்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நான்கு மொழிகள் பேசக்கூடிய இந்தச் சபையில் ஒருவர் மொழி

[4th December 1952] [Sri P. Jeevanandam]

யைத் தவிர மற்றவர் மொழி தெரியாது இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் ரொம்பப்பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக மொழிவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை மிகவும் அவசியம். மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பு உடனடியாக சாத்தியமில்லையென்பதால் மிகக் குறைந்தபட்சமாக, உடனடியாக மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற இந்தத் தீர்மானம் மிகவும் நியாயமானது, அவசியமானது. இது குறைந்தபட்ச ஜனநாயகக் கோரிக்கையைக்கொண்ட தீர்மானம், இதில் கருத்து வேற்றுமைக்கு இடமில்லை. ஆகவே கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கட்டாயம் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலுள்ளோரும் இதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

'வாழிய செந்தமிழ் வாழ்க நற்றமிழர்
வாழிய பாரத மணித்திரு நாடு",

என்று பாடிய தமிழ்நாட்டுத் தேசியப் பாவலன் பாரதியின் வாக்கை . . ."

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Resolution before the House. I am not opposing it intrinsically, but I am opposing it on different grounds. This Resolution does not require much arguments in support of the same. I do really support the Resolution because the Congress stands for the formation of Linguistic States. Nobody can oppose the Resolution because we stand by it. But I oppose it on different grounds.

" Sir, the problem of different languages regarding the procedure to be followed in a Legislature has been solved in Switzerland. There, the Constitution provides that whenever a Bill is to be introduced in Parliament, it should be published in three languages, namely, Italian, German and Swiss. This example may be followed here also. The problem is simple and it can be solved. But I am opposing the Resolution on the ground of our meagre financial resources. Our Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, often says that he has no money for giving relief to the people of the famine-affected areas. We are now facing famine conditions. First of all, we must preserve ourselves. Human life is very precious. We must exist; the language will take care of itself. First of all, we want money for famine relief in Rayalaseema. We want money for extension of electricity and other projects. Thus, the financial problem is coming in our way. No doubt, I sympathise with the large number of Members of this Assembly who do not know English. Really almost all the proceedings that are taking place here are in English. Most of the hon. Members do not understand and appreciate them. Really it is not the way how a democracy should function. I appreciate it; but it is an ideal that everything that is going on in the Assembly, should be understood by all the Members. The ideal is one thing, but the realisation thereof is altogether different. It is yet to come. Therefore, I oppose the Resolution on the ground of economy. If we want to have the whole proceedings translated into all the languages, a huge number of officials have to be appointed and it requires a large amount of money. So, from the financial point of view, I say it is not possible now to bring about this improvement. We can wait for some time

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam] [4th December 1952]

till our financial position improves. Then the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari himself will come forward with this proposal, because he is a Congressman who believes in the formation of Linguistic States. Then it can be done and not until then."

6 p.m. * SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகள் இந்த நாட்டிலே பின்பற்றுகின்ற தாய் மொழியிலே நடக்கவேண்டும்; அப்படி ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடந்தாலும் மற்ற பாஷைகளில் அது மொழிபெயர்க்கப்படவேண்டுமென்ற முறையில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசும்போது இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகவே சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருக்கிற நண்பர்கள், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசினால் புரியாது இருக்கின்ற மெம்பர்களும் கூட எதிர்க்கும் படிபாண நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை, நண்பர் ஜீவானந்தம் அவர்கள் கூறியதுபோல், யாரும் எதிர்க்கவேண்டிய அவசியமேயில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணமென்னவென்றால், சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் தெலுங்கில் பேசும்போது, கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களுக்குக் கூட புரியவில்லை. முதல் மந்திரியாருக்கும் புரியவில்லை. சில தமிழ் மந்திரிகளுக்கும் புரியவில்லையென்று சொன்னால், இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை என் எதிர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? கல்வி மந்திரியாரைப் பார்த்து தமிழில் ‘எப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஊரிலே பள்ளிக்கூடம் திறக்கப் படும்?’ என்று கேட்டால், அவர் ‘நோட்டீஸ் ப்ளீஸ்’ என்று சொல்கிறார். ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்களுக்கு இது எப்படி புரியும். ஆகையால் ஒருவர் சொல்வதை மற்றவர் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறோம். மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வது அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்கும் கேள்விகளை மந்திரிகள் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாமலிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி, கனம் மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர், கனம் பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர், கனம் சுப்ரமணியம் அகிய தமிழ் மந்திரிகளைப்பார்த்து தெலுங்கில் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேள்விகள் கேட்கும் போதும், அவர்களும் “நோட்டீஸ் ப்ளீஸ்” என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கும்போது, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் ஏன் எதிர்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை.

“ஸ்ரீ அனந்த பாய் அவர்கள் கன்னடமும் ஆங்கிலமும் படித்திருந்தும் இதை எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள். கன்னட தேசத்தில் இருக்கின்றவர்களெல்லோருக்கும் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும் என்று அவர் சொல்லமுடியுமா? முடியவே முடியாது. எல்லோரும் ஸ்ரீ அனந்த பாய் ஆக இருக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னும் தமிழில் பேசுகின்ற ஸ்ரீமான் கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்ப்பதுதான் ஆச்சரியத்திலும் ஆச்சரியமாயிருக்கிறது. ‘இந்த அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்க வழி பார்க்கவேண்டுமேயல்லாது மொழியைப்பற்றி கலலைப்படக்கூடாது’ என்று சொன்னார்கள். ராமராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். கம்பரைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். பாரதியைப்பற்றிச் சொன்னார்கள். ‘தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவிலிலையெனில் ஐக்கத்தினை அழித்திருவோம்’ என்று அதே பாரதியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். ஆனால் இந்த நாட்டு மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது என்ன செய்கின்றோம் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ராமராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். நாங்களும் அதை எதிர்க்கவில்லை. இன்றிருக்கிற ராமராஜ்ய வட்சனத்தை கருத்திருமன் உணரவில்லை. ராமராஜ்யத்தை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு ஆகவேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். உண்மை ராமராஜ்யத்தை நடைமுறையில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமானால், ஒருவர் சொல்வதை மற்றவர்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டாமா? அதற்காகத்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை இன்றையதினம் ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகின்றேன்.

“ஒரு நாட்டை அழிக்கவேண்டுமானால் முதலில் அந்த நாட்டினுடைய பாஷையைக் கொல்லவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது

[Sri A. Govindasamy Nayagar] 4th December 1952]

ஆங்கிலத்தில் ‘If you want to kill a nation kill the language first’ என்று வெள்ளைக்காரர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு நாட்டினுடைய மொழியில் நாட்டினுடைய நடவடிக்கைகள் இல்லாமல், வேறு ஒரு மொழியானது இருந்தால் அந்த நாட்டினுடைய கலாசாரம் அழிந்துவிடும். ஆகவேதான் ஒரு நாட்டினுடைய கலாசாரத்தை அழிக்கவேண்டுமானால், அந்த நாட்டினுடைய மொழியை அழித்தவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அதேமுறையில் வெள்ளைக்காரன் இந்த நாட்டைவிட்டுப் போனதும் வட நாட்டிலிருந்து இந்தியைக் கொண்டுவந்து இங்கே புத்ததினர்கள். 1947-ம் ஆண்டு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களே கட்டாய இந்தியை இங்கு கொண்டு வந்தார். தாய் மொழிக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க பெரியார் நிலைமையில் தாளமுத்து நடராஜன் போன்றவர்கள் இந்தி மொழி திணிக்கப்படுவதை எதிர்த்து உயிர் நீத்தார்கள். சமீபத்தில் இந்தி மொழி தமிழ்நாட்டில் வரக்கூடாது. என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு பெரியார் அவர்களும் அண்ணாதுரை அவர்களும் இன்னும் பலரும் ரயில்வே நிலையங்களிலுள்ள ஊரின் பெயர்களை இந்தியில் எழுதியிருந்ததை அழித்தார்கள். அப்போது கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் சம்மா இருந்துவிட்டார்கள். அன்று ஜெயிலில் அடைத்தார்கள். இன்று ஜனங்களுக்கு தாய்மொழியின் மீது பற்று வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே சம்மா இருந்துவிட்டார்கள். ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கும் தமிழ் மொழியில் பற்று யிருக்கிறது. நான் தமிழில் கேள்வி கேட்டால் தமிழிலேயே பதில் கூறுகிறார்.

“வட நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீ லால் பகதூர் சாஸ்திரி போன்றவர்கள் இந்தியிலேயே பேசுகிறார்கள். டாக்டர் கிருஷ்ணசாமி அதை எதிர்த்து வெளியேறக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. வட நாட்டார்களுக்கு வட நாட்டுப்பற்று இருக்கிறது. தெலுங்கர்களுக்கு ஆந்திர நாட்டுப்பற்று இருக்கிறது. வட நாட்டார்களுக்கு இந்தியின்மீது அதிகப்பற்று இருக்கிறது. ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு தெலுங்கின்மீது பற்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தமிழ் பேசுகின்ற, தமிழ்நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த நண்பர் கருத்திருமன் அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கின்றார் என்றால் ஆச்சரியப்படாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

“கேள்வி நேரத்தில் தெலுங்கில் கேள்வி கேட்டால், தமிழ் மந்திரிகளுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அப்படி கேள்விகளைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாத காரணத்தினால் மந்திரிகள் பதில் சொல்லமுடியாமல் ‘நோட்டீஸ் ப்ளீஸ்’ என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அதே முறையில்தான் தெலுங்கு பாஷை ஆந்திர தமிழ் பாஷை தெரியாத மந்திரிகளும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒருவர் சொல்வதை மற்றவர் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாமல் அங்கத்தினர்களும், மந்திரிகளும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இன்றையதினம் சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன.

“இந்தப் பக்கத்தில்தான் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலும் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதேசட்டசபை உறுப்பினர்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட கேள்வித்தாள்களையும், மற்ற அச்சிட்ட அத்தனை காகிதங்களையும் சுருட்டி வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஒழுங்காக லீட்டில் கொண்டு வைக்கின்றார்கள், அல்லது என்ன நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை சரிவர புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாத நிலையில் அநேக அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அப்பட்டியிருக்கும் போது, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருக்கிற நாங்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக அந்தத் தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் எதிர்க்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை என்று நான் அவர்களைத் தாழ்மையாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஒருவர் மொழியை மற்றவர் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாமல் இருப்பது கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசும் போது, ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்களில் சிலர் வெளியே போகின்றார்கள். இன்னும் தெலுங்கு பேசும்போது தெலுங்கு தெரியாத அங்கத்தினர்கள் வெளியே போகிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரி மலையாளம் பேசும்போது மற்றவர்கள் அதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியாமல் வெளியே போகின்றார்கள்.

[Sri A. Govindasamy Nayagar] [4th December 1952]

இந்த மாதிரி நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது, தமிழ் மொழியில் நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்துவதற்கு நாம் ஆதரவு காட்டவேண்டும். ஆதற்காக நாம் பாடுபட வேண்டும். 'யாமறிந்த மொழிகளிலே தமிழ் மொழி போல் இனிதாவது எங்கும் காணே' என்று பாடிவிட்டால் மாதத்திம் போதாது. பாரதியையும், கம்பனையும் பற்றிப் பாடிவிட்டால் மட்டும் போதாது. நடைமுறையில் ஆதரவு காட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“நேற்றயதினம் தஞ்சை விவசாயப் பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கக் கூடிய சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தபோது நாங்கள் எதிர்த்தோமா? ஏகமனதாக நாங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டதுபோல், எதிர்த்தார்ப்பிலுள்ள நீங்களும் இதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒரு சிலர் பேசுவதே கிடையாது. புரிந்து கொள்ளவும்முடியாது. அப்படியிருக்கும்போது இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்ப்பதின் அர்த்தம் என்ன என்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. சில சமயம் மந்திரிகள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, கேள்வியை அவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் ‘நோடல்’, ‘நோடல்’ என்று சொல்வதைப்பார்க்கும் போது அங்கத்தினர்களை கேலவப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். ஆகையால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எல்லோரும் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கின்றேன்.”

*SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO :—“అధ్యక్ష, ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు ప్రతిపాదించిన ఈ బిల్లునాన్ని నేను కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక కారణాలవల్ల వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. గతంలో శ్రీయత నాగి రెడ్డిగారు ఉపవ్యసించినప్పుడు ఈ సభలో ఎన్ని కై నటువంటి 375 మంది సభ్యులు ప్రజాభిప్రాయముచేత ప్రజలనుండి మన్ననలను పొంది ప్రజాసభ్యులుగా వచ్చియున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారు గత ఎన్నికలలో ప్రజల అభిమానమును గెలుపొంది నేడు తెలుగులో అనర్గళంగా ఉపవ్యసించుటకు పెద్దపెద్దగా మాట్లాడేరు. వారి మాదిరిగా నాకు గూడా మాతృభాషమీద అభిమానం ఉన్నది. లేకపోలేదు. కాని ఇక్కడ వున్నటువంటి ఆంధ్రమంత్రులు, ఆరవమంత్రులు వారు ప్రత్యేక స్థానములోవున్నారు. వారికి వారియొక్క మాతృభాషపైన సంపూర్ణ ప్రేమ, అభిమానము లేకపోలేదు. వారు వారియొక్క మాతృభాష అభివృద్ధిచేసుకోవాలి, మాతృభాషను వృద్ధికి తీసుకు రావాలి అనే అభిప్రాయము, అందరికీ ఉంటుంది. అయితే నాలుగు కోట్ల జనాభా కలిగినటువంటి మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఈనాడు అన్ని భాషలు ఉన్నాయి. వారిలో ఆంగ్లము, తమిళము, మలయాళము, కన్నడులు మొదలైన భాషలు గలవారు వున్నారు. ఈ ముఖ్యమైన నాలుగు భాషలు తర్జుమాచేయటానికి ఎంత కాలం పట్టుతుందో ఎంత వ్యయం అవుతుందో ఆలోచించాలని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషు భాషపైన వారికి ఎక్కువ అభిలాష ఉన్నవారు మనదేశంలోనేకాదు ఇతర దేశాలలోగూడా ఉన్నారు. నిజంగా ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనే మన వ్యవహారాలు జరపాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యం ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి లేదు. అది సౌకర్యంగా ఎన్నో విండ్లనుంచి అనుసరించుచున్న భాష గనుక దానిని మనము ఉపయోగిస్తున్నాము పదిహేను విండ్లలో రాజ్యాంగ నిర్మాణసూత్రాల ప్రకారం ఇంగ్లీషు భాష ఈ దేశములో స్థానం లేకుండా చేయడానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఒక వట్టుం తయారుచేసియున్నది. ఆ వట్టుం ప్రకారం అందరు హిందీ భాషలో మాట్లాడవలసిన ఆవసరం, హిందీలో రాజ్యాంగ వ్యవహారములన్నియు జరుపవలసిన ఆవసరం వస్తున్నాయన్నది. తమిళ, తెలుగు, కన్నడ, మలయాళంలో ఇప్పటికి కూడా ఉన్నటువంటి రాజ్యాంగ నిర్వహణ జరిగేటటువంటి వ్యవహారములు, రాజ్యాంగ పత్రాలు ఉన్నటువంటి అనేక మంది సభ్యులు మార్పుకోవలసినందు వివిధభాషలలోవున్న పత్రాలు మార్చబడుతాయి. లేకపోతే ప్రజాదృష్టిలో ఈ సమస్యకు చాలా ప్రాధాన్యం యిచ్చి ప్రజలచేత మన్ననలను పొంది ప్రజలకు తగిన సౌకర్యాలు చేయబడేటటువంటి సమస్యగా ఉండవచ్చును. ఇక్కడ

4th December 1952] [Sri B. Krishnamurthi Rao]

ఉన్నటువంటి సభ్యులు పలుభాషలలో ముస్లింలను ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తున్నారు. ఆ భాష తమకు తెలియదని మంత్రులు వోటిను కావాలని జవాబు తెప్పడం జరుగుచున్నది. బాని వలన నిజంగా సభ్యులు తెలుసుకొనదలచిన విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వం వాగ్దుండి తెలుసుకో లేకపోతున్నారు. ఈ భావతత్త్వమా ప్రజానీక సమస్య. సేనాక ఉదహరణ చెప్పు చున్నాను. 'ఈ ఫూరిలో వానలేదు' అనేదాన్ని తమిళ భాషలో 'ఇంద ఫూరిలో మరై యిల్లై' అనిన, అదే కన్నడములో 'ఇంద ఫూరిగె మళై యిల్లై' అని చెప్పబడచున్నది. ఈ చిన్న వాక్యాన్ని తర్జుమాచేయడానికి రెండు వివిధములు వైన పట్టును. ఈ విధంగా తెలుగులోను, ఇతర భాషలలోను తర్జుమాచేయాలనే ఎన్నో సందర్భాలు కలుగుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వమునకు ముఖ్యంగా డబ్బుకొరతచేత చేయ దలంపడముండు. ఈ డబ్బును ఇంకొక విధంగా సద్వినియోగంచేసి ప్రజల అంగీ కారం బడయవచ్చును. వీటికి సమపాయాగ్రూహ, ఈ కాస్త ప్రశ్నకు, రాజ్యాంగ వ్యవహారాన్ని తెలుసుకోటానికి ఎంతఖర్చు అగునో ఎంతకోవాల్సిఉంది. ఎంత కాలము పట్టునో ఆ ట్రైము ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తే మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం. కాబట్టి మంత్రులను తెలుగులోనూ, ఇంకా వారి వాగ్ మాతృభాషలలో ప్రశ్నలు వేయటానికి ఫలితము ఏమి టుంటే మంత్రులు విహించవలసిన భారము వాగుచుఉందని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటివారికి మాతృభాష రాదని కాదు, మరిచిపోయినారని కాదు. సభాకార్య క్రమం సాఫీగా నడపుటకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు అడ్డురావడదని నా విజ్ఞప్తి. ఈ తర్జుమా చేస్తే కదలి బాగాలేదని నా అభిప్రాయము."

* SRI N. C. RAMASWAMY KANDER :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று இங்கு கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தைப்பற்றி ஆதரித்துப் பேசியிட்டு வோம் செய்யும்போது அதற்கு எதிராக நான் வோம் செய்யப்போகிறேன். இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்குக் காரணம் இங்குள்ள சட்ட சபையில் நண்பர்கள் அவரவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்த பாஷையில் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவைகளை மொழிபெயர்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகும். இங்குள்ள பெரும்பாலானருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும். நூறுக்கு 75 பேர்களுக்கு தமிழ் தெரியும், சிலருக்கு தெலுங்கு தெரியும், சிலருக்கு மலையாளம் தெரியும். சிலருக்கு கன்னடம் தெரியும். ஆனால் சென்ற 25 நாட்களாக இங்கிலாந்தில் பேசியவர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே தெலுங்கில் பேசவேண்டும் என்று ஒரே விரதம் கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஒற்றுமையாக அப்படிப்பேசி வருகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே மலையாளத்தில் சுகிறவர்கள் மலையாளத்திலும், கன்னடத்தில் பேசுகிறவர்கள் கன்னடத்திலும் பேசுவது என்று ஆரம்பித்து விட்டால் எங்களைப்போன்றவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமே புரியாது. அப்படி வேறு பாஷையில் பேசுவதால் அந்த பாஷை தெரிந்தவர்கள் தான் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடிகிறது. மற்ற பாஷையில் பேசியதை மறு நாள் பேப்பரில் பார்த்துதான் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் மறு நாள் காலையில் தான் தெரியவருகிறது. காலையிலே கேள்வி நேரங்களில் என்ன நடக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. எங்களை இங்கு அனுப்பியவர்கள் இங்கு தமிழில் பேசவேண்டும் என்றுதான் அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு வந்து செவிட்டுப்போவது என்பது மட்டும் இல்லை. அங்கே போய் என்ன நடந்தது என்று நாங்கள் ஜனங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே ஒரு சிலர் தமிழில் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசு கூடியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பேசுண்டுமென்றே தெலுங்கிலேயே பேசி வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்திருந்தாலும் தமிழிலேயே எல்லோரும் பேசவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் எப்படி விரதம் கொண்டு ஒற்றுமையாக தெலுங்கிலேயே பேசவேண்டும் என்றிருக்கிறார்களோ அதைப் போலவே தமிழ் தெரிந்தவர்கள் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த முறையில் இந்த தீர்மானத்தைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஆதரித்துப் பேசியிட்டு, வோம் செய்யும் போது எதிர்த்து வோம் செய்யப்போகிறேன்.”

[4th December 1952]

* SRI O. KORAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, ശ്രീമാൻ സി. വി. കെ. റാവു അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രമേയം ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതവുമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒന്നാണ്. കാരണം ഈ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭ പ്രായപൂർത്തി വോട്ടവകാരത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ജനകോടികളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ട പ്രതിനിധികളാൽ രൂപം കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ നിയമസഭ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുന്ന ഭാഷ എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും എല്ലാവർക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കേണ്ടതു് അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതമാണ്. കാരണം ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആശയവും അഭിപ്രായവും അന്വേഷിച്ചു വിനിയോഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതിൽ നിന്നു് രൂപം കൊള്ളുന്നതിൽനിന്നു് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന തീരുമാനങ്ങളാണല്ലോ ജനലക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കു് ഉപയോഗപ്രദമായിരിക്കുന്നതു്. ആ നിലക്കു് ഈ പ്രമേയം ഏറ്റവും ഉപയോഗപ്രദവും അത്യന്താപേക്ഷിതവുമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. നമ്മുടെ ഈ ഭാഷാകാര്യത്തെ പറയുമ്പോൾ എനിക്ക് കാർമ്മയെന്നതു് അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ പിക്കിങ്ങിൽ സമാധാനസമ്മേളനത്തിൽ പങ്കുകൊണ്ടു് മടങ്ങിവന്ന പ്രൊഫസർ ജോസഫ് മുണ്ടശ്ശേരി പറഞ്ഞ ഒരു അഭിപ്രായമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം പറയുകയുണ്ടായി ലോകത്തിൽ വ്യത്യസ്ത ഭാഷകളിൽ സംസാരിക്കുന്ന ജനങ്ങൾ പക്ഷെ എടുത്ത പിക്കിങ്ങു് സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ എല്ലാ ഭാഷയിലും പെട്ട ആളുകൾക്കു് അവരുടെ ആശയത്തെയും അഭിപ്രായത്തെയും ധരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ആ സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ ചെയ്യിക്കണമെന്നു്. ഇതു് കേവലം ഒരു സമാധാനസമ്മേളനത്തിലായിരുന്നു ലോകത്തിലുള്ള എല്ലാ ഭാഷകളും അറിയുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഏല്പിക്കണമെന്നതു്. നേരെ മറിച്ച് ഒരു സംസ്ഥാന ഭരണം നടത്തിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ നിയമനിർമ്മാണ സഭയിൽ എല്ലാ ആളുകൾക്കും അറിയുവാനും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാനും ഉള്ള ഒരു സഭയിൽ അവരവരുടെ ഭാഷകളിൽനിന്നു് പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള കഴിവില്ലാത്തതു് വ്യസനകരമാണ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു വിധ അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസവും കൂടാതെ ആലോചിച്ച് ചിന്തിച്ച് ഒരു തീരുമാനം എടുക്കേണ്ടതു് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിൽ ജനലക്ഷങ്ങളുടെ രാഷ്ട്രവും അഭിപ്രായവും മുന്പോട്ടു് പോകുന്നതിന്റെ ഒരു ഉത്തമ ഉപാധമാണ് കൂടി ആകും എന്നുള്ളതു് ഐക്യരാഷ്ട്രസഭയുടെ അഞ്ചാമത്തെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനമായ കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കേഷൻ കൗൺസിൽ പ്രസിഡന്റ് ഫ്രാങ്ക് റോബർട്ട്സ് പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നതു് നമ്മെ ഭ്രമിക്കുന്ന ഓർമ്മയെ സാക്ഷ്യമാക്കുന്നു. ഈ സഭയുടെ അടിസ്ഥാനപരമായ ഉദ്ദേശ്യം നല്ലതാണ്. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു വിധ സംശയത്തിനും അഭിപ്രായവ്യത്യാസത്തിനും ഇടം നൽകുകയില്ല. എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും ഒരുപോലെ അവർ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ എന്താണെന്നുള്ളതു് അന്വേഷിച്ചു മനസ്സിലാക്കി അതിൽനിന്നു് ഒരു തീരുമാനം എടുക്കുന്നതിന്നു് തടസ്സം. മലയാളം, തെലുങ്ക്, തമിഴ് മുതലായ എല്ലാ ഭാഷകളിലും പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങൾ അപ്പോഴോൾ കൈകാര്യം ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള എല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങൾക്കും അറിയുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെയും ചെയ്തുണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. എന്തു കൊണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഭാഷാസംസ്ഥാനപ്രശ്നം നിന്നു് രൂപം കൊടുക്കാത്ത നിലക്കു് കാര്യങ്ങൾ എങ്ങിനെയാണ് മുന്പോട്ടു് കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ സാധിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതാണു് നമ്മെ അഭിമുഖീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പ്രശ്നം. ഈ പ്രമേയം അംഗീകരിച്ചു അതിൽ പറഞ്ഞ ഏല്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യുന്നവർക്കും ഇതിന്നു താല്പര്യമുള്ളവർക്കും ഒരു പോലെയായി കാണാവുന്നതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു സംശയത്തിനും ഇടം നല്ലതെല്ലാ അംഗങ്ങളും സഹായിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന്നു് അനുകൂലമായി വോട്ടുചെയ്യണം എന്നു് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. നമസ്കേ.”

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the subject before the House is a very important one. At the same time, it is one on which much could be said on both sides. It is a vexed question indeed. Practically for the whole day, hon. Members have been speaking on this question again and again, contributing very many ideas. It is an ideal approach that they are advocating, but I plead before this House for a more practical approach. What is it that we will be able to achieve by embarking upon this experiment? What is it that we have not been able to achieve without this experiment? I do not mean for a moment to suggest that all Members should not be afforded the fullest

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opportunity to express themselves to the best advantage be it in English or in any other language that is permitted under law. But at the same time, from the practical point of view, do we or do we not know that most of the Members can express themselves in English as well as in any other language? It is only a few who cannot express themselves in that language. For the sake of that few, are we to spend the tax-payers' money much more than what is warranted? On the other hand, the language that is to replace English may have to be a common language, such as Hindi or any other language that may be propounded and accepted. In that case, will not the same situation continue? After all, we must remember that in a State composed of many linguistic parts, we have to face the problem and not create more complications. We must have a practical approach to the question. It may be suggested that arrangements could be made to have the speeches translated simultaneously thereby minimising the time. Well, it is an ideal that could be attempted. But the practicality of that suggestion should be carefully considered. There are other considerations which we must take note of. Let me illustrate this point by pointing out that it is the legitimate right of every hon. Member who comes here, to speak fully, exhaustively and thoroughly. But, is it possible? I suggest that the practical approach to this question should be not to carry this academic discussion too far, but to try to reconcile as much as possible matters arising out of this difficult situation. If it is a question of saying that if Members speak in English, it will not be understood by a few and so there must be translation of the speeches and if it is also to be said that the Members are to go on talking exhaustively without any limit, then it will only mean that the time now before us will not at all be sufficient. Are we to transact good business in the time that is allotted to us? Or, are we going to take away the time allotted to us and fritter it away by dividing and cutting it into various parts so that the net result will not be the best that we must achieve. It is the duty of every hon. Member to strive his best to see that out of the deliberations of this House, maximum benefits are given to the tax-payers at minimum cost. Therefore I suggest that this question be deferred, if not withdrawn. I request the hon. Members on the other side to come to the conclusion that under the existing circumstances, the best thing is to carry on for the present as we are doing and continue to serve the tax-payers to the best of our ability and not embark upon new experiments. After all, the results of such a new experiment cannot be quite certain. At any rate, the burden on the tax-payers will be so much that it will not be worthwhile.”

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“అధ్యక్షా, C. V. K. Rao గారు తెచ్చిన resolution ను గురించి ఇప్పటికీ చాలా మంది మిత్రులు మాట్లాడారు. వాటిలో దీనిని గురించి నేను ఎక్కువగా చెబును. కాని ఒక మిత్రుడు భావమీద చాలా ప్రేమ ఉండినటువంటివారు, వక్రి ఉండినటువంటివారు భావమీద చాలా బలవంతం ఉండినటువంటివారు, ఆటమైపున ప్రభుత్వము సభ్యులు కొంతమంది ఈ భావ

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78 RESOLUTION re APPOINTMENT OF TRANSLATORS TO
TRANSLATE THE PROCEEDINGS IN THE ASSEMBLY

[Sri S. Somayajulu] [4th December 1952]

நான், சுதந்திரத் தமிழிலிலேயே தான் பேசுவேன் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு, 'அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இங்கே நாம் முன் விளம்பும் பலவை,' என்று கடினத்தமிழில் பேச ஆரம்பித்தால் எவ்வளவு பேரால் அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும், என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். மக்களின் நன்மையைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு, நாம் இங்கே வந்திருப்பதன் காரணத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு வீணாக சபையின் பொழுதையெல்லாம் மொழிப் பிரச்சனையில் செலவழிக்காமல் மக்களின் நல்வாழ்வுக்கு, நாட்டின் நல்வாழ்வுக்கு அடி கோலும் வகையில் செலவிடவேண்டியது பொறுப்புணர்ச்சியுடைய ஒவ்வொரு சபை அங்கத்தினரின் கடமையாகும். கிராமாந்திரங்களில் சாதாரணமாக தொட்டாட்ச்சுருங்கி என்றதொரு செடி உண்டு. அதைத் தொட்டால் உடனே அச்செடியின் இலைகள் எல்லாம் சுருங்கிக் கொண்டு விடும். அதேபோலவே இன்றையதினம் ரஷ்யாவைப் பற்றிப் பேசினால் உடனேயே நமது தோழர்கள் ஆ, ஊ, என்று கூச்சல் போட ஆரம்பிப்பதின் காரணம் தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ரஷ்யாவின் சினேகிதர்கள், அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறவர்கள் இவர்கள் தானா? நாங்கள் எல்லாம் ரஷ்யாவின் விரோதிகளா? சீனாவின் விரோதிகளா? எந்த ஒரு தேசம் தன்னுடைய முயற்சியால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைகிறதோ அந்த தேசத்தின் முயற்சியை உலகத்திலுள்ள மற்ற நாடுகள் எல்லாம் பாராட்டத்தான் செய்யும். அதில் தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. ஆனால் அதற்காக முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்த நாட்டிடமுள்ள சில குற்றங்களுகளைக் கூட எடுத்துக் காண்பிக்கக் கூடாது என்று மூடபக்தியோடு கூக்குரல்களும் இவர்களது கொள்கையின் விஷயம் தான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாது சிலர் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்காகத்தான் மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை வைத்துவிட்டால் மாத்திரம் அவர்கள் புரிந்துகொண்டு விடப்போகிறார்களா? சாதாரணமாக எப்படிச் சொன்னாலும் புரியாதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். விஷயத்தை புரியும்படி எடுத்துச் சொல்லி அவர்களுக்குப் புரிந்து விட்டாலும் கூட புரியாதவர்களைப் போலவும் பலர் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே போல விஷயத்தை நாம் அழகாக விளக்காவிட்டாலும் கூட அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடியவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினாலே மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை வைத்துவிட்டால் எல்லோரும் எல்லா விஷயத்தையும் புரிந்து கொண்டு காரியங்களை நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமென்பதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றையதினம் நம் ராஜ்யம் இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் பொருளாதார வகையில் இது சாத்தியமா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் குறைந்தது இருபது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய், முப்பது லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்களுக்குமேல் பணம் தேவையாக இருக்கும். இன்றையதினம் மழை பெய்யவில்லையென்றால், ஜனையோ மழை பெய்யவில்லையே என்று கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள் பலர். மழை பெய்தால், ஜனையோ மழை பெய்து ஊரையே நாசம் செய்து விட்டதே என்று சிலர் கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள். அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைத்து சர்க்கார் செலவை சிக்கனம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்பவர்கள், அதிகாரிகள் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைக்கும்பொழுது, இது அநியாயம். அவர்களால் தான் அரசாங்க வேலை யாவுமே நடக்கிறது. அவர்கள் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைப்பது கொஞ்சம் கூட சரியில்லையென்று கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள். அது மாத்திரமா? இதற்குத் தேவையாகும் இயந்திரங்களை யெல்லாம் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்றால் எந்த தேசத்தில் முதலில் கிடைக்கும்? எந்த தேசத்தில் வாங்குவது? அமெரிக்காவிலும் வாங்கினால் நமது ரஷ்யத் தோழர்கள் ஏன் ரஷ்யாவிலும் வாங்கக் கூடாது; அமெரிக்கக் சுரண்டலை அனுமதியோம்; அமெரிக்கக் கையாட்கள் நீங்கள் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டத்தயாராய் இருப்பார்கள். அதோடு வாங்கிவிட்டால் மட்டும் போதுமா? அதைச் சிறிது காலம் நல்ல வெளி நாட்டு நிபுணர்களைக்கொண்டே நம் நாட்டவர்களுக்குக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கச் சொல்லவேண்டும். ஆக தொட்டதெற்கெல்லாம் குற்றம் சாட்டப்பட்டு கேள்வியும் கேட்கப்படும், இந்தக் காலத்தில் இந்த மாதிரியாகப் பொதுப்பணத்தை விரயம் செய்வது சரியாகுமா, நியாயமாகுமா என்பதைச் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். இங்கேயுள்ள நாம் எல்லோரும் ஜனங்கள் பிரதி

4th December 1952] [Sri S. Somayajulu]

நிதிகள். ஜனங்களின் பாஷையில் ஜனங்களின் மத்தியில் பேசி வோட்டுப் பெற்றுக்கொண்டே இங்கே வந்திருக்கிறோம். இங்கே நடக்கும் விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் அப்படி அப்படியே மலையாளப் பத்திரிகை, தமிழ் பத்திரிகை, தெலுங்குப் பத்திரிகை, கன்னடப் பத்திரிகை போன்றவைகளில் பிரசுரிக்கப் படுகிறது. அதோடு இங்கே வந்திருக்கும் பிரதிநிதிகள் பெரும்பாலோருக்கு நன்றாக ஆங்கிலம் பேசத்தெரியும். புரிந்து கொள்ளத்தெரியும். புரியாத ஒரு சிலருக்கும் அவ்வப்போது பக்கத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே யிருக்கிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் விட்டுவிட்டு இன்றையதினமே மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வருவது சரியல்ல. நேற்றைய தினம் வரையில் மிகவும் காரசாரமாக கோபாவேசமாக 'The Fundamental Rights of every citizen' என்றெல்லாம் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிவந்த நபர் ராமமூர்த்தி அவர்கள் இன்றையதினம் கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, என்று வேண்டுமென்றே பேச ஆரம்பிப்பது சரியாகாது. சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களாகிய நாம், சட்டசபைக்காரியங்களை மிகவும் சுகமானமுறையில் செளஜன்யமான முறையில், எல்லோருக்கும் புரியக்கூடிய பாஷையில் பேசி காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல் காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். ஒருவர் கருத்தை ஒருவர் புரிந்து கொள்வதற்குச் சாதகமாக இருப்பதுதான் பாஷை. அது எந்த பாஷையாக இருந்தாலும் சரி நாம் பேசும்பொழுது நாம் சொல்வதை பிறர் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு பேச வேண்டும். சிறு குழந்தை பேசக்கூடிய கொச்சை மழலை மொழியைக்கேட்டு தந்தை பேரானந்தம் அடைகிறான். அதைக்காட்டிலும் பேசத்தெரியாத குழந்தையொன்று கையையும் காலையும் ஆட்டுவதிலிருந்து, என் கண்ணு இப்படிப் பேசுகிறது என்று தாய் பொருள்கொண்டு பிறருக்கும் விளக்கிச் சொல்லி எல்லையில்லா மகிழ்வை அடைகிறான். இவர்களிடையே பாஷை உணர்ச்சி பெரிதில்லை. ஒருவர் கருத்தை ஒருவர் புரிந்துகொள்வதினால் உண்டாகும் ஆனந்தம் தான் பெரிது. அதைப்போலவேதான் சட்டசபையிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் பிற பாஷையினருக்குப் புரியக்கூடிய வகையில் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த பாஷையில் பேசுவதினால் மற்றவர்களை அவர்களே நன்றாக புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். அதைவிட்டு தாய் பாஷையில்தான் பேசவேண்டும் என்று முரண் பண்ணினால், சண்டிதனம் பண்ணினால் அனுதாபத்தைக் காட்டிலும் ஆத்திரம்தான் அதிகமாக ஏற்படுகிறது. அதோடு கூட இந்தமாதிரியான பிரச்சனையை வெகு சலபத்தில் தீர்த்துக் கொண்டு விடமுடியும்.

"குறிப்பாக இன்றையதினம் மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணம் அமைத்து விட்டால் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தையும், தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டால் ஆந்திரர்களால் தமிழர்களுக்கு இம்மாதிரியான தொந்தரவு ஏற்படப்போவதில்லை. அவர்கள் தொண்டை கிழிய தெலுங்கிலேயே தங்கள் சட்டமன்றத்தில் நாளெல்லாம் பேசிக்கொள்ளலாம். அதைப்போலவே பாலும் தேனும் கலந்தாற்போன்ற இனிமைத் தமிழிலே தமிழர்களும் தங்கள் அலுவல்களை சட்டமன்றத்தில் வாதாடி தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆனால் அதற்கு குறுக்கே நிற்பது எது? அந்தத் துறையில் அதன் குறுக்கேயுள்ள பூசல்களை நீக்கிக் கொண்டு சமாதானமான முறையில் செல்ல முயற்சி செய்யாமல் மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை சர்க்கார் நியமிக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு லக்ஷம் செலவானாலும் பரவாயில்லை என்று கூறினால் ஒடிப்போகிறவர்களுக்கு இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலைமை எப்படிப்போனால் என்ன என்ற அசிரத்தையாலா அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆகவே உடனடியாக சென்னை நகர் மனதா, நிமதா என்று சண்டை போட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கலாகாது. ஆந்திரர்கள் ஒற்றுமையாக ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டு போகவேண்டுமே தவிர வீணாக அந்தத்துறையில் காலதாமதம் செய்து கொண்டு இம்மாதிரியாக வீண் விவாதம் செய்வதைத் தவிர்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் பூர்ணமாக எதிர்ப்பதோடு எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினரை உடனடியாக வாபஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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6-30 p.m. * RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been asked by some of my friends to speak in Tamil. But following by hon. Friend, Mr. Somayajulu who has spoken so well, I am sure if I speak in Tamil it will fall flat on the ears of Members. If the previous speaker had not spoken, my Tamil will be good. But in order to demonstrate that I can speak in Tamil, I shall say a word or two in Tamil.

"கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இன்று இந்த சட்டசபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவரவர்கள் தாய் பாலையில் பேசுவேண்டுமென்றும், பேசுவதை அச்சிடவேண்டுமென்றும், அதற்காக வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் இப்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்டு இந்தப் பிரேரணையைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற விஷயத்தில் எனக்கும் மற்றெல்லோருக்கும் அனுதாபம் இருக்கிறது.

"ஆனால், இப்பொழுது நான் பேசுவதை கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறதை உத்தேசித்து, தங்களுடைய அனுமதியின்பேரில் மறுபடியும் நான் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசப்போகிறேன்.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I find that my speech in Tamil has not been followed by hon. Members, I shall revert to English. I have decided to speak in English because what I say here is not only for the information of hon. Members but also for the information of the general public. While we sympathize most with the request that speeches made in the various languages should be translated then and there, I am afraid it may not be practicable. We know of course that in world assemblies, they have got various instruments and mechanical devices by which as and when a person speaks, his speech can be translated immediately. They have got such instruments and though they may look ugly in a vast assembly, yet in the councils of the world, they are necessary. But whether they are necessary or not here is the question. It may be necessary immediately for persons who are living in neighbouring linguistic areas in order to understand other languages. But most Members can understand all languages. I can certainly follow Telugu if it is not chaste Telugu. Similarly, if I speak in colloquial Tamil, all Members can understand. The same is the case with Malayalam and Kanarese. We have got adult suffrage now and under that 375 Members have been elected to this Assembly. I have seen the days when there were only about 120 Members or so. Now we have 375 Members. We cannot do anything else than what we are now doing. Even if we install necessary equipments as in other countries, it will be only a temporary solution to the problem. We may spend five lakhs or ten lakhs of rupees over this but it cannot find a permanent solution. The only question, therefore, for us to consider now is whether this State can be divided into linguistic areas. I am one of those who feel that even from the administrative point of view it will be much better if the State is divided. The question of linguistic States is not one on which any doubt exists. So, there is no necessity for me to take the time of the House to argue in favour of formation of linguistic States. What is the present position now? From

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the way in which the agitation for an Andhra State is going on I find that there is a conspiracy—either known or otherwise—among the leaders of public opinion in Andhra Desa not to get an Andhra State. They agitate no doubt but they are most anxious not to have a State for themselves. That is why they have raised again the question of inclusion of City of Madras."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Is the word 'conspiracy' parliamentary, Sir? I would like the hon. Member to withdraw that word."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is nothing unparliamentary in it."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD.—"My friend, Mr. Rao, has not sufficiently been in the Assembly to know whether the word 'conspiracy' is parliamentary or unparliamentary. I am grateful to the Speaker for having ruled it parliamentary. After all, the word 'conspiracy' in this context means 'thinking together in this matter'. (Laughter.) Sir, it is agreed on all hands that the Andhra State must be formed, a Tamil State must come into existence, Karnataka must be merged with Mysore and Malayalam must be linked up with Cochin-Travancore. I would personally entreat those of my friends who are particularly connected with the agitation for Andhra State not to delay the formation of a State. Perhaps the Non-Communist Members of the House have a fear, nay a wrong impression that once the Andhra State comes into existence, the Communists will come to power. I want them to get rid of that wrong view. They are under a misapprehension—I mean Mr. Viswanatham, Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi and others. They fear that the Communists will take hold of the Government once the State is formed. Who are the Communists? They are our own brethren. (Communist Members: 'Hear, hear.') I want to remind those who have this fear what the Prime Minister of India, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, said last March, namely, that we should not mind if non-Congressmen formed the Government. Let them be Communists. Let them also run the Government. I would now like to ask how the Congress has come to form the Government here. Just because our revered old gentleman, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari came in, it was possible for the Congress party to form the Government. His forming the Government induced many Independent Members to see that he was able to run the Government. So long as Mr. Rajagopalachari continues to be a leader, this Government will continue. But how long can he be there? Not for twenty years. I am hoping that he will be the Chief Minister for four years at the most. Afterwards elections will come. I would like to warn my non-Communist friends not to delay the formation of the Andhra State. If the delay, they will lose in the elections all in favour of the Communists. Therefore non-Communist Members of the Andhra Desa should not make a mistake."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"On a point of order, Sir. ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ సభ్యులు ప్రసంగిస్తున్నదానికి ఈ తీర్మానానికి సంబంధం ఏమీ చెబుతారా?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member was only giving the reasons why this problem has arisen. If the Andhra State had been formed, he said, these difficulties would not have cropped up."

"The hon. Member has one more minute."

*** RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:**—"My time has been taken away by all these interruptions. I may be given two more minutes, Sir."

"If one hon. Member speaks in Tamil many others do not understand him. I have only been suggesting a remedy, a permanent remedy. What has been suggested in the Resolution is only a temporary remedy and if we give effect to this, it will only mean waste of money. Instead of this temporary remedy, let us have a permanent remedy. It will not only be in the interest of the House but of the country as a whole. I will only entreat my hon. Andhra Friends and others and especially, Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Prakasam not to delay the decision regarding Madras. Let them not waste time over the question of Madras City. They are not going to get it. I am sure about it. They also know it. They know it more than myself. Madras will never go to the Andhras. It will not also be formed into a separate State. They are sure of it. That is why they ask for it to delay successfully the formation of a separate State for Andhras and to delude the electors in that area stating that though they were clamouring for it they were not getting it and therefore they ought not to be blamed for it. I know what is going to happen if the same attitude is adopted by them. I am sure my non-Communist Andhra Friends, those in politics in Andhra Desa, they will entirely lose all the elections in favour of the Communists when the elections come after four years. Therefore I would entreat the leaders of public opinion, Members of this House from Andhra Desa, to come to a decision on this issue quickly and form a separate Andhra State with their Capital at Vijayavada, Rajahmundry, Visakhapatnam or Guntakal or in some other place they like."

*** SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. I am not speaking now on the Resolution. The hon. Member Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar mentioned my name also and said that I was one of those who conspired not to get the Andhra State because we were afraid that if a separate State were formed the Communists would come into power. May I respectfully submit, Sir, that it is a most baseless suggestion. I never expected such a thing to come from so responsible and an experienced parliamentarian as Sri Muthiah Chettiyar."

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*** SRI D. LAKSHMIAH:**—"అధ్యక్షా! ఈ శాసన సభలో నేడు మాతృభాష తప్ప ఇతర భాషలు తెలియని అనేక మంది సభ్యులు ఉన్నారు. రికరడిముల భాషలు మాట్లాడే ఈ సభ్యులు ప్రసంగించే విషయాలు ఇతర సభ్యులకు బోధపడటం లేదు. ఓకరి భాషలు మరొకరికి ఆర్థం కావడం లేదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఇంగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యులకు చాలా ఇబ్బంది కలుగుతోంది. మాబోటివారం తెలుగులోనే ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తాం. అయితే మంత్రులు, తెలుగు తెలియనివారు నోటీస్ అంటున్నారు. తెలుగు తెలిసినవారు కూడా ఇంగ్లీషులోనే సమాధానాలు ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ రెండు సందర్భాలలోను కూడా మా ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలేమీ మాకు బోధపడటం లేదు. ఉదాహరణకు నా విషయం తీసుకొండి. దాదాపు 150 వేల మంది ప్రజలకు నేను ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించవలసివుంది. వారి యిబ్బందులను ఈ శాసన సభలో తెలుపవలసివుంది. వాటి నివారణకు మంత్రులను హెచ్చరించవలసివుంది. కాని జరుగుతున్న దేమిటి. నేను చెప్పే విషయాలు మంత్రులకు అర్థమవుతున్నాయా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. తెలుగులో ప్రశ్న లడిగితే మంత్రులు కలవరపడుతున్నారు. సమాధానమివ్వ నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ఇచ్చిన సమాధానాలైనా ఏ ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనో వుంటున్నాయి. మాకు అవేమీ తెలియడంలేదు. ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పబడినవాటిని ప్రాంతీయ భాషలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయవలసిందిగా గత ఆరు మాసాలనుంచి ఎన్నో సార్లు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని అడుగుతున్నాము. అయితే మా అభ్యర్థనలు అలక్ష్యం చేయబడుతున్నాయి. ఈ విషయమే ఆలోచిస్తూ అని చెబుతున్నాను. తర్జుమాకు ఏర్పాట్లు చేసినట్లయితే హెచ్చు ఖర్చవుతుందని సాకులు చూపుతున్నారు. అయితే ఈ ఖర్చు ఎంతవుతుంది? బహు స్వల్పం. ప్రజల సౌకర్యార్థం ప్రజాభీష్టాన్ని నెరవేర్చే నిమిత్తం ప్రజా ప్రతినిధుల సౌకర్యం కోసం జరుపవలసిన ఈ ఖర్చు అధికమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం ఎన్నో విధాల దుబారా ఖర్చు చేస్తోంది. శతాబ్దాల తరబడి రైతులను వీల్చి పిప్పి చేసిన జమీందార్లకు తొందై లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు నష్ట పరిహారమనే నెపంతో డబ్బు కట్టబెడుతోంది. ఏడు కోట్ల రూపాయలపై చిలుకు పోలీసు డిపార్టుమెంట్ కోరికై వెచ్చిస్తోంది. నిరంకుశంగా దండనీతే ప్రధానంగా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు కొనసాగించే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కొద్ది మంది ఉద్యోగులను నియమించి శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలు ప్రాంతీయ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయించవలసినట్లు ఖర్చవుతుందని అభ్యంతరం చెబుతోంది. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఏమని వర్ణించవలసివుందో చెప్పండి. ప్రజల భాషలలో శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలు సాగించ నిరాకరించే ప్రభుత్వం ఎన్నడూ ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం అనిపించుకోదు. మైగా దీనిని జమీందారుల ప్రభుత్వమనీ, భూస్వాముల ప్రభుత్వమనీ, పెట్టుబడిదారుల ప్రభుత్వమనీ చెప్పవలసివుంది. నిరంకుశ విధానమే ఈ ప్రభుత్వ అశయంగా కనిపిస్తోంది."

"నాముందు ఉన్న ఎజెండా విషయం తీసుకోండి. ఇందులో ఏం వ్రాయబడిందో నిజంగా నాకు తెలియదు. తీర్మానమేమో, సరణలేమో బోధపడవు. ఎజెండా ఇంగ్లీషులోవుంది. దీనిని తెలుగులోవాలంటే ఇంగ్లీషు వచ్చినవారిని ప్రాదేయపడాలి. నన్నిక్కడకు పంపిన ప్రజలకు ఈ శాసన సభలో ఏం జరుగుతోందో తెలుపలేని దుర్గతి వుంది. ఈ పరిస్థితులనుంచి తప్పకోవడం ఎట్లా. ప్రజాస్వామిక స్ఫూర్తాలపై విశ్వాసంగల ప్రతియొక్కరూ ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచవలసివుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇప్పడైనా ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించి తీర్మానాన్ని ఆమోదించవలసిందని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

[4th December 1952

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தீர்மானமானது மறுக்கக்கூடாத தீர்மானமாக இருக்கிறது. நம் நாடு சுதந்தரமானதெனினும் ஆனால், தாய் பாஷையில் பேசுவதற்கும் காரியங்களை நடத்துவதற்கும் சுதந்திரம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே சட்ட சபை நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்துவதென்றால் அது அடிமைத்தனமான காரியமாகுமென்று நான் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

“எப்படி மழை பெய்தால் மக்கள் சந்தோஷமும் குதூகலமும் அடைகிறார்களோ அதேமாதிரி அவரவர்கள் தாய் மொழியில் பேசும்போது பேசுவார்களுக்கும் கேட்பவர்களுக்கும் சந்தோஷமும் திருப்தியும் உண்டாகிறது.

“இந்த தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்ப்பதென்றால்; அதற்கு என்னுடைய மனச் சாட்சி இடங்கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆகையால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் முழுமனதோடு ஆமோதிக்கின்றேன்.

“ எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் கண்காணிப்பை எதிர்த்துக் கொண்டு, அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக, எனக்கு கண்காணிப்பை எதிர்த்து நான் சொல்லமாட்டேன். மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் சோறு வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால், யார் அதைச் சொன்னாலும் நான் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வேன். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக சோறு வேண்டா மென்று நான் சொல்லமாட்டேன்.

“காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களாகிய நாங்கள் கொண்டுவரவேண்டிய தீர்மானத்தை அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். அது சந்தோஷத்துடன் வரவேற்கப்பட வேண்டிய விஷயம். அதை எதிர்க்கக்கூடாது. ஆகையால், இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பலர் தாய் மொழியில் பேசுவதை வரவேற்கின்றார்கள். இவர்களெல்லாரும் அதற்கு வோட்டு செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வோட்டுசூகு விடாமல் எல்லாரும் ஏகமனதாக நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

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*SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“అభ్యుదయ, నేను ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తున్నాను. నేడు దేశంలోని వయోజనులకందరకు ఎన్నికలలో పాల్గొనే హక్కుంది. వెనుకటివారి వివాదమిది విద్యావంతులకు, ధనవంతులకు ఓటింగ్ హక్కు ఉండే రోజులుకావవి. ప్రజలు తమ యిష్టమున్న వానిని ఎన్నుకొనే హక్కు కల్గి ఉన్నారినాడు. గత ఎన్నికలలో వయోజన ఓటింగ్ పద్ధతిపైనే ఎన్నికలు జరుపబడ్డాయి. ప్రజలు తమకు యిష్టమైనవారిని ఎన్నుకొన్నారు. ప్రజా సామాన్యంతో కలిసిమెలిసి అండదండగా తనిచేసే అనేక మంది సభ్యులు ఈనాడు ఈ సభకు ఎన్నికైనారు. అయితే ఆ సభ్యులకు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషా పరిజ్ఞానం విశేషంగా ఉండకపోవచ్చు. ఆ కారణంచేత వారు ఈ సభా కార్యకలాపాలగురించి తెలుసుకో నక్కరలేదని, అందుకు అవసరమైన విన్నాట్టును చేయ నవసరంలేదని వాదించడం ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలకు అనుగుణమా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఇంతకు ముందు మాట్లాడిన కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులు సోమయాజులు, కృష్ణమూర్తి రావు, నాగభూషణంగారులు తర్జుమాలు చేయించడం ఇష్టపడత అవసరం కాదనే దిరస్కరించి ప్రశంగించారు. తర్జుమాలు చేసినట్లయితే హెచ్చు డబ్బు ఖర్చవుతుందని ఎంతో కాలయాపనవుతుందని వారు చిత్రించ ప్రయత్నించారు. అందులో శ్రీ సోమయాజులుగారు ఆసర్గళంగా సమీక్షంతో ఉపన్యసిస్తూ కమ్యూనిస్టులు క్రొత్తగా తెలుగులో మాట్లాడడం వింతగావున్నదని చెప్పారు. ఏవేవో రాజకీయ కారణాలను ఈ తీర్మానానికి ముడిపెట్టి వారు తాపత్రయ పడ్డారు. ప్రతిపక్షం వారు కోరిన దానిని తిరస్కరిద్దామనే ఉద్దేశంతో వారు ఈ విధంగా ప్రయత్నం చేశారని అనుకొంటున్నాను. శాస్త్రవానికి ఈ తీర్మానానికి ఈ రాజకీయ కారణాలు లేవు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈనాడు ఈ శాస్త్ర సభలోమన్న ఇంగ్లీషు రాని సభ్యుల ఉపయోగార్థమే ఇది ఉద్దేశించబడింది. ప్రజల భావలలో ప్రభుత్వాన్ని

4th December 1952] [Sri M. Veerabhadram]

సర్వహింసపడమనేది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వాలయొక్క కీలక భాగము. శ్రీ సహజానందంగారు ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలియజేశారనుకుంటాను. ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని సభ్యులందరూ బలపరచాలని తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించటానికి వారికి మనస్సు రావటంలేదని ఆయన తెలియజేశారు. పరభాషలలో సభా కార్యకలాపాలు కొనసాగిస్తే ఎదుర్కొనవలసిన చిక్కులు ఆయనకు స్పష్టంగా తెలుసు. అందుచేత వారు ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచారు. వారి వలనే ఇంగ్లీషు తెలియని సభ్యులు ఎన్నో ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నారు. తమను ఎన్నుకొన్న ప్రజలయొక్క అభిప్రాయాలను ఈ సభలో తెలుపుకొనే అవకాశం కూడా వారికి లేకపోతోంది. ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వారికి రాకపోయినా మాతృ భాషలలో అనర్గళంగా, సోమయాజులుగారు ఉపన్యసించిన స్థాయిలో ఉపన్యసించగల సమర్థులు. అట్టివారు ఈనాడు శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలలో వారు ఈనాడు సరిగా పాల్గొనలేక పోతున్నారు. మద్రాసు వెప్పేదేమో వారికి బోధపడడం లేదు. ఈ లోపాలను తొలగించే నిమిత్తం వివిధ సభ్యుల ప్రసంగాలు ఇతర భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా చేయవలసిన మేము కోరుతున్నాము. దీనిని వ్యతిరేకించడమనేది తప్పని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇక ముత్యయ్య చెట్టియార్ గారు ఈ విషయమై మాట్లాడుతూ భాషా రాష్ట్రాల ప్రసక్తి తెచ్చారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సంపాదించుకోవడం సర్వ రోజు నివారణ అన్నట్లుగా వారు తెలియజేశారు. రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడటానికి ఈ తీర్మానానికి వారు ముడిపెట్టి ప్రయత్నించారు. రాష్ట్రం వచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ యిబ్బందే వుండదని వారు గుర్తించాలి. రాష్ట్ర సమస్యకు ఈ తీర్మానానికి సంబంధమేలేదు. ఈ లోపుననే ఇట్టి చిక్కులు సంభవిస్తున్నాయి కనుక వాటిని నివారించుకొనే నిమిత్తం ఈ తర్జుమా ఏర్పాటు చేయవలసినదిగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాము. నేడు ఎంతో మంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఎదుర్కొంటున్న భాషకు సంబంధించిన చిక్కులను తొలగించుటకే ఈ తీర్మానము ఉద్దేశించబడింది. వాస్తవ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించవలసివుంది. ఇంగ్లీషు భాష రానివారి చిక్కులు ఎలావుంటాయో శ్రీ సహజానందంగారు స్వయం భవంతో తెలియజేశారు. కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులైనప్పటికీ వారు ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచారు. నిజంగా ఇంగ్లీషురాని సభ్యులుపడే బాధలు, పడుతున్న యిబ్బందులు హెచ్చుగా వున్నాయి. మా వైపున, ఈ ప్రక్కన కూర్చున్న రామస్వామి అనే గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఇంగ్లీషులో వారికి రోజూ ఇవ్వబడుతున్న కాకితాలలోని విషయాలు తెలుసుకోటానికి చాలా యిబ్బందిపడుతున్నట్లు చెబుతున్నారు. వారివలనే అనేక మంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఈ శాసన సభా కార్యకలాపాలలో సరిగా పాల్గొనలేక పోతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంచేనే శాసనాలు మొదలైనవి ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులకు బోధపడాలంటే అందుకు సంబంధించిన కార్యకలాపాలన్నీ వారికి బోధపడునట్లు చూడాలి. అందుకుగాను, ఈ సభలో జరిగే చర్చలు వివిధ భాషలలోనికి తర్జుమా అయ్యే యేర్పాట్లు చెయ్యాలి. కాబట్టి ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని గౌరవ సభ్యులందరు బలపరచవలయునని కోరుతూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను. ”

MR. SPEAKER :—"Let me inform the hon. Members that the discussion of this Resolution will be continued on Monday also."

* **SRI T. SHANMUGHAM** :—“கணம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லும்போது நான் எப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேனோ அப்படித்தான் வோட் செய்வேன். சொல்வது ஒன்று செய்யவது ஒன்று என்ற முறைப்படி செய்வவன் நான் அல்ல. அப்படிச் செய்யவும் எனக்குத் தெரியாது. எதிர் கட்சியிலுள்ள ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் இதை ஆதரித்துப் பேசிவிட்டு வோட் போடும்போது இதற்கு எதிராக வோட் போடுவேன் என்று சொன்னதைப் போன்ற ஆள் இல்லை நான்.

[Sri T. Shanmugham] [4th December 1952]

“ நமது நண்பர் கனம் சகஜாநந்தம் அவர்கள் இந்த தீர்மானத்தைப் பற்றி மிகவும் அழகாக சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாக இருந்தாலும் கூட அவர்கள் கட்டாயமாக இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும் என்று அவர் அழகாக சொல்லிவிட்டார். அத்துடன் எல்லோரும் இதை ஏக மனதாக ஆதரித்து வோட் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னார். நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் அவருடைய வார்த்தையை பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு எதற்கு என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஆந்திர மெம்பர் தெலுங்கில் பேசும்போது தமிழ் மந்திரி ‘நோட்டீஸ்’ கேட்கிறார். அதற்கு அர்த்தம் என்ன? அந்த பாஷை தெரியாது அதற்கு மொழிபெயர்ப்பு வேண்டும் என்றுதான் அர்த்தம். இது தெரியவில்லையா? அதைப் போலவே தமிழ் மெம்பர் தமிழில் கேள்வி கேட்டால் ஆந்திர மந்திரி ‘நோட்டீஸ்’ கேட்கிறார், இதிலிருந்து மொழி பெயர்ப்பு வேண்டும் என்று அர்த்தமில்லையா? சாதாரணமாக சிறிய கோர்ட்டுகளில் கூட Interpreters இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட பெரிய சட்டசபையில் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று Interpreters இருக்கக்கூடாது? இதனால் பிரமாதமாக எத்தனை லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவாகி விடும் என்பது புரியவில்லை. இதை எதற்காக எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்பது ஆச்சர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. தமிழில் பேசும்போது ஆந்திர மந்திரிக்குத் தெரியாது. அவர் நோட்டீஸ் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆகவே இங்கு கூடி இருக்கும் காலம் வியர்த்தமாகி விடுகிறது. ஆகவே இது ஒரு சாதாரணமான தீர்மானம். இதை ஒருவரும் எதிர்க்க வேண்டாம், எல்லோரும் ஏக மனதாக மனப்பூர்வமாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். Interpreters வைத்து தெலுங்கில் பேசினால் இங்கிலீஷில் மொழிபெயர்ப்புச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதுதான் மிகவும் நல்லது. இதில் எந்த வித எதிர்ப்பும் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ கடைசியாக நமது ராஜா ஸர் முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொல்லும்போது இதற்கெல்லாம் பரிகாரம் என்னவென்று வெகுஅழகாக எடுத்துச் சொல்லிவிட்டார். அந்த பரிகாரத்தை நானும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மனது வைத்து முன் வந்தால் ஆந்திர நாட்டை ஆந்திரர் களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடலாம். பிறகு தொல்லை இல்லை. ஆந்திர நாட்டை விட்டால் தமிழ் நாட்டை தமிழர்கள் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் தமிழிலேயே நடத்திக்கொள்ளலாம். இது ஒரு நல்ல காரியம். இப்பொழுது சின்ன ஜில்லா போர்டுகளிலும், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளிலும் அநேகமாக நடவடிக்கைகள் மாகாண மொழியில் தான் நடக்கிறது. அங்கே அப்படி நடக்கும்போது இவ்வளவு பெரிய சட்டசபையில் ஏன் மாகாண மொழியில் நடத்தக்கூடாது? ஆகவே இந்த முறையை சீக்கிரமாக கையாள வேண்டும் என்று ராஜாஜி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த தீர்மானத்தை முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இதையே எல்லோரும் ஆதரித்து வோட்டுப் போட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The debate on this Resolution will be continued on Monday. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 p.m. on Friday, 5th December 1952. ”

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 5th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Amalgamation of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

* 281-A Q.—SRI K. V. RAMESAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government contemplate the amalgamation of the two districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, reasons for the amalgamation; and

(c) if there is to be amalgamation whether the Government will be pleased not to exclude the Chodavaram taluk from Visakhapatnam district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) The Government have no proposals before them for the amalgamation of the two districts. The Board of Revenue has been asked to state whether it has any proposals and its report is awaited.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—“ Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of adjusting the jurisdiction of the various district offices such as the Police, Education and others according to the revenue jurisdiction of the respective districts? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ I fail to understand what exactly the hon. Member wants.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“ ఇప్పుడు ప్రకాశం, విశాఖపట్నం అవి రెండు రెవెన్యూ జిల్లాలు విభజించారుకా? అలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో Judiciary ఏ కాండ్ ఎందుకు విభజించలేదు. ప్రకాశం జిల్లాకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండే Judge's Court ఏర్పాటుకు ఎంత కాలం పడుతుంది? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ If another court is found necessary, it will be provided.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—“ In the case of the Police Department also, there is a mingling of jurisdiction of one district with the other. May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will be pleased to have a separate Police department for the Srikakulam district? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ I want notice, Sir.”

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SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, the jurisdiction of the various other departments in the district is different from and not in tune with the revenue jurisdiction of the two districts. Will the Government consider the proposal to adjust the jurisdiction of the various other district officers so that they might be the same as or in tune with that of the Revenue department jurisdiction? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the question was whether there was a proposal to amalgamate the two districts. Taking advantage of that question they are putting many other questions and I do not understand the import of them."

Enhancement of the pecuniary jurisdiction of District Munsifs' Courts.

* 282 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have not notified the extension of the enhanced pecuniary jurisdiction of the district munsifs' courts in the State of Madras under the Madras Act XVI of 1951 [Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Act]; and

(b) if not, when the Government propose to do it?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) & (b) The Act has not so far been brought into force because the bulk of the title litigation in this State consists of land suits. Suits for the declaration or partition of land are valued for jurisdiction on the basis of the market value of the land, while suits for possession in respect of the same land are valued on the basis of the land revenue payable in respect of it. Thus there is the anomaly that the valuation of the land in the former case would be at a higher amount than in the latter case. Also, the enhanced jurisdiction which the Act confers on District Munsifs will enable them to try suits for possession of landed properties of immense market value which they were never intended to try because the valuation of the land for purposes of such suits is linked up with the land revenue payable in respect of the land which has not appreciated with reference to market value. In order to rectify the above it is proposed to revise the basis of valuation of lands for purposes of court-fee. The matter is under the consideration of Government. It is the intention of the Government that the Act should be brought into force simultaneously with the revision referred to above."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the value of immovable property has considerably gone up, even by four to five times, will the Government be pleased to notify the extension of the enhanced pecuniary jurisdiction of the District Munsif's Court as soon as possible? "

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The Government are considering that, Sir."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" In view of the fact that considerable time has already lapsed since the passing of the Act, will the Government see that necessary action is taken without much delay? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The Government are taking action without delay, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Have the Government called for the opinion of the High Court and is that responsible for any delay? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The High Court also suggested that these two revisions may be done simultaneously."

* 283 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then hon. Member is not putting the question. So I will pass on to the next question."

Metalling of roads in Kasargod town.

* 284 Q.—JANAB M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from the public that the metalling and tarring of roads in Kasargod town done recently was much inferior in quality than was proposed under the scheme therefor, and if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A petition on the subject was received by the Chief Engineer (Highways). The Superintending Engineer (Highways) and the Divisional Engineer (Highways) personally investigated the matter and found that the representation was made without any foundation."

JANAB M. S. MOGRAL :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the road has become very bad in a very short period, will the Government also investigate the matter to find out the reason that led to this deterioration? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The hon. Member says that the condition of the road is bad whereas the report I have received shows that the condition of the road is not bad but it is good."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" May I know whether any allegations were made against the contractor and whether they were investigated? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, a complaint was made about the condition of this road. It was personally investigated by the Superintending Engineer and the Chief Engineer, Highways. The allegations were found to be false."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ రోడ్డు బాగుండలేదని, వాటిపై నిత్యం ప్రయాణం చేసే ప్రజలు అంటున్నారు. కాదు బాగున్నదని ఇంజనీర్లంటున్నారు. రోడ్డు సరిగా ఉన్నదీ లేదోదీ తెలుసుకొనటకు ఇంజనీర్లు కావాలా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, the opinion of the Engineering department is that the condition of the road is good. If the hon. Member is satisfied with it he might better accept it.”

Former Pudukkottai State Government dispensaries.

* 285 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to convert the former Pudukkottai State Government dispensaries into district board dispensaries in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, the names of such dispensaries; and

(c) the reasons for such conversion?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Allegations against the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur, West Godavari.

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

(a) whether the Government received any representations complaining against the action of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur, West Godavari district, in appointing a dealer of his own choice for the Fair Price Shop at Kovvur town (Ward No. 1) when all people in the ward unanimously opposed his appointment; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Yes. A representation was received by the Government on 8th November 1952.

“ (b) The Government have examined the objection and considered that the objection is not valid in view of the fact that the dealer who has been appointed, is also a Harijan and holds a licence under the Madras Foodgrains Control Order. It is incorrect to say that all the people in the ward unanimously opposed the appointment.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Is the Government aware of the fact that the newly appointed dealer was out of the picture by the time the Taluk Supply Officer sent his report to the Revenue Divisional Officer, Kovvur? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am really unable to understand the phrase ‘out of the picture’, Sir.”

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JANAB M. S. MOGRAL :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Revenue Divisional Officers are bound to accept the wishes of the public in making such appointments? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, suitability of the applicant is taken into consideration in making the appointments. Whenever there is a dispute, the District Collector also comes into the picture and he has to finalise the appointment.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The question is whether the gentleman who has been given this licence is still doing the trade? ” 2-10
P.M.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I think so; that is why the question has arisen.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ If a particular person does not command the confidence of majority of the people whom he is supposed to serve, will the Government then consider the desirability of withdrawing such a person, as a matter of policy? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If there is any valid objection against any dealer, certainly he will be removed. But no vote is taken to find out as to who gets the majority support in a particular ward.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ In view of the fact that a lot of corruption is going on as far as fair price shops are concerned and in view of the fact that most of the grains that are supplied to them find their way to the blackmarket, will the Government now consider the desirability of seeing that such people are appointed in whom the people of the locality whom they are supposed to serve, have got the confidence? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Whenever instances of corruption or blackmarketing are brought to the notice of the Government, we take very serious action. There is no use making sweeping allegations that every fair price shop dealer is a blackmarketer or that he is corrupt.”

‘Periyakavundan Anicut’, Musiri taluk.

* 287 Q.—**SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether ‘Periyakavundan Anicut’ across the ‘Ayyar River’ in No. 94. Balakrishnampatti village, Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, was washed away in 1941 and again in 1946;

(b) what is the total acreage of lands irrigated by the water diverted by the said anicut from the river;

(c) whether the Government received any representation from the ryots regarding the reconstruction of the said anicut; and

(d) whether the Government propose to reconstruct the anicut, and if so, what the estimated cost is and when the construction will be finished?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) A major portion of the anicut was washed away in 1941 but it was restored in 1943-44. A portion of it was again washed away in 1944 by the unprecedented floods.

“(b) 249.34 acres.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The proposal to reconstruct the anicut at a site about 1,600 feet higher up the river is already under consideration and the plans and estimates are under revision by local Public Works Department officers. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 25,000. It cannot be forecast now when the reconstruction of the anicut will be undertaken.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“In view of the fact that during all these six years the Government have failed to provide the accustomed supply of water for irrigation facilities, may I know whether the Government have given any remission in kist to the ayacutdars concerned; if not, till the anicut is restored will the Government take immediate steps to collect kist only at the rates prevailing for dry lands and not for wet lands?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I suppose the hon. Member means that from 1944 there has not been adequate supply of water. Am I right?”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“Yes.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“Were precautionary measures taken, Sir, to avert the washing away of the anicut twice in the course of five years?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Accidents happen in spite of precautionary measures. Precautionary measures have been taken; but still the danger has come.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“Sir, the Government are bound to ensure a certain supply of water for irrigation facilities for all the lands registered as wet. In view of the fact that during the last six years the Government have failed to reconstruct the anicut and ensure the accustomed quantity of supply of water for irrigation facilities, may I know whether the Government have given remission of kist; if not, will the Government take immediate steps to collect kist only at the rates prevailing for dry lands and not for wet lands?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I may tell the hon. Member that the anicut was repaired in 1943-44 at a cost of Rs. 54,000. But the anicut was damaged and a Korambu anicut was being constructed periodically by the Public Works Department to supply water. The present proposal is to reconstruct the anicut at a site about 1,600 feet higher up the river and supply water without detriment to the

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channel and to the Kuppamakottai tank. There is therefore no question of inadequate supply of water to the ayacut and no question of revision of rates at this stage.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“On 22nd November 1952, I inspected the site along with the present Executive Engineer, Tiruchirappalli division. There is no anicut worth mentioning. Therefore, is there anything in the file of the Hon. Minister to show that there is anything worth mentioning in the old site where the anicut originally existed and that the accustomed quantity of supply of water is being provided to the agriculturists; if not, will the Government in consultation with the Engineers consider giving remission to these unfortunate agriculturists?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I already said that there is a proposal to have the anicut reconstructed at a site 1,600 feet, higher up the river, i.e., higher up the present anicut; so far as the present anicut is concerned, I said that it is a korambu anicut and it is being constructed periodically. It is very likely that when the hon. Member visited the place, it has not been in existence.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJA CHIDAMBARAM :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is the inefficiency of the Public Works Department or want of finance that has prevented the Government from reconstructing this small anicut which costs less than Rs. 25,000, during all these six years?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“It is neither inefficiency of the Public Works Department nor want of funds.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“Sir, the point of Sri P. Rangasami Reddiar still remains to be answered. In view of the fact that today no anicut worth mentioning is there, will the Government consider giving remission of kist?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I may submit, Sir, I have already answered the question in very clear terms. A korambu anicut is being constructed periodically and there has been no diminution of supply of water to the ayacut. Therefore there is no question of remission of kist.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Sir, the Hon. Minister said that it is neither the inefficiency of the Public Works Department nor the want of funds. May I know whether it was due to the inefficiency of the Government that so much delay had been caused?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“It is the opposition of people like Mr. Ramamurthi.”

Amount of salaries of Government servants.

* 288 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent as salaries of officers drawing Rs. 1,000 and above and as dearness allowance to these officers;

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(b) the amount spent as salaries to Non-Gazetted Officers and their dearness allowance; and

(c) the amount similarly spent for the peons?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The total amount spent on salaries of officers on Rs. 1,000 and above is Rs. 42.99 lakhs per annum. The total amount spent on their dearness allowance is Rs. 1.92 lakhs per annum.

“(b) The expenditure on salaries of non-gazetted officers excluding peons and village establishments is Rs. 981.42 lakhs per annum. The amount spent on their dearness allowance is Rs. 431.25 lakhs. The expenditure on salaries and dearness allowance of village establishments amounts to Rs. 171.83 lakhs per annum and Rs. 67.41 lakhs per annum respectively.

“(c) The amount spent on salaries of peons is Rs. 68.96 lakhs. The amount spent on their dearness allowance is Rs. 58.97 lakhs.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ఈ రాష్ట్రంలోని N.G.O. లకు Central Pay Commission వారి report ప్రకారం జీతాలివ్వాలంటే ఇంకా ఎంత ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టవలసివస్తుందో అవసరం ఉంటుంది.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I want notice, Sir.”

Peons of the Revenue department of the former Pudukkottai State.

* 289 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of peons of the Revenue department of the former Pudukkottai State found to be surplus after merger;

(b) what has been done with the surplus, if any;

(c) whether it is a fact that permanent peons declared surplus are transferred outside Pudukkottai Division without Madras scales of pay;

(d) the number of such permanent peons declared surplus and transferred out of Pudukkottai;

(e) whether it is a fact that the places of these permanent peons are filled by temporary hands on Madras scales of pay; and

(f) if so, how many, and the reasons for such anomalous arrangement?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a), (b), (c) & (d) Out of 123 permanent peons who had to be absorbed in the Revenue Department consequent on the merger of Pudukkottai State only 66 are required for the newly formed Pudukkottai division to fill up the permanent posts in the Sub-Collector's Office, Taluk offices and Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Office. The remaining 57 peons have been found surplus to requirements of the

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Revenue department and they have been transferred to various departments outside the Pudukkottai division. The question of permanent absorption of these peons and of giving them the Madras scales of pay is under the consideration of the Government.

“(e) & (f) Yes. The number of temporary peons appointed is not readily available. The temporary peons are appointed only in short vacancies caused by leave, etc., and they will have to be ousted when permanent incumbents join.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, is it a fact that these surplus peons had applied for retirement on some advantageous terms rather than be allowed to take up employment elsewhere on Pudukkottai scales of pay and not on the advantageous Madras scales of pay?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, we have made some supernumerary appointments also in order to make it possible for some of these peons to get permanency.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“Will these peons be retransferred to Pudukkottai, Sir, whenever vacancies occur, in the interests of these low-paid peons?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Oh, Yes, Sir; certainly.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, the Hon. Minister told us that there are surplus peons. Are we to infer that the Pudukkottai State had recruited more peons than were absolutely necessary, for their Revenue department?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Probably it was done under the Durbar conditions, Sir.”

Manufacture of neera in the State.

* 290 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to encourage the manufacture of neera in the State?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“Yes, Sir, Government are considering the ways and means by which neera can be made available to the public without detriment to the policy of enforcement of Prohibition.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister clarify the statement ‘without detriment to the enforcement of prohibition’. It is so vague and sweeping.”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“No, Sir, it is not vague.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“Sir, when the Government have accepted the principle of supplying neera to the people of the State, may I know why the Government should not take steps to

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put up for sale neera shops by public auction, as was done in the case of the toddy and arrack shops during the pre-prohibition days, and thereby improve the finances of this State?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" The popularising of neera will be taken up by Government gradually and with caution."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Will the Government allow the extraction of neera from toddy palms?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Yes, Sir; it is being allowed under certain conditions."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" ప్రభుత్వానికి నీరా ఆరోగ్యకరమైనట్లు వంటి వదార్థి మరి తెలుసు. అయినప్పుడు కరువు ప్రాంతమైన రాయలసీమలో దానిని ప్రజలు ఆహార పదార్థంగా ఉపయోగించడానికి ముందు ఎందుకు అంకితమివ్వలేదో చెబుతారా?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Notice, please."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" రాష్ట్రం మొత్తం మీద నీరా ఉపయోగాన్ని అనుమతించుటకు ఎన్ని రోజులు పడుతుంది?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, it all depends upon the success of the experiment which the Government make in this regard."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" నీరా శరీర ఆరోగ్యానికి మంచిదని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించినపుడు దానిని రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంగా ఉపయోగించుటకు అనుమతించడంలో నష్టమేమి వచ్చిందని అడుగుతున్నాను?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I want a translation of the question put in Telugu."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am not exactly translating, Sir; but very likely I will myself put the question. Sir, the experts in Government have recognised that this neera is of nutritious value; and it is also known to the Government that it is popular and people are demanding it. What then is the reason for the 'gradualness and the cautious-ness' which really means denial?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" So far as I am able to understand, it is not very popular in Andhra."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Sir, when the Government come to the decision that they should encourage the manufacture of neera, will it be done as a State enterprise or will it be left to private enterprise?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is a hypothetical question."

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఉన్న కల్లుగీత పనివార్ల సంఘాలు, ఇతరులు నీరా తయారుచేయుటకు అనుమతించమని ఎన్నో మొమరాండంలు వంతుకొన్న విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసు; అలాంటప్పుడు ఆంధ్రలో నీరా popular గా లేదని పాకు చెప్పడం ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి విరుద్ధంకాదా?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, I had some experience during my tour in Krishna and other parts of Andhra districts. There, I was told that the people are not generally taking to neera as they are doing in Tamil Nad."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" ప్రభుత్వం కొన్ని experiments చేసిందని మంత్రిగారు శనివార్లు. అయితే ఆ experiments ఫలితము లేమా తెలియజేస్తారా?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Minister stated that they have been conducting some experiments; what is the result of those experiments? Also, he said that it is not popular in Andhra. Apparently, it is popular in Tamil Nad. Do all the twelve districts there possess the liberty of manufacturing neera as they like?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" No, Sir. It is not right to say that they have got absolute liberty. It all depends upon how Government give them permission to do so."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" Sir, as neera is considered a nutritious and healthy drink, will the Hon. Minister consider the opening of neera parlours in all the slums in Madras City?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" For the information of the House, I may say that neera parlours were opened in two places in the Madras City. The tapping of neera is seasonal and we cannot expect neera to be available throughout the year. In the off-season, the distribution of neera was stopped."

SRI VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Am I correct in my surmise that the Government are cautious in this neera business, because of the likely misuse it will be put to?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Exactly, so, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us what exactly is the taste of this neera?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" It is very sweet and nice." (Laughter.)

(*Harijan Gazetted Officers in the Agricultural department.*)

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

(a) whether any (i) Harijans and (ii) Christians are employed in Gazetted posts in the Agricultural department; and

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(b) if so, how many of them are (i) Andhras, (ii) Tamilians and (iii) others?

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

“(b) The number of Harijans and Christians employed in Gazetted posts of the Agricultural Department is as follows :—

(1) Harijans—

(i) Andhras	...	...	...	2
(ii) Tamils	...	...	...	Nil.
(iii) Others	...	...	...	Nil.

(2) Christians—

(i) Andhras	...	...	...	Nil.
(ii) Tamils	...	...	...	11
(iii) Others	...	...	...	5

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether any regional basis is being observed for appointment to these reserved posts, and whether promotions of Harijans are being made from among the non-gazetted ranks?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Madras Agricultural Service comprises of several categories. Appointment to them is by direct recruitment or by transfer from subordinate service or by promotion within the service. In some cases, for instance, of Agricultural Research Officers, Assistant Research Officers and Assistant Agricultural Engineers, appointment is made by selection from among persons eligible for appointment by direct recruitment, transfer and promotion. Recruitment to the posts in neither done on communal basis nor on linguistic basis, except in the case of posts included in category V, viz., District Agricultural Officers, Assistant Marketing Officers, Junior Lecturers, etc. The number of permanent vacancies in this category is 1 to 4. The rule of reservation of appointments contemplates the reservation of 3 and 5 is a cycle of 20 for candidates of the Scheduled Classes and Tribes and Backward classes respectively. There is no reservation for Indian Christians.”

2-30 P.M. SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Sir, are there no Tamil Harijans or Andhra Christians who deserve these posts? The Minister's answer says there are none employed now.”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“I suppose there are lots and lots of them, but here they do not find a place this time.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister kindly inform the House as to how many candidates belonging to the Backward classes are appointed to Gazetted ranks?”

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

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Re-employment of Gazetted Officers.

* 292 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the names of Gazetted Officers whose terms have been extended beyond the date of their compulsory retirement or who have been re-appointed after their retirement since 1950 and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“A list* showing the names of Government servants who were re-employed or whose services were extended since 1950 is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“Sir, in cases where the services of certain officers are extended, or when they are re-employed, will the Government consider the advisability of not giving them administrative powers if they are posted to the same offices which they held before retirement?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“When an officer is re-employed, he is appointed to the same post he held before retirement because it is found necessary to have his services continued and I do not understand how the administrative responsibility could be taken away from him.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“Sir, these extensions and re-employments are not limited to one or two cases, but it is found that as many as 93 persons have been re-employed. May I know the reasons for this kind of wholesale re-employment of these old people and may I also know whether no other efficient people are available from the ranks to fill up such posts? And what is the idea of the Government in going on re-appointing these people? Is it the idea of Government to re-appoint only old people and create a museum in the department?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The reasons for re-employment and extension are given in column 5 of the statement furnished.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that heads of departments are getting two or three extensions and that the limit has gone even to extensions for 15 years in service. Will the Government stop this discrimination in favour of old and give chances to the young?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, I think, I have gone through the statement also and I do not think the services of any officer has been extended for 15 years as far as I could see. But, I do agree that there should not be too many extensions or re-employment for too many years.”

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—“Sir, is there any principle in extending a man's services after he has reached the age of 55? Do the Government re-appoint merely because they prefer a particular individual, or are all officers who reach the age of 55 automatically given extensions?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The rule is that no extension or re-employment is given to any officer, but where it is considered that the services of a certain officer are necessary and that he should be re-employed in public interest, extension or re-employment is given. I may inform hon. Members that the present policy of the Government is not to give any extension, but if necessary, he is only re-employed.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ ఈ మధ్య కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి re-call చేయగా వచ్చినటువంటి officer కు యిక్కడ రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటులో వాళ్ళ తగల ప్రముఖ స్థానం ఉన్నారని తెలిసింది. ఆయన మీద corruption charges వున్నవి. కాబట్టి, ఆ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తున్నావా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Does the hon. Member refer to any officer whose services have been extended or who has been re-employed? ”

Central grant for famine relief works.

* 293 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount till now given to this Government by the Government of India for the famine relief works; and

(b) how the amount has been distributed among the districts?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The Government of India have promised to bear 50 per cent of the expenditure on running gruel centres subject to a maximum of Rs. 48 lakhs. The amount has not yet been claimed.

“(b) The question of distribution among districts does not arise as it is only a half grant for the expenditure already incurred.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு முன்னால் ஆங்காங்குள்ள ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டர்கள் விடுகிற வேண்டுகோள்படியே அரசாங்கம் கேட்கிறதா அல்லது அரசாங்கமாக ஆந்திரதேசத்திலுள்ள நண்பர்கள் ராயல்சிமாப் பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் என்று கூக்குரல் போடுவதைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு நண்பர் நாசி ரெட்டி போன்றவர்கள் யோசனை சொல்லக்கூடியவர்களின் பேச்சை வைத்துக் கொண்டு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கிறதா அல்லது அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளுடன் கலந்து கொண்டு நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க முயற்சிக்கப்போகிறார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ In the form of putting a question, I think, the hon. Member has made a small fine speech and I do not know, Sir, whether you will allow me to make as long an answer as that. I would say this much. Proposals are got from District Collectors and the Government scrutinise them and we are not bound to accept them as they are; we may increase or lessen anything as circumstances demand.”

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SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ కౌట్ర శ్రమస్యను
రాక్ష్య) (శ్రమత్యాగిని కాయలసేవలూ శాశ్వతంగా కరుణ నివారణచేయటానికి గ్రాంటు
ప్రమేనా యిస్తానన్నారా? యిస్తానంటే ఎంత మొత్తము యిస్తానన్నారు? అది
ఎప్పుడు యిస్తారు?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ We have not said anything about Rayalaseema.”

SRI S. CHELLA PANDIAN :—“ Sir, மழையில்லாத திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் பட்டினியால் சாப்பாடின்றி, வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கும்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை எப்பொழுதுதான் எடுக்கப்போகிறீர்கள் அல்லது அந்த நடவடிக்கையை எந்த முறையில் எடுக்கப்போகிறீர்கள் என்பதையாவது சொல்லமுடியுமா? வென்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Steps will be taken as expeditiously as possible, Sir. In fact, we are going to consider it at a high level tomorrow.”

SRI A. VENKATARAMA RAJU :—“ ఆర్యా, ఇప్పుడు famine relief కు గాను వచ్చిన టువంటి సహాయములో యూనియన్ గవర్నమెంటునుంచి వచ్చింది ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నదా? లేక ఇతర దేశాలనుంచి వచ్చింది ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నదా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Surely, our Government's contribution must be more.”

(Harijan officers in the Police department.

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

(a) the number of Harijans, in each of the District and Deputy Superintendents of Police and in Circle and Sub-Inspectors of Police, in each of the Telugu districts; and

(b) the number of such Harijans belonging to Madiga or Arundatiya community? 6 1323

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) & (b) There is no Harijan District Superintendent of Police or Inspector of Police working in any of the Telugu districts. There are 3 Harijan Deputy Superintendents of Police—one in Guntur district and two in Nellore district. None of them belong to the Madiga or Arundatiya community.

There are 28 Harijan Sub-Inspectors working in Telugu districts. Of these, 8 are in East Godavari, 5 in West Godavari, 4 in Krishna, 2 each in Guntur, Kurnool, Bellary and Anantapur and 3 in Nellore. Of these, one in Guntur and one in Nellore belong to the Madiga or Arundatiya community."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the present safeguards that are provided for Harijans will continue only for seven years more, will the Government see that much more reservation is made for Harijans in the matter of appointments to Gazetted posts, particularly in the Police department? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ All deserving candidates of that community are given posts.”

SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—“ Sir, in regard to filling up appointments, is it the policy of the Government to make a distinction between Arundatiyas and Madigas and other sections of the Scheduled Castes? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Harijan community is taken as a whole.”

SRI V. GOVINDASWAMY NAIDU :—“ Sir, will the Government be pleased to state the number of Harijan Sub-Inspectors, who were reverted and will the Government re-instate them as a special case? ”

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

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMI :—“ హరిజనుల Police department లో District Superintendents గా లేరని మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేస్తున్నారు. ఆర్డులైన హరిజనులు ఆ శాఖలో లేరని ప్రస్తావనలు వారి seniority నిబట్టి ఉద్యోగాలు యిస్తామని అంటున్నారు. కులాలువారిగా వై ఉద్యోగాలు యివ్వాలనే జి.ఓ. ఉన్నప్పటికీ seniority నే ఆధారంగా తీసుకోవటంవల్ల ఆ శాఖలోని క్రింది పదవులలో ఉన్న హరిజన ఉద్యోగులకు అన్యాయం జరుగుతుందని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియదా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is no direct appointment to the post of District Superintendent of Police, but they are to be promoted from the cadre of Deputy Superintendents of Police and in making promotions seniority also is taken into consideration. That only shows that there are no sufficiently senior Harijan Deputy Superintendents of Police for purposes of promotion to the post of District Superintendent of Police.”

Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatnam.

* 295 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why the Harijan M.L.As. of Krishna district were not appointed to the Selection Committee of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatnam, this year; and whether, according to the Government Order constituting that Committee, such M.L.As. are to be ex-officio members?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is no selection committee as such for the Government Harijan Hostel at Masulipatnam. The District Harijan Welfare Committee, Krishna district, is however selecting the boarders for the hostel. M.L.As. of the district are not treated as ex-officio members of the Committee.”

2-40 P.m. SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ యీ హరిజన కమిటీలో మెంబర్స్ కు life membership యిచ్చినారా? ఎంతకాలము ఉంటుంది? లేకపోతే ఎప్పటి కప్పుడు సభ్యులను తీసివేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Three years' term.”

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SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ ఇదివరలో శాసన సభ్యులను ఎవరి పైనా యీ కమిటీలోనికి తీసుకొన్నారా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A member of the State Harijan Welfare Committee, who happens to belong to that district, is a member of the District Harijan Welfare Committee. With reference to this particular case, Mr. V. Kurmayya is a member but the membership has never been in his capacity as M.L.A. at any time.”

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO :—“ మీరు శ్యామసుందరరావు అనే పేరు పూర్తిగా జ్ఞాపకము కలదు. వారిని మరొకసారి జ్ఞాపకము చేస్తున్నాను. ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I find that hon. Members change their seats without due intimation and that is my difficulty. I also see that the Leader of the Opposition and Mr. Ramamurthi have interchanged seats. If hon. Members want to change their seats, let them first inform the Office and then change their seats.”

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO :—“ నా స్థలము ఇదే. ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినట్లు అసలు M.L.A.లు ఆ కమిటీలో ఎందుకు ఉండకూడదు అని ప్రశ్న? హరిజన హాస్టల్స్ లో జరిగే management చాలా చెడ్డగా ఉంటుందని ఆనేకసార్లు ప్రభుత్వ వాటినుకు తేబడింది. ఇప్పటికైనను యీ హాస్టల్స్ కమిటీల ద్వారా జరిగే proposals ప్రస్తావన welfare department ద్వారా తెలిసింది. అట్లాంటి proposals ఉన్నవా? అట్లాంటిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం ఏమి చేస్తుంది? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ In these committees, M.L.As. are neither ex-officio members nor are they precluded from being members. A person being an M.L.A. has nothing to do with his membership of the Committee. That is the position so far as M.L.As. are concerned.

About hostels, the question of how to improve the condition of their management is engaging the attention of the Government.”

Absorption of Police officials of the former Pudukkottai State into Madras State Service.

* 296 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) when the Police officers including constables and ministerial and clerical staff of the former Pudukkottai State Police were absorbed correspondingly with Madras State Police; and

(b) the details of such absorption, the dates of fixation of Madras scales of pay, weightage, etc.?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) The entire Police personnel of the former Pudukkottai State were absorbed in the Madras Police Subordinate Service with effect from 1st January 1949. All were absorbed in corresponding ranks except three officiating Sergeants, who were absorbed as Jamadars in the Armed Reserve but on higher pay than what

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they were getting in the pre-merger State. The absorbed personnel were ordered to be on probation for a period of one year in the respective categories in which they were absorbed.

The members of the clerical staff of the former Pudukkottai Police Office were also absorbed in the Madras Police Department from 1st January 1949. The Manager of the former Pudukkottai Police Office was absorbed as upper division clerk in the District Police Office, Tiruchirappalli, as a preliminary to his being promoted as an Accountant. The upper division clerks, lower division and typist of the Pudukkottai Police Office have been absorbed in corresponding ranks.

The pay of all the personnel absorbed, both executive and ministerial, has been fixed in the Madras scales of pay which are more advantageous with effect from 1st January 1949 and in fixing their pay, weightage has been given for the service in the former State. The seniority of all the personnel has been fixed in accordance with the instructions issued by Government. Cases of the former State employees are invariably considered for promotions along with those of others in the district, according to seniority and merit."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Were they allowed to draw the Madras scales of pay from 1st January 1949, the date of absorption? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They have been absorbed from 1st January 1949 and certainly they would have been allowed to draw the pay. There might have been some time lag in giving effect to the order."

Location of the Local Board High School, Palamaner.

* 297 Q.—SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHY RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any representation received by the Government of Madras, from the District Board, Chittoor, requesting to give away the Public Works Department buildings of Palamaner to the Local Board High School; and

(b) if so, in what stage the proposal lies?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) A representation has been received from the Chittoor District Board for the permanent transfer to it of the Public Works Department inspection bungalow at Palamaner, which has been leased to it temporarily for five years from 1949, for the use of the Local Board High School.

" (b) The matter is under consideration."

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Is the Education Department putting sufficient pressure on the Public Works Department and is there a chance of this building being transferred for the use of the High School at least from the next academic year? "

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Education Department has requested that this building may be given over to the District Board for the use of the High School. But there are other factors also to be taken into consideration."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that this inspection bungalow was the old shooting lodge of His Excellency the Governor, that the building is now used as an inspection bungalow because the present day Governors do not go for shooting and that the Chittoor District Board is prepared to place its travellers bungalow at the disposal of the Public Works Department? Will the Government be pleased to give this building for the High School in the next academic year? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" So far as the previous history of the building is concerned, I take the information from the hon. Member. I must state that the cost of the Public Works inspection bungalow is about Rs. 40,500 excluding the cost of the land, and the cost of the land is about Rs. 9,580. The cost of the District Board inspection bungalow, which is proposed to be given to the Public Works Department, is only about Rs. 10,500. The point whether the District Board will be willing to pay the difference in price will have to be considered. In addition to that, I may also submit that there is a section of opinion which is not in favour of the transfer at present."

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Is there any chance of the building being given for the use of the High School from the next academic year? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The building has already been leased to the Chittoor District Board temporarily for five years from 1949."

Number of departmental tractors and bulldozers stationed at Cuddapah.

* 298 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of departmental tractors and bulldozers stationed at Cuddapah;

(b) the area reclaimed by the use of these machines in the district; and

(c) the number of ryots who have made use of these machines in the Cuddapah district on the hire system in the year 1952 up to now?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) There are 9 departmental tractors in Cuddapah district of which 5 are provided with bulldozer equipment.

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" (b) 5,342.88 acres have been reclaimed in the district since the fasli year 1946-47 till the end of August 1952; of which an extent of 4,841.75 acres was ploughed by the tractors and 501.13 acres levelled by the bulldozers.

" (c) One hundred and eighty-two ryots have been supplied with these machines during the year 1952 up to the end of September."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" Complaints to the effect that agriculturists of the Rajampet taluk are not getting bulldozers have been brought to my notice. Will the Government introduce a system by which all the agriculturists in the districts are served? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Right now the method that we are adopting is to supply tractors to the applicants on the basis of priority. First come first served."

Supply of electricity to Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district.

* 299 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR (on behalf of Sri V. T. Elaya Pillay) :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received by Government for speeding up the electric supply to Kallakurichi taluk in South Arcot district; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on the said representation? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) Orders for extension of supply to Kallakurichi, Thyagadurgam and Chinnasalem villages will be issued shortly."

2-50 P.M. SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—" May I know on what date the representations were received and the reasons for the inordinate delay on the part of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Representations have been received from the year 1947. But may I tell the hon. Gentleman that it is not possible to have the scheme executed or implemented immediately the representation is received? The scheme will have to be examined by the department and then it will have to be considered whether it is remunerative at the rates adopted by the Government. Then only it can be implemented. I may inform the hon. Gentleman that the scheme has been finalized and approved by the Cabinet and, therefore, orders will issue shortly."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—" Will the Government give us an idea of the estimated cost of the scheme? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The cost of extension is Rs. 12.561 lakhs initially, rising to Rs. 24.399 lakhs in ten years."

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Distribution of seeds to agriculturists.

* 300 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state how many maunds of seeds were distributed to agriculturists in each variety in improved paddy seeds, millet seeds and green manure seeds by the Agricultural department in Cuddapah district after March 1952?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" A statement^a placed on the table of the House."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know whether any certificate of the village munsif is required before the issue of seeds and whether there is any checking to see if the seeds are put to proper use? If there is no such procedure, will the Government direct the officers to adopt it in view of the complaints made by the agriculturists? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Usually it is the Agricultural Demonstrator that supplies seeds to the cultivators. As for checking whether the cultivators put the seeds to the proper use or not, sometimes that precaution is taken, but usually it is not taken."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What is the price at which the seeds are sold? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" About 10 per cent above the market rates."

Construction of a road through Kolathur and other villages in South Kanara.

* 301 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations from various organizations in Kasargod taluk since 1946 and by Sri M. S. Mogral, M.L.A., in July 1952 addressed to the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration have been received by the Government for the construction of a road through Kolathur, Bedadka, Kuttikol and Bandadka villages; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) A representation has been received from Sri M. S. Mogral, M.L.A., in July 1952 requesting early formation of the road. The matter is under correspondence with the Chief Engineer (Highways)."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" May I know whether the Government will take up the construction of the road in view of the fact that the villages referred to are too remote from any means of communication? "

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 180 infra.

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—"It depends upon the recommendation of the Chief Engineer and also the financial position."

Appointment in the English department of the Presidency College, Madras.

* 302 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any new appointment in the English department of the Presidency College, Madras, recently; and

(b) is so, whether this post was advertised?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes. An appointment to a Lecturer's place in English under General Rule 9 A (1) was made.

" (b) No."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"It is not the practice to recruit Lecturers to the Education Department through the Madras Public Service Commission and, if so, why was this practice not followed in this case?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Advertisement for such stray vacancies lasting for a short time is not made as and when the vacancies arise. The vacancy in the post of Lecturer in the Presidency College was a short one and was filled under Rule 9 A (1) and usually for such short vacancies, advertisements are not made for direct recruitment."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Is the person appointed a relative of a Minister at the Centre? Does the Hon. the Education Minister know about that?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I am not aware of any such thing and I am not concerned with any such thing."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"మొత్తం temporary appointment ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు, లేక ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"When the Professor of English in the Presidency College was appointed as Principal, a temporary post of Lecturer in English was created to relieve the Principal of his professorial duties to a certain extent. The post was expected to last only for a short period as the principal was expected to be reverted as Professor sometime in the middle of the year, on the return of the permanent principal of the College to his post."

* 303 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—"అయితే, ఈ నా ప్రశ్నకు తమకి సమాధానం వేయండి"

MR. SPEAKER :—"This question will be taken up tomorrow."

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Copyists and Examiners of the Revenue Department.

* 304 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the class under which Copyists and Examiners of the Revenue Department are placed;

(b) whether these office holders are entitled to pensions, leave and other facilities enjoyed by corresponding grade Government servants of other departments; and

(c) if, not, why?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The Copyists and Examiners of Revenue Department do not belong to any class or category of the Subordinate Services and the Service rules applicable to regular Government servants do not apply to them. They are entertained either on a fixed monthly salary or as piece workers and paid for the work done by them.

" (b) & (c) Copyists and Examiners of the Revenue Department are not given the concessions regarding pension, leave allowance and House Rent Allowance.

With the abolition of the Zamindaris and the introduction of the Scheme of Separation of the judiciary from the Executive in many districts, there is little need for copyists and examiners, or at any rate for whole time copyists and Examiners in the Revenue Department. Many of the Revenue Department copyists and examiners have been absorbed in the Judicial Magistrates' Courts in the districts where the separation scheme has been introduced. The concessions of higher emoluments and leave and pension benefits already admissible to the copyists and examiners of the Civil Judicial Department have been extended to those in the Judicial Magistrates' Courts under the Separation scheme also with effect from 25-10-1952. The copyists and examiners of the Revenue Department who are absorbed in the Judicial Magistrates' Courts will therefore be eligible for the above concessions. As it is not possible to forecast with accuracy the number of whole time copyists and examiners, if any, that will be required in the Revenue Department and the average emoluments they are likely to earn after the Separation Scheme has been extended throughout the State, the Government have deferred consideration of the question of granting pensionary and leave benefits to the Revenue Department copyists and examiners till the scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is extended to the whole State."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Why should the Government wait, till the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive is extended to the whole State, for granting pensionary and leave benefits to the Revenue Department copyists and examiners?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If, after my having read this long answer, the hon. Member puts the question, I cannot understand it."

Collection of this year's instalment of the cost of oil engines and pumpsets in Chingleput district.

p.m. * 305 Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the ryots of Chingleput district requesting the postponement of collection of this year's instalment to be paid towards the cost of oil engines and pump-sets purchased from the Government on hire purchase system for irrigation purposes; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Government have already ordered the following :—

(1) Postponement of the collection of instalments due in Fasli 1361 (July 1951 to June 1952) towards the cost of oil engine and electric motor pump-sets supplied to ryots by the Agricultural Department under the hire purchase system in the areas declared by the Government as affected by adverse seasonal conditions and in which the collection of instalments towards the takkavi loans sanctioned by the Government under the Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists Loans Acts have been suspended for the year, by one instalment period (i.e., one year) without any additional interest being charged for the period of postponement. The remaining instalments also to be postponed by one year without any additional interest for the postponed period;

(2) The adjustment of any amount already paid by a hire purchaser towards the instalment due in Fasli 1361 (July 1951–June 1952) in the areas referred to in (1) above towards the instalment due in fasli 1362 (July 1952–June 1953); and

(3) In cases where oil engine and electric motor pumpsets were supplied under the hire purchase system in Fasli 1361, postponement of the collection of the first instalment due in Fasli 1362 by one instalment period without any additional interest for the period of postponement, the remaining instalments also being postponed by one year without any additional interest for the period of postponement.

The above concessions are in force in Chingleput district.

There is no proposal at present under consideration by the Government for similar postponement of the collection of instalments due in fasli 1362."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Question time is over. The rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings with their answers."

Construction of a bridge on the Vupputeru at Kondapuram, Kavali taluk.

* 306 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation objecting to the construction of a narrow bridge on the Vupputeru at Kondapuram, Kavali taluk, Nellore district and stating that the present narrow bridge should be replaced by a big bridge on which, at least a double-bullock cart can pass; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" No."

" (b) Does not arise."

Construction of a bridge over Vamsadhara at Hiramandalam.

* 308 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government are considering the question of constructing a bridge over Vamsadhara at Hiramandalam?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" No."

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

II.—MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House the following messages, dated the 4th December 1952, received from the Hon. Chairman, Madras Legislative Council :—

1. I transmit a copy of the Madras Payment of Salaries and Removal of Disqualifications (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

2. I transmit a copy of the Madras Repealing and amending Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 16 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

3. I transmit a copy of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Amendment Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 17 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

4. I transmit a copy of the Madras Survey and Boundaries (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 18 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

5. I transmit a copy of the Madras Sugar Factories Control (Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 19 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me."

Question No. 307 postponed for answer on 6th December 1952.

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III.—CHANGE IN THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Before we pass on to the next item in the Agenda, I must tell the House that I have received a letter from the United Democratic Front. The letter states that ‘ the general body of the United Democratic Front Legislature Party has to-day resolved to authorize Mr. P. Ramamurthi to act as Leader of the Opposition in the Assembly in the place of Mr. T. Viswanatham, resigned from the United Democratic Front.’ I must tell the House that the power to determine the party which should form the official Opposition is in the hands of the Speaker. To say which gentleman is to be the Leader of the Opposition is also in the hands of the Speaker. By this letter, they have usurped this power of the Speaker. In England, the official Leader of the Opposition is statutorily recognized by the Act, known as the Ministers of the Crown Act passed in 1937. According to this Act, the Speaker is given power to say which party forms the official Opposition and which gentleman is to be the official Leader of the Opposition. In England he is given a salary. I am saying all these things only to show that they have, by this letter, usurped the power of the Chair. Anyhow, I shall give my consideration to the letter.

“ Now, let us pass on to the next item on the Agenda, viz., the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952.”

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1952.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Before we pass on to the next item, I want to raise a point of order. Sir, you may remember, I raised a point of order on a previous occasion and you were pleased to say that if I put it in writing, you will consider it. I did it, Sir. The Bill as originally published was referred to a Select Committee which also made its report. The Chairman was authorized to sign the report on behalf of the members of the Select Committee. The Legislative Assembly appointed the Select Committee and it is the duty of the Chairman of the Select Committee to report to this House and place the Committee's report before the House. But, we find that the Committee's report was simply placed on the table of the House just as any other paper. Sir, I think this is a point of order on which you must give your ruling. Anyhow, the Chairman ought to have reported to this House. If, however, the Government are not prepared to accept the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, then it is their sweet will and pleasure to withdraw the Bill and introduce a new Bill. I want your ruling on the matter, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Leader of the Opposition wrote a letter to me and I was also thinking of writing to him. But later, I thought that it was better to give a ruling in the House so that all hon. Members may know what the matter is. What the

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hon. Member is referred to was in the old rule according to which the report of the Select Committee must be presented to the House. That rule says, ‘ The report of the Select Committee on a Bill shall be presented to the Council by the member in charge of the Bill . . . ’ That is the old rule. But it has now been changed. In the Centre, that is Delhi, they have got a similar rule which says that ‘ the report of the Select Committee on a Bill together with the minutes of dissent, if any, shall be presented to the House . . . ’ Mr. Viswanatham must know that the rule has been changed and according to the existing rule, it is enough if the report is placed on the table of the House. Probably the hon. Member has forgotten it. If there is any provision for presentation of the report, let him point it out.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ But there is nothing in the rule to the effect that they need not present the report to the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ That was in the old rule, but we have changed it. The hon. Member may have a copy of it in his house. Let him go through it and compare it with the existing rule. Then he will agree with me.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, there may be two reasons for the change. It might have been considered as unnecessary or the rule-changing authority might have specifically thought that it should not be there. On that account, we cannot take it as an implied provision that the report need not be presented before the House. Even the existing rule 91 (1) says ‘ The Select Committee to which a Bill has been referred shall make a report thereon.’ Again, rule 92 says, ‘ The report, the minutes of the proceedings of the Committee as approved by the person presiding and, if the Bill has been amended, the Bill as amended by the Committee, shall be printed and copies furnished to each member of the Assembly.’ So, it is not stated that the report need not be presented to the House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The position as explained by the hon. Member is correct according to the old rules. But it has been changed now. The hon. Member, as one of the members of the Rules Committee, must know of the changed rule. Further, he did not object to the change then.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Even according to the existing rule, they have to print the Bill as amended by the Select Committee and supply copies to hon. Members. So it is implied that they must report to the House and present the Committee's report.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I may inform the hon. Member, the report has already been placed on the table of the House and this fact has already been mentioned in the Agenda papers. If, however, the hon. Member wants that we should revert to the old

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rules, let him bring this matter before the Rules Committee. Let that Committee take up this matter and if it decides that we must have the old rules, I have no objection."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If that is your ruling, I have nothing to say."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I raise on another point of order. The point of order that I raise is of a constitutional character. This House has got powers and jurisdiction to pass only certain Bills. With regard to Money Bills, the scope and power of legislation of this House is restricted. The powers of the State Governments to pass taxation measures are given in the Constitution under Seventh Schedule under List II, item 56, viz., 'Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways'. It is not enough if we say that the measure is one of taxation of passengers and goods carried by motor vehicles. We must go deeper and see whether the contents of the Bill are such and whether it is actually a tax on passengers or something else. If in reality it is not a tax on passengers and goods and it is something else, then obviously this item 56 cannot cover this Bill. Now, here in order to see the crux of the matter, let us look into clause 3 of the Bill."

3-10
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I want to suggest that proper procedure be adopted in raising points of order. Let the Motion of the Hon. the Minister for Transport be moved and my friend may then raise his point of order. Now nothing is before the House."

[* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, and move—

'That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.'

Hon. Members might remember that a couple of months ago, we brought in a Bill in this House by means of which we sought to levy a tax by way of a surcharge on fares paid for being carried in stage carriages in the City of Madras. Hon. Members might also remember that this Bill was referred to a Select Committee. In the Select Committee, the Chairman thought that the Committee had the right to change the scope of the Bill so as to change the surcharge on passenger fares into a tax on passenger fares. And discussion proceeded in the Select Committee with this fact in view. As hon. Members are aware, certain conclusions were arrived at in that Committee and those conclusions were presented before this House in the form of a Bill. But you, Sir, however, ruled that the Select Committee had not the right to change the very fundamental scope of the Bill inasmuch as the first Bill envisaged a surcharge on the passengers to be collected at the rate of one pie per mile per passenger and that the re-presented Bill was one that sought to levy a tax to be collected within the range of the existing rates. You suggested that the Government

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might re-introduce the Bill and proceed with that. In submission to your ruling, Sir, we have re-published the Bill and are now bringing forward the new measure, which in full embodies the recommendations of the Select Committee."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, as I was telling you just a few minutes ago, it is not enough if the caption of the Bill is a copy of the title given in item 56 of the Seventh Schedule in the Constitution. One has got to go into the Bill itself and find out whether it actually carries out the purpose for which it is intended and whether, in fact, it is a taxation measure relating to passengers and goods or whether it is something else. If it is something else and yet the Bill is so called as it is, then it is a fraud on the Constitution. No doubt, clause 3 of the Bill says—

'From and after the commencement of this Act, there shall be levied and paid to the Government, a tax on all passengers, luggage and goods carried by stage carriages, and on all goods transported by public carrier vehicles, at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such stage carriages and public carrier vehicles.'

The real question now is on whom the incidence of taxation falls. If we tax the passenger, the incidence of taxation, normally speaking, is on the passenger. If the taxation is on goods carried by vehicles, normally speaking, the incidence of taxation is on the owner of the goods who gets the services of the particular carriage for purposes of transporting his goods. That is the generally understood meaning of taxation of a particular thing. Now, if we go in detail into the Bill, we will find that actually—I am not saying that the passengers should not be taxed, far from it—on account of the positive opposition by Members of this House to a tax on passengers, the Government have now come forward with a Bill which they are not empowered to do. They miscall it a tax on passengers. That cannot be allowed to remain unchallenged. Clause 4 of the Bill points out—

'The prescribed officer may, on application by the operator, permit him in the circumstances and under the conditions specified in the schedule, to compound the tax assessable on him under this Act, by paying in lieu thereof, a fee fixed in the manner specified in the schedule.'

So, this clause makes it absolutely and abundantly clear that the tax is only on the operator. No doubt, the tax is calculated on the basis of the collections made by the operator, on account of the fact that he carries passengers in his vehicle. Therefore, the tax is actually on the operator.

"Again, let us take the penalty clause. It also shows that the taxation is not on the passenger. For example, if the passenger says that he will not pay the tax, obviously the penalty should be visited on him. But clause 9 says—

'Where the whole or any portion of the tax payable to the Government for any taxable vehicle in respect of any month in pursuance of sections 6, 7 and 8 has not been paid to them in time, the prescribed officer may, in his discretion, levy in addition to the tax so payable, a penalty not exceeding 25 per cent of the maximum tax which would have been payable to the Government if the vehicle had carried its full complement of passengers, luggage and goods or of goods only, as the case may be, during such month or portion thereof.'

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Who is to pay the penalty? The operator has to pay it, because he owns that taxable vehicle. So, this Bill is a conglomeration of all sorts of things. Again, the Schedule to the Bill says—

'The composition fee referred to in section 4 shall be calculated for the entire unexpired period of the currency of the permit or for a period of three months, whichever is less, at the rate in the case of a stage carriage, of eight annas per seat per year per mile, of the total daily mileage permitted.'

Here also the passenger is completely left out. The assessment is based on the total carriage capacity of the vehicle. This is something like a tax mentioned in the Motor Vehicles Taxation Act. It is a misnomer to call this a tax on passengers or goods. This is a serious question and I do not want any measure passed by this Assembly to be challenged in the High Court and declared *ultra vires*. Considering this position, I would like the Government to call in the Advocate-General and let us know what exactly his views are on the subject so that we may coolly and calmly consider this Bill. I would also request the Hon. Speaker to come to a decision on the point of order after hearing the Advocate-General and after a discussion thereon by the Members of this House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, evidently there is a confusion in the mind of the hon. Member. We are not bound by what we call the Bill or what name is given to the Bill."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"I want to raise a point of order, not exactly similar to what Mr. Ramamurthi raised but something akin to it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Let the hon. Member raise his point of order after we have disposed of the one now before us."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He says his is akin to the point of order raised by Mr. Ramamurthi. Let me hear him."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"It is only for the sake of convenience that I thought that I could raise the point of order now. My point is in reference to Article 246 of the Constitution. The distribution of legislative powers has been laid down in that article."

3-20 p.m. "Sir, Article 246 of the Constitution provides for three lists: the Union List, the State List and then the Concurrent List. Now the Union List obviously is something where the exclusive domain is vested in the Parliament, and the State List, except in extraordinary circumstances, is something where the exclusive domain is vested in the State legislature and the Concurrent List is one where both the legislative bodies come to operate under certain circumstances. What we are concerned with now is to see whether this particular Bill would come within the scope of the State List or in the Union List or under the Concurrent List. If it comes under the Union List it is taboo

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so far as this House is concerned. Even if it were to come under the Concurrent List, there would be obstacles and hurdles to be got over before passing this enactment. I submit that really speaking this particular Bill not only does not come within the State List but comes under the Union List. Therefore it is really taboo for this House to take it up.

"Then, Sir, I invite attention to item 82 in the Seventh Schedule under the Union List, namely, 'Taxes on income other than agricultural income'. I will come to this presently. But this is one thing that we must remember. This falls within the legislative powers of Parliament. In the same Schedule, in List II under item 56, comes 'Taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways.' Along with item 56, item 57 may also be read with profit. Item 57 is: Taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of List III. Item 58 deals with taxes on animals and boats. The tax on the two modes of carriage by road and waterways is provided under items 57 and 58 and item 56 deals with taxes on goods and passengers. Then we have List III, item 35 regarding mechanically propelled vehicles including the principles on which taxes on such vehicles are to be levied. If it is a tax on motor vehicles, the principle on which the tax is to be levied has been included in the Concurrent List. That is to say, it has to be the subject of legislation by Parliament or if there is an existing law, it cannot be done without the consent of the President. Any Bill passed by the State has to be reserved for the consent of the President. In this connexion I invite your attention to Article 254 of the Constitution."

*[THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"All this is admitted, Sir. I would like my young Friends not to be unnecessarily spending time over this. There is one list exclusively laying down that Parliament shall legislate on such and such matters. There is another list laying down that only States can exclusively legislate on those subjects. There is also the third list which says, either Parliament or the State may legislate. But the effectiveness of them would depend on the interpretation of the provisions. Mr. Ramamurthi's interpretation is 'that this thing comes under the concurrent list. It does not fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the State'. Mr. Krishna Ayyar explains that it explicitly falls under the Concurrent List. Now what then? It is admitted, it falls under the Concurrent List. Never mind the exclusive list. The Government take the privilege of moving the motion that a law should be passed. The Government will take the consequences of it by approaching the President and getting his consent. There is no reason whatsoever for spending time on points of order now."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"Sir, my point is that it does not come under the Concurrent List. Probably because I was in the middle of my argument, the Hon. the Chief Minister

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has not understood my point. My point is that it does not come within the State List. It does not also fall under the Concurrent List. It falls under the Union List.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member be brief."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"I am trying to mention here a particular aspect, a new aspect introduced in the Bill. What we find in the Bill as presented now, not as originally presented, is that—apart from the method of computation of the tax, how to reckon it, how to ascertain the tax that has been laid down in a particular manner with reference to the passengers carried and with reference to the freights paid, at a particular rate and all that—it is not at all a tax on freights and fares. It is really a case where the whole tax is levied on the gross income made by the operators. It is a tax on the owners and the operators. Therefore this is *ultra vires* of the Constitution. Not only is this *ultra vires*, it is a trespass on the legislative domain of Parliament."

MR. SPEAKER:—"After the Hon. the Leader of the House has spoken I will give my ruling."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"As a matter of fact, Sir, some arguments were advanced by the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Ayyar in answer to the hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi's contention, the one cutting the other. The point is this. Leave alone the name of the Bill. Here is some provision made to collect some tax on a certain basis. We call it tax on passengers and goods. If it is not so, it may be a tax on motor vehicles at the most and nothing else. The arguments advanced are simply this: because it is based on the collections made it is not a tax on fares and freights, it is a tax on the income of the operator and therefore a tax on the operator. Whoever it is, whether it is the operator or the passengers, somebody pays. It is not the person who pays to whom we have to look for the purposes of finding out the nature of the tax. Under the second list, item 56 deals with taxes on goods and passengers carried by road or on inland waterways. Item 57 deals with taxes on vehicles, whether mechanically propelled or not, suitable for use on roads, including tramcars subject to the provisions of entry 35 of the List III. The only thing is, it should be subject to item 35 under the Concurrent List. The provision we are making in this Bill is in no way inconsistent with the legislative powers of the Union Parliament. If it did, only to that extent it will be invalid. But we have examined the provisions of the Constitution. There is nothing inconsistent in the Bill."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister was not sure whether the tax came under item 56 or 37. He said it came either under 56 or 57. That was his argument. I submit, Sir, it cannot come under either of these items because if it is a taxation on motor vehicles the Government can tax only on the basis of the total horse-power, or weight of the vehicle or on the

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basis of the seating capacity. If that is done I can understand it. But the tax proposed is nothing of that type. It is really not a taxation of vehicles. The Government have themselves said that they did not want to tax the motor vehicles. They do not want to do it. But in this Bill they are doing it and making it appear as though they are not taxing the motor vehicles. My submission is that it does not fall under any of these items and therefore the State Legislature has not got powers to pass this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have heard both sides. The hon. Member, Mr. Ramamurthi has raised only an academic question as to where the impact is and where the incidence of taxation falls. Now as far as the House is concerned, this comes under the State List, List II, items 56 and 57. It is perfectly *intra vires* of the Constitution."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I be allowed to raise a minor point of order with regard to the Rules of Procedure. The Hon. the Minister for Industries has introduced and moved 'that the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.' I believe he has presented the report of the Select Committee as per sub-clause (1) (i) of rule 93 of the Rules of Procedure."

3-30
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has completely misunderstood the position. It is a fresh Bill and not the one as reported upon by the Select Committee."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"What has happened to the Bill as reported upon by the Select Committee?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham has explained it."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I made it clear that this is a new Bill introduced by the Government and I answered that it embodies the suggestions made in the Select Committee. As to what exactly happened to the report of the Select Committee, you have come to the rescue and said that it has been placed before the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let not the Hon. Minister say that I have come to the rescue. I gave my ruling on that."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"As I said, the features of this Bill are that it really imposes a tax on passengers at a particular rate; it also imposes a tax on goods at a particular rate and in the Bill provision is made for submission of returns, non-payment and penalties, recovery of tax, restrictions on the use of vehicles, appeal against demand, offences and penalties, composition of offences, power to make rules, and limitations for suits and prosecutions; it also gives exemption for passenger fares or freight for goods carried in vehicles which do not cover a specified mileage."

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" Sir, I feel that I have got to meet some of the arguments advanced by the Members. My friends have told me that this is not an opportune time to introduce a new taxation measure and that the bus operator is already groaning under heavy taxes and that his income is not as much as it was a couple of years ago. I am not going to deny that fact. I shall take it for granted that that representation has got a genuine background. Sir, it has also been brought to the notice of the Government that routes parallel to the railway line or routes in areas which are suffering from famine are not very remunerative and that therefore, if this Bill were to be introduced, it will tell heavily on the bus operator and in some cases it may even force him to go out of the field. Sir, I was the other day listening to Sri Swayamprakasam giving us a tale of woe of what happened in Tanjore and I have been reading in the newspapers of what has been happening in the surrounding and neighbouring districts of Tiruchirappalli. And Members in this House have been for many months stressing the need for improving the conditions in the famine-affected districts mentioned by them or the necessity for providing more and more gruel centres or for repairing this tank or putting up that road or putting up another bridge. Well, if my friends are really sincere in all these attempts, they have got to provide the money for it and therefore I feel that I do not consider myself unfortunate to move a Bill of this type and I consider myself a privileged person to move a Bill which will distribute the burden of taxation on different sets of people. Sir, taxation in general must be on the landholder and must also be to a certain extent on the tenant, and must be on the professional man, on the incomes he earns and therefore I feel that it would not be wrong to make an appeal to the Members of this House and to the public outside to view this measure not as a measure of oppression, but as a measure of relief so that the Government may be enabled to get some money to do ameliorative and really constructive work outside in the country. I can assure that the Members of the Government are as anxious as anybody else in this House to avoid taxation. We are also aware of the fact that measures of taxation are never popular. But in view of the fact that this step has got to be taken to get money to run the Government and in view of the fact that district after district has reported drought and famine conditions and in view of the fact that huge sums of money are required to run this State as a Welfare State and as hon. Members are aware that the normal sources of revenue on which the Government of this land is dependent are fast dwindling is it not up to the Government to devise ways and measures of taking from the people some more money to be legitimately and well spent on them in return? Well, I quite agree that conditions are difficult. May I also put forward the view that if the public have to be benefited, such measures are inevitable and this measure is one such intended to cast a burden on a particular set of people, i.e., bus passengers, for solving the financial difficulties? Well, as I have said, there may be difference of opinion as to whether the quantum of taxation that is put is reasonable. That

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is a matter for discussion, arbitration and negotiation. But I hope that the Members will realize that some measure of taxation is necessary and if that is conceded, I think I have done my duty to impress the necessity for this taxation. Let us decide what exactly that amount should be later on?

" Sir, I am only saying that the Government having themselves moved a fresh Bill quite different from what the original Bill was, want to impress that they realize the difficulty of those on whom this burden of taxation will fall. Therefore I said that it shall be open for discussion and negotiation. I therefore feel, Sir, that the Members must not grudge passing this little Bill. As I already said, the Bill does not tax very much the public, nor does it tax very much the bus operator. Sir, in the discussion on the Budget, if I may be permitted to say so, there was a general impression that the bus operator is one that can be taxed. I am not prepared to say that that is completely correct. Times have changed. I know that the bus operators are not as prosperous as they were a few years ago. We had looked into the balance sheets of many of the operators and I am fairly convinced that the margin of profit left over is not much. But let me make an appeal to them. Let them, even at the risk of a little loss, come to the rescue of the general humanity and let them not say, 'our profits are no more'. Let them feel that they lose their profits on behalf of humanity. That is my only appeal to them. I therefore feel, Sir, that I shall be considering myself to be in a privileged position and I request my friends to cast this burden of taxation on one set of people who, I am sure, will ungrudgingly agree to pay this tax. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration.' 3-40 p.m.

There are a number of amendments to this motion which have been given notice of. Mr. C. V. K. Rao, Mr. Ramaswami and Mr. Vinayakam have given amendments that it be taken six months afterwards, Mr. Venkateswarlu has given notice that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion, and Mr. T. Viswanatham, Mr. Sri Krishna and others that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee. I want all these members to move their amendments. Let the amendments as well as the Government motion be before the House. I shall afterwards put the amendments first and then the main motion to the House. Mr. C. V. K. Rao will now move his amendment, and reserve his speech to a later occasion."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I move—

' For the words "at once" occurring in the motion for consideration, substitute the words "this day six months".'

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I move my amendment, which reads—

' That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I move, Sir—

' That the bill be referred to a Select Committee.' "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I second it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendments moved are—

(1) For the words " at once " occurring in the motion for consideration, *substitute* the words " this day six months."

(2) That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be circulated for eliciting opinion thereon.

(3) That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

Both the amendments and the main motion are now before the House for consideration."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the purport of my amendment is this: that I oppose this Bill. The Government have stated that they want more money and hence they are bringing forward this measure before the House. I do not think the Government are in any way justified in taxing the people more and more. This has been pointed out during the Budget Session by the Members in this House. The Government have already been provided with Rs. 62 crores for their expenditure. It is also the opinion of financial experts all over India that the Madras State is a heavily taxed State. As such, the Government are not justified in putting this further burden on the people. What is more, the Government have lost all sense of propriety in regard to this Bill; they brought forward a Bill some time back called the " Madras Stage Carriages Surcharge Bill ", and it was stated in the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister at the time when the House appointed a Select Committee that all details would be gone into. But although this House appointed the Select Committee, the Government made it a useless body and made that Committee accept a new proposal altogether,—viz., that which is contained in this Bill. The Select Committee report was circulated to the Members of this House, and the Minister, while moving this Bill, was about to say something about that; but he was corrected by the Finance Minister not to talk about that, and so the Minister for Transport simply stated that this is a new Bill which is being moved now before this House. Sir, whatever may be the name given to this Bill, whatever may be the object of this Bill, the object of the Government is to impose more taxation on the people. The reason for it is stated by the Government to be that they have got some welfare schemes to be financed by more taxation. I should like to know what these welfare schemes are. The Government have been in power now for the

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last ten months. During this period, have they brought before this House one single welfare scheme in the form of a Bill? No, not at all. On the other hand, the proceedings of this House have shown that there have been a number of cases of starvation in the State, and a number of cases of unemployment have been brought to the notice of the House. Famine has been raging in the State. When such is the situation, have the Government come before this House with any scheme for providing employment for the people, or with any scheme for alleviating the sufferings of the famine-stricken people in the State? When the Government have not come forward with any scheme whatsoever, what right have they to tax the people more and more? Sir, it is a curious thing that the Government at one time say they are going to tax the operators, at another time they say they are going to tax the passengers; and again they say they are going to tax the goods, and finally perhaps everybody and everything. In one word, I may submit, this Government want to tax the small man. If only the Members of this House realise the real situation in the State, they cannot permit this Government to tax the people in this fashion. Already the Government have been given Rs. 62 crores, and they can easily find the ways and means for any further money by economising their expenditure. They are not trying to do that; they want to run the State machinery in the good old fashion, by paying heavy amounts to high officials and spending heavy amounts on repressive machinery such as the Police, etc. If the Government are really very sincere about the welfare of the people, their first duty is to economise; but they have no idea of economising. We cannot therefore permit this Government to tax the people more and more. I should like them to give us all the necessary data in regard to this Bill. How many buses are going to be taxed? How many passengers are to be taxed? What is the volume of the goods that are to be taxed? It has been stated that the old Bill as amended by the Select Committee would not give the Government sufficient revenue. According to that old Bill, the Government would get one-seventh of the estimated revenue from the buses, while as per the present Bill, it will be only one-sixteenth. Formerly, it was one pie per mile more, while now they are going to levy a uniform rate of one anna in the rupee. So, there is less money expected out of this surcharge on the bus, and that is why they want now to be compensated for this loss of possible revenue, by taxing the goods also. The Government have not supplied to the House sufficient information regarding the details. As I said, what is the actual amount that the Government are going to get out of this taxation? When last the Finance Minister spoke on the Budget, he said that the income from this source would be roughly Rs. 2 crores—if I am not mistaken. Now, according to this Bill, will the Government be getting that amount? That has not been made clear to us. But we know the Government are somehow trying to secure Rs. 2 crores. Sir, every year the Government want to fleece the people by adding to the number of taxes, and it is not at all justifiable that they should do so. Again, what are

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the number of vehicles that will be affected by this measure? I have with me some old figures, and if they are right, I think the number of stage carriages that will be affected is about 8,000 and the number of goods vehicles that will be affected is about 10,000. Altogether, several lakhs of people may have to pay the tax according to this measure.

3-50
p.m.

"So, Sir, the bus operator is going to be taxed; the passenger is going to be taxed and the consumer is going to be taxed, because the tax is going to be levied on the goods. Now, Sir, that is the proposal in this Bill with which this Government have come forward. It is not as if the operator is being taxed.

"Let us see how the operators are going to be taxed and whether they are in a condition to bear the burden. I am afraid the operators also are not in a position to bear this burden. Some time back the Government came forward with a proposal to de-amalgamate the transport companies. By de-amalgamating transport, at the present stage we find that a number of small bus-owners have come into the field and under the present stringent economic conditions the buses could not run to their full complement. As such, the bus operators are not in a position to bear that burden. I do not mind if big fleet owners are made to pay the tax, but the Government are not going to tax those fleet owners, because they know pretty well they cannot face the displeasure of the big man. Therefore, they want to tax all small and sundry persons and say that it is the bus operator that is going to be taxed. My contention is that even the bus operator is not in a position to pay the tax. On that ground, therefore, I submit, this Bill must go, Sir.

"As regards the passengers, the present position is the passengers are only the common people. The standard of living of the people has fallen down much and the traffic is much less and therefore they are not in a position to be taxed at present. Therefore, for this reason, the Bill must go.

"Now, Sir, with regard to goods, the Government want to tax the consumer by levying the tax at one anna per rupee. Since the proposal is to tax the consumer at such a high rate, I submit that this Bill must go. I hope the members on the other side will realise the position that exists in the country. Especially when in the country there is starvation and unemployment at the present moment, we cannot allow this Government to tax the common man. Sir, we are supposed to economise unnecessary expenditure of the Government and we are supposed to bring forward welfare schemes. And as the Government boast themselves as a Welfare Government, the first and foremost duty of this Government is to come forward before this House with welfare schemes providing for security and proper living for the people. Then only the Government could come before this House for imposing taxes. Then the question as to who should be taxed must be considered at that stage. I do hope that the House will

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consider seriously the nature of this Bill and come to the rescue of the common man who has elected us and see that this Bill is not imposed on the people. With these observations I close my speech."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I fix a time-limit of 15 minutes for each member."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the amendment which has already been moved and is before the House, I submit that practically the operators of the various motor vehicles and carriers of goods are more or less heavily taxed already, if you take into consideration the existing taxes that are now collected on these vehicles. One important objection to the enforcement of this provision at this stage is that from the business point of view, if the operators were aware of the fact that there is going to be taxation on these vehicles in the beginning of the year, they would have considered the question as to whether there would be any advantage in operating the buses or the carriers. Therefore, they are now at a great disadvantage, because now they will be obliged to pay not only the tax that is now in force, but the tax that is going to be imposed hereafter under this measure. Therefore, I submit that under the circumstances it is a great disadvantage to the operators of motor vehicles and carriers to introduce this measure at this part of the year, particularly when already seven months have now elapsed and only five more months have to run. Therefore, the main object of the amendment is that this Bill should be dropped for the present and it can be taken up for consideration only six months hence. Another point of view is, it is admitted by the Hon. Minister, that there is a fall in the incomes of the bus operators and that the general public also are in great distress and it is not possible for them to bear the incidence of taxation under various heads. It is therefore desirable that this measure should be stayed from its operation for at least a period of 6 months, that is, the consideration of this Bill should be postponed for a period of 6 months.

"Sir, I have already submitted that the present rate of taxation per vehicle per passenger seat is Rs. 30. In the case of a pneumatic type vehicle with twenty-seater capacity, the tax is nearly Rs. 600 per quarter and for a year it comes to Rs. 2,400. That means, every operator of a vehicle is at present paying at the rate of Rs. 200 per vehicle for a twenty-seater bus. Therefore, I submit that this taxation is by itself sufficiently high for the operator of a bus to pay; and if he is made to pay again at the rate of one anna in the rupee, that would involve heavy commitments and also in a loss to the business. Therefore, I submit that in view of the present state of economic distress and in view of the fact there was no opportunity for the operators to consider the question at the commencement of the year, there is absolute need for dropping this Bill at the present stage and that it should be considered only six months hence."

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4 p.m. * SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendment that is before the House, I wish to point out only a few facts at this stage. In 1939 there were 3,000 buses and 400 busowners. To-day we have roughly about 9,000 buses and 1,900 busowners. Bus transport was a growing industry helped by war conditions. It is a fact that bus operators were making huge fortunes during the period of the war. But now, after the war, their condition has become pitiable. There is a lot of competition among them and not all routes are paying. Some bus routes run parallel to the railway line like the route from Madras to Chingleput. Even though they are allowed by law to charge 7 pies per mile, they cannot risk the experiment of collecting the maximum because the competition from railways is great. To attract passengers, they are now charging about 5 pies per mile. But transport trade is already paying a high tax. Annually the bus operators collect for the Government Rs. 25 lakhs, of which 12½ lakhs goes to the Government of Madras and the rest to the Government of India. We do not pay them anything for this good service they do. On the other hand, they keep the public moving and such a good public utility service must not be taxed heavily. Only recently the tax on buses has been raised from Rs. 17-8-0 per seat per quarter to Rs. 30 by the previous Ministry. To impose any further tax on the bus operators is tantamount to killing the goose that lays the golden eggs.

(Srimathi T. Kotamma Reddi occupied the Chair.)

“ Madam, I have more details in my possession. But at this stage I shall only point out to the Government that they cannot force the bus transport trade into slow liquidation, as the bus operators are already heavily taxed. Perhaps some of the Members of this House who are bus operators have, by their big limousine cars, high standard of living and extravagant expenditure evidently during the elections, created in the mind of the Government the wrong impression that here is a treasure which can be tapped easily. I may point out to you, Madam, the position from my personal experience with some of them. A bus operator who was owning about 30 buses during the war period and having a daily collection of Rs. 2,000 is now owning only about 15 buses and having a daily collection of Rs. 400. May be there is room for the suspicion that the bus operators sometimes maintain false accounts. But we cannot take the risk of levelling that charge against everybody. We sincerely feel that the present is not the opportune time to tax them. I would appeal to the Government to postpone this Bill for at least six months. I plead that in the meanwhile the Bill be referred to a committee, not a committee consisting of Members of this House alone, but a fact-finding committee which will go into the working of the trade, assess the real position and assist the Government with its findings. Then the Government can sponsor a fresh Bill backed more by the busowners themselves. Thank you, Madam.”

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అధ్యక్షులీ, ఒక point of order పైన మాట్లాడుచున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లు చర్చకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, ఆ బిల్లును సెలెక్టు కమిటీకి పంపించవలసిందనిగాని లేక దానిపైన ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని రాబట్టవలసిందనిగాని సభ్యులు అంటున్నప్పుడు, ఆ బిల్లు యొక్క క్లాజ్ వారి చర్చను ముందుగా లీసుకోంటారా, లేక సెలెక్టు కమిటీకి పంపించడమనే విషయాన్ని ముందుగా లీసుకోంటారా, లేక దానిపైన ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని రాబట్టే విషయాన్ని చర్చకు ముందుగా లీసుకోంటారా? ఈ మాడింజిల్ ఏ చర్చను ముందుగా లీసుకోంటారు? న్యాయంగా దానిపైన ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని రాబట్టవలెనే విషయాన్ని ముందుగా చర్చకు లీసుకోని, అది త్రోసివేయడము జరిగితే, దానిని సెలెక్టు కమిటీకి పంపించవలెనే విషయాన్ని చర్చించి, అది గూడ త్రోసివేయబడడము జరిగితే, తరువాత ఆ బిల్లు యొక్క క్లాజ్ వారి చర్చను లీసుకోవలసియుంటుంది. అట్లుగాకుండా, ఇప్పుడు మొదటి క్లాజ్ మినహాయించి రెండవ క్లాజ్ నుండి క్లాజ్ వారి చర్చ జరుగుచున్నది. ఇది out of order అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కనక దీపిపైన మీ రూలింగు ఇవ్వాలని కోరుచున్నాను.”

CHAIRMAN (Srimathi T. Kotamma Reddi) :—“ I will give the ruling afterwards.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I rise on a point of order, Madam. I do not know whether it is within the power of the Speaker to postpone the decision on a point of order when a Member raises it for immediate decision.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Madam, I join my Friends who have tabled amendments and oppose this Bill as uncalled for and as entirely inappropriate at this particular juncture. I seek to submit that the taxation proposals brought forward now under the guise of taxation of goods and passengers are really something different. But that is by the way. Even assuming that this Bill is *intra vires* of this Assembly, I submit that this is a Bill which ought not to receive the support of the House for the reasons which I am going to set out presently. It is common case that the taxation on motor vehicles in the Madras State is the highest. It has reached the ceiling limit and there is really no scope for increasing the tax at all. In fact, this is a point which will be readily conceded even by the Government. Government spokesmen have on former occasions said that they have no intention of increasing the motor vehicle tax because it has already reached dizzy heights. The traffic cannot bear any extra burden. We have got to find out what the repercussions of this tax will be and whether the Government will be able to achieve their object of augmenting the revenues of the State. I submit that the real effect of this tax will be to load the common man with some burden in addition to the burden he is already bearing. It has been made clear in clause 3 and it was mentioned in the Select Committee by the Hon. Sri Subramaniam that there is really no increase in the burden on the passenger. What really happens is this. The maximum fare prescribed under the Motor Vehicles Act is, I believe, 7 pies per mile. I understand that in many places—I

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am not speaking of Malabar and South Kanara—the fares collected are less than the prescribed maximum. The passing of this Act is a direct invitation to the motor vehicle owners to raise the fare to the maximum permissible limit. A passenger who has been paying $5\frac{1}{2}$ or 6 pies up till now will have to pay 7 pies. It is hardly a consolation that the increase is only one pie. Usually a journey covers not less than 15 miles and the cumulative burden is something which a common man's purse cannot bear. So much so, the contention that it really does not affect the pockets of the poor or the common passengers, does not hold good, because the Select Committee proceedings will bear out the fact that the only precaution is that the maximum rate notified under the Motor Vehicles Act should not be exceeded. On the other hand, a particular amendment suggesting that the existing fares and freights should not be increased was opposed by the Government. Therefore, this House can readily conclude that there is a very clear possibility, indeed a real probability, of the rates being raised to the maximum permissible limit, that is to say, immediately there will be an increase in the rate of fare payable by passengers.

“As regards the freights collected by lorry-owners on goods transported, there is no restriction whatsoever. There is absolutely no provision in the Bill restricting the owner of the lorry from increasing the freights that he would collect on goods transported. The restraint is placed only upon the fares payable by bus passengers, obviously because there is really no provision under which the Government can fix the maximum freight to be levied on goods by lorry-owners. Thus, the result will be that, so far as passengers who travel in buses are concerned, there will be an increase in fares up to the maximum provided under the Motor Vehicles Act, namely, 7 pies per mile. As regards freights in respect of goods transported by lorries, they will readily be increased, probably to cover the entire surcharge which may be collected from the lorry-owners. So, the common man will be entirely helpless and, notwithstanding the assurance given in portions of the Bill, in pattern and in effect, it is surely going to affect sorely the poor man. I need hardly say that in this vast country where we do not have railway traffic all over, one has to depend upon bus traffic and also upon lorries. Lorries and buses are really the only vehicles by which the goods could be conveyed by the average middle-class man, and also wherein the middle-class men and the poorer classes could travel. So, if the rates of fares and freights go up, the real classes of persons who will have to bear the incidence of the tax, will be the poorer classes and the lower middle classes. It is highly improper. The country is so vast and the only common means of communication is buses and lorries and even they are partly inadequate. So, the entire set of hon. Members of this House will agree that to-day communications are the major problem for the State. We are an agricultural community; we have got to transport our goods to the markets and passengers have to travel and there is really no alternative means of conveyance except buses and lorries. If more taxes are levied on these vehicles

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and if there is no protection against transference of these taxes to the passengers and to the owners of goods who want to convey their goods by lorries, the result would be that they will have to bear the burden of this taxation. So, the upshot of all these things is that the protection, seemingly given to the common man against these taxes being levied directly on him, is altogether illusory. The House will remember that when the original Bill was presented to this House, it was a direct tax on the fares payable by passengers. The people could see with eyes open that it was a tax upon the poor men and middle-class men. But probably there was such a volume of public opinion against it and such opposition to it inside this House that the Government thought it fit to drop the proposal. But, as a side-wind as it were, the same tax comes up in a new form. Immediately there will be an increase in fares from 6 pies to 7 pies per mile. Certainly, there will be a limitless increase so far as freights are concerned.

“One other point is this. Even from the point of view of the lorry-owners, described in the Bill as operators, as the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam said, it is really killing the goose that lays the golden eggs. The times supposed to be very prosperous for bus operators are gone more or less, because a general depression has set in all over the country and people are cautious not to waste their money, if possible, in unnecessary travels. People are very very careful not to travel or transport goods, if they could avoid it. That being the case, the boom that once attended this industry has already disappeared and to-day one can easily find that the number of applications for route permits for buses has dwindled to such an extent that the old gate crashing at the offices of the R.T.Os. and R.T.As. has disappeared. I know that several Bus-owners' Associations have protested against this particular measure as something which they will not be able to bear under the present circumstances. The cost of running is very high; the cost of fuel, thanks to the additional tax levied by the Madras Government, is fairly high. Not merely that, the cost of spare parts is very heavy. Above all, one can easily understand that, notwithstanding all these taxes—I can speak from personal experience so far as Malabar and South Kanara are concerned—the condition of roads is most deplorable. One can hardly be surprised if one is told that after every two days, the bus-owner has to change the springs which are fairly costly. Our roads are very very bad and, therefore, the cost of replacement will be high. On the whole, this business is turning out to be an uneconomic one and the present policy of the Government, which is fairly right, that big fleet-owners should not be encouraged but that small owners, having two or three buses, should be encouraged, also makes it rather difficult for these small bus-owners to bear the extra burden that is now cast upon them by this measure. On the whole, I submit that first of all, this is a tax which will really affect the pockets of the poor and secondly, this is a tax which cannot be borne by the operators under present conditions. Further, even after the imposition of all these taxes, the yield may not be as much

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as is anticipated by the Hon. the Finance Minister. So, let us not do something which will not achieve our objective but will only help to burden the people with more taxation and also handicap the operators unduly.

"On a general consideration of the principles of this Bill, I submit it should not be passed by the House. Entering into details is a different matter wherein perhaps serious alterations may be necessary, especially because I can straightway say that in Malabar and South Kanara where conditions are altogether different and where wear and tear in the case of buses is heavy because of the bad condition of the roads, heavy rainfall and hilly terrain, the cost of upkeep of buses is very heavy. There may even be a special case for giving exemption so far as the people engaged in the bus industry in Malabar and South Kanara are concerned. But all these are matters of detail which will arise later on. Considering the general principles of this Bill, I suggest that this House should oppose it and should not give its assent to it."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Madam, Chairman, I have moved an amendment in order to oppose this Bill brought forward by the Government. This Bill is unnecessary and unwanted. When the Budget was being considered, there was a deficit. After that, the Government have raised a loan and that would have covered the deficit. Moreover, when I looked into the Report of the Department in charge of collecting sales tax, I found that about Rs. 2 crores were still remaining as arrears. I have seen a report to this effect in the newspapers. So, if the Government have got an efficient machinery to collect sales tax, surely they will get about Rs. 2 crores very soon."

"Regarding this particular taxation, the Hon. the Minister for Labour and Industries said that the Government wanted money. I want to ask him most respectfully, if they want money, why they should not cut down the huge expenditure they are incurring on the Police Department. Why are the Government not prepared to withdraw the compensation which they intend to pay to the zamindars of this State? Why are they not prepared to confiscate the British capital in our country? Why are they not prepared to cut down the huge amount of money which is going to England as pension for the British people? Without taking all these things into consideration, they come forward and say that they want money. So, I can put forth some proposals before the Hon. Minister as to how they can get the money required without resorting to this taxation. Now as far as I understand there are three Bills pending before the Central Government as a result of the recommendations of the Motor Vehicles Taxation Enquiry Committee. One Bill is the Motor Vehicles (Amendment) Bill, the second is the Motor Vehicles (Principle of Taxation) Bill and the third one is the Distribution of Motor Vehicles Taxation Proceeds Bill. If these three Bills are finalised the State Government will get seven annas per gallon of petrol consumed instead of the two

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and a half annas that they are now getting. Moreover, the Government of India also propose to give something more from out of the import duty on motor vehicles parts. The Central Government are going to finalize these three Bills. Then the State Government will get about Rs. 3 crores, which they can utilize for any purpose they want. Moreover at a meeting of the Central Transport Advisory Council, held in Delhi sometime in April 1951, the Madras Government gave an assurance that no further taxes will be imposed on the motor vehicles in this State. Everybody knows that at the present time the tax on motor vehicles in this State is the highest in the whole country. I would earnestly and respectfully submit that the Madras Government are going to get about Rs. 3 crores on account of the three Bills that the Government of India intend bringing forward.

"There is another source of income which the Government can utilize without bringing forward this taxation measure. If the lorries are allowed to carry 8 tons of load instead of 6 tons, an additional sum of about Rs. 10 lakhs could be collected by the Government by way of taxation. Again, if the tax-collecting machinery is able to get all the money from the motor vehicles and lorries in this State, the Government can get some more money."

"Sir, about 2,000 buses are being used at present as spare buses without paying any tax, with the favour of the District Superintendent of Police and other Police officers. Some lorries are also used as spare lorries without paying any tax, with the favour of the police officials. Moreover, in most of the towns so many taxies are being run without paying any tax through the favour of the officers of the Police department. This is a fact and nobody can deny this fact. If the Government are able to collect taxes from all these people, then they will get about Rs. 70 lakhs."

"In this House, so many questions have been asked with regard to the grant of permits for running buses in certain routes in very many places. We have been told that many people applied for such permission and only got a refusal from the Government. If the Government give permission for all these people to run buses in those routes, they will get more money. If the Government only take into account all the proposals that I have just now put forth, they will get a good amount of money with the existing machinery and without bringing this measure of taxation before this House."

"I have heard people saying so many things about the Congress Government that is in office here at present. Some people tell us that Sri Rajagopalachari's Government is different from other Governments. I want to respectfully ask, 'what is the difference between the former Governments and the present Government?' This Government has now come forward with this measure to tax the poor people. Who are the people travelling in buses? It is only the poor and middle-class people and merchants. Regarding the lorries, if the lorries are taxed, the consumers will greatly

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iffer. So far as taxation on the people is concerned, this Gov-
nment is not different from the other Governments.

“As a result of the policy pursued by the Congress party—both
the Centre and the States—the industrial concerns of this country
e being ruined every day, whereas the British concerns are
riving day by day. All our small industries are being ruined on
count of the policy of the Government. I want to stress this
oint clearly and perfectly in this House. If the Government is
insist on this taxation measure, then it will go against the poor
nd middle-class people of this State. It will also go against the
nall bus-owners of the State and will ruin them. This Govern-
ent claims that it is encouraging national industries. In fact it
not so. I am not supporting the big bus-owners and monopolists.
hey get more profit and they can give more money to the Govern-
ent. Those people must be made to give more wages and bonus
the workers. But the present taxation measure will only hit
e poor people and the small bus-owners. I would respectfully
bmit one thing to the Hon. Labour Minister. If only the Gov-
nment are bold enough to take away all the British capital in
his country, if only they are bold enough to stop paying compen-
tion to the zamindars, if only they stop sending money to England
y way of pension to retired civilians and if only they are willing
cut down their expenditure under the head ‘Police’, they will
st a lot of money and there will be no need whatsoever to embark
pon this taxation measure. If they refuse to do all these things,
en I cannot understand their logic. This taxation measure is a
angerous one and everyone will have to oppose this measure. So
request the Hon. Labour Minister to withdraw this Bill. If
owever, he feels that this measure is necessary, then I would
ost respectfully appeal to him to circulate this Bill for eliciting
ublic opinion. Then, the Government will really know what the
eople of this State have got to say with regard to this Bill. With
ese few words, I conclude my speech, Sir.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“கனம் சபைத் தலைவி அவர்
ளே, இந்த வரியை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். அதற்காகத்தான் இந்தத்
நக்சத்தை நான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த வரியை எதிர்ப்புகள்
லம் நான் ஏதோ பஸ் முதலாளிகளிடத்திலே அனுதாபம் காட்டுகிறேன்
ன்று அர்த்தம் இல்லை. பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாக
நந்ாலும் சரி, காங்கிரஸை எதிர்ப்பவர்களாக இருக்காலும் சரி, அனு
பத்திற்குரிய மனையில் அவர்கள் நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்பதுதான்
ன்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அவர்கள் வெறுக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் லாபம்
டிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதும் உண்மை. இப்பொழுதும் கூட, பஸ் முத
ளிகளுடைய செயல்கள் வெறுக்கத்தக்கதாகத்தான் நெம்பாலும்
ருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், அதற்கு அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கொள்கையும்,
ராட்டராகிட்டு. ஸென்ட்ரல் ரோட்டராகிட்டு போர்ட் முதலாளிகள்
னுஷ்டிக்கும் கொள்கையும் தான் காரணம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்
ராயம். அதனாலே பஸ் முதலாளிகளை மட்டும் குற்றங்குறை கூறுவதில்
ர்த்தமில்லை.

“இது பஸ் முதலாளிகளை பாதிக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பது ஒருபுறமிருக்க
து பஸ் போக்குவரத்தையே பாதிக்கும். நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கக்
டிய போக்குவரத்தையே பெரிதும் பாதிக்கும் என்பது என்னுடைய

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

அபிப்பிராயம். இந்த விஷயத்தை நம்முடைய தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள்
கூர்ந்து கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நமது ராஜ்
யத்திலே ரயில்வே போக்குவரத்தே போதாது. வாகன் வசதி போதவில்லை
யென்று சொல்லி வியாபாரிகளும் சரி, சுருட்டு, பீடி போன்ற பொருள்
களின் உற்பத்தியாளர்களும் சரி, விவசாயிகளும் சரி, குறைகூறிகொண்
டிருக்கிறார்கள், சிளர்ச்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது நமது அரசாங்
கத்திற்கும் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். நம் தேசத்தி
லுள்ள ரயில் போக்குவரத்து குறைவு, ராணுவத் தேவைகளை மட்டும் உத்தே
சித்துத்தான் ரெயில்வே நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இன்னும் அதில் எந்த
விதமான மாறுதலும் ஏற்படவில்லை. தென்னாட்டில் ரயில் போக்குவரத்து
மிகவும் குறைவு. 5,000 மைலுக்கு ரயில் போக்குவரத்து இருந்ததும்கூட,
50 மைலுக்கு டபிள் லைன்கள் இருக்கின்றன. விஜயவாடாவிலிருந்து
சென்னை வரையில் ஒரே லைன். இதனாலே ரயில் போக்குவரத்து எவ்வளவு
பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? இதனால் வாகன் நடமாட்டம் எவ்வளவு குறை
வாக இருக்கிறது? இதனால் நம்முடைய வர்த்தகம் எவ்வளவு பாதிக்கப்பட்
டிருக்கிறது என்பதெல்லாம் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இதற்கு மேலே, இப்
பொழுது நமக்கு ரயில்வே போக்குவரத்தக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கக்கூடிய
பஸ் போக்குவரத்திற்கும் லாரி போக்குவரத்திற்கும் இத்தகைய வரி போடு
வதினால் போக்குவரத்து சீர்குலைவும். போக்குவரத்து சீர்குலைவதோடல்
லாமல் வியாபாரமும், விவசாயமும், சீர்குலையுமென்பது என்னுடைய
திடமான அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகையால் தான் இந்த வரியை நான் எதிர்க்க
வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“இன்னொரு விஷயம். இந்த வரி பஸ் முதலாளிகளைத்தானே பாதிக்க
கிறது என்று கேட்கலாம். அவர்கள் அடிக்கிற கொள்ளை லாபத்திலே 4-30
ஏதாவது ஒரு பங்கில் சர்க்கார் கை வைக்கிறதாக இருந்தால் அது ஆலோ
சிக்க வேண்டியது. இந்த வரியினுடைய நோக்கமென்ன? கனம் தொழில்
மந்திரியவர்கள் இந்த நுட்பம் தெரியாமல் இருக்கலாம். அவர் ரொம்ப
வெகுளியான மனதுடையவர். பெரிய பஸ் முதலாளிகள் செய்யக்கூடிய
குதுவாதுகளை இன்னும் புரிந்துகொள்ளவில்லையென்று நினைக்கிறேன்.
அவருடைய நோக்கத்தை நான் ஒன்றும் குறைசொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை.
அவர்களுக்கு அனுசூல சத்துருவாக யாரோ சில பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இருக்
கிறார்கள். அந்த பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இந்த வரி போடுவதற்கு யோசனை
கூறியிருப்பார்கள். அவர்கள் இந்த வரிபை வரவேற்பார்கள். அப்பேர்ப்
பட்ட பஸ் முதலாளிகள் யாராயிருக்கும்? 80, 90, 100, 150 பன்காயோ,
அனேகம் லாரிகளைபோ வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் பெரும் முதலாளிகள்
இந்த வரியை வரவேற்பார்களென்பதில் சந்தேகமே இல்லை.

“இந்தப் பெரு முதலாளிகள் சின்ன பஸ் முதலாளிகளையும் சின்ன லாரி
ஆபரேட்டர்களையும் சாப்பிட்டேண்டுமென்பது அவர்களுடைய எண்ணம்.
ஏற்கனவே பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு நடைமுறைச் செலவுகள் அதிகமாக
இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நடைமுறைச் செலவு அதிகமாக இருப்பதைச் சமா
ளிக்கக்கூடியது யார் என்றால் டி. வி. எஸ். போன்ற முதலாளிகள்
சமாளிக்கக்கூடியவர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு spare part; இறக்குமதி செய்யக்
கூடிய பஸம் கையில் இருக்கிறது. டையர் போன்றவைகளை ‘வல்களைவ்ங்’
செய்ய வசதிகள் அவர்களுடைய கையில் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்கள் ஒரு
வகை சக்ராதிபதியாக பஸ் தொழிலை கையில் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த
முதலாளிகள் இந்த வரியை வரவேற்பார்கள். ஏனெனில், சின்ன பஸ்
முதலாளிகளையும், சின்ன லாரி முதலாளிகளையும் களீகரம் செய்துவிட்டு
வகைகளாக பஸ் போக்குவரத்தை நடத்தலாமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு சில
பெரிய முதலாளிகள் மட்டும் இந்த வரியை அதிகப்பார்கள். அதனாலே
இந்த வரியை போடுவார்களேயானால் பஸ் போக்குவரத்தும் லாரி போக்கு
வரத்தும் பாதிக்கப்படும். நம் பொருளாதாரம், வர்த்தகம், விவசாயம்
பாதிக்கப்படும் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்.

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

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have heard the other day the Hon. the Minister for Finance remark that the Government tried to accept some of the recommendations of the Ramalingam Chettiar Committee and effect a saving of one and a half crores of rupees, but that that amount was more than set off because of additional expenditure in other directions. If these recommendations were not implemented, to-day the gap would be larger by another one and a half crores of rupees. So, the time has come when we have to cry halt to this. But we could make concrete suggestions, bold suggestions and even unpleasant suggestions at the risk of becoming unpopular. We have to face facts. But what we see is no such suggestions are forthcoming. We do not mind so long as somebody else is taxed. But everybody is concerned only when it comes to his paying the tax. We find very good reasons to explain our difficulties. I do know that bus-owners are in difficult circumstances. But still the Government have brought in this measure. What is the consideration then? The consideration has been one of expediency, namely, the question of raising money. There does not seem to be any other alternative as things stand at present. By all means ask the Government to economise expenditure. The cry must come from all parts of the House and the public. Let the Opposition try to accommodate the Government to the extent expenditure can be cut down. But in the meanwhile, taxation measures have got to be brought in and I hope they will be only temporary. Let the Government be given time to look into the whole matter and see whether the bus-owners are really hit, and whether some relief cannot be given to the operators.

"Meanwhile, Sir, when I look into the Bill, I feel that I have got to plead for South Kanara and Malabar in particular. I know that in any measure of taxation, exemption cannot be given to particular districts. But all the same, our difficulty is this. I will give one small example. To cover a distance of sixty miles from Mangalore to Coondapur, we have seven ferries and all the bus-owners are expected to maintain seven bus-services. The passengers get down seven times and get into the bus seven times in between. To cover these sixty miles, what sort of difficulties we have to experience and how much staff the bus-owners have to maintain! Besides, we want men to manage all these services, men to supervise the work. These are difficulties that South Kanara has experienced and is experiencing. Therefore, I would very much like that buses which cover the whole coastal belt should be given some consideration in the matter of exemption. We have exempted buses covering fifty miles a day. Nevertheless, I do not think this will help our operators. Something must be done for them.

"Sir, we want money for financing the so-called welfare schemes which all of us demand and for which most of us do not mind if somebody else pays. So, under the circumstances, the Bill has to stand. But I hope, however, that it would be only a temporary measure because with the small exemptions now provided for, nobody can maintain buses. Fifty miles a day will

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not be an economic proposition. I do not think even the town and city services do less than fifty miles. Small operators with one or two buses will not at all be benefited by the exemption limit proposed.

"Then, Sir, no useful purpose can be served by referring the Bill to a Select Committee, for the simple reason that we have delayed this taxation measure and the State has lost a good lot of revenue from March up till now. It is no use prolonging this Bill any further because the next Budget is going to be before us very shortly. So, it is good that this House passes this measure with the minimum delay and there is no point at all in referring it to a Select Committee. I hope the Government will take into consideration all the recommendations made in the House for effecting cuts in expenditure and the Opposition, meanwhile, will support this measure so that our temporary difficulties may be got over and the measure also may remain a temporary measure."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is a great burden on the common people. People are suffering a lot due to the adverse seasonal conditions. People in almost all districts are suffering and they cannot bear the burden of this additional taxation. This Bill hits the common people. The amenities provided for the passengers are very limited. I do not think that even the exemption given up to fifty miles will make us welcome the measure. I want to know from the Government how much money the Government hope to get from the passengers and how much money from the operators. I am sure the Government will change their present policy of taxing the poor people. They must think of other measures to raise money. They must take steps to see that those who evade paying sales and other taxes are made to pay the reasonable assessment they are subject to. Then, Sir, in several cases, though sales tax is collected from the people, the tax is held up in the hands of the merchants and other middlemen. And on some plea or other the income-tax assessee escape from paying the tax to the State. If these are collected for Government this fresh tax may not at all be necessary. Then, Sir, I submit that this Bill should be circulated for eliciting public opinion. The Government must get to know what the masses feel about the tax. Therefore my humble submission is that this Bill should not be passed without eliciting the public opinion. With these words I resume my seat."

* SRI L. C. PAIS :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to make a long speech. I do not also want to go into the various controversies raised on the other side. I wish to say only this much. Whatever the controversies or the arguments that might be raised on either side of the House this Bill is certainly going to become law. If at all therefore I speak, it is only with a view to convince the Government how necessary it is that a measure of this sort should not continue for one day longer than it is absolutely necessary. There is no doubt that the incidence of taxation especially of motor vehicles taxation in this State is

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very high. There is also no doubt that taxation measures, in whatever shape or form they might be brought forward are bound to work a real hardship upon the common man and our argument has always been that we are just the persons to help the common man and improve his living conditions. So far as this Bill is concerned, I may say it affects particularly one class of people, the travelling public. And among the travelling public, the majority is the middle class people. The middle class is said to be the backbone of the society and anything done to weaken them, weakens the society as a whole. This is one aspect of the question. We have next to remember that neither the bus-owners nor the lorry owners are doing too well. It might be said that so far as the persons who are long established in the field are concerned a measure of this kind might not affect them seriously. But so far as the new comers are concerned, it is not certainly so. I speak with particular reference to conditions prevailing in my district of South Kanara. The new-comers in my district are not doing too well. And the presence of the new-comer is absolutely necessary if monopolistic tendencies in motor transport are to be avoided. Having regard, therefore, to the fact that this Bill will adversely affect the interests of the travelling public and that it will have adverse effects on the new-comers, our only hope is that it will not be retained on the Statute Book a day more than is absolutely necessary; the moment the finances of the State improve, the Bill should be taken out of the Statute Book.

"But, Sir, the question has been raised all over the country and I think it is a pertinent question: Are our finances ever going to improve when we have Prohibition? In the first place the large reserves which were bequeathed to us by the Advisers regime have practically disappeared. So far as the help from the Centre is concerned, it has not come in an ungrudging manner. So far as our revenues go, they show invariably a downward trend. Therefore the common man to-day rightly asks: Have you got the necessary finance to run your welfare schemes and your nation-building activities? A good slice of our income goes to the enforcement of the Prohibition scheme, not to speak of the crores that have already been sacrificed. The argument is very simple. The ordinary man in the street, the common man, believes in Prohibition also. He believes that it has done some good. He is also a believer in this that first things have to be taken up first, that essentials have to be tackled before non-essentials. The common man's fear is just this: 'In your anxiety to persist in the scheme, in your eagerness to prove to the world that Prohibition is to some extent a success, you have thrown away precious money which should have been used to tackle the first things or the essentials of life. The suggestion of the common man therefore, is that the Prohibition scheme should be suitably amended or modified to suit the present conditions. The modification demanded is this: Popularise the use of 'neera' immediately. Put up the neera parlours, for public auction. Throw them open to all. This will bring in substantial income. Watch how the scheme of 'neera' works. If it does

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not result in abuse, and in my opinion it can never result in abuse, then as a second step free toddy from the purview of the Prohibition scheme. This will be a plentiful source of income. Toddy is an article of food. The labourers will like it and everybody will like it in the absence of stronger drinks. There is no reason why it should not be removed from the purview of the Prohibition scheme. Prohibition might of course be continued so far as strong drinks are concerned. With the income that is available it would be easy for the Government to run its various welfare schemes and other nation-building activities. If this is done, I am sure there will be plenty of co-operation from the public in the matter of enforcement of Prohibition to the extent it exists.

"This legislation, as I said, has been primarily brought forward to fill up a gap in the finances of the Government. Such a legislation ought not to be allowed to remain on the Statute Book for a day longer than is necessary."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah raised a point of order, on which I shall give my ruling. It appears he raised a point of order saying that we are not following the proper procedure. Let me tell the hon. Member, he is new to the Legislature and let him not tell the House or the Speaker, the right procedure that we should follow. We are following the right procedure."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, తమిళనాడు నాకు పూర్వమే తెలిసింది. నేను మీరు సూచించిన procedure మీద తప్పుపట్టడంలేదు. నాకు వచ్చిన సందేహమేమో మీరు తెలియజేసి మా అభిప్రాయాన్ని కోరాను. విల్లింగుడుగించి చర్చించవలసినప్పుడైనా మొట్టమొదట విల్లింగు public opinionకుగాను పంపవలసినదనే సవరణను, తరువాత నెలకొని కమిటీకి refer చేయవలసిన సవరణను చర్చించవలసి ఉన్నది. ఈ సవరణలు వీటిలో నష్టమే తరువాత విల్లింగు చర్చాజువారిగా చర్చించవలసి ఉన్నదని నా అభిప్రాయం. దానిపైనే తమ rulingను ఇవ్వవలసినదనే నేను కోరినాను. అంతేకాని మీరు ఇచ్చిన అభిప్రాయాన్ని నేను ఎంతమాత్రం కాదనను. ఏ procedure సక్రమమైనది వంటిదో మీరెప్పుడూ తెలుసుకొనవలసిన ఉద్దేశంతోనే నేను point of order raise చేశాను."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, the hon. Member says that he never said that the procedure followed was wrong."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then, is the translation wrong? Let the hon. Member continue."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, నా కాగితం 5 p.m. తాళు ఇతర materials నాస్థానం వద్ద ఉన్నాయి. కాబట్టి నేను నా chair వద్ద నుంచే ఉపన్యసించటానికి అనుమతి ఇప్పించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను."

"అధ్యక్షా, మోటారు టర్కింగు ప్రభుత్వం జాతీయం చేయవలసిన అవసరం ఎంతోనే ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వమే మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారాన్ని బరపడం ఒక్క-

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మద్రాస్ పట్టణంలోనే జాతీయం చేయడంతో సంతృప్తిపడతాడను. రాష్ట్ర వ్యాప్తంగా ఈ సిద్ధాంతాన్ని అమలుపరచి వ్యవస్థపరంగా ఈ వ్యాపారం సాగకుండా చూడాలి. అనాడే ప్రభుత్వానికి తగినంత ఆదాయం వస్తుంది. ప్రజలకు కూడా ముఖ్య పశుశ్రమలను జాతీయం చేయడంవల్ల లాభం పొందుతారు. మోటారు పరిశ్రమను జాతీయంచేసే విషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతో శ్రద్ధవహించవలసివుంది. ప్రజల కమోక్షాలకే తర శ్రమలను జాతీయం చేయడంవల్ల వచ్చే లాభాలను వినియోగించవలసివుంది. అంతేకాని ప్రభుత్వ ప్రయోజనార్థమే ఈ పనుల్ని సాగవలసి వున్నాయి అని ఆవడం ఎంతమాత్రం సబబైనదికాదు. ప్రభుత్వ ప్రయోజనాలనిమిత్తం అన్ని పనులు జరుగవలసి ఉన్నట్లయితే అట్టి ప్రభుత్వం ఒక కార్పొరేట్ స్టేట్ గా మారి పోతుంది. ఏ తర శ్రమలైనా జాతీయం చేసినపుడు తత్ఫలితంగా వచ్చే లాభాలు వినియోగదారులు అనుభవించినాడే ప్రజలకు జాతీయంచేయడం అనే విధానంలోని అవశ్యకము తెలుస్తుంది. ఈనాడు మద్రాస్ నగరంలో బస్ రవాణా వ్యాపారాన్ని ప్రభుత్వమే నిర్వహిస్తున్నదని ఇదివరలో మనవిచేశాను. ఇదే దీనివల్ల ప్రయాణీకులు సంతోషపడుతున్నారా? వారికి లాభమేమన్నా కల్గిందా అనే విషయాన్ని గురించాలి. వాస్తవంగా ప్రయాణీకులెవరూ మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారాన్ని ఈ నగరంలో జాతీయం చేయడంవల్ల లాభం పొందలేదనే చెప్పాలి. ఈమధ్యన పరిశ్రమ శాఖామంత్రిలు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానమిస్తూ మద్రాస్ నగరంలో బస్సులను నడిపడంకల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి లాభమే వస్తోందని నెలవిచ్చారు. అయితే లాభం వస్తోంది గనుక ప్రయాణీకులు ఇచ్చే టిక్కెట్ వెలలు తగ్గిస్తారా అంటే అట్టి పని ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఆలోచనలో లేనట్లు మంత్రిగారు శలవిచ్చారు. ఇదివరకు వ్యక్తులు బస్సులను నడిపే టిక్కుడు ఉండిన బస్సుల్లోకి వచ్చి ఈనాడున్న బస్ రేట్లు అధికమనే విషయం అందరూ తెలిసినట్టే. కాని ప్రయాణీకులు నాటికన్న నేడు హెచ్చుసాఖ్యలు అనుభవిస్తున్నారనేది సంకయాస్పదమైన విషయం. అందువల్లనే ప్రయాణీకులెవరూ మోటారు రవాణాను ప్రభుత్వం జాతీయం చేసిన ఫలితాలను అనుభవించలేకుండా వున్నారు ముఖ్యంగా ఈ లిల్లు బస్ యజమానులమీద పన్ను వేయటానికి ఉద్దేశించబడింది. ఈ లిల్లు యొక్క ఉద్దేశ్యంతో నేను వికీభవించజాలనందుకు విచారిస్తున్నాను అయితే నేను పెద్ద పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులైన, బస్ కంపెనీ యజమానులైన వన్న వేయ పెద్దనే కాదుకాదు. ఈ బస్ నడిపేవారిలో అనేకమంది చిన్న యజమానులూ కూడా, 1, 2, 3, బస్సులు కలిగించారు నేకమంది, న్నారు ఇట్టివారై అదవపు పన్ను వేసేవలయితే వారు దానిని భరించడం చాలా కష్టం. వారి వ్యాపారానికి ఈ అదవపు పన్ను ల్లి వికీభవించుకూడా వాటి వచ్చు నష్టం వస్తుంటే వివశి వ్యాపార సాగించలేరు. అందు ఆతనికున్న బస్సులను అమ్మకొనవలసిన ఆస్తి తుర్వపతాయి అందుకు ఈ నాడు విసారంగా వున్న పెట్టుకొని రవాణా వ్యాపారాన్ని నిర్వహిస్తున్న వ్యాపారస్తులకే ఈ విన్న యజమానులకు ఈ బస్సులను అమ్మకొనడానికి కమిషన్ వేసి వుంది. బస్ రవాణా వ్యాపారం మేక పెద్ద పెట్టుబడిదారుల హక్కుగా మైపోయి ఒక్క గొత్త వ్యాపారంగా తయారవుతుంది. Monopoly trade వల్ల సభించే ప్రజల ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేయ సక్కిర లేదు. గుత్త వ్యాపారమే స్థిర దిగిపోయిపోయితే ప్రయాణీకుల యజమానుల యొక్క దయాదాక్షిణ్యమే ఆ రకం ఉండవలసి పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడతాయి ఉదాహరణకు కొన్ని విషయాలు మంచి చేస్తాను. ఈనాడు వన రాష్ట్ర లో బస్ వ్యాపారస్తులు ఎంతగానూరో, ఎవరైనా ఎన్నెన్ని బస్సులు నడుపుతున్నారో అనే

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విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రకటించిన నివేదికనుంచే కొన్ని విషయాలు చదివి విని పిస్తాను—

1 బస్ నడిపేవారు	...	326 మంది
2 బస్సులు నడిపేవారు	...	399 ,,
3 బస్సులు ,,	...	417 ,,
5- 9 బస్సులు ,,	...	125 ,,
10-14 బస్సులు ,,	...	42 ,,
17-19 బస్సులు ,,	...	36 ,,
20-24 బస్సులు ,,	...	22 ,,
25-49 బస్సులు ,,	...	34 ,,
50-74 బస్సులు ,,	...	6 ,,
75- 9 బస్సులు ,,	...	2 ,,
100-350 బస్సులు ,,	...	1 ,,

“ఈ విధంగా బస్ వ్యాపారస్తులు మన రాష్ట్రంలో వున్నారు. ఈ లిల్లులో ఉద్దేశించునట్లు అందరివైన ఒక రకమైన పన్నును కనుక విధించినట్లయితే చిన్న యజమానులు కొద్ది కాలంలో అసలే లేకుండా పోతారు. వారి బస్సులన్నీ 30-40 బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని వ్యాపారం చేసే పెట్టుబడిదార్లు రకమైపోతాయి. అందువల్లనే ఈ నాడు చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులను అంటే 1, 2, 3, 4 బస్సులు మాత్రమే ఉన్నవారిని ఈ లిల్లు యొక్క నిబంధనలనుంచి మినహాయించవలసినదని తోచుకున్నాము. అసలు వ్యక్తులవరంగా మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారం నిర్వహించబడడమే తప్ప. దానికి తోడు ఏ పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తుల చేతులలో మాత్రమే అది ఇమిడి వుండడం మరీ నష్టదాయకం. సాక్షాత్తేనం వరకు ఈ వ్యాపారాన్ని జాతీయం చేయవలసివుంది ఒకవేళ ఆ విధంగా జాతీయం చేయడం సాగకపోయినట్లయితే బస్సులలో పనిచేసే కండక్టర్లు, డ్రైవర్లు సహకార సంఘాలకు దీనిని అప్పగించాలి. ప్రభుత్వమే కనుక సహకరించి నట్లయితే అనేకమంది డ్రైవర్లు, కండక్టర్లు సహకార సంఘాలుగా ఏర్పడి ఈ వ్యాపారాన్ని నిర్వహించగలరైతే రకంవల్ల ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. కావలసినట్లైతే ప్రభుత్వంవారి ధృఢ సంకల్పమే. ఈ వ్యాపారాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు జాతీయం చేయడంగాని లేదా బస్ కార్పొరేషనుల సహకార సంఘాలద్వారా నడిపించడంగాని చేయడం లేదు. ఫలితం ఏమిటి? నానాటికి బస్ వ్యాపారం పెట్టుబడిదారుల చేతులలో ఇమిడి పోతున్నది. ఈ లిల్లే కనుక వానైనట్లయితే అదొక గుత్త వ్యాపారంగా మారి పోతుందనడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. ఈ నాడే బస్ యజమానులు ఎంతో అన్యాయంగా పవరిస్తున్నారు. బస్ రేట్లను విపరీతంగా పెంచుతున్నారు. ఒక చోటునుంచి మరొక చోటికి జరుకువ సిన ప్రయాణికుల దూరానికి అట్లాక ఆరమైలు ఇట్లాక ఆరమైలు చేర్చి ఎక్కువ దూరమున్నదని చెప్పి హెచ్చు రేట్లు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు తెనాలి-గుంటూరు ఎడ్యనడికే ఒడ్డ విషయం చూడండి. గుంటూరు-తెనాలి మధ్యదూరం 16 మైళ్ళకు లావే వుంటుంది. అయితే ఈ నాడు 13 అణాలు ఎసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇదేమి వ్యాయమా చూడండి. ప్రభుత్వం ఉత్తర్వుల ప్రకారం వారు మైలుకు ఏడు పైసలు మించకుండా రేటు ఉండాలి. అయితే బస్ యజమానులు ఈ నియమాన్ని ఎంతమాత్రం పాటించడంలేదు. రేటును

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కాలిక్యులేటు చేయటంలో పైసలు శేషం వచ్చినట్లయితే దానిని అణాక్రొడ మార్చి వేస్తున్నారు. ఈనాడు ప్రయాణికులు ఎంతో హెచ్చురేట్లు ఇచ్చుకొనవలసివస్తున్నది. ఈ బిల్లు కనుక పానైనట్లయితే చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులు రంగంలో లేకపోతుంటే పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులు తమ యిష్టంవచ్చినట్లు రేట్లు వసూలు చేస్తారు. వారిని అడ్డగించే వారెవరూకూడా ఉండరు. లంచగొండితనం విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోతుంది. ఉద్యోగస్తులు పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులకు ఏమీ అనలేరు. ఇదివరలో ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు ఏమైనా ప్రభుత్వంతో పిర్యాదు చేస్తారేమో అనే భయం ఉండేది. కాని ఈనాడు అటువంటిదేమీ లేదు. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు అధికారుల కార్యకలాపాలతో జోక్యం కలిగించుకోరాదన్నారు. బాగానేవుంది. అయితే అధికారులు తమ విధులను అతిక్రమించినట్లయితే చేయవలసిన పని ఏమిటి? పూర్వం ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు అధికారుల విధులలో జోక్యం కలుగజేసుకొని అధికారులను స్వప్రయోజనాలకొరకు ఉపయోగించుకొనేవారేమో. అట్టి జోక్యం ఈ నాడు ఉండకపోవడం హర్షించవలసిన విషయమే. అయితే అధికారులను పూర్తిగా వారి ఇష్టానుసారం వదలివేయడం మాత్రం చాలా విపరీతం. పరిస్థితులకు దారి తీస్తుందని ముఖ్య మంత్రి గార్హి తెలియజేస్తున్నారు. ఆయన ఉద్యోగస్తులపై నమ్మకముంచమని ఆవిశ్వాసంతోగదని పలుమార్లు సలహాయిస్తూవుంటారు. అయితే ఎట్టి ఉద్యోగస్తులను వారు విశ్వసించమంటారు అని చెబుతున్నారు. ఆవిశ్వాసనీయమైనవారిని వారు నమ్మమంటారా లేక విశ్వసనీయమైనవారిని వారు నమ్మమంటారా? వారి ప్రభుత్వంవచ్చిన తరువాత ఎట్టిని ప్రోత్సహించి ఏదో కట్టుబట్టంగా జరుపుతున్నామని వారు సంప్రదించడమిచ్చు. ఇతరుల జోక్యాన్ని అరికట్టాంకదా అని ఆనందపడడమిచ్చు. అయితే జిల్లాలో ఉద్యోగస్తులకు ఎట్టిభయం లేక పోవడంవల్ల వారు తమ యిష్టంవచ్చినట్లు సంచరిస్తున్నారు. క్రింది ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఏ తర్రైన్ చేసినట్లయితే పై ఉద్యోగి అతనిని బలపరుస్తున్నాడేకాని న్యాయాన్వయ విచారణ చేయడంలేదు. దీనివల్ల అధికార దుర్వినియోగం జరిగి నిరంకుశాధికారం వెలుగుతున్నట్లుంది. అనేకమంది ఉద్యోగస్తులు వేలకువేలు దొంగతనంకట్టుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా నేనన్నానంటే అందరు ఉద్యోగస్తులూ లంచగొండులనిమాత్రంకాదు. కొంతమంది మంచివారు ఉండవచ్చు. అట్టివారిని ఎవ్వరూ నిందించరు. కాని ఈనాడు మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారం ఎంతో ఆక్రమంగా వున్నది. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు అన్యాయంగా హెచ్చురేట్లు వసూలుచేసే బస్ యజమానులను అదుపులో ఉంచలేకపోతున్నారు అనే విషయాలు గమనించాలి. ఈ విషయం అందరకు తెలిసిపట్టితే కాబట్టి ఈ బిల్లువల్ల పెట్టుబడిదారులు బస్ వ్యాపార రంగాన్ని పూర్తిగా ఆక్రమించుకొంటారని అందువల్ల సంభవించే దుష్ఫలితాలు అధికమని తెలియ చేస్తూ యూబిల్లును ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలుసుకొనే నిమిత్తం పంపడంకాని లేదా సెలెక్ట్ కమిటీకి refer చేయడంకాని, మంచిదని చెబుతున్నాను.”

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p.m.

* SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill with certain misgivings. It is the duty of the business community to be an agent of the Government to collect taxes from the public. But it is only with the co-operation of the public that the Government can get their taxes for running a Welfare State that we all wish for. But it is also the duty of the Government to see that a certain industry alone is not overtaxed. The main feature of the present Bill is that out of the collections one anna per rupee should be given to the Government as surcharge. The compounding rate that has been fixed is Rs. 12-8-0 per seat

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per quarter or eight annas per seat per mile per year. The present condition of transport in this State is not as it was sometime back. The transport industry was at its height during the period 1944 to 1946 as railway facilities were restricted and the number of buses also was restricted. After 1946, i.e., after the termination of the War, railway facilities have greatly increased and the number of buses also has greatly increased. Then, Sir, in 1948, the tax on motor vehicles was increased from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30 per seat per quarter. If we compare the cost of spare parts, tyres, tubes, etc., in 1946 with the existing prices, the increase is nearly 200 to 250 per cent on the average. The cost of operation in 1946-47 was between six and seven annas per mile and now it is between twelve to thirteen annas per mile. So when the Government want to impose additional taxation on the transport industry, they have to take care that the additional taxation will not be such as to kill the industry itself.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ What is the collection per mile? ”

* SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—“ The collection per mile depends upon the route and the rate that is charged. The rate that is now allowed is seven pies per mile and it was six pies in 1946 whereas in the rest of India it is up to nine pies. In some parts of the State, seven pies per mile is actually being collected. If there is a load factor of 75 per cent and the collection is seven pies per mile on a thirty-seater bus running 120 miles, the collection will be Rs. 98-7-0. If the rate is five pies per mile on a thirty-seater bus running 120 miles, the collection will be Rs. 72-5-0.

“ Then, Sir, the number of lorries that were plying in 1946 was greater and now about 1,500 lorries have gone out. At present, the lorry traffic is very badly hit. I would even suggest that no fresh taxation need be imposed upon lorries as it will heavily affect the lorry transport and the number of lorries on the road will still go down. The proposed taxation is about 40 per cent over the existing tax. If only there is 75 per cent load factor throughout, it will be possible for the industry to pay the existing taxation and if only we get more load it will be possible to pay the proposed taxation. So, in any route where the load factor is less than 75 per cent, it will be impossible to bear any additional taxation and I fear many of the routes may go out of operation within the next year. I request the Government to take note of the number of buses that are at present operating and to see whether there will be any decrease in the successive quarters.

“ Sir, the question of spare buses is not clear. In 1948 when the tax was increased from Rs. 17 to Rs. 30 per seat per quarter, an assurance was given that the spare buses will not be taxed. That assurance was not kept up. The spare buses also were finally taxed. Now there is nothing specific in the Bill in regard to spare buses. From a reading of the Bill, I find only the route buses are to be taxed; but it would be better if it is made specific that

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only route buses are to be taxed. I may also say that, as the rate of collection per mile has been restricted to seven pies, the Bill itself is not necessary. The Government could have increased the tax per seat and the appointment of additional officers could have been easily avoided and all the complications of the transport operators submitting a number of returns to the wayside police stations could also have been easily avoided.

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P.M.

"Sir, there is a general impression that the bus operator is making a huge profit and that he should be taxed. Well, that impression might have had some truth during the peak period of transport, i.e., from 1944 to 1946, when the number of buses was restricted and when there was more money with the people. In these days of successive droughts, I fear the transport industry is already paying a rather heavy amount of tax, and it will only be further burdening the industry if we increase the taxation at the present moment. I only request the Government to watch the industry carefully, how the previous taxation affected the industry and how the present taxation would affect it further. In case the number of vehicles on the road goes down, the Government should not stand on prestige to amend the Bill. In an industry such as the transport industry, for the purpose of investment, most of the operators are getting only credit. Under Clause 10 of the Bill, when there is default of the payment of tax, for the purposes of recovery, it has been stated that the vehicle can be seized and sold out. Sir, many of the operators who are running vehicles, mortgage their vehicles to the Banks and take loans on the security of the vehicles. If Governmental dues are to be recovered only by the sale of the vehicles, if that is the condition laid down, the credit facilities of the operators would be greatly curtailed. I wish to point out to the Government that this is an unnecessary clause. As it is, there is provision for collection of the tax just like land revenue, and that is quite sufficient.

"Finally, Sir, this transport industry is a small-scale industry and the capital invested in it is not a certain factor. It is not a big industry such as a bank or a limited company where the shares can be sold. Unless you get a profit in this transport industry, there is no chance of getting the money back, not even a portion of it by open market sale. At the present rate of interest, on an investment of Rs. 20,000, Rs. 2,400 will have to be paid as interest, at 12 per cent, and even if you want to make only six per cent profit on the capital, you will have to earn another Rs. 1,200. Most of the small bus-owners have purchased buses only on credit and it will not be possible for them to pay off the interest charges and at the same time earn much profit. So, I request the Government to watch carefully the effect of this Bill on the transport system as it exists to-day. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I reduce the time-limit to ten minutes for each member."

[5th December 1952]

* SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—"అధ్యక్షా! ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన ఈ బిల్లును నేను పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. మంత్రిగారు ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ అదనపు పన్నును బస్ యజమానులనుంచే వసూలుచేస్తామని చెప్పారు. ఇది ఎంత మాత్రం సరియైన ఉద్దేశ్యంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లువల్ల వసూలయ్యే మొత్తం యివ్వవలసినది ప్రయాణికులే కాని బస్ యజమానులు ఎన్నడూ కాదని సభ్యులు గమనింపగోరారు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయవలసిందిగాను. కాని ప్రజలను మభ్యపెట్టుటకే ఈ విధంగా వారు చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలో sales taxes విధించే సందర్భంలో కూడా రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు ఇలాగే చెబుతూ వుండేవారు. కాని వాస్తవానికి వింజరుగుతోందో అందరూ తెలిసినట్టిదే. అప్పుడు అప్పుకపు పన్నును వర్తకులవద్దనుంచే వసూలు చేస్తాం అని చెప్పారు. కాని ఈనాడు అప్పుకపు పన్ను రూపేణా ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి వీటూ 14, 15 కోట్ల రూపాయలు వసూలు చేయబడుతున్నాయి. తత్ఫలితంగా వస్తువుల ధరలు పెరిగిపోయి ప్రజాసామాన్యం ఎంతో బాధపడవలసివస్తున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారం మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఈనాడు విస్థితిలో వున్నదో గమనించండి. ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలలో మోటార్ల మీద వసూలుచేసే పన్ను కన్న మన రాష్ట్రంలో వసూలు చేయబడే మొత్తం చాలా అధికంగావుంది. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేయవలసిందిగాను. 1949 వ సంవత్సరంలో 270 నుంచి 360 రూపాయలవరకూ వుండే లారీ పన్ను ఈ నాడు 427 రూపాయలవరకు పెంచబడింది. అలాగే నీటుకు 17 రూపాయల చొప్పున వుండే బస్ పన్ను ఇప్పుడు 30 రూపాయలవరకు పెంచబడింది. దీనికోసం ఈ బిల్లులో ఉద్దేశించినట్లు బస్ యజమానులు హెచ్చు పన్ను చెల్లించాలి అన్నట్లయితే ప్రయాణికులవద్దనుంచి అదనపు రేటు వసూలు చేయకుండా ఏ యజమాని చెల్లించలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇది చాలా అక్రమమైన పన్ను. దీనివల్ల రైతులకు, సాధారణ ప్రయాణికులకు చాలా నష్టం సంభవిస్తుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. లారీ పన్ను పెంచడంవల్ల ముఖ్యంగా రైతులకు ఎంతనష్టం సంభవిస్తుందో మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ నష్టం రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులకు మరి హెచ్చుగా వున్నదని చెప్పవలసివున్నది. మా ప్రాంతంలో రైలు, రోడ్డు మార్గాలు చాలా తక్కువ. పండించిన వస్తువులు హెచ్చు భాగం దూర ప్రాంతాలలో వుండే వర్తక కేంద్రాలకు లారీలవ్వాలనే రవాణా కావలసివుంది. కర్నూలు జిల్లాలోని నంద్యాల నెంట్లర్ కు 20 మైళ్ల దూరానవున్న వెలుగోడు గ్రామంనుంచి వేరుశనక తీసుకొని రావలసివుంది. ఇలాతీసుకొని వచ్చుటకు రైతులు మజుగుకు 5 అణాలు వెచ్చించవలసివుంది. నంద్యాలలో మజుగు ధర 5-11-0 వున్నట్లయితే లారీ చార్జి పోను రైతుకు దక్కేది 5-6-0 మాత్రమే. ఈ విధంగా రైతుకు ఎంతో నష్టం సంభవిస్తోంది. ప్రభుత్వం యింకా మోటార్ పన్ను హెచ్చుచేసినట్లయితే రైతులు తమ ఆదాయంలో హెచ్చు భాగాన్ని రవాణా ఖర్చులుకెంద వెచ్చించవలసివస్తుంది. ఇదే విధంగా బస్ ప్రయాణికులుకూడా బాధపడవలసివుంటుంది. ప్రయాణికులకు ఎట్టి సౌకర్యం కలుగజేయలేకపోతున్నాం సరికదా వారిమీద హెచ్చు పన్నులు రుద్దటం నాయ్యమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఆచరణలో ఈ పన్ను ప్రయాణికులవద్దనుంచే వసూలు చేయబడుతుంది కాని బస్ యజమానులు వారి ఆదాయాలనుంచి దీనిని చెల్లించ రని మాత్రం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. రాయలసీమవంటి వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రయాణ సౌకర్యాలు నామమాత్రంగా వున్నాయి. అటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో ఈ బిల్లువల్ల ఉన్న కొద్దిపాటి సౌకర్యంకూడా లేకుండాపోతుందేమోనని భయపడవలసివుంది. అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో బస్సులు నడుపబడటంలేదు. ప్రయాణ సౌకర్యాలు బొత్తిగా లేవు. అదనపు పన్ను ఇచ్చుకొనవలసివచ్చుటచేత ఎవ్వరూ ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో బస్సులు నడపరు.

[Sri C. Pulla Reddi] [5th December 1952]

అంతేకాకుండా బస్సునడిచే ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా రేట్లు వివరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయాయి. అదనపు పన్ను వల్ల చిన్న వ్యాపారస్థులు ఏమి గట్టుబాటులేని కారణంచేత తమ బస్సులను పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులకు దీక్రయించుకొనవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇవొక గుత్త వ్యాపారంగా పరిణమిస్తుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించవలసివుంది. రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతంలో ఎస్. బస్ రూట్లు యజమానులు మూసివేస్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు మా కర్నూల్ జిల్లాలోని సంద్యాల-నందికొట్కూరు రూట్ విషయం గమనించండి. ఓక కంటెనివరు ఇక్కడ కొంతకాలం బస్సులు నడిపారు. కాని గట్టుబాటు కానందువల్ల ఆ రూటులో బస్సులను తిప్పట మానివేశారు. ఇదేవిధంగా అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో బస్ స్టాకర్లు మైనా లేకపోవుటచేత ప్రజలు ఎక్స్ ఇబ్బందులపాలు కావలసి వస్తోంది. ఇటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రభుత్వం బస్సులను నడవవలసి వున్నది. సంగమేశ్వరం-ఆత్మకూరు, సంద్యాల-నందికొట్కూరు బస్సు, వెలుగోడు-ఓర్వగల్లు-కర్నూలు బస్సు, ఆత్మకూరు-చూర్పాపురం బస్సు, సంగమేశ్వరం-కర్నూలు బస్సు, సంగమేశ్వరం-ఆత్మకూరు బస్సు, ఈ రూట్లపై 16 బస్సులు ఎవ్వరికీ నష్టము కాకుండా నడిపించవచ్చు. కొత్త బస్సులను కనుక నేను వెప్పేన రూట్లో ప్రభుత్వం నడిపిస్తే, తే వారికి ఏదీ వెలు రూపాయలు అదనపు ఆదాయం వస్తుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అదే విధంగా అనేక చోట్ల ప్రభుత్వం బస్సులను నడుపవచ్చు. తద్వారా ఎక్స్ కోట్ల రూపాయల ఆదాయాన్ని పొందవచ్చు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తున్నారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. అదనపు పన్నులు వేసి ప్రజలను, ప్రయాణీకులను బాధించేస్తే ఈ విధంగా మోటార్ రవాణా అభివృద్ధి చేసి అధిక ఆదాయాన్ని సంపాదించడం మంచిదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు నిర్దాశితో కమన సలహాలు ఇవ్వటంలేదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు సెలవివ్వడం పరిపాటి అయిపోయింది. అది మాత్రం ఎన్నడూ సరికాదు. మేము నిర్దాశితో మన సూచనలనే యిస్తున్నాము. ఉదాహరణగా కొన్ని విషయాలు చేస్తాను. 5-30 P.M. రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు విషయం చూడండి. లక్షలాది రూపాయలు దీనిని గురించి ఖర్చవుతోంది. అనేక పర్యాయాలు కాంగ్రెసువారు రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు ఆనవసరం అంటూ వెళుతుండేవారు. కాని అవరణలో వారు ఏమి చేస్తున్నారు? రెవిన్యూ బోర్డును రద్దుచేయలేదు సరికదా, దానిని స్థిరంగా ఉంచటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. ఆలాగే గవర్నరుయొక్క స్టాకర్లతోసంబంధించి రూపాయలు వెచ్చిస్తున్నారు. ఆలాగే అనేకమంది భూస్వాములపైన, పెట్టుబడిదారులపైన పన్ను విధించటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారు వెనుకాడుతున్నారు. ఈ సుధ్య కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రులలో ఒకరు పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులు అక్రమంగా income-tax రెక్కలకు చూపకుండా దాతుకొన్న డబ్బు 82 కోట్లవరకు వున్నదని చెప్పారు. ఈ 82 కోట్లలో దాదాపు 5 కోట్ల రూపాయలు మన రాష్ట్రంలోని పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులు ఎగబెట్టినటువంటిదేనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అయితే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎందువల్ల ఈ అదనపు ఆదాయాన్ని స్వాధీనం చేసుకోదు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యాపారస్థులంటేనూ, పెట్టుబడిదారులంటేనూ భయమా అని తిరిగి ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. లేకపోయినట్లైతే నిజంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వ్యాపారస్థులు దాచిన అక్రమ ఆదాయాన్ని స్వాధీనం చేసుకోవాలి. ప్రజాసామాన్యాన్ని దోపిడిచేసి అర్జించిన ఈ అదనపు మొత్తాలను ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకోవటానికి ఎందుకు జంకుతుంది? పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులకు దండగ వస్తుందనా లేక ఆ స్థామును అర్జించుటకు వారు అవలంబించిన పద్ధతులు సక్రమమైనట్టివనా? ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాసామాన్యాన్ని సంతోష పెట్టే ప్రభుత్వమే లేక పెట్టుబడిదారులను, భూస్వాములను రక్షించే ప్రభుత్వమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మరొక్క విషయం

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గమనించండి. ఈ దేశాన్ని చిటికె సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు ఏటా 125 కోట్ల వరకు లాభాలను తమ దేశానికి తరలించుకొని పోతున్నారు. చిటికె పెట్టుబడులను స్వాధీనం చేసుకోండి. ఆ స్థలాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారి నిర్వహించండి అని ఎక్స్ సార్లు మేము తెలియజేశాము. ఈ దేశ ప్రజాసామాన్యాన్ని చిటికె పెట్టుబడిదారులు దోచుకోవడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం సహిస్తున్నదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. విదేశీయుల దోపిడికి కూడా ప్రజలను గురిగావిస్తూ యింకా అదనపు పన్నులు వేసి వారిని పీడించడం వలన విమంతుల న్యాయంకాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. బస్సుల మీద పన్నులు అధికం చేసినట్లైతే ఆ పన్నును ఇచ్చుకొనవలసినది ప్రయాణీకులే కాని బస్ యజమానులు ఎంతమాత్రంకాదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలపై పన్ను భారాన్ని అధికం చేయడం హాసాస్పదమైన విషయమని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. ఈ బిల్లుపై ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలుసుకోవలసిన అభిప్రాయం ఎంతైనా ఉన్నదని తెలియజేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లును నేను oppose చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లు సెలెక్టు కమిటీవారు ఆమోదించినది కాకపోవడమే ఇందుకు కారణము, మొదట ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రతిపాదించి సెలెక్టు కమిటీకి పంపిన బిల్లును సెలెక్టు కమిటీ వారు సమగ్రంగా వర్గించి మార్పులు చేశారు. సెలెక్టు కమిటీవారి అభిప్రాయాలను త్రోసిపుచ్చి, కొత్త బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టడం సబబుకాదు. దీనివల్ల మొదట సెలెక్టు కమిటీని వేసిన ప్రయోజనం లేకుండాపోయింది. మొదట బిల్లు పెట్టినప్పుడు బడ్జెట్లో కొంత లోటును పూర్తిచేసేందుకు యీ పన్నును విధించే బిల్లును తెచ్చారు. కొత్త పన్నులు విధించే సందర్భంలో ప్రజల పరిస్థితులనుకూడా దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకోవాలి. రాష్ట్రములో ప్రజల ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు సరిగా లేనప్పుడు పన్నుల భారము ఎక్కువచేస్తే ప్రజలు మరింత ఇబ్బందులు పడగలరు. ఈ బిల్లునుబట్టి బస్సు ఆపరేటర్లు, లారీ ఆపరేటర్లు మీదనే పన్ను వేస్తామంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం ఆపరేటర్లనుంచి వసూలుచేస్తే, ఆపరేటర్లు ప్రజలనుంచి వసూలు చేస్తారు. కాబట్టి యిది ప్రజలను యిబ్బందిపరచే బిల్లుగాని, ఆపరేటర్లకొరకు పెట్టిన బిల్లుగా కనబడడములేదు. ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బు చాలదంటే ఖర్చును తగ్గించాలి. అంతేగాని ప్రజలను విదోరూపంగా బాధించితే ప్రయోజనమేమి అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఆనాడు జమీందారీ ఎజోలిషను బిల్లు వచ్చినప్పుడు జమీందార్లకు నష్టపరిహారం ఇవ్వనక్కరలేదని ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు కోరగా, వారి కోరికను నిరాకరించి జమీందార్లకు నష్టపరిహారం క్రింద 12½ కోట్లవరకు కట్టిస్తున్నారు. ఆ పరిహారముక్రింద యివ్వాలన్న డబ్బు యింకావున్నదని అంటున్నారు. ఎటులనైనా యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బులేని సమయములో యీ జమీందార్లకు యీ నష్టపరిహారము యివ్వడమనేది ఆవుదలచేసి బాండ్ల రూపములో యివ్వమంటే ప్రభుత్వం అది గూడా చేయజాలమంటున్నారు. ఇంకను ఈ జమీందార్లకు 7½ కోట్లవరకు యివ్వవలసి వుందంటున్నారు. ఈ డబ్బు వివిధంగా వసూలుకాగలదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రజలను పీల్చుకుటని ఈ లోటును పూర్తిచేయటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం తయారవుతున్నది. అందుకనే ఖర్చును తగ్గించాలని అంటున్నాను.

“రెండవ విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈనాడు ప్రజలందరిమీద విదోరూపములో పన్ను వేసి వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ధనికవర్గాలను విడిచిపెట్టి, బీదప్రజాసామాన్యాన్ని, చిన్న వ్యాపారస్థులను, పీడించి, ఎజోలిషనులో కన్నులు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. వీరందరూ సామాన్య ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి చెందినవారని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసు. ధనికవర్గమువారినుంచి పెద్దపెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులనుంచి వసూలుచేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టినా, వారికి కట్ట

[Sri V. Sri Krishna] [5th December 1952]

గల శక్తి ఉంటుంది. అంతేగాని వీధిప్రజలను పీక్కుతంటే యేమి ప్రయోజనమని అడుగు తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఈ పేదలైతాంగమునంచి, చిన్నచిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులనుంచి వసూలుచేయడం మానుకోవాలని అంటున్నాను. గత బడ్జెటు సమావేశములో ప్రతి పక్ష సభ్యులమైన మేము ఈ సూచనలు చేయగా, ఆ సూచనలు అన్నియు ప్రభుత్వం నిరాకరించింది. కాబట్టి మేము చేసిన సూచనలన్నియు దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని వస్తున్నామేనే విధానంలో ప్రభుత్వం మార్పుచేవాలని అంటున్నాను.

“ఇకపోతే ఈనాడు బస్సులమీదను, లారీలమీదను taxation proposals ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెచ్చారు. దేశంలో బస్సులు లారీలు పెట్టుకున్నవారిలో ధనికులున్నారు, పేదవారు ఉన్నారు. ధనికులు జాస్తిగా బస్లను పెట్టుకున్నారు, పేదవారు ఒకటి రెండు, మూడు, బస్సులుగాని లారీలుగాని పెట్టుకుని జీవించేవాళ్లు ఉన్నారు. యీ ఒకటి, రెండు, మూడు బస్సులుగాని, లారీలుగాని పెట్టుకున్నవాళ్లు పేద, మధ్య తరగతికి చెందినవారుగా ఉన్నారు. వారికి ఉన్నటువంటి యిల్లు వాకిలి తెగపట్టి ఈ లారీలను బస్సులనుకొని నడుపుకొంటున్నవారూ ఉన్నారుకూడా. వస్తులు సక్రమంగా వసూలుచేసి, స్కీమైన అయిటములకేంద్ర ఖర్చు పెట్టినట్లయితే మంచిదే. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ డబ్బును దుర్వినియోగం చేస్తున్నదేగాని సద్వినియోగం చేయడంలేదు. ఈ టెక్స్ వేయడంలోకూడా అనేక సదుపాయాలు ఉన్నవి. ఒక్కొక్క రూటులో traffic హెచ్చుగా ఉన్న చోట, ఎక్కువ వస్తు వసూలుచేయవచ్చు. తక్కువగా ఉన్నచోట తక్కువ టాక్సువేస్తే ఈ ఆపరేటర్లు ప్రభుత్వానికి వస్తు కట్టడానికి కష్టపడరు. అట్లాంటిది అందరికీ ఒకేవిధముగా వస్తువేస్తే, traffic ఖర్చు చోట అధిక లాభాలు గడించటానికి వీలవుతున్నది. Traffic లేనిచోట లాభము రాకపోగా, సప్లైకి ఈ బస్సులు లారీలు నడుపటానికి ఉంటుంది. ఖర్చులకే గిట్టుబాటుకాక యీ చిన్న ఆపరేటర్లు యీ బండ్లు మూలుపెట్టుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. అదీ కాకపోతే అమ్మకునే స్థితి పట్టుతుంది. కాబట్టి అధికంగా డబ్బువచ్చేచోట అధికముగావేస్తే లేనిచోట తక్కువగావేస్తే, ఈ ఆపరేటర్లు అంత కష్టపడరు. ఉదాహరణకు మారేపల్లె నుండి నీజాంపట్టణానికి బస్సు ఉన్నది. రేపల్లెనుంచి వందలమీదగా పొన్నూరుకు బస్సు ఉన్నది. రైలుమార్గమువెంట బస్సు రోడ్డునూడా ఉంటే traffic అంతగా ఉండదు. రైలు timing తప్పినప్పుడు మాత్రం ఉంటుంది. రేపల్లెనుంచి నీజాంపట్టణమునకు రైలులేదు. Traffic కూడ అంతగాలేదు. రేపల్లెనుంచి పొన్నూరుకు direct గా short cut రైలు రూటు లేనందున traffic జాస్తిగా ఉంటుంది. Traffic జాస్తిగా ఉన్నచోట ఎక్కువ tax వేసినను కష్టముండదు. అసలు traffic లేకపోతే tax ఎక్కడనుంచి కట్టగలడు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం ముఖ్యంగా గమనించాలి.

“ఇంకొక విషయం చెప్పవలసింది. మా జిల్లాలో కొన్ని చోట్ల రోడ్లు ఉన్నవి. కొన్నిచోట్ల రోడ్లులేవు, రైలునూడాలేదు. పోయిన మంత్రివర్గము ఉన్నప్పుడు రోడ్లు ఉన్నా లేకపోయినా బస్సు పర్మిట్లు యిచ్చారు. ముఖ్యంగా మంత్రిగారి బంధువులే పది, పదిహేను రూట్లకు పర్మిట్లు తెచ్చుకున్నారు. ఈ పర్మిట్లు గూటు వాల్యూ అని వెప్పి ఇతరులకు అధిక లాభాలకు అమ్ముకున్నారు. మంత్రిగారి బంధువులే బస్సు రూట్లను పదిహేను వేల రూపాయలకు కొనుక్కొని పరాయివాళ్లకు ఇరవై వేల రూపాయలకు అమ్ముకున్నారు. రూట్లను కొనుక్కొన్నవారు రోడ్లు ఉన్నా, లేకపోయినాకూడ బస్సును నడిపే చోట్లునూడా ఉన్నాయని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం రోడ్లు ఉన్నదా, లేదా అని గమనించకుండా పర్మిట్లు యిచ్చింది. ప్రభుత్వం కట్ల మూసుకొని పరిపాలన పాగిస్తున్నదని ప్రజలు

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అంటూవచ్చారు. ఈ పర్మిట్ల విషయములో అనేక చేతులు మార్చుకున్నవాళ్లు నూడా ఉన్నారు. పర్మిట్లు తెచ్చుకునేది ఒకరు, రూటు వాల్యూ యిచ్చి కొనుక్కొనేది ఇంకొకరు, బస్సులు నడుపుకునేది మరొకరుగా యింటున్నది. ఈ విషయములో నేను ఒక సూచన చేస్తున్నాను. అసలు గూట్ వాల్యూనే బహిరంగముగా అమ్ముకొనికే పెట్టినట్లయితే, ప్రభుత్వానికి మరింత లాభము చేకూరగలదు. ఈ విషయము లన్నియు ప్రభుత్వానికి ముఖ్య గమనార్హములు. మరొక సంగతి చెప్పవలసింది. ఈ టాక్స్ టెక్స్ ప్రపోజల్స్ విషయములో మిత్రుడు వావిలాల గోపాలకృష్ణయ్యగారు కొన్ని సూచనలు చేశారు. ఆ విషయాలన్నియు మన పరిశ్రమల మంత్రిగారికి పూర్తిగా తెలుసును. దేశములో కొంతమంది ఒకటిగాదు, రెండుగాదు, తొందైదుడు బస్సులు దాకా పెట్టుకున్నవాళ్లున్నారు. యీ బస్సులు పెట్టుకున్నవారు ఉన్నారు. ఒకటి, రెండు, మూడు, బస్సులు పెట్టుకున్నవాళ్లుకూడా ఉన్నారు. ఎక్కువ బస్సులు పెట్టుకున్నవాళ్లను, ఒక రూటులో రాకపోతే, ఒక బస్సులో రాకపోతే, యింకొక బస్సులోగాని యింకొక రూటులోగాని వసూలుచే, నష్టాలు పూడ్చుకుంటూ, లాభాలు సంపాదించుచున్నారు. ఒకటి, రెండు, మూడు, బస్సులు పెట్టుకున్నవాళ్లు లాభాలు రాకపోగా వచ్చేది కాస్తా వస్తులు కట్టడానికి, ఖర్చులు భరించటానికి చాలకుండా యిబ్బందులు కడుతున్నారు. వీరందరికీ ఒకే విధమైన టాక్సు వేయటం మంచిది కాదని అంటున్నాను. కొంతమంది ధనికవర్గమువారు బస్సులు కొనుక్కొని నడుపుకొనేందుకు శక్తిగలవారికి, నూటికి అయిదు రూపాయలు లాభాలతో రూట్లను అమ్ముకున్నవాళ్లునూడా ఉన్నారు. ప్రభుత్వమునుండి మంత్రిల బంధువుగానో, సిఫార్సులు ఉపయోగించో, పర్మిట్లు సంపాదించి అమ్ముకుంటున్నారు. ఇదే పని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని చేయమంటున్నాను. బహిరంగముగా రూట్లను అమ్మితే శక్తిగలవారు కొంటారు. అప్పుడే ప్రభుత్వానికి లాభము రావటానికి వీలంటుంది. కొంతమంది లారీలు ఎక్కువగా పెట్టుకోలేనివారు యీ ఓసర్లే డ్రైవర్లుగా ఉండేవారున్నారు. డ్రైవర్లు వారే, క్లీనర్లు వారే. అట్లు చేయడమునకు కారణ మేమిటంటే, ప్రభుత్వం వేసే వస్తు కట్టటానికిగాని, యితరులకు లాభాలు పంచి యివ్వటములో ఒకటానికి వీలులేకగాని, యిటువంటి ఇతర ఖర్చులు భరించలేకనే వచ్చాలి. ఈ కారణంచేతనే కొంతమంది మధ్య తరగతికి చెందిన పేదవారు యీ బస్సులు, లారీలను స్వంతముగా నడుపుకుంటూ ఉన్నారు. ఇది కాకుండా పోలీసువారి మామూళ్ల బాధ ఒకటికూడా ఉందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. వీరందరికీ మామూళ్లు యివ్వకపోతే, బండ్లు బయటికి రావు. ఈ రకమైన ఖర్చులు భరించాంటే, చివరకు యీ చిన్న ఆపరేటర్లకు ఏమి మిగిలి, వాళ్ల కుటుంబ పోషణ జరుగుతుందో గమనించాలి. ఈ మధ్య తరగతికి చెందిన పేదవాళ్ల జీవన స్థితి బాగుపర్చాలని ప్రభుత్వమునకు నిజంగా ఉండేట్లయితే, నా సూచనలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకోవాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయా లన్నియు పరిశీలించవలసిన అవసర మున్నది. అందుకేనే యీ బిల్లు మార్చబడిన బిల్లు కాబట్టి, దీనిని మరల యింకొక సెలెక్షన్ కమిటీకి వేయాలంటాను. బస్సులను, లారీలను నడుపుటలోగల కష్టముఖాలు తెలిసినవారే యీ కమిటీలో ఉండాలి. అప్పుడే యీ బిల్లు పూర్తిగా పరిశీలించబడగలదు.

“ఈ విషయములో మరొక సూచన చేయదలచాను. మన మద్రాసు సిటీ 5-40 బస్సు సర్వీసువల్ల ప్రభుత్వమువారికి ఇరవై లక్షలు ఆదాయం వచ్చిందని మన P.M.

[Sri V. Sri Krishna] [5th December 1952]

మంత్రిగారు తెలిపారు. ఇది యింకను స్వక్రమముగా పరిశీలించి స్వక్రమ పద్ధతులలో యీ సర్వీసును నడిపించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆధిక లాభాలు రాగలవు. అంత లాభము వచ్చినప్పుడు డ్రైవర్లకు క్లీనర్లకు జీతాలు ఎక్కువ చేసినను పరవాలేదు. నా సూచన లన్నియును ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి ఈ బిల్లును పునఃపరిశీలించుటకుగాను ఒక సెలెక్టు కమిటీకి పంపమని అంటున్నాను."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I wish to intervene at a very early stage, so that the discussion could be carried on without interruption, without any notion that I have wound up the debate. My colleague will no doubt reply in the usual course.

"Sir, this Bill has been opposed generally and also by the regular dilatory motions for referring it to public opinion, to the Select Committee, etc. So far as the points of order which were raised are concerned, I am not examining them now. I am only referring to the merits of the case with reference to the dilatory motions. This Bill has gone—though as a matter of law it is a new Bill—through a Select Committee, and this Bill is worded and the provisions are shaped exactly in terms of the report of that Select Committee. That is the reason why the Government are not accepting the usual motions for a Select Committee and *a fortiori* for the Bill being referred for public opinion, circulated or published. There is absolutely no substance on the merits in the proposal that it should be referred to a new Select Committee once again. The Select Committee was fully representative; it made its report, and on the basis of and precisely in accordance with the terms of that report, this Bill has been shaped.

"Then, Sir, on the merits, hon. Members have spoken, almost with conviction, opposing the Bill. Member after Member, from the Communist party has risen to oppose the Bill in terms which made me almost imagine that they were not members of the Communist party at all. It is strange how Members of the Opposition are bound together by one ideal now, and only one ideal, viz., that this Government should be opposed. I once called it a hotch-potch, and I am sorry to say that nothing in all the developments that were referred to casually this morning in the other House as well as here, has led me to think that there is anything more than a hotch-potch even now on the Opposition side. But the hotch-potch is permeated by one sacred doctrine that the present Ministry should be opposed in all their measures. Sir, here is a Bill which proposes to tax, not the passengers, not the 'masses of the people', but a certain body of operators. And these operators are those who have been, according to all published and private reports, fairly successful these few years in a certain direction, viz., transport with motor spirit. Roads have been improved and there have been great conveniences given to those people and passengers also have been trained in the habit of moving about only in buses or transports, or mechanical conveyances, and they have almost forgotten the old art of using their own legs—in fact every convenience has been provided for these operators, and everybody also

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believed that they were making tons of money, and in fact they largely operated during the last elections also, if I may say so, fairly successfully. Now, when we thought that the one tax which would perhaps not be opposed by the Opposition would be a tax on this profession, it is a strange thing to see and hear, Member after Member rising from the Communist benches—I would not have minded or even been surprised if Independent Members got up or progressive independents or unattached independents, all got up but I was surprised to see the old enemies of vested interests and of all unearned incomes rising up and explaining how iniquitous this measure is. Now, I must say, if you will permit me, Sir, that the Communist party will never get out of their underground habit; even though they are allowed to function in the open, even though they are allowed every privilege of a citizen, to act in the open and oppose the Government or carry on political propaganda, they seem to prefer to infiltrate, they seem to shut their eyes and burrow under the ground and go to the young men in the colleges and to the students in the high schools—they want to start student federations and operate hunger marches of weavers, about whom the Chief Minister is not at all concerned, but the Communist alone is concerned!—they bring together all sorts of people under various covers—it is all the old habit. And I beg of the new Leader of the Party, Mr. Ramamurthi, to drop this habit and function in the open and never go about with a mask over his face and operate in this manner. Now they are operating in favour of the oppressed bus operators (Laughter)—and we are told, the Government is an enemy of the bus operators, the Communist party is a friend of the bus operators! This is the slogan now. What use is all this? May I appeal, as an old gentleman, merely having the future of the country before us, let us operate together, at least in some matters. Here we have passed the Budget—the Budget is an old story—and we showed definitely that we will have a deficit of Rs. 3 to Rs. 4 crores but let me mention to hon. Members, it will not be Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 crores; I should not be surprised if my colleague the Finance Minister will have to present a revised statement showing a deficit not of Rs. 3 or Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 5 crores, but even Rs. 10 crores. I should not be surprised at it, and why? Are we stealing the money month after month in crores? Are we expending it on any new aspects or services? We are spending money on famine-relief, we are pouring money like water on the construction of public works, and famine relief measures. District after district is making demands, on our poor purse, and instead of rain we are pouring money like water. When the rains came, the cyclone came also, and God knows what will be our expenditure on relief measures of that kind. Now, I say I should not be surprised if our deficit goes into Himalayan proportions this year. It is our revenue account and not capital expenditure. It is not a ways and means deficit, it is a revenue deficit. Can we carry on the Government and get bonuses and subventions from the Centre and depend entirely on them? Sir, I do hope that the Centre will be generous and will help us against national calamities

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like these. When we all met in the Finance Ministers' Conference, at the Central Finance Minister's invitation, at Delhi, we expressed what we felt. Naturally, the Central Finance Minister was extremely embarrassed, disturbed by the manner in which we made out our case for subventions from the Centre. He was not at all pleased with me, let me tell you. But what explanation could I give? I said, 'We are trying our very best; this is a national calamity, a natural calamity; we cannot cope with it, we are doing our best; we are reducing whatever programme is not necessary, and we are raising taxes also, and you know the composition of the House; almost half the House is against the Government, all of them combining against any measure which the Government bring forward,—nor for strengthening the Ministerial party but for maintaining a stable Government, and nothing more.' Again, I said, 'I am asking only for this year; I am not asking for the next year even; and measures are being taken to balance the Budget, so that the public credit may be maintained. And there is the Opposition. Under these circumstances, you have to help us.' That is what I said to the Finance Minister in Delhi. And here we are carrying out our promise, we are carrying out our threat, so to say, viz., to introduce taxation bills. We gave notice to the entire country at the time of the Budget that we must bring in these measures and public opinion has also been concentrated in a large measure on all these. Then, we have notified also the Central Ministry that we are doing our best this day and so we are bringing in this measure. We cannot bring in a measure which will bring several crores; we can only do things within the limits we have as our resource and we can bring in only such a measure as this. In fact, I have thrust this unpleasant duty on my two colleagues, the Hon. Finance Minister, who is young and who should have been treated better by me, and the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour who should have been treated much more kindly by me than by his being asked to move a Bill of this kind. It is necessary and I thought that at least here,—never mind the position as tenants, landlords, police, or murders, enquiries into 1948 to 1949 and all that—in a measure where we propose to put taxes on those who can bear it—and who themselves have suggested various reductions and we have agreed to them—there will not be opposition. And in fact, hon. Members have seen one of the men concerned in that industry rising and speaking; though his heart is not in it, he does not want to be taxed, yet he sees the reasonableness of the suggestion and he supported it not by noting but by speaking on it also. But, what do I see here? Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah, Mr. Sri Krishna and more than all, my friend, Mr. Kalyanasundaram and member after member, iron-hearted Communists getting up and saying 'do not levy this tax, do not worry the bus operators'. I am surprised, Sir, at this attitude. It only shows that we do not intend to help one another; we intend only to be partisans and nothing else. I am sorry for this. I appeal to hon. Members not to oppose this Bill. Mr. Kalyanasundaram says 'get a part of the revenue from the railways.' Of course he is connected very intimately with the railways and is making it as

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difficult as possible for the railways; and in spite of him the Railway Ministry gets some money. He says 'get a part of their money' as if there were provision for getting that money. In the old days there was a provision by which the railway income and the income-tax were pooled together and a division was made and under the Niemeyer Award we were getting a share. We are not getting all that we were getting before. Income-tax and railway revenues are now distributed in a different way.

"Then, another Communist member rises and talks saying 'tax the European gentleman who have gone to England; stop their pension, or take a small army and invade England if you like and get back the 20 crores.' (Interruption.) It is an exaggeration, a slight exaggeration and my Friends will forgive me for making the exaggeration in deference to their own habit in that matter. (Laughter.) He says 'carry a war against pensioners, against zamindars' and so on. Again, I am sure, Sir, if I really brought in a measure to get some more money from the zamindars, or get some more money from the pensioners, they would oppose that measure also and I have no doubt about it whatever, by reason of their common ideal that Rajaji's measures must be opposed whatever they may be.

"Sir, this is not politics; this is not Government; this is not opposition. I want the Communist now that they have come in to the open, to drop this sabotage, financial or otherwise, to drop these underground tactics. Let them go to the students and say 'We are Communists, you must join us.' But let them not say 'Join the Students' Federation'. Let them not go and tell poor P. T. Rajan and other such innocent people 'this is a peace movement, you shall join us'. Peace movement! No, Sir, this is not a peace movement but a war movement. (Interruption.) No, Sir, you object to that and I withdraw."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, on a point of . . ."

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

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I only wish I should be given an opportunity of replying to it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That is why I got up early to intervene and I am prepared to be contradicted, to be opposed, to be ill-described, if necessary up to cent per cent. I do not mind it. I am only trying to describe as I understand them. It is not as if I do not sympathise with some of their ideals. In fact, I do sympathise. But, why this underground method, why this mask, why not go straight? There is no necessity now to cover these things. Why should you say 'students' Federation'? You should say 'Communist Party.' Why should you say that it is a peace movement? You should say it is the 'Communist Party'. I know that the Communist Party cannot flourish without peace

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but why should they go about and say 'join the peace movement.' Why not say that it is the Communist Party peace movement? Why try to entrap people? Why try to hide facts here also? Say, 'We are Communists; we do not want this Government and therefore we oppose this Bill as a vote of no-confidence.' Why say 'Our heart melts in favour of the bus operators.' I object to this attitude. Let us be fair; let us play cricket and now there is no rain to disturb it, let us play cricket."

6 p.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"అధ్యక్షా, నేను యీ అసెంబ్లీలో యీనాడు యీ విధమైనటువంటి ఉపన్యాసము చేస్తానని ఎన్నడును ఊహించుకొనలేదు. అయితే యిప్పుడు నేను మన ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికి అభినందనలు తెలుపవలసియున్నది. విలసనగా, వారు మాట్లాడిన సందర్భములు వివేచనపూరితంగా మాట్లాడ వలచుకున్నప్పుడు ఒక సారి మాట్లాడమే కాకుండా, వారికి నేను జవాబు చెప్పవలసివచ్చినందువల్ల నేను వారికి అభినందనలు తెలుపాలి. మేము లోట్లు తీస్తున్నాము అని వారు చెప్పిన తర్వాత వారికి జవాబు యివ్వవలసి వచ్చింది. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి సమయములో, అందులో సందర్భముకాని సందర్భములో వారు మాట్లాడిన విషయములలో సందర్భముకాని విషయాలూకూడా వున్నవి, గనుక వారు నేను మాట్లాడటానికి అవకాశము యిచ్చినందుకుకూడా వారికి నేను అభినందనలు తెలుపాలి. అయితే ప్రధానమైనటువంటి విషయము ఏమిటంటే కమ్యూనిస్టులు యీనాడు ప్రభుత్వం వేసేటటువంటి పన్నులు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు అని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. దానికి ప్రధానమైనటువంటి కారణములు అనేక మున్నవి. అవి నేను యిప్పుడు చెప్పచున్నాను. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం వేసేటటువంటి పన్నులు వేయడమనేది, ప్రజలయొక్క ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు దృష్ట్యా చూస్తే, వారు బడ్జెటు చక్కబెట్టుకోలేక వేసినటువంటి పన్ను, లేకపోతే బడ్జెటును చక్కబెట్టుకోటానికి ఏలు ఉండినా కూడా యీ నాడు పన్ను వేస్తున్నారా అనే విషయాలనుగురించి ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది. అలాంటి విషయము అన్నియు ఆనాడు బడ్జెటు చర్చ సందర్భములో మేము ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తెచ్చాము. ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆలోచించమని కోరాము. వారిని ఇంకను ఆభ్యర్థించాము. కాని మా ఆభ్యర్థన తోసివేయబడింది. ప్రభుత్వం పన్ను వేయాలని నిశ్చయించుకొని కూర్చున్నటువంటి విషయము యీనాడు జరిగేటటువంటి చర్చ అయి యున్నది. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వం గ్రహించకుండా కమ్యూనిస్టుపార్టీ ప్రభుత్వం పన్నులు వేయడమని వివిధ అయినను, ఏ సమయంలోను వ్యతిరేకిస్తుంది అని కమ్యూనిస్టుపార్టీ మీద వ్యతిరేకపు ప్రచారము యీనాడు యీ ప్రభుత్వం చేస్తున్నది. కాని యిది సత్యమార్థమైన ప్రచారం నేను చెప్పవలసివచ్చింది. ఈ నాడు దేశములో ప్రజలయొక్క పరిస్థితి గమనించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాము. ప్రజల పరిస్థితి ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు గమనించకుండా ఈ పన్ను విధానమును తలపెట్టారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆర్థికదృష్టి వచ్చినందువల్ల యీపన్ను విధించాలని అంటారు. ఈ సమయములో ప్రజలమీద యీ పన్ను భారము వేయతగినా అనేదే ప్రశ్న. ఈనాడు ప్రజలు కరువుతో బాధపడుతూ ఉన్నప్పుడు, ఈ ప్రజల మీదనే పన్ను వేసి యింకను బాధపెట్టుకుండా యింక దేనిమీద వైసను పన్ను వేయుటకు ఏలు ఉన్నదా లేదా, యింక ఏమైన మార్గమున్నదా లేదా అని ఆలోచించకుండా ఈ ప్రజలమీదనే వేయుటకు నిశ్చయించారు. వినాదో పదివిండ్ల క్రితం ప్రజలు బస్సులు పెట్టి, లారీలు పెట్టి లాభాలు గడించారు. అందుకు

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] 5th December 1952]

యిప్పుడు పన్ను వేసి అదంతా గుంజదాసునే భావము ప్రభుత్వంకు ఉన్నట్టు కనిపించుచున్నది. నిజానికి Select Committee లో కొంతమంది ఈ పన్ను వేయడం మంచిది కాదని అభిప్రాయమిచ్చినను, ప్రభుత్వం ఈనాడు ఈ బిల్లును తెచ్చారు. ఈనాటి పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం యిదివరకు అయిబులో వున్న Taxes లో గాని, General Administration లో గాని Police Administration లో గాని యీ లోటును పూర్తిచేయుటకు మార్గములు ఏమైనా ఉన్నవా లేవా అనేవిషయం ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించారా అనేదే ప్రశ్న. కమ్యూనిస్టులు హింసా వాదులు అని మరొకరుపై మూడణ ప్రారంభించారు. కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ ఏమైనా సూచనలు చేస్తే అవి ప్రభుత్వం పాటించలేదు. నిజానికి యీనాడు Police Administration క్రింద దాని అభ్యుదయ కార్యక్రమమునకుగాను ఎంతో ఖర్చు ప్రభుత్వము పెట్టుతూ మేము చెప్పవలసిన అవసరము లేదని భావించి, మా సలహాలు పాటించలేదు. కుమారప్ప లాంటి వారు, సుందర్ లాల్ లాంటి వారు యిచ్చిన సలహాలు గమనించగోరారు. ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలమీద పన్నులు వేసి మరి ఒక ఖర్చుకు సంపాదించి పెట్టడం కనబడుచున్నది. ఈ లోటును పూర్తిచేయుటకు పన్నులు వేయకుండా మరొక పరిష్కార మార్గం కన్పించలేదా అనే విషయాన్ని కమ్యూనిస్టుపార్టీ తరపునను, అందరి సభ్యులతరపునను, అడుగుతున్నాను.

"ఇకపోతే administration విషయం తీసుకోండి. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చు యింకను పెంచుకొంటూనే తలపెట్టుచున్నది. ఈ ఖర్చు తగ్గించటానికి ఇదివరకే కమ్యూనిస్టుపార్టీ ఎన్నో సలహాలు యిచ్చింది. అవన్నియు త్రోసివేయబడ్డాయి. ఈ ఖర్చుకు ఒక Plan అవసరమని చెప్పియున్నాము. ఏ అయిబుము క్రింద ఎంత ఖర్చు అవుతున్నదన్నది విశదపరచమని కోరియున్నాము. ఈనాడు కరువుప్రాంతాలలో కరువు నివారణ పనులు పెట్టించారు. ఈనాడు రాయలసీమలో కరువు నివారణ పనులు కొన్ని చోట్ల పెట్టారే కాని, అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో పెట్టించారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. రోజు రోజుకు నాకు వస్తున్నటువంటి పిటిషనులు, మహిళలు ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి ఎన్నో వందల కొలది వస్తున్నవి. ఒక మన మద్రాసు శాస్త్రీయుల పోలీసు సిబ్బందికి ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చుచేస్తున్న పొక్కు మరెక్కడ ఖర్చు పెట్టటములేదని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తెచ్చుచున్నాను. ఎంతసేపటికినీ పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని వృద్ధిపరచడము, వాటి అభ్యుదయకార్య క్రమాలకే జాప్తి సొమ్ము ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చు పెట్టుతున్నట్లు కనబడుచున్నదే కాని మరేమి కనబడుటలేదు. బహుశ పోలీసువారి దయా దాక్షిణ్యాలు ప్రభుత్వానికి కాపలసివుంటుంది కాబోలు. అందుకనే పోలీసు సిబ్బందికోరకు ఎంతైనా ఖర్చు పెట్టుతున్నారు. ఈ పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో ఎంతోమందిని వేశారు. దీనికి ఎంత ఖర్చు అవుతున్నదనే ఆలోచన ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉన్నదా అనే ప్రశ్న. ఈ అనవసర సిబ్బందివల ఎంతసేపటికీ ప్రభుత్వానికి కలుగుతున్నదో ఖచ్చితముగా చెప్పతున్నాను. బహుశా ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారి పనుల కొరకు వారితోటి పోలీసువారు ఉండడమనేదివారికి అలవాటు కాబోలు. 1937 సంవత్సరములో బ్రిటిషువారి హయాంలో పోలీసు సిబ్బంది కొరకు ఎంత ఖర్చు అయియున్నదో ఆలోచించాలి. అటువంటిది గోరంతలు కొండంతలుగా జేసి, ఈ పోలీసు పరివారము హిమాలయా పర్వతాలగా చేయబడింది. ఈరోజున ఈ ప్రజలకు ఈ వ్యయాన్ని గురించి జవాబు చెప్పటకు సునిధిగా ఉన్నారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఏదోఒక ఖర్చుకు, అది అనవసరమైనప్పటికీ ప్రజలమీద పన్నులు వేసి బాధించకొన సాగించింది. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం వేస్తున్నటువంటి పన్నులు దేనికీ? ప్రజానీకం ఈరోజులలో తిండిలేక ఎంత బాధలు పడుతున్నారో ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా గుర్తించిందా? ఈ ప్రజానీకాన్ని సంరక్షించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా చర్యలు తీసుకొన్నదా?

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ఈ పన్ను వేయట ప్రజానీకముయొక్క సంతకంకొరకు కాదు. అందుకనే ప్రభుత్వం వేసే పన్నులు మొత్తము వ్యతిరేకిత వలసిన అవసరం వచ్చింది కాబట్టి వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నామని అంటున్నాను.

“ఇంకొక విషయం చెప్పదలచాను. ప్రభుత్వం జమీందారీ ఎటాబ్లిష్మెంట్ యాక్టు సందర్భములో జమీందారీమీద పూర్తిపన్ను విల విధించకూడదు; వారికిచ్చే పన్ను పరిమళము బాండ్లు రూపములో యివ్వమని ప్రభుత్వమును కోరియున్నాము దానికి ప్రభుత్వము నిరాకరిస్తున్నది. వారికి యిచ్చే ధనము ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వానికి కావలసిన లాటును పూర్తిచేసుకోవచ్చునుగదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇదిన్ని కాకుండా ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బందిలో వెయ్యి రూపాయలకు పైగా జీతాలు యివ్వబడే సిబ్బందికి జీతములు తగ్గించాలని కోరగా దానికిని ప్రభుత్వము నిరాకరించింది. అట్టి పెద్ద తూములు జోలికి పోకుండా చిన్న చిన్న ఉద్యోగులు వారులేనివాళ్ళుగదా, పొట్టుకు సరిపోకుండా కాలక్షేపము చేసేవారి వాళ్ళకొట్టి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం తనకు కావలసిన లాటును పూర్తిచేసుకోవలసివచ్చు స్వప్నముగనున్నది. ప్రభుత్వములో ఈనాడు యిటువంటి అవకతవకలు పెట్టుకొని వారులేనివాళ్ళ మీదకు, బీదా, బిక్కి జోలికిపోయి, వారుగలవాళ్ళ మీదకు పోకుండా పరిపాలన ప్రభుత్వం చేయదలచింది. ఈనాడు కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ ప్రభుత్వము వేసే పన్నులకు అడ్డుతగులుతున్న దంటే, ముందు ప్రభుత్వ కార్యక్రమములో ఉన్నటువంటి అవకతవకలు సరిదిద్దుకొని ఆ తర్వాతనే పన్నులు విధానములెండి అని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఈనాడు ఈ పన్నులు వేసే ప్రభుత్వ అవసరాలు తీర్చటానికి సరిద్ధంగా వున్నారా? అని అడుగుతున్నాను. కరువుతో ప్రజలు బాధపడుతుంటే, ఆ కరువు నివారణకు ప్రభుత్వం తగుమైన సంతృప్తికరమైనవర్కలు విమితినుకొన్నదని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. మరొక విషయంలో ఈ సందర్భములో చెప్పాలి. 1943 వ సంవత్సరములో రాయలశీమలలో కరువుతో ప్రజలు ఎన్ని బాధలకు గురి అయియున్నారో అందరికీ తెలుసును. ఆ నాడు బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యములో బ్రిటిషువారు ఈ కరువు నివారణ ఎన్నెన్ని పనులు, ఎంత తేలిక డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసియున్నారో, యీనాడు యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత ఖర్చుచేసి, యే విధమైన పనులు చేశారు, అప్పటి రెక్కలు యిప్పటి రెక్కలు తిసి పోకిలన చేయించండి. వాస్తవము అందరికీ బోధపడగలదు. అయినను ఈనాడు పన్ను వేయవలసిన అవసరము విమి ఉన్నది. ప్రజలయొక్క అవసరాలు తీర్చుకుండా ప్రభుత్వ సొమ్ము దుర్వినియోగముచేసి, యీ నాడు బడ్జెటు లాటువచ్చిందనే సాకుతో పన్ను, పన్ను అంటే, ప్రజల వద్ద డబ్బు ఎక్కడవున్నది, ఏ విధంగా వాళ్ళ యివ్వగలరు అనే విచక్షణలేకుండా పన్ను వేయటానికి ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు సిద్ధంగా కూర్చోన్నారు. సక్రమపరిపాలన లేదనే కమ్యూనిస్టులు యీ పన్ను విధానము వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు. అందువల్లనే ఎవిధమైన పన్ను గూడా అంగీకరించటానికి వీలులేదనే చెప్పుతున్నాను. మరొకవిషయం చెప్పదలచాను, చెప్పినదంతా వ్యతిరేకించడమే కర్తవ్యము. నేనేమైనా చెప్పితే అదిగూడా వ్యతిరేకించడం మీ కర్తవ్యమని ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు అన్నారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు చెప్పిన దంతయు నేను నిరూపించాను. ఎంతెంత అయితే యీ (Tanjore Tenancy Bill) విషయంలో చెప్పామ, నా amendments ఒకటికూడా ప్రభుత్వం ఆలకించలేదు. మాకు majority ఉన్న దృష్టితో తలపెట్టింది అంతా చేయడమే జరుగుచున్నది. ఆ బిల్లును మరొక రూపంలో లేండి అని ఎన్నివిధాలో కోరినను అంతయును నిరాకరించిరి. ఇదంతయు బహుశ ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు మరచిపోయారు కాబోలు అని హావ్యరిక చేస్తున్నాను. యీ నాడు ప్రజల కర్తవ్యాన్ని గుర్తించక పన్నులు వేసి ప్రజలను ఇబ్బందిపెట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టింది. ప్రజానీకంపైన ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు వివిధమైన అభిమానము, అదరణ రూపకుండా ఉన్నారు. కమ్యూనిస్టులు చేసేది ప్రధాన

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మంత్రి గ్రహించలేకపోతున్నారు. మేము ఎల్లప్పుడూ ప్రజల యోగక్షేమమునకే ప్రభుత్వానికి సూచనలు చేస్తే అవస్థయు నిరాకరింపబడుతున్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజల యోగక్షేమములు గమనించుచున్నారని ప్రజలకు తెలియాలంటే, వారి కొరకుచేసిన సూచనలు అంగీకరించాలి. కాని అవేమియు జరగడములేదు. ప్రభుత్వ చర్యలు బహిరంగంగా చెప్పటానికి సరిద్ధంగా వున్నాము; మే మేదిచేసినను మీరు నమ్మండి, మేము అడిగినదంతయు యివ్వండి; మమ్ములను నమ్మండి అని రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు అంటున్నారు. వీరు చెప్పిన ప్రకారము అయితే ప్రజలమీద యీ పన్ను భారము విల వెయ్యవలెను. బహుశ వారికి కావలసినదంతయు జరుపుకోటానికి కాబోలు ప్రజలను యీ విధంగా ముఖ్యపెట్టి నానంక చూడకురా—నామాలకాకి అని దూరముగా వుండాలి. ఎంతనేపటికిని కమ్యూనిస్టుల మీద దుష్ప్రచారముచేయుటయే యీ ప్రభుత్వ లోలోపనగా కనబడుచున్నది. వారి దయవచ్చినట్లు చేయనిస్తే, ప్రజలకు వుపయోగించక పోయినను మెదలకుండా పూర్తికొమ్మని వారు అంటున్నారు. ప్రజలయోగక్షేమం కొరకు చేసినపనులేవి అని అడుగుతున్నాను. పోలీసు దురాంతాలవిషయమై విచారణ పెట్టమంటే, దానిని కూడా ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు నిరాకరించారు. ఏ విచారణజరిపినను పోలీసు దురాంతాలను రుజువుచేయుటకు సరిద్ధముగా ఉన్నాము. ప్రజలు యిట్టి విచారణలు పెట్టుమని కోరుతున్నారు. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైనప్పటికీ ఆ బాధ్యత మరిచి పోయి విచారణకు నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం ఏదో సమాధానం చెప్పి తప్పించుకొంటున్నారని ప్రజలకు తెలియకపోలేదు. నేను చెప్పేది అంతా నమ్మండి అంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం యీనాడు ప్రజలక్షేమంకోరి చేసింది యేమియులేదు. మేము ప్రజల జీవన శృతి బాగుచెయ్యాలనే బిల్లులను సవరించమంటే, అదంతయు త్రోసివేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. ఎంతనేపటికిని ప్రజలు కృంగిదిసి వాతనముచేయాలనే తలంపుతో యీనాడు యీ బిల్లు ప్రభుత్వం తెచ్చింది. ప్రభుత్వం యీనాడు అవలంబించుచున్న విధానం పరిశీలించితే, ప్రజలను రైతాంగాన్ని నాశనముచేయునట్లేదీరించిన యీ బిల్లు ప్రతిపాదించారు. ప్రజల ఆశయాలకోసం సూచనలు మేము చేస్తుంటే అవస్థయు నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ప్రజలమీద యీ పన్ను వేసేతీరాలి అనే ఉద్దేశముతో ప్రభుత్వము యీ పన్ను వేయడానికి సిద్ధపడుచున్నారు. మేము కోరేది అంతయు కోరుతున్నాము. ప్రభుత్వము అదంతయు నిరాకరిస్తున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రధానమంత్రిగారు ఇప్పటికైనా ప్రజలయోగక్షేమం కోరేవారైతే యీ బిల్లును రద్దు చేయండి. బడ్జెటు లాటును మరొక విధంగా పూర్తిచేయండి అప్పుడే ప్రజలక్షేమం చూచినవారు కాగలరు. ప్రజానీకానికి యీ బిల్లులో సూచించిన పన్ను అసంభవము అని ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు జ్ఞాతకము వుంచుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“On a point of order, Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has said that the Peace Movement is a Communist movement. Dr. Atal . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It is no point of order at all. Mr. Ramamurthi has taken my permission to reply to that point raised by the Hon. Chief Minister. I call upon Mr. S. Deivasigamany to speak now.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It is no point of order at all and I am not going to allow the hon. Member to speak.”

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SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Sir, I do not want to make a speech. I just want to know whether we are to understand from the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister that the bus passenger fares would not be increased by the bus-owners? If they increase, will they be penalised? ”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time chosen for bringing this taxation measure is most inopportune and ill-suited. The country is passing through an economic crisis. There is depression in trade, depression in agriculture, depression in labour and there is depression all round. Famine and pestilence are rampant in the country. No worse period could have been chosen by the Government for bringing new taxation measures like this. The Hon. Chief Minister has struck a conciliatory note in the speech which he made just now and while doing so has attributed motives to the Opposition including the K.M.P. Party which I have the honour to represent. There is no opposition to taxation measures for the sake of mere opposition. If the K.M.P. Party was convinced about the reasonableness of fresh taxation measures, it would have heartily supported the Government in sponsoring those measures. That Party feels that the present time is most inopportune for bringing this measure. Lately I have had the opportunity of travelling over an extensive area in the Mysore and Madras States, and I found that almost 50 per cent of the buses were plying with 50 per cent of the seats filled up or vacant. Bus operators also are passing through an economic depression. Most of the routes are uneconomic and therefore they are not in a position to bear this heavy taxation. The incidence of taxation must always depend upon the capacity of the assessee to bear it. However fabulous might have been the income of the bus operators in the past, they are not in a position to bear this extra taxation at present. The Hon. Chief Minister says that it is not the passengers that are taxed. When bus operators are taxed, they naturally pass on the burden to the passengers by increasing the fares. Are the Government going to prohibit them from raising the fares? If they are prepared to do that, the Opposition may reconsider and decide whether to support the measure or not. But the Government do not want to prohibit the raising of fares. In the original Bill, goods traffic was not included, but even that is brought within the purview of the present Bill.

“ Much is made of the exemption provided for stage carriages, the total permitted daily mileage of which does not exceed fifty miles. There are very few stage carriages which ply for a distance of fifty miles or less per day. It is only an eye-wash to say that small operators are exempted from this tax. The Hon. Chief Minister said that there was a deficit in the budget and that this taxation measure was brought forward to balance the budget.

6-20 P.m. “ Secondly, the Hon. Minister says that there is an agitation on all sides, not only outside this House but also inside it, that roads should be improved, that bridges and culverts should be constructed, that new roads should be laid, that schemes for extension

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of electricity should be undertaken, and that all other ameliorative measures should be undertaken by the Government. It is true that the Opposition Members and other Members in this House and the people outside are agitating for ameliorative measures to be undertaken by the Government. The Government must first adopt retrenchment measures. There are numerous superfluous and supernumerary Government posts in the State. The party in power, when it was in the Opposition, wanted to abolish most of these supernumerary and superfluous posts. It used to call most of these posts as veritable fifth wheel of the coach. But the Congress Party has come into power recently and has changed its views and is opposed to the retrenchment proposals put forward by the Opposition Party. If the Government had effected retrenchment in accordance with the wishes of the Opposition and abolished supernumerary and superfluous posts, and if even then they found that they were not able to balance the Budget, then the Opposition would have been prepared to extend its hand of co-operation to passing measures of fresh taxation. But they have done none of these things. With what face are they appealing to the Opposition, in the name of equity and justice, to accept these measures of fresh taxation?

“ Further, the Opposition is treated with scant courtesy and almost all popular measures and democratic suggestions from the side of the Opposition are flouted. The House is aware that the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration, in replying to certain questions, refused to adopt the system of secret voting in the case of elections to panchayats, disregarding the views expressed both by the people outside and the Members of the Opposition Party. Then, with what face are the Government asking us to co-operate in passing this taxation measure? Moreover, in the municipal elections most horrible corrupt practices have been followed. Even dead persons have come to life and persons residing fifty or sixty miles away from the municipal limits have been impersonated, and false voting has freely taken place. If the method of marking with indelible ink which was adopted in respect of elections to the Legislative Assembly had been adopted in the case of municipal elections also, many of these corrupt practices could have been prevented.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member come to the point.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ A number of cases in the Anantapur district itself, of which I am aware, have been taken to the Court and it has been proved that corrupt practices were followed.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member come to the point.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ I am coming to the point, Sir. With regard to the conciliatory note struck by the Hon. the Chief Minister, I am obliged to place this point before the House.

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If the Government are really sincere in their appeal to the Opposition, the Opposition would have no hesitation to extend its co-operation to them. But the present measure is inequitable and is unsuited to the times. The bus operators in the country are not in a position to bear the burden of this extra taxation. So, I oppose this Bill."

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, while supporting the amendments, I would like to say a few words on this Bill. After the War, the prices have gone up and the bus-owners and lorry-owners are not in a position to conduct their business profitably. Many of the bus-owners are in bankruptcy and they are put to a lot of difficulties. So, they are not in a position now to bear the burden of this tax. If the incidence of taxation falls upon the passengers, they are also not in a position to bear it because the existing rate of fare is very high and if it is further increased, it will not be possible for them to pay it.

" Then the Government say that their financial condition is very poor and that it must be improved. There are many methods of improving it. Firstly, instead of taxing the bus operators, the Government can very well tax private car-owners. During the current year about 10,000 cars have been sold. In view of this, the quarterly tax on cars can be doubled. Since the private owners have more than one car each, they will not find it difficult to pay the enhanced tax. Secondly, the Government can collect taxes from the unauthorized taxis plying in cities and towns like Madras, Tanjore, Mayuram, Tiruchirappalli, Coimbatore and Madurai. In all these places, there are many taxis which are not paying taxes. If proper checking is instituted, taxes can be collected from these unauthorized taxis also. Thirdly, if we scrap Prohibition, there will be no necessity for additional taxation. We are not only losing money but also spending a lot of money on account of Prohibition, which we are continuing for the sake of prestige. There is no use of standing on prestige. If we want to administer the country properly and efficiently, we must give up Prohibition. If we do that, we can get enough money for administration. So, I oppose the Bill."

* SRI M. VENUGOPALA GOUNDER :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! தற்பொழுது தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த பஸ் சர்ச்சாஜ் வரியானது மிகவும் அதிகமென்று பலர் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். நானும் அந்த வரியானது தற்பொழுது போடக்கூடாதென்பதையே ஆதரித்துச் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். யுத்தத்திற்குப் பிறகு இந்த பஸ், லாரி தொழிலாளது எவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதென்பதை பஸ்களை நடத்துகிறவர்களிடம் கேட்டால் நன்கு தெரியும். ஆனால் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் ஒரேயொரு ஆயிரத்து இருநூறு லாரிகளில் ஒரு லாரி கூட நல்ல நிலைமையில் இல்லையென்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அதற்குப் பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. 1947-ம் வருஷத்திற்குப் பிறகு எல்லா 'ஸ்பேர் பார்ட்ஸ்' விலைகளும் ஏறியிருக்கின்றன. ஒன்றுக்கு நாலு மடங்கு அதிக விலை இன்றைய தினம் விற்ப்படுவது உங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையினால்தான் இப்பொழுது மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற பஸ் முதலாளிகளின்மேல் மேலும் வரிபோட முயற்சிப்பது சரியல்ல. எல்லா இடத்தையும் விட இந்த

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ராஜ்யத்தில்தான் பஸ்கள்மீது மிக அதிகமான வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் இன்னும் மேலும்மேலும் வரிபோட முயற்சிப்பது சரியாகாது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மிகவும் குறைந்த பஸ் முதலாளிகள்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை எவ்வளவு கேவலமான நிலையில் இன்றையதினம் இருக்கிறதென்பதை அறியவேண்டுமானாலும் அறிந்து கொள்ளலாம். ஒவ்வொரு பஸ் முதலாளியுடைய ஸ்டீப்பிங்கேடுகளை வாங்கிப்பார்த்தால் ஒவ்வொரு ஸ்டீப்பிங்கேடுகளும் ஹயர் பர்சேஸ் அக்ரிமெண்டில்தான் இருக்கும். இப்படி அந்தத் தொழிலில் மிகவும் கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கும்பொழுது மேலும் மேலும் சர்ச்சாஜ் போடுவதானது அந்தத் தொழிலை நசுக்கும்படி செய்வதாகும் என்பதுதான் என் அபிப்பிராயம். மேலும் போக்குவரத்துச் சாதனங்கள் இப்பொழுது அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டிருப்பதினால்தான் பல சிறு சிறு கிராமங்களெல்லாம் இன்றையதினம் முன்னேற ஆரம்பித்திருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது வரியைப் போட்டு அந்தத் தொழிலை நசுக்கச் செய்தால் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு காலம் ஆனாலும் சிறு கிராமங்கள் முன்னேறவே வசதியில்லாமல்தான் போகும். 1942-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து இந்த பஸ்களுக்கு மூன்று முறைகள் உபரி வரி போடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சமீபத்தில் பம்பாய் மாகாணத்தில் சர்க்கார் பஸ் வரியை 12 ரூபாய்களிலிருந்து 17 ரூபாய்க்கு உயர்த்த உத்தேசித்தபோது பஸ் முதலாளிகளும், பொதுமக்களும் திரண்டு எதிர்த்ததன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் அதைக் கைவிட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்பதை நாம் மறக்கக்கூடாது. இந்த வரி மிகவும் அபகியமற்றது. சர்க்காருக்கு பணம் வேண்டுமென்றால் பிற வழிகளைக் கையாள் வேண்டுமே தவிர இந்தத் தொழிலின்மீது மேலும் மேலும் வரிப் பளுவைச் சுமத்த முயலக்கூடாது. நகரத்தில் சர்க்கார் பஸ்கள் ஓடுகின்றன. அந்தக் கணக்கை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பஸ் தொழிலில் நிறைய லாபம் வருவதாகக் கணக்குப் பார்க்கக்கூடாது. இங்கு நல்ல தார் ரோடுகளும், சிமிண்டு ரோடுகளும் இருப்பதால் பஸ் லாரி போன்றவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான் கள் அதிகமாகச் சேதம் ஆகிறது இல்லை. ஆனால் நகரத்தை அடுத்து ஓடும் பஸ்களுக்கு அப்படியில்லை. கரடு முரடான ரோடுகளிலும், மேடு பள்ளத் திலும் அவைகள் போகவேண்டியிருப்பதால் அடிக்கடி 6 மாதத்திற்குள் அதன் சாமான்களை மாற்றிக்கொண்டேயிருக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய இரண்டு வருஷ சராசரி கணக்கை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தார்களேயானால் அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பது தெரியும். ஆகையால் இதையெல்லாம் உத்தேசித்து சர்க்கார் இந்த பஸ் முதலாளிகள் மீதும், லாரிகள் மீதும் சர்ச்சாஜ் போடவேண்டிய விஷயத்தைக் கைவிடவேண்டும். பஸ் சர்ச்சாஜ் போடுவதால் மக்களுக்கு என்ன நஷ்டம். இது முதலாளிகளைப் போய் தாக்குகிறதே தவிர பிரயாணிகளை எந்த வகையிலும் நஷ்டப்படுத்தாது என்று சொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுது ஆர்.டி.ஏ. பஸ்களுக்கு 7 காசு போட்டுக் கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லும்போது பல பாதைகளில் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இன்றையதினம் 4½ காசுதான் வசூல் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது 7 காசுகள் போட்டுக்கொள்ளட்டுமே என்றாலும்கூட வரியை அதிகப்படுத்தினால் 4½ காசுகள் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பிரயாணிகளும் கூட நான் 7 காசுகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டி வந்தால் அதனால் பிரயாணிகளுக்கு அனுகூலமா பிரதிகூலமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இவைகளையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்பொழுது மிகச் சிறிய முதலாளிகள் பஸ் லாரி தொழிலில் கொள்ளை லாபம் அடித்துக்கொண்டு விடுவது போல எண்ணிக்கொண்டு மேலும் வரிபோட நினைப்பது மிகச் சிறிய நோக்கமாகும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் கைவிடவேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணினால் முதன் முதலாக அவர்கள் பஸ், லாரிகள் மீது வரிபோடும் எண்ணத்தைக் கைவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose all the amendments and support the Bill. On this side of the House, there are several hon. Members who are very eager to

6.30
P.M.

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speak. But I am sorry to state that they are not given the same opportunity as is given to the hon. Members sitting on the opposite benches."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the hon. Member is making an allegation that Members on the side of the Government have not been given equal opportunities by the Chair as Members on this side of the House. I would like to know whether this allegation has got to be accepted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All Members are given enough opportunities by me."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Sir, I don't think the hon. Gentleman Mr. Ramamurthi is right in saying that Mr. Nagabhushanam is making an allegation. He only pleads with the Chair that more opportunities may be given to the Members on this side of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am giving equal opportunities to all the Members."

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" I am very sorry to find that hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi has taken objection to my observation. Whenever any Member from this side of the House rose to speak, some of the hon. Members on the opposite side raised some objection or other and thus made it impossible for him to speak at all. (Laughter.) That is how the proceedings were going on. Especially, the Communist Members have taken full advantage of the freedom of speech guaranteed under our Constitution and are making use of it for propagating their ideals."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member make all these remarks. Let him confine himself to the subject before the House. The Chair has given equal opportunities to all."

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Sir, some hon. Members oppose this Bill for opposition's sake. Most of the arguments advanced by them are revolutionary in character. They say that no compensation should be awarded to the zamindars. I would like to invite the attention of those hon. Members to Article 31 of the Constitution which deals with 'Right to property.' So, their suggestion to stop the payment of compensation to zamindars is revolutionary in character. They will not be satisfied with anything else except revolution. They are aiming at totalitarian rule. As they are having a revolutionary attitude, they will never be satisfied with any work of utility or public interest or with any Bill that may be brought forward by the Government. So they will oppose everything for opposition sake. On the one hand, hon. Members of the Opposition have been complaining that the Government have not done anything with regard to famine relief, hospitals, schools and colleges and any other beneficial work for society, but when the Government bring forward financial Bills to realise those objectives by undertaking useful works the Opposition Members deliberately oppose those Bills. In the

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manner I have stated above they have been blowing hot and cold. How can any Government undertake those beneficial measures without money? How are they to get the money? Naturally, they must collect the money from the people. But the Members of the Opposition say that this should not be done, and at the same time they want the Government to carry on the administration efficiently and to undertake all those beneficial measures, such as improvement of hospitals, famine relief works, etc. Take the case of the Rayalaseema. For providing effective relief to that part of the State, the Government need a lot of money. Some of the hon. Members sitting on the opposite side have been telling that the Government have done nothing in Anantapur district so far as famine relief is concerned. How can the Government do anything effectively without money? They say that no money should be sent to Great Britain by way of pension to retired I.C.S. officers. They must remember that we have under certain contractual obligations to Great Britain and so we cannot stop sending this money. Those officers, who have served India, and have gone home, under law, are bound to get their money for the services rendered in India. The suggestion not to pay is revolutionary and is quite opposed to the Constitution. Therefore, I say before this Honourable House that all their proposals are destructive and revolutionary and prevent the Government from functioning efficiently and bring about chaos.

"As regards the provisions of this Bill, they are very, very moderate. At the present time, we are in need of money. 6-40 p.m. Though it may be stated that there is slump in the industry, I feel since tax on motor vehicles being moderate, the Bill has to be taken up. Till recently the hon. Members on the opposite were urging on the Chief Minister, Sri Rajagopalachari, to introduce this Bill in the House, saying that the bus-owners were making a good deal of money. Some of them even suggested that the routes should be auctioned as some of the bus-owners were making huge profits. When the present Bill is brought forward, the same Members who wanted such a measure, are opposing it now. With these few words, I support the Bill, which is a very moderate one."

* SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill before the House. The reason, why I support it, is the bus operators and the lorry owners have been making much money during all these years. It is they who are going to be taxed and not the people as some Members suggested. Taxation of motor vehicles that carry passengers and goods is really a matter in which there cannot be any two opinions because nowadays, the traffic by motor vehicles has increased to such an extent that the responsibility of the Government has multiplied in different directions, namely, laying and maintaining motorable roads, taking measures for prevention of accidents, and enforcement of regulations from time to time, that are found necessary for the comfortable journey of the passengers and for the safe carrying of goods by lorries. But the Bill requires certain small modifications to provide relief from the taxation to small operators, including the

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co-operative societies in the State. I suggest that the co-operative societies formed exclusively for the benefit of the ex-servicemen in the State and also one or two co-operative societies started by civilians and engaged in operating bus services should be exempted from the scope of the Bill. There are about 800 members in those co-operative societies running lorry and bus services. About 270 lorries and about 20 to 30 buses only are owned by co-operative societies. So by exempting them, there will not be much reduction in the revenue and practically there will be no effect at all by such reduction on the revenues of the State.

"Then, Sir, there are small operators owning one or two buses. The incidence of taxation under the provisions of the Bill will be very heavy for the small operators. Therefore, the Government should introduce certain modifications to exempt the small owners, owning one or two buses, from the provisions of this Bill. I think, however, that that may ultimately lead to mal-practices on the part of the big operators. Once the small operators are exempted from the tax, the big operators having more number of buses and lorries will seriously attempt to transfer the ownership of their vehicles to other people at the rate of one per each and ultimately evade the payment of the tax. Therefore, the Government should introduce a different scale of taxation for the small operators.

"Sir, with regard to the submission of returns, it is made compulsory on the part of the operators to submit returns daily. I think it will be difficult particularly for lorry owners to submit returns daily. Therefore, caution should be taken to see that minimum difficulty is experienced by the operators in this respect.

"The Government should instruct the prescribed officers in the Bill to see that no harassment is caused to the bus operators and lorry owners in the performance of their duties.

"Sir, it is a matter of surprise to me that some hon. Members are sympathizing with the condition of the bus owners and lorry owners. Till yesterday, they made speeches that the bus owners and lorry owners have been making much money and that they should be heavily taxed. But now they have turned round and are pleading on behalf of the owners, who are still making much money. Certain Members have also suggested that the tax will ultimately fall on the people who are travelling in buses. Sir, it is not like that because the maximum scale of bus fare has been fixed under the Act of 1939 and particularly in the Andhra districts, almost all the buses are already collecting seven pies per mile per head and at times even blackmarket fares. Therefore, the incidence of taxation under the circumstances does not fall upon the passengers but directly upon the operators. There is no justification in opposing this Bill on that ground. We must also find means to secure adequate finances for the State to enable it to meet increasing demands from the people for more amenities, particularly, of the backward sections of the community.

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"Therefore, Sir, I want the co-operative societies to be exempted and some relief to be shown to small operators of buses and lorries. With these reservations, I support the Bill before the House."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has hurled very serious charges against the Opposition. But I am sure the Communists are capable of taking care of themselves and I shall not, therefore, enter into a discussion on that. But I wish to assure him that the Opposition is not interested in opposing taxation measures as such. The Opposition has a right to know who is taxed, how the tax is collected and how it is spent. The trouble is that the Chief Minister, with his razor-blade mind—his gift of the gab, if I may use a slang expression—and with his irresistible logic is able to convince people against their own convictions. He is right when he says that there is a financial stringency facing us now. We accept it. But he did not remember that when he stuck to his pet scheme of Prohibition, when the Opposition demanded that a Committee be appointed to go into the question. I am not entirely for scrapping Prohibition."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"When the time comes, the hon. Member will see the Chief Minister giving up Prohibition without a committee." (Laughter.)

* DR. K. B. MENON :—"When he gives it up, then there will be no financial stringency."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"There will be no finance in it even if I abolish Prohibition to-day." 6-50 p.m.

DR. K. B. MENON :—"When he gives it up, then there will theories and living as he does in a glass house, he should not throw stones on others. The Opposition has pet theories about taxation and if they stick to it he should be liberal to allow them to express their views on the subject.

"As I said, Sir, we are not opposed to taxation as such. The first attempt of the Government was to impose a tax, a surcharge of one pie per passenger per mile. There was such a howl inside and outside this Assembly and then it was referred to the Select Committee. It came out of the Select Committee so mauled out of shape that the Government now are producing it as a separate Bill. My objection is not to the tax but to the way in which the tax is imposed and on whom it is proposed to be imposed. We are against taxing the poor passenger. This was accepted by the Government. They gave us a surprise at the Select Committee when they agreed to tax the bus-owner. The Socialist party did not oppose that. The Socialist party does not oppose it even to-day. What we are opposed to is, in the first place, we feel there is no necessity for taxation. Bus-owners who gave evidence, every one of them, agreed it was not necessary to impose fresh taxes if only the Government took care to collect the existing impositions. By that the Government would be able to make more

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than the deficit with which they are face now, namely, 2 to 3 crores. It would be easy, for the Government to collect three crores of rupees. I think in the Committee, no one representing the Government side seriously objected to the contention of the bus-owners and they seemed to accept it, for they immediately shifted the burden of the tax on to the bus-owner. We feel, and we definitely got the impression sitting in the Select Committee, that it is possible to get two to three crores of rupees if the Government were strict in the collection of taxes that are already there.

"My next point is that it is a very sound canon of taxation that the amount collected by taxing a particular section of society, at least a large share of the income from that tax, should go to the benefit of that sector. Both the Central and the State Governments are guilty of violating that sound canon of taxation. They are having certain departments such as the Transport, the Railways, the Post-office. In this State the bus transport is a paying proposition and they do not mind imposing fresh taxation. But the Government take it to the General Revenues to make up deficits. We have no objection to the tax being collected from the bus-owners. But that tax, a large portion of the income from that tax at least, must be diverted to improve the system of transport in the State. So long as that is not done, I think there is no justification in imposing fresh taxation. That is what I have to say about this taxation measure.

"Now regarding the Bill as presented, I have certain objections. In the first place, 'the prescribed officer', I think that is the word used in the Bill, is vested with unusual powers. It is dangerous to do that. To vest the executive with such responsibilities in itself is a very risky thing. Especially when it happens that the 'prescribed officer' is an ordinary official, the chances of abuse are greater. Also, Sir, in the case of buses, the question of the role of police officers has been a very, very debated question. Even to-day the police alone has the right to charge overload and if the police officer, whether he is a sub-inspector or a head constable, has to travel, the bus will wait before the police station for an hour or half an hour in order to pick him up. If he is assured of the first seat in the bus from the start any amount of overload is allowed. This kind of tyranny by the police ought to be checked. There are no provisions in the Bill to prevent it. I do not know what suggestions to offer in this respect. I suppose in the course of the debate some suggestions may be made. These are some of the objections we have to the Bill and some kind of solution ought to be found."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought I would be called tomorrow. With only five minutes more, I thought I won't be called and so I packed up all my papers and sent them away."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then the hon. Member can speak tomorrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 p.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 292 asked by Sri V. V. Rarasami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th December 1952, page 99 supra.]

Name of the Gazetted Officer. (1)	Post held by him on the date of retirement. (2)	Whether granted extension of service or re-employment. (3)	Post to which appointed during re-employment. (4)	Reasons for extension of service or re-employment. (5)
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.				
Sri M. A. Kuttalalingam Pillai.	Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department.	Extension of service granted.	Secretary to Government, Food and Agriculture Department.	Sri Kuttalalingam Pillai had long experience in matters connected with food administration and his services were retained in the public interests.
Sri K. V. Rajagopalan	Secretary to Government, Legal Department.	Re-employed	Director of Civil Supplies.	Do.
Sri C. Govindaraja Mudaliar.	Assistant Secretary, P.W.D.	Extension of service granted.	Secretary to Government, Legal Department.	In the public interest.
		Re-employed	Superintendent, Government House Estate and Guest House.	The duties of the post are of a peculiar nature and a person with previous knowledge of the work was considered necessary. This person as Assistant Secretary, P.W.D., was dealing with the subject and had a thorough knowledge of the work and so he was appointed to the post.
Sri T. A. Subbiah Pillai..	Retired District Sessions Judge.	Re-employed	Chairman, Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings, 1950.	According to the orders creating the posts, the incumbents of the posts should be officers with judicial experience of a grade not below the rank of District and Sessions Judge and only retired District Judges have been hitherto appointed to these posts.
Sri M. Ramachandra Rao.	Do.	Do.	Member, T.D.P., 1950	Do.
Sri P. Rangaswami Naidu.	Do.	Do.	Member, T.D.P., 1951	Do.
Sri A. M. R. Davidar ..	Do.	Do.	Member, T.D.P., 1951 Chairman, T.D.P., 1952 Member, T.D.P., 1952	Do. Do. Do.

<i>Name of the Gazetted Officer.</i>	<i>Post held by him on the date of retirement.</i>	<i>Whether granted extension of service or re-employment.</i>	<i>Post to which appointed during re-employment.</i>	<i>Reasons for extension of service or re-employment.</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
PUBLIC DEPARTMENT—cont.				
Sri P. V. Narasimha Raju.	Collector	..	..	Member, Madras Public Service Commission.
Sri R. V. Krishna Ayyar.	Secretary, Madras Legislature.	Do.	..	Secretary, Madras Legislature.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Sri C. R. Ranga Reddi.	Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nandigama, Krishna district.	Re-employed	..	..	Officiating Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nandigama, Krishna district.	..	..	The General Election in Nandigama (Jaggampeta Constituency) was held on 16th January 1952. The Deputy Superintendent of Police was to retire on 15th January 1952. In G.O. Ms. No. 2085, Public (Elections), dated 10th August 1951, the Government ordered that if an officer had to retire during the period while the elections were in progress within his jurisdiction he should be re-employed and retained till the election had been completed. In their order R.T. No. 35, Finance, dated 12th January 1952, the Government sanctioned his re-employment for two days (i.e., 15th January and 16th January 1952).
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Sri K. N. Ganapati	Registrar, High Court	Do.	..	..	Registrar, High Court	..	..	Public grounds (since retired).
Sri S. Srinivasa Ayyar	Do.	Do.	..	..	Do.	..	..	Public grounds (now on other duty as Deputy Registrar, Supreme Court, New Delhi).
Sri S. Sivaramakrishna Ayyar.	Manager, Shorthand Writers' Section, High Court, Madras.	Do.	..	..	Sub-Assistant Registrar, High Court.	..	..	Public grounds (since retired).
Sri C. S. David	Acting Deputy Secretary to Government, Home Department.	Re-employed	..	..	Special Officer for Revision of Court Fees Act.	..	..	Certain amendments have to be made to the Court Fees Act as a revenue producing measure. As the Court Fees Act is a very old and complicated enactment, it was considered advisable to entrust the task of suggesting amendments to an experienced Secretariat Officer, Mr. C. S. David who retired as Deputy Secretary, Home Department, was considered suitable for the job, as he has long experience of the work relating to the administration of the Court Fees Act. He was accordingly re-employed as Special Officer for the work. The re-employment is now being sanctioned from time to time, and the present sanction expires on the 31st December 1952.

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PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.								
Sri A. R. Venkatchari.	Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).	Re-employed	..	..	Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General).	..	..	The officer is a distinguished Engineer of All-India reputation. Several irrigation projects are now under execution for which his services had to be retained.
Sri N. E. Jambulinga Nayakar.	Joint Consulting Architect.	Do.	..	..	Joint Consulting Architect.	..	..	Non-availability of a suitable candidate possessing architectural experience.
Sri G. Sundaram	Chief Engineer (Electricity).	Do.	..	..	Chief Engineer (Electricity).	..	..	In view of this experience in hydro-electric and electrical distribution schemes, this distinguished officer with an All-India reputation has been re-employed to deal with the large number of projects and the schemes of extension of supply of power.

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Name of the Gazetted Officer. (1)	Post held by him on the date of retirement. (2)	Whether granted extension of service or re-employment. (3)	Post to which appointed during re-employment. (4)	Reasons for extension of service or re-employment. (5)
PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—cont.				
Sri S.R. Krishnamurthy.	Chief Construction Engineer.	Re-employed	 Chief Construction Engineer.	In view of the important Civil Engineering works on hand, viz., Pykara Dam, Machkund Works including Jalaput Dam and preparation of Kundah and Periyar schemes, this officer had to be re-employed.
Sri A. Venkateswaran.	Superintending Engineer (Civil).	Do.	 Superintending Engineer (Civil).	In view of the programme of the Electricity department for the construction of several dams costing about Rs. 30 crores.
Sri S. A. Shanmugam.	Examiner of Stores Accounts.	Do.	 Examiner of Stores Accounts.	Non-availability of a suitable candidate.
Sri K. Gopala Ayyangar.	Superintending Engineer (Machinery Circle, Tumbhadra Project).	Do.	 Superintending Engineer (Machinery Circle, Tumbhadra Project).	This officer had to be re-employed in view of the specialist nature of the work performed by him.
FOOD AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.				
Sri S. R. Srinivasa Ayyangar.	Gazetted Assistant in Agricultural College, Coimbatore.	Re-employed	 Librarian, Agricultural College, Bapatla.	For want of a qualified person.
Sri P. Sreerama Murthy.	Senior Accounts Officer, Office of the Director of Agriculture, Madras.	Do.	 Senior Accounts Officer, Office of the Director of Agriculture, Madras.	An experienced officer is required to avoid delay in the settlement of State-Trading and Agricultural Engineering accounts.

DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT.**Industries Department.**

Sri A. Chathu	Retired Assistant Engineer, Public Works Department.	Re-employed	 Head of Civil Engineering section, Kerala Polytechnic, Kozhikode.	Qualified and experienced candidates were not available for appointment as Heads of Civil Engineering Sections in the Polytechnics. Hence in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, retired Assistant Engineers were appointed.
Sri C. Ethirajulu Mudaliyar.	Do.	Do.	 Head of Civil Engineering Section, Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary.	

Animal Husbandry Department.

Sri A. Krishnasamy ..	Veterinary Officer.	Re-employed for a period of 2 years and 10 months from 1st June 1949 to 31st March 1952.	Research Officer for collection and collation of all useful information on veterinary medicine from ancient literature.	The officer was working in a scheme financed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and his services had to be retained in the interest of the scheme.
Sri G. R. Viswanathan.	Superintendent, Veterinary Biological Research Institute.	Re-employed for a period of five months and 22 days from 10th October 1949 to 31st March 1950.	Superintendent, Veterinary Biological and Research Institute.	For want of a suitable candidate.
Sri P. Margabhandu.	District Veterinary Officer.	Re-employed from 12th November 1947 by one year each time up to 11th November 1950 and continued further up to 23rd February 1941.	Veterinary Assistant Surgeon.	Shortage of qualified hands.

Sri C. N. Subbaraman.

Do.

Re-employed for one year from 19th February 1949 and continued for 2 years from 19th February 1950 (one year each time).

Do.

Do.

Sri V. V. Venkatachala Ayyar.

Do.

Re-employed for one year from 11th June 1949 and continued for 2 years from 11th June 1950 (one year each time).

Do.

Do.

Sri N. Ramanathan ..

Do.

Re-employed for one year from 24th February 1951.

Do.

Do.

Sri V. Venkataraman ..

Do.

Re-employed for one year from 2nd August 1951.

Do.

Do.

LABOUR DEPARTMENT.

Sri C. P. Fernandez ..	Deputy Chief Inspector of Factories, Madras.	Re-employed	 Gazetted Assistant to the Commissioner of Labour.	An experienced officer was required.
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Name of the Gazetted Officer. (1)	Post held by him on the date of retirement. (2)	Whether granted extension of service or re-employment. (3)	Post to which appointed during re-employment. (4)	Reasons for extension of service or re-employment. (5)
LABOUR DEPARTMENT—cont.				
Sri P. Marandeyulu ..	Principal Judge, City Civil Court, Madras.	Re-employed	Industrial Madras.	According to section 7 (3) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, an Industrial Tribunal shall be a person who is or had been a Judge of the High Court or a District Judge or one who is qualified for appointment as a Judge of the High Court. In view of the provision it is necessary to re-employ retired Judges for these Tribunals.
Sri T. D. Ramayya Pantulu.	District and Sessions Judge.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sri A. M. R. Davidar ..	Acting District and Sessions Judge.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sri S. Narasimula ..	District and Sessions Judge.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sri C. R. Krishna Rao.	Do.	Do.	Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.	Do.
Sri T. S. Viswanathan ..	Do.	Do.	Industrial Tribunal, Madurai. Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.	Do.
Sri Bhaktha vatsalu Nayudu.	Do.	Do.	Industrial Tribunal, Madurai.	Do.
Mr. Abdus Sattar ..	Do.	Do.	Industrial Tribunal, Vijayavada.	Do.
Sri V. N. Dikshitulu ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Sri E. Krishnamurthy.	Do.	Do.	Industrial Tribunal, Madurai.	Do.

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RURAL WELFARE DEPARTMENT.				
Sri T. M. Chinnaiya Pillai.	President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board. (The post was not a Government post on the date of his retirement but it was subsequently provincialized).	Extension of service	Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department.	The Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, came into force with effect from 30th September 1951. Sri T. M. Chinnaiya Pillai was acting as the President, Hindu Religious Endowments Board since 1944 and it was considered that his experience would be very useful in organizing the new department [Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department] and hence he was given extension of service and appointed as Commissioner.
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.				
Dr. K. Ramachandra Rao.	Health Officer, Class I ..	Re-employed	Health Officer, Class II ..	Dearth of qualified persons.
Dr. M. Perumalraju ..	Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.
TOWN-PLANNING DEPARTMENT.				
Sri R. D. N. Simham ..	Joint Director of Town-Planning.	Re-employed	Joint Director of Town-Planning.	For want of a qualified candidate for the post.
Sri S. Subba Ayyar ..	Gazetted Town-Planning Assistant.	Do.	Gazetted Town-Planning Assistant.	For want of trained and experienced officers in the department.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.				
Dr. P. S. Srinivasan ..	Assistant Surgeon	Re-employed	Part-time Anaesthetist in the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.	No medical practitioner is willing to take up the part-time work.
Dr. C. K. Prasada Rao.	Additional Professor of Medicine, Madras Medical College and Physician, Government General Hospital, Madras.	Do.	Dean, Government General Hospital and Medical College, Madras.	Rules for the appointment of Dean provide for the re-employment of retired officers. Dr. Prasada Rao was considered more suitable to hold the post than any of the officers in service.

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Name of the Gazetted Officer. (1)	Post held by him on the date of retirement. (2)	Whether granted extension of service or re-employment. (3)	Post to which appointed during re-employment. (4)	Reasons for extension of service or re-employment. (5)
REVENUE DEPARTMENT.				
<i>Survey and Land Records Department.</i>				
Sri T. S. Doraisami Ayyar.	Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.	Granted re-employment from 1st September 1949 to 11th February 1951.	Assistant Director of Survey and Land Records.	Owing to the disbandment of the Survey Parties, there was hardly any experienced officer left when the Survey Department was rapidly expanded for the survey of the estates taken over by the Government. A few experienced retired officers had, therefore, to be employed to supervise the difficult work involved in the survey of estates and to train the inexperienced men.
Sri K. Padmanabha Ayyar.	Do.	Granted re-employment from 10th September 1949, to 25th February 1952.	Do.	Do.
Sri P. S. Narayana Ayyar.	Do.	Granted re-employment from 1st September 1949. Present term expires on 31st August 1953.	Do.	Do.
Sri M. S. Sathu Ayyar	Do.	Granted re-employment from 1st July 1951. Present term expires on 30th June 1953.	Do.	Do.

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Sri V. Meenakshisundaram Ayyar.	Do.	Granted re-employment from 23rd July 1951 to 22nd July 1952.	Do.	Do.
Sri V. C. Rajagopala Ayyangar.	Do.	Granted re-employment from 17th January 1952 to 16th January 1953.	Do.	Do.
<i>Settlement of Estates.</i>				
Sri S. Virupaksha Chetty.	Deputy Commissioner of Civil Supplies (South).	Re-employment from 7th September 1949 to 6th September 1950 and from 7th September 1950 to 31st January 1951.	Manager of Estates (Collector's grade), Vizianagaram.	Appointed in view of the great dearth of suitable and experienced officers in service.
Sri M. Rayappa Reddy.	Deputy Commissioner of Commercial Taxes, Central Division.	Re-employment from 7th September 1950 to 16th July 1951.	Manager of Estates (Collector's grade), Ramana-thapuram.	Do.
Sri E. Veerabhadra Pillai.	Provincial Controller of Food Rationing, Madras.	Re-employment from 7th September 1949 to 6th September 1950 and 7th September 1950 to 17th September 1951.	Manager of Estates (Collector's grade), Sivaganga.	Do.
Sri U. Kumarayya	Deputy Secretary to Government, Food Department.	Re-employment from 17th August 1950 to 16th August 1951 and 17th August 1951 to 4th January 1952.	Manager of Estates (Collector's grade), Venkatar and Vizianagaram.	Do.
Sri B. Appaswami Chetty.	Personal Assistant to the Collector of Visakhapatnam.	Re-employment for two years from 11th July 1951, forenoon.	Manager of Estates, Bobbili.	Do.
Sri G. Kondiah	Treasury Deputy Collector, Cuddapah.	Re-employment for two years from 11th July 1951, forenoon.	Treasury Deputy Collector, Cuddapah.	Sanctioned as a special case. The officer was disabled for executive work owing to an accident while on public duty. His re-employment was sanctioned as compensation for loss of promotion, etc., suffered by the officer.

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(1) Name of the Gazetted Officer.	(2) Post held by him on the date of retirement.	(3) Whether granted extension of service or re-employment.	(4) Post to which appointed during re-employment.	(5) Reasons for extension of service or re-employment.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.				
Sri D. Ramayya	Divisional Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry (Godavari division)	Re-employment from 15th June 1949 to 14th June 1951.	Inspector of Schools, Rajahmundry (Godavari division).	Death of senior and experienced officers.
Sri A. Padmanabha Reddi.	Divisional Inspector of Schools, Anantapur division.	Re-employment from 9th July 1949 to 8th July 1951.	Divisional Inspector of Schools, Anantapur and Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Elementary Education).	Do.
Sri V. R. Ranganathan.	Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Extension of service from 10th November 1947 to 9th November 1948, Re-employment from 10th November 1948 to 10th November 1951.	Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Principal, Teachers' College, Saidapet. Deputy Commissioner for Government examinations and Director of Public Instruction, Madras.	Do.
Sri A. Ramanatha Pillai	Principal, Government Arts College, Coimbatore.	Re-employment from 18th August 1950 to 21st June 1951.	Principal, Government Arts College, Coimbatore.	To avoid dislocation of work and dearth of suitable officers.
Sri M. V. Sitarman	Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras.	Re-employment from 15th November 1950 to 2nd April 1951.	Professor of Chemistry, Presidency College, Madras.	To avoid dislocation of work in the middle of the academic year.
Sri R. Viswanathan	Professor of Tamil, Presidency College, Madras.	Re-employment from 7th November 1950 to 31st March 1951.	Professor of Tamil, Presidency College, Madras.	Do.
Sri K. S. U. Nair	Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.	Re-employment from 27th May 1950 to 26th June 1951.	Principal, Government Victoria College, Palghat.	Death of senior and experienced officers.
Sri R. Janardhanam Nayudu.	Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Madras.	Re-employment from 23rd September 1949 to 16th November 1950.	Librarian, Connemara Public Library, Madras.	Death of suitable officers for the special kind of work.

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Sri G. A. Srinivasan.	Professor of Applied Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.	Re-employment from 15th January 1950 to 2nd April 1950.	Professor of Applied Mathematics, Presidency College, Madras.	To avoid dislocation of work in the middle of the academic year.
Sri K. R. Appalacharya.	Additional Lecturer in Education, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	Re-employment from 27th October 1949 to 15th April 1950.	Additional Lecturer in Education, Teachers' College, Saidapet.	To avoid dislocation of work in the middle of the academic year.
Sri V. H. Sadarangani	Principal, College of Engineering, Kakinada.	Re-employment from 19th November 1950 to 2nd June 1952.	Principal, College of Engineering, Kakinada.	Death of experienced and suitable officers.
Dr. K. Sukumaran	Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.	Re-appointed after retirement on contract for a period of three years from 28th October 1948 and contract extended for two years till 27th October 1953.	Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.	Do.
Mr. Shaik Md. Ismail Sahib.	Divisional Inspector of Schools, Anantapur.	Re-employment from 3rd February 1951 to 2nd February 1952.	Divisional Inspector of Schools, Anantapur.	In the interest of public service.
Sri K. Swaminathan	Principal, Government Arts College, Madras.	Re-employment from 3rd December 1951 till the closure of the College for the summer recess in 1953.	Principal, Government Arts College, Madras.	Do.
Sri S. Ramachandralyer.	Principal, Government Arts College, Anantapur.	Re-employment from 6th February 1951 to 2nd April 1951.	Principal, Government Arts College, Anantapur.	To avoid dislocation of work in the middle of the academic year.
Sri P. Ramananda Rao.	Principal, Government Training College, Mangalore.	Re-employment from 31st December 1951 to 2nd April 1952.	Principal, Government Training College, Mangalore.	Do.
Sri K. Venkatarama Sarma.	Principal, H.H. Rajah's College, Pudukkottai.	Re-employment from 11th October 1951 to 31st March 1952.	Principal, H.H. Rajah's College, Pudukkottai.	Do.
Sri V. Thiruvankata Charya.	Lecturer in Mathematics, Government Arts College, Anantapur.	Re-employment from 4th September 1951 to 1st April 1952 afternoon.	Lecturer in Mathematics, Government Arts College, Anantapur.	To avoid dislocation of work in the middle of the year.

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(1) Name of the Gazetted Officer.	(2) Post held by him on the date of retirement.	(3) Whether granted extension of service or re-employment.	(4) Post to which appointed during re-employment.	(5) Reasons for extension of service or re-employment.
EDUCATION DEPARTMENT— <i>cont.</i>				
Sri Narasimha Iyengar.	Principal, Government Arts College, Cuddapah.	Re-employment from 21st March to 1st April 1952.	Principal, Government Arts College, Cuddapah.	To avoid dislocation of work at the end of the academic year.
Sri D. Sadasiva Reddi.	Director of Public Instruction, Madras.	Re-employment from 28th April to 3rd June 1952.	Director of Public Instruction, Madras.	In the interest of public service.
Sri V. K. Ayyappa Pillai.	Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.	Extension of service from 8th July 1952 to the date of closure of the College for summer recess.	Professor of English, Presidency College, Madras.	In view of his high academic qualifications and dearth of experienced and senior professors and to avoid dislocation of work.
Sri K. Satyanarayana.	Principal, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Re-employment from the date of his taking charge 9th July 1952 till the closure of the College for summer recess in 1953.	Principal, Government Training College, Rajahmundry.	Due to dearth of experienced senior officers.
Sri K. V. Venkatasubramania Iyer.	Professor of Law College, Madras.	Re-employment from 7th October 1949.	Special Additional Lecturer, Law College, Madras.	Due to dearth of experience senior officers and in the interests of public service.
Sri I. Balakrishna Menon.	Assistant Secretary to Government, Education Department, Madras.	Re-employment from 5th December 1951 to 31st March 1952.	Special Officer for Factual Assessment of Basic Education, Office of the Director of Public Instruction.	In the interests of public service.
Sri V. Govri Sankaran.	Lecturer in Mathematics, Government College, Kumbakonam.	Re-employment from 26th September 1952 till the closure of the College for the summer vacation in 1953.	Lecturer in Mathematics, Government College, Kumbakonam.	To avoid dislocation of work in the middle of the academic year.
Sri S. A. Mani ..	Lecturer in Mathematics, Engineering College, Guindy.	Re-employment from 30th September 1952 till the closure of the college for summer recess in 1953.	Lecturer in Mathematics, Engineering College, Guindy.	Do.

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Sri D. Namasivayam ..	Principal, Government College, Coimbatore.	Re-employment from 1st October 1952 till the closure of the college for summer recess.	Principal, Government Arts College, Coimbatore.	Do.
Sri V. K. Krishna Menon.	Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	Re-employment for a period of one year from 15th November 1952.	Deputy Director of Public Instruction.	Dearth of senior and experienced officers
Sri S. Govindarajulu ..	Director of Public Instruction.	Extension of service, three years from 7th October 1952.	Director of Public Instruction.	In public interest.
<i>Women's Branch.</i>				
Mrs. A. Soares ..	Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras.	Re-employed from 20th October 1951 to 31st March 1952.	Inspectress of Anglo-Indian Schools, Madras.	Due to dearth of experienced officers, suitable for the post.
Srimathi G. Sankunni.	Inspectress of Girls' Schools.	Re-employed from 5th August 1950 to 17th October 1950.	Principal, Government College for Women, Guindy.	Due to dearth of experienced officers.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 300 asked by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 5th December 1952, page 107 supra.]

Statement showing the quantities of improved paddy, millets and green manure seeds distributed in Cuddapah district from March 1952 to the end of August 1952.

Month.	Quantity of seed distributed.					
	Paddy.		Millets.		Green manure.	
	TONS.	LB.	TONS.	LB.	TONS.	LB.
March 1952	..	..	..	..	..	22
April 1952	0	2,126	0	548	..	..
May 1952	0	22	0	257	3	68½
June 1952	55	1,150	0	2,152	7	1,054½
July 1952	184	1,214	38	193	2	11½
August 1952	154	1,679	31	1,684	4	155½
Total	395	1,711	71	354	16	1,414½

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 6th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Irrigation works in Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks.

* 303 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to start any major irrigation works in Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks (Chittoor district);

(b) if so, what works; and

(c) whether the following works are among them:—

(1) Excavation of a supply channel to Chinnatippa-samudram and raising anicut across Bahuda at Peddathopu of Madanapalle;

(2) Raising an anicut across Bahuda at Gundupalle (Madanapalle taluk) to construct a reservoir; and

(3) Raising anicuts across Thattibanda vanka, Guntiyatham kalva and Buddavanka kalva, and excavating supply channels to the tanks at Nadimkandrigai, Yerragetapalle and Kalakada of Vayalpad taluk?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) (1) This proposal was dropped in 1936

(2) and (3) Government have no information.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“అధ్యక్ష, మహాశయ్య, వాయిల్పాడు తాలూకాలో అయిదారేండ్లగా కరువు, కాటకాలు తాండవిస్తుండగాకూడా, యిరిగేషన్ స్కీమ్లను అమలు జరుపకపోవటానికి కులి నాలి చేసుకొనేవారు గండ్లనేనా తగుటకు కావలసిన డబ్బును ఆర్జించే నిమిత్తం పని కల్పించకుండుటకు కారణమేమో ముత్రిగారు తెలియజేస్తారా? ఈ రెండు తాలూకాలోని ప్రజాపాపకార్యం పడుతున్న యిబ్బందులు నివారించుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వంవారు నీటిపారుదల స్కీమ్లను అమలు జరుపుతారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Sir, it is a long speech and may be relevant probably in some other connexion. But I will tell the hon. Member that there are two projects under investigation. One is the construction of an anicut across the Pinchanadi in Vayalpad taluk and the other across Bahuda in Madanapalle to irrigate an ayacut of 3,600 acres.”

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SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ May I know if there was a report called Ceded Districts Development Committee Report, 1926 and whether that Committee was of the opinion that there were many small irrigation works in Vayalpad and Madanapalle taluks; and if so, may I know why the Government spend money on roads and works of doubtful utility and do not take up any economic and useful works like those cited above? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I am not aware, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఈ స్కీముల యిన్వెస్టిగేషన్ ప్రారంభించి యంతకాలమయింది. ఇంతకాలం వాటిని పూర్తిచేయుటకు కావలసివుంటుంది. ఇన్వెస్టిగేషన్ పూర్తయిన మరంతకాలానికి పనులు ప్రారంభిస్తారు.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I may tell the hon. Member that, so far as the investigation of these irrigation projects is concerned, he is probably thinking it can be done in the twinkling of an eye, it takes 2, 3 or 4 years and so much money will have to be sunk in the investigation of a project and it cannot be done quickly. But so far as these projects are concerned, they are under investigation and even if the investigation is completed, as we stand at present, we are not able to say when we can take up these projects.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that a scheme known as Chennayarpalli scheme has been investigated and why that scheme could not be taken up as a famine work now? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఇందుకు సంబంధించిన రిపోర్టు తమకు అందలేదని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పుతున్నారు. వారికి రిపోర్టు అందనప్పుడు మాజిల్లకు తెలియలేదనటంలో ఆశ్చర్యమేమీ లేదు. అయితే రిపోర్టు వారికి చేరినతర్వాత దానిని కానన సభ్యులకునూడా అందజేస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాము.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have not seen it. I do not know whether the report is available or not. I take it from the hon. Member. We shall see when the occasion arises.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ నే నడిగిన ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం రాలేదండీ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ That will be considered later on if the report is available.

“ Sir, in regard to the dates when the investigations have started, I have no information at present. But so far as the investigation for the construction of a reservoir in Madanapalle taluk is concerned, the gaugings have been taken for the last three years and the results of further gaugings are awaited and are under investigation. That is all I can say.”

SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHY RAO :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister the position regarding Pinchnadi reservoir and the objection memorandum presented to the Hon. Minister himself when he toured Punganur taluk? ”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The representation might have been made, Sir, but I don't remember. I take it from the hon. Member.”

City High School, Visakhapatnam.

* 307 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the bad conditions prevailing in the City High School, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

“ (b) The Director of Public Instruction has been requested to cause an enquiry to be made in the matter and submit a report to Government.” The report is awaited.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ ఈ రిపోర్టు ప్రభుత్వానికివచ్చి యిది రోజులయింది. ఇక యిన్ని రోజులకు దానిపైన చర్య తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతుంది.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ In a petition, dated 15th October 1952, addressed to the Minister for Education, allegations against the management of the School were made.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి అందిన రిపోర్టులో అ bad condition ఉన్నట్లు ఉదహరింపబడినదని మంత్రిగారు తెలియచారు. ఆ bad condition యేమిటో వారు తెలియజేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It was pointed out that the School was not adequately and properly staffed and that the teachers were not paid regularly. It was further alleged that the management was guilty of several financial irregularities.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ అయితే ఆ స్కూలు యివరి మేనేజిమెంటు క్రింద 2-10 పేజీలలో చెబుతారా.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is under private management, recognized and aided by the Government.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ When was this representation actually received, and when do the Government propose to take action in regard to the allegation made? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ On the 15th or 16th October 1952, and I am awaiting the report.”

Malabar Tenancy Bill.

* 308-A Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when the new Malabar Tenancy Bill will be introduced in the Assembly?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ A Bill to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act has been prepared

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and is under examination. It is not possible to say when exactly the Bill will be introduced in the Assembly. It is, however, expected to be introduced as early as possible."

Pudukkottai Electric Supply Corporation.

* 309 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the former Pudukkottai State Government held shares in the Pudukkottai Electric Supply Corporation;

(b) if so, how much;

(c) whether it is a fact that these shares were sold away;

(d) if so when, to whom, by whom, and why; and

(e) what the profit or loss is?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari):—“(a) Yes.

“(b) to (d) Details are given in a statement laid on the table of the House.

“(e) As the total investment amounted to Rs. 27,500 and as the sale price was Rs. 31,500, there was a profit of Rs. 4,000.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Since the admitted policy of the Madras State Government is to nationalize the Corporation and since this Corporation is likely to be nationalized at a future date, and since this investment was yielding us a pretty good dividend, where was the necessity for the Government to sell away the shares?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“It was a small amount; the shares were worth only about Rs. 27,500, and so it was thought that it was not necessary to keep these shares with the Government. Therefore they have been sold away.”

Issue of season tickets in Government bus service.

* 310 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether season tickets or free passes are issued to any Government servants, and if so, to whom, so far as the Madras City Transport is concerned?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“No season tickets have so far been issued in the Government Bus Transport.

Duty passes have been issued to the employees of the Government Bus Service and the Government Automobile Workshop. These passes are intended to enable the employees to travel free in State buses from their places of residence to their places of residence to their place of duty.

Passes at a nominal cost of Rs. 5 per mensem each have also been issued to certain members of the Police Department in Madras City to enable them to travel free on duty. The cost of these passes is debited to the Police Department.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఈ పట్టణంలో ఉండే చిన్న చిన్న ఉద్యోగస్తులు ప్రతినిత్యం, బస్సులలో ప్రయాణం చేస్తుంటారు. వారికి సదుపాయం కల్పించేందుకు సమీక్ష తక్కువధరకు ప్యాసులు ఇచ్చే విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం యేమైనా ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes, Sir; we are examining that question separately. I only said that so far no tickets have been issued, and the matter is under investigation.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“The Hon. Minister was pleased to state that passes are being given to Police officials on duty. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that not even one Police constable or Sub-Inspector or other Police officer who travels by bus shows the pass to the conductor; nor is the conductor in the habit of demanding the pass from them, with the result that no Police official travels with a pass? They travel free.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The only answer is that all conductors are satisfied that the Police people have got the passes.” (Laughter.)

University for Rayalaseema.

* 311 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme is under consideration for the starting of a University for Rayalaseema for the benefit of the students of Rayalaseema; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representation on this subject?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No scheme is under consideration.

“(b) Yes, representations were received on the subject and the Government have decided to defer the question for the present.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“స్కీము కన్సిడరేషనులో లేదని ప్రభుత్వం వారంట్టున్నారు. కాని ప్రజలు రాయలసీమ విద్యాలయాలను చూడగా విశ్వ విద్యాలయం మంచి విజదీసి వాటికొక ప్రత్యేక విశ్వ విద్యాలయాన్ని యేర్పాటు చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నారు కనుక ఇకముందైనా ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తుందా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, as regards the proposal for a University for Rayalaseema, the Government are not opposed to any such suggestion on the merits; but at the present time, on account of the financial circumstances and various other considerations, it is not possible to take it up.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఒక వంక ప్రభుత్వంవారు, ప్రధాన మంత్రి రాయల 2-20 స్కీము విశ్వ విద్యాలయాన్ని యేర్పాటు చేయటకు వ్యతిరేకులని ఆంధ్రా యూనివర్సిటీ పి.ఎం. వైస్ చాన్సలర్ గారు చెప్పినట్లు ప్రకటించబడింది. మరొకవంక మంత్రిగారు ప్రభుత్వానికి

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గాని ప్రధాన మంత్రికి గాని అట్టి ఉద్దేశ్యం లేదని అంటున్నారు. అయితే ప్రభుత్వం వారు తమ అభిప్రాయాలను మార్చుకొన్నారా? మార్చుకొన్నట్లయితే రాయలసీమకు ప్రత్యేక విశ్వ విద్యాలయాన్ని యేర్పాటుచేసే ఉద్దేశ్యం వారికుందా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am very glad the hon. Member has asked me this question. The reference is to a reported speech of the Andhra University Vice-Chancellor at Vijayavada, in which he is alleged to have stated that our Chief Minister, Rajaji, is opposed to the idea of a University for Rayalaseema. Subsequent to that, Dr. V. S. Krishna who met me, personally expressed regret for the wrong report which he could not help, and he wanted me to convey this regret to the Chief Minister and the Chief Minister also accepted the same. Therefore, I take this opportunity to correct the mistaken impression that has been created by an incorrect press report."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, if there was a proposal to utilize the funds of the Tirumalai-Tirupati Devasthanams for starting a University at Tirupati which would naturally benefit the students of Rayalaseema; I think there was such a proposal?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir; in May 1949 a memorandum was received by the Government from some prominent citizens of Rayalaseema requesting the setting up of a commission to go into the question of the formation of a separate University for the Rayalaseema districts. On the question of finance, to which the hon. Member referred, the memorandum made a suggestion that the funds of the Tirumalai-Tirupathi Devasthanams could be diverted for founding the new University. It was then observed by the Rural Welfare department that if it was considered necessary to establish a Rayalaseema University, to which the Tirupati college was to be affiliated, the devasthanam funds which are used for the maintenance of the above college alone, could be diverted to the proposed University and the surplus, if any, available from these institutions could be diverted, if only such expenditure was not inconsistent with the objects of those institutions. Later, the Government dropped the proposal on account of the heavy financial commitment to the Government in setting up a separate Rayalaseema University. It was considered that it was beyond the means of the Government at the time."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" అయ్యో, రాయలసీమ దేశంపై మెంట్లు కమిటీవారు యీ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారికి రెకమెండేషన్ చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది; అయితే దానివిషయమై ప్రభుత్వం యేమిసిఫార్సు చేసిందో తెలియజేస్తారా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have not seen any such recommendation."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" తిరుపతి దేవస్థానంవారు కొన్ని సూచనలు చేసి, వాటి ప్రకారమైనట్లైతే రాయలసీమ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం స్థాపించుటకు కొంతదన

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సహాయం చేస్తానన్నారని తెలియజేశారు. ఆవస్థరమైనట్లైతే రాయలసీమ మార్పులు చేసి దేవస్థానం డబ్బు ఉపయోగించి త్వరలో రాయలసీమ విశ్వవిద్యాలయాన్ని స్థాపించుటకు ఏర్పాట్లు చేస్తారా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a question which may be separately put to be answered by the Minister in charge of the subject."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Till such time as a separate University for the Rayalaseema colleges is established, will the Government consider the proposal of getting the Rayalaseema colleges affiliated to the Andhra University?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" This question was considered at length by a committee appointed by this Government under the presidency of the late Dr. C. R. Reddi, with Mr. Viswanatham as the Secretary of the Committee; they made certain recommendations to the Government in 1947 and the Government then decided that the proposal should be dropped pending constitutional changes, viz., the expected formation of the Andhra Province."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" రాయలసీమ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం యేర్పరచుటకు ముందు, ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని విద్యాలయాలను మద్రాసు యూనివర్సిటీకి సంబంధించి విడిచిసి అంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి ఆనంతపురాన్ని వేరు నెండుగా చేసి వారికిగూడా ఆంధ్ర యూనివర్సిటీ యేరియంలోనివాల్యు చేసే అలాగే మేమైనా ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉందా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" If there is a unanimous opinion on this matter in Rayalaseema and the University is agreeable the Government will consider the matter."

Payment of market value for assigned lands.

* 312 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government Order stating that the landless poor, who are assigned waste lands, should pay market value of the lands assigned for them; and

(b) if so, the date and the reasons for its issue?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) & (b) Under the orders in G.O. Ms. No. 1957, Revenue, dated 7th July 1952 waste lands which are valuable should be assigned on payment of market value or sold in public auction whichever is advantageous to the Government. The reason for issuing the Government Order was that because it was ordered that political sufferers should not be assigned lands in the proximity of the town which would be in demand for purposes other than for cultivation and would consequently be more valuable than other lands, the same principle should be extended in respect of assignment of all valuable lands to all persons."

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SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—“ఈ భూములను వీడవారికి దక్కనివ్వకుండా భూస్వాములకుంట్లున్న విషయం ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా ?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ఏమో నాకు తెలియవండి.”

DR. G. CHITRAMBALAM:—“Sir, will the Government collect the cost of lands from the political sufferers who have already been granted lands in and around the towns in the State?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Under the law we cannot re-open the matter, Sir.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Sir, in view of the famine conditions prevailing and the food shortage from which we are suffering, do the Government think it advisable to collect money from the landless poor for the lands that were assigned to them?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“This question does not refer to cultivable lands, but refers to valuable lands in towns and if people want those lands they must pay for it, I think.”

Loan to the Paper board-making Industry, Kakinada.

* 313 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what amount of money has been granted as loan to the paper board-making Industry in Kakinada; and

(b) whether the factory is working?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No loan has been granted to the paper board-making Industry in Kakinada under the State Aid to Industries Act.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Food position in the State.

* 314 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received reports from District Collectors of the deteriorating food situation in the State; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) The Government are constantly in touch with the general food position in each district through reports received from various sources. They have taken adequate measures to ensure the distribution of foodgrains to the needy population through the fair price shops and the free supply of gruel in areas affected by scarcity.”

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SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Sir, is it not a fact that the Union Food Minister, the Hon. Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, is now paying a visit to this State for a second time in recent months to impress on the State Government the gravity of the food situation which this Government is ignoring to tackle properly and why is it that the Government have not taken steps to enforce the order of controlling foodgrain dealers in order to check the rise in prices of foodstuffs, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Too many assumptions and presumptions have been made and they are all wrong. It is not a fact that the Union Food Minister came over here for the purpose of impressing on this Government something which we are ignoring. He came here generally to discuss the food situation and to find the food requirements here for the next year. Therefore the assumption that he came here for some other purpose is quite wrong.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—“కడపలో జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లు సమావేశమై worst famine affected areas కు, Famine Code వర్తింప చేయాలని చేసిన సూచనను ప్రభుత్వం వారు అమలుజరుపుతారా ?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, now as a policy we are not applying the Famine Code, because it is considered a little bit out-of-date, but we are giving relief to famine affected areas in all possible ways.”

SRI S. THINAKARASAMI THEVAR:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any report from the Collector of Madurai as regards supply of foodstuffs to needy taluks?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“We have received reports from all Collectors, including the Madurai Collector.”

Boring sets in the Government department.

* 315 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of boring sets available in the department; and

(b) whether the Government will be pleased to increase the number of boring sets, so as to provide one set for every taluk?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) One hundred and seventy-eight handboring sets, 14 steam engine driven drills and 25 diesel engine driven drills including one rotary drill are available in the department.

“(b) Government have recently sanctioned the manufacture of 50 additional handboring sets and the purchase of 12 more diesel engine driven drills. With the addition of these the number of boring sets will be equal to the number of taluks, though their actual distribution will be in areas where they will be most useful.”

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Price of sugarcane.

2-30 P.M. * 319 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government have recommended to the Centre that the minimum price for sugarcane be fixed at the rate of Re. 1-2-0 per maund for the season 1952-53; and

(b) if so, on what basis this suggestion was made?

THE HON. DR. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ A copy of the Press Note issued by the Government of India and of a letter received from them explaining the policy decided upon for 1952-53 are placed on the table of the House. It is not desirable to publish this Government's views on the subject, even should there be any difference.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ మన రాష్ట్రంలో లక్షలాది చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తి చేయడానికి ఈ సమస్య చాలా కఠినంగా తయారయినదని గుర్తించి House ను confidence లోనికి తీసుకుని చెరుకు ధర విషయంలో ఎంత నిర్ణయించేసి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి recommend చేశారో చెప్పటానికి ఆభ్యంతరం కుమిటి? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I have already given the reply.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ Sir, తాము చెబుతున్న చాలా తక్కువ రేటు అంటే మునుగు 1 కి రూ. 1-2-0 మాత్రమే సిఫార్సు చేయడంవల్ల, దాన్ని బయట పెట్టడానికి ప్రభుత్వం సిగ్గుపడుతున్నదా? Tariff Board 1952 వ సంవత్సరంలో చెబుతున్న ధర మునుగు 1 కి రూ. 1-7-0 గా నిర్ణయించినప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం అంతకంటే కూడా ఎందుకు తగ్గించుకుంది? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think the hon. Member is putting a series of questions. Only one question can be put at a time.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ రెండుసార్లు అడగడానికి అవకాశం ఇస్తే, అలాగే అడుగుతానండి.

“ ప్రశ్న : మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం చెబుతున్న చాలా తక్కువ రేటు అనగా మునుగు 1 కి రూ. 1-2-0 మాత్రమే చాలాని సిఫార్సు చేయడంవల్ల ఆ రేటును బయట పెట్టడానికి సిగ్గు పడుతున్నదా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I have already given the reply in my answer to the main question.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is this the conception of democracy of the Government that issues affecting hundreds of thousands of peasants and consumers of sugar should not be made known to the people? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The views of the Government of India and the policy regarding sugar and sugarcane have already been published and a copy of the publication is placed on the table of the House.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The State Government have nothing to do with the policy; only the Central Government have to lay down the policy.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The State Government have a say in the matter and they influence the policy of the Central Government. Cannot the State Government place before the House their own views on the matter? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I have nothing more to add. I have answered that question already in my answer to the main question.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తి చేశానికంటే చెరుకు సబంధించిన విషయం కాబట్టి ఉత్పాదకానికి, దక్షిణదేశానికి ఉత్పత్తి ఖర్చులలో ఏమైనా తేడా ఉందా? లేకపోతే ఉత్పాదకంలో ఎక్కువనా? మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో ఎక్కువనా? అని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ A separate question may be put.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ ఈ మధ్య పార్లమెంటులో చెరుకును గురించి ప్రశ్న అడిగినప్పుడు దక్షిణ భారత దేశంలో ప్రత్యేకమైన పరిస్థితులు ఉండడం వల్ల చెరుకు ధర నిర్ణయించడంలో మార్పు ఉంటుందని శ్రీ కిద్వాయి చెప్పారు. ఈ విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలియదానికాదు ఆ కొటేషను చదువుతున్నాను—

‘Mr. Kidwai said: “The reduction in cane prices this year might have caused some loss to people who had rented land in advance at higher rates . . .”

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

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ మంత్రిగారికి వాగా తెలుస్తుందని ఉద్దేశించి ఆ quotation చదువుతున్నాను. దీని సారాంశం ఏమంటే దక్షిణ భారతదేశంలో చెరుకు వేసేటందుకై మక్కుకు తీసుకున్న భూముల కొలు రేటు చాలా పెద్దగా ఉండుటవల్లనూ, దక్షిణ భారతంలోని షుగర్ ఫ్యాక్టరీలకు లాభాలు ఆత్మధికంగా ఉండటంవల్లనూ, ఈ విషయమై తిరిగి ఆలోచించవలసిందని ఆయా ప్రభుత్వాలను ఆదేశించి వట్టుగా కిద్వాయిగారు చెప్పారు. ధరలు తగ్గడంవల్ల చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తి చెబ్బి తింటుంది. కాబట్టి కనీసం ఈ యేటైనా ప్రభుత్వం మామూలు ధరలు ఆములు పెట్టడానికి ఆలోచిస్తుందా? ”

“ But the South Indian factories were at an advantage, because the recoveries there were 12 per cent.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member put the question without giving the quotation.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ దక్షిణ ప్రదేశంలో ధరలు తగ్గడంవల్ల చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తి చెబ్బి తింటుంది. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా చర్యలు తీసుకోవటానికి ఆలోచన చేస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I have seen that piece of news in the newspaper.”

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Acquisition of house-sites for Harijans.

* 320 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government are applying the urgency provisions of the Land Acquisition Act to provide house-sites for Harijans, and if so, in how many cases such action has been taken during the last five years?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Urgency provisions of the Land Acquisition Act were invoked in 368 cases for providing house-sites to Harijans during the last five years.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ Land Acquisition Act యొక్క urgency provisions ను ఉపయోగించుటవంటి విషయము క్రింద అన్ని గ్రామాలలోను హరిజనులకు ఇళ్ల స్థలాలు యిచ్చారా? తర్వాత డెప్యూటీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నటువంటి హరిజనులకు అన్నీ కూడా యీనాడు చాలా అభివృద్ధిగా వున్నది. మురికి కూలాలు, పేటచుట్టు మురుగు కాలులు, గుంటలలో హరిజనవాడలున్నవి. హరిజనులు యిప్పటికీ కొన్ని లక్షల రూపాయలు వారి వసతులకొరకు ప్రభుత్వం వసూలుచేశారు. కొన్నిచోట్ల గ్రామాలలో యిప్పటికి 15 యేండ్ల వైగా ప్రభుత్వం లక్షలాది డబ్బు వసూలుచేశారు. అప్పుసప్పు తెచ్చి కట్టుకొన్న డబ్బు ప్రభుత్వం బొక్కసములో పడివుంది. ఇంకను హరిజనులు ఆ అప్పులు తీర్చుకో లేక, వడ్డీలు యింకను చెల్లించుకుంటూనే ఉన్నారు. వాళ్లు యింతవరకు ఏ విధమైన వసతులు లేక బాధపడుతున్నారు. తర్వాత ముఖ్యంగా వారు నివసించే ప్రాంతాలలో కలరా వగైరా వ్యాధులు, ఈ మురుగు నీరు పోయే వసతి లేనందున వసూలువున్నది. మొత్తం సంఘానికి హానికరంగా పరిణమిస్తున్నది. కనుక యీ urgency provisions యీ హరిజనులకు యిట్లు స్థలాలకొరకు రాష్ట్ర మంతటాను ఎందుకు ఉపయోగించబడదు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇండ్ల స్థలాలు హరిజనులకు యివ్వడం అర్జంటు కాదనుకుంటుందా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Though I have said that the urgency provisions were invoked in 368 cases during the last five years, most of the acquisitions occurred in the last 2½ or 3 years of this five-year period. The amount of money in deposit, to which the hon. Member referred, will be given full credit for and instructions have been issued to expedite pending acquisitions.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ In certain cases the Government are collecting half the cost of acquisition from the Harijans. Will the Government consider the desirability of writing off the collection of even that half in view of the appalling poverty of the Harijans? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ According to G.O. No. 1025 of 1949, the Government sanction the free grant of house-sites to deserving Harijans under certain conditions. The urgency provisions have been liberally made use of. But before these proceedings, deposits were made and, as I have said, full credit will be given for the amounts deposited.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that most of the Harijan villagers have deposited large amounts for the

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acquisition of house-sites will the Government minimise the delay involved in the present land acquisition procedure? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As far as possible and wherever necessary, these special provisions will be invoked.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ May I know why a distinction is made between Harijans living in Madras City and Harijans living outside in the acquisition and allotment of house sites? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. If he is referring to the matter recently considered by the Housing Committee, it is the intention of the Government to try it first in Madras and see whether it can be extended to other areas later on.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether this Government have got any scheme for housing Harijans similar to the scheme that the Union Government have for industrial workers.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Proposals for cheap constructions for Harijans by the Co-operative Department are under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMI :—“ హరిజనులకు వ్యవసాయం నిమిత్తం భూములు ఇవ్వకపోతే పోయారుగాని కొందరు హరిజనులవద్దనుంచి నివేశనస్థలాలు assign చేస్తామని 7, 8 సంవత్సరాల క్రితమే deposits తీసుకున్నారు. అట్టివారికినా నివేశన స్థలాలు వెంటనే assign చేసియిచ్చుటకు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉద్దేశమున్నదా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ అందరు హరిజనులు deposits ట్రేయిండలేదు. ఆ కట్టినవారైనను 7, 8 సంవత్సరాల క్రితమే అందరు కట్టలేదు. ఎవరెవరే deposits యిచ్చారో వారికి ఆ భూములకు సరియైన ధర నిర్ణయించి యివ్వబడును. సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో యీ స్థలాలను acquisition చేయడం ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేసింది.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Land Acquisition Act క్రింద భూములను లీసు 2-40 కొని హరిజనులకు నివేశన స్థలాలకుగాను assign చేయుటకు ఎక్స్ ప్రెస్ ప్రావిజన్లు పంపిణీ చేయబడ్డాయి. వట్టున కనుక special provisions క్రింద అయినా లీసుకొని వెంటనే యీ హరిజనులకు యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have already stated that these emergency provisions are being very liberally invoked in the last two years.”

SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“ Sir, சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயிலிருந்து house-sites க்கு என்று ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதுபோல் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கும் தொகைகள் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் அதன் பிரகாரம் அக்குஷனின் மூலமாக சரியானபடி பரிகாரம் தேடித்தராததால் இந்தப்

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(b) the increase in the acreage of paddy crop as a result of the campaign and the quantity of increase in paddy harvest?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The answer" is placed on the table of the House."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"May I know, Sir, whether the increase shown in columns 3 and 4 of the statement placed on the table of the House is in relation to the previous year, or is it the total increase with respect to the year 1943-44?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The increase shown for the year 1943-44 evidently refers to the accumulated increase for that year and the previous year."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, in view of the fact that paddy harvest is decreasing sharply, year by year will the Government consider the question of taking up new schemes under the Grow More Food Campaign and allot more funds for the same?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Arrangements are made to supply fertilizers in large quantities in order to increase paddy yield in Malabar."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, I have not made myself understood. What I wanted the Hon. Minister to tell us was whether the increase, for instance, of 72,004 acres shown against the year 1950-51 was an increase over and above the 46,475 acres shown against the year 1949-50? Does every entry refer to 1943-44?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"It refers to the year in which the expenditure was incurred."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"ప్రభుత్వం వా రిచ్చిన వివరాలనుబట్టి ఆర్.వై.ఆర్. రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టి ముప్పైలక్షలు కిక్కురు చేసే ఛాన్సాన్ని పండించారు! ఈ స్కీము ఆములు పరచటంతో వచ్చిన ఫలితాలు అంతా ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ఆసమర్థతను తెలియజేస్తున్నావా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Some of the expenditure was incurred by the P.W.D. on small irrigation works and things like that. So the actual increase cannot be seen here."

Assignment of land to a political sufferer in Kaikalur taluk, Krishna district.

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

(a) whether R.S. No. 226 of Vaivaka village of Kaikalur taluk, Krishna district, was granted to any political sufferer and if so, when and under what grounds of G.O. No. 1523;

(b) who was the original cultivator of the R.S. number and from which year he was in occupation and cultivation of the same; and

* Printed as Appendix III on page 263 infra.

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(c) whether the political sufferer sought the help of the police to hand over the lands to him, and if so, what action was taken by the police?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Yes, in September 1951. R.S. No. 226 of Vaivaka village forms part of a compact block of waste lands. As such under paragraph 6 of G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949, it could be assigned only to co-operative societies of landless poor, etc., except in cases where a departure from this principle is permitted by the Government. But the Government relaxed the restriction for the specific purpose of granting the lands to political sufferers.

" (b) One Nagullakrishnamurthi occupied an extent of 1.90 acres in fasli 1357. But he did not continue the occupation in subsequent faslis. There were also other unauthorized occupations subsequent to 1st May 1948.

" (c) The political sufferer filed a petition before the Tahsildar, Kaikalur, stating that one Alla Nanchariah encroached upon a portion of the land granted to him. The Tahsildar referred the matter to the Station-house Officer, Kalidindi. Alla Nanchariah stated before the Police officer that he had given up his claims for the land as he was not eligible for its grant under the rules."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"హాళీసు వారు బలవంతముగా స్వంతం చేయించు కొన్న సంగతి మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా?"

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

DR. K. B. MENON:—"In view of the number of complaints 2-50 made by hon. Members on the floor of this Assembly about the distribution of lands to political sufferers, will the Government 9.10. consider the question of investigating the matter and then compensating the concerned people in those unfair cases where developed lands have been taken and handed over to political sufferers?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"If the hon. Gentleman will bring any specific instance to the notice of the Government, that can be gone into. But we cannot have a general roving commission like the one suggested by him."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA:—"ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారి దృష్టికి నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో జరిగినటువంటి specific case తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పటికీ కూడా, యిదివరకు సాగు చేస్తున్నటువంటి వాళ్లవద్దనుంచి హాళీసు సహాయంతో రాజకీయ బాధితులకు యిప్పించారు. ఇటువంటి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా మంత్రిగారు యిదివరకే ఎందుకు పరిష్కారం చూపారు?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The hon. Gentleman may rest assured that no injustice will be done hereafter." (Laughter.)

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Assignment of lands to political sufferers in Vaivaka village, Krishna district.

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

(a) whether the Collector of Krishna district reserved any Government waste lands for the Ex-toddy Tappers' Field Labour Co-operative Society of Pedathummidi and Utukur in the village of Vaivaka of Krishna district in the year 1948, and if so, what is its survey number and its extent;

(b) whether the society people cultivated any extent of land during the last two years; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the above lands have been assigned to political sufferers now and handed over to them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) No.

“(b) There was no recognized cultivation of any extent of the land by such societies.

“(c) An extent of 768.54 acres has so far been assigned to political sufferers. Definite information is not available as to whether the lands have been actually handed over to them.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“మంత్రిగారు యిచ్చినటువంటి జవాబు చాలా విచిత్రంగావుంది. ఎందుకంటే, 1948-49 సంవత్సరములో గ్రాంట్ రొరగారు వచ్చినప్పుడు నేను ఆ ఫిర్కాకు Revenue Inspector గా వున్నాను. ఆయన నన్ను స్వయంగా తీసుకొనివెళ్ళి పాలం హద్దులు మార్చుచేయించి వాళ్ళకు ఆయన చెప్పినట్లు ఆ భూములను hand over చేయించి వెళ్ళారు. ఇప్పుడు మీరు యిచ్చిన జవాబు చాలా మోసంగానూ, అబద్ధంగానూన్నది. మీకు యీ information యెవరు యిచ్చారు. అబద్ధం రిపోర్టు యెందుకు యివ్వవలసివచ్చినది అట్లు అబద్ధం రిపోర్టు యిచ్చినంతకు కలెక్టరుమీద చర్యతీసుకొంటారా? దీని విషయంలో మంత్రిగారు ఏమైనా జవాబు చెప్పతా—?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“This long question certainly needs notice.”

Supply of electrical energy from Machkund Project.

* 326 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the construction of the 239 miles of double circuit 132 K.V. line from Machkund to Vijayavada is;

(b) at what stage the generation and supply of energy to the areas of this State from Machkund Project is; and

(c) the time-table for the supply of energy from Machkund to this State as per the original plan?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Towers have been erected for over 231 miles out of a total length of 285 miles of the double circuit 132 K.V. line and power conductors

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and earth conductors strung over 120 miles and 65 miles of the line respectively. The entire line is expected to be completed before the end of 1953.

“(b) Many of the civil engineering works and a good part of work relating to the Power House and sub-stations have been completed and the other items are in an advanced stage of construction. Most of the machinery required ordered from overseas has arrived and has been transported to the site.

“(c) The first generator in the power house is expected to commence operation by about the middle of 1954 and the entire scheme is expected to be completed by the end of 1957.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“డబ్బులేవనే సాకుతోటి ఈ project ను slow down చేయడమనేది జరిగిందా ?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Notice, Sir.”

Relief to victims of fire.

* 327 Q.—SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that compensation is refused to the Harijans, when their houses are set fire to by others, while it is given when houses are burnt accidentally?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“No distinction is made between Harijans and Caste Hindus in the matter of relief to victims of fire. Relief is granted in all cases in which the outbreak of fire is accidental. But in cases of arson or in cases where mischief is suspected, there is no legal obligation on the part of the Government to grant any relief to the victims. They have, however, been sanctioning relief in genuine cases on compassionate grounds.”

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—“May I know whether the Government will be pleased to reconsider the question of sanctioning relief to the Harijans in cases of arson and in cases where mischief is suspected? In view of the fact that the refusal of such relief will be a sort of encouragement to the opponents to bring down the poor Harijans by such unfair methods, will the Government be pleased to sanction relief to such victims?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I have already said that even in non-accidental cases relief is being given.”

Retrenchment of workers in Sree Saila Industries near Quilandy, Malabar.

* 328 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government got any memorandum from the workers of the Sree Saila Industries near Quilandy, Malabar, regarding their grievances, and if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A memorandum was received in August 1952 from the President, Shri Saila Labour Union, Vanmukam, Katalur P.O., North Malabar, regarding retrenchment of workers in Shri Saila Industrial and Spiritual Colony Charities, Kadalur. The Government considered the memorandum together with the reports received from the Labour Officer, Kozhikode, and the Commissioner of Labour and decided that there was no case for adjudication and that the parties must be informed accordingly.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ What were the reasons given by the Labour Officer for not treating this dispute as a case fit for adjudication? Secondly, supposing workers who have put in service for a long period of time in a factory are retrenched without being paid the wages due to them under the Trade Union Act, is it not the duty of the Government to see that the retrenched workers are given unemployment allowance and the wages due under the Act? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government are satisfied that the retrenchment was not made for the purpose of victimization, but that it was made for financial reasons. The Government are also satisfied that it was made *bona fide* in that the management has already taken back 14 out of 41 workers and has promised to take back more workers as and when vacancies arise.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ The Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour has stated that 14 workers were taken back by the management.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member put it in the form of a question.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ These 14 workers have got only a few years' service to their credit, whereas the workers who have got more years' service to their credit have not been taken back. Is this victimization or not? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I should like to have notice of this question. If the hon. Gentleman writes to me making these specific charges, I shall look into the matter.”

Irrigation projects in Sompeta taluk, Srikakulam district.

* 329 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU (on behalf of Sri G. Latchanna): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how long the projects of Paidigam and Hamsarali of Sompeta taluk, Srikakulam district, have been under the consideration of the Government;

(b) the present stage of the projects; and

(c) when the work on the projects is expected to commence?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) The projects were first suggested in 1905.

“ (b) The detailed investigation of the Paidigam Project has just been completed and a report on the result of the investigation is awaited from the Chief Engineer.

“ The Hamsarali Sagaram Project has not been considered feasible and has therefore been dropped.

“ (c) The Paidigam Project will be taken up for execution after sanction, when funds become available.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ శ్రీ కాకత్యం జిల్లా పాలకాలంగా కరువు నాంతం అని చెప్పి నిర్మించినట్లుయితే, కనీసం investigation ఫూర్తి అయినట్లుంటే schemes లను ఆయన త్వరలో అమలుపరచడానికి ప్రయత్నం ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నాడా? అక్కడ ఎంతకాలం జరుగుతుందో చెప్పగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have said that the Paidigam Project will be taken up for execution after sanction, when funds become available.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ The Government allotted a certain sum for the Paidigam Project in 1951-52 from the lump-sum grants under the Grow More Food Scheme. What became of that grant? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I take the information from the hon. Member. But from the information available with me, I will say this much. This was one of those schemes which were taken up for consideration under the intensive cultivation campaign. But the Government of India changed their policy. According to their new policy, unless a scheme gives a return of 2½ per cent, it cannot be taken up under the intensive cultivation campaign. Therefore, we had to give up the scheme.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ What were the estimated cost of the project and the estimated return from it? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The cost of the project is Rs. 3,20,000, and it is expected to supply water to an ayacut of about 3,500 acres.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ In cases where the Government of India are agreeable, will this Government consider the question of putting its own money so that the entire work could be taken up for execution both by this Government and the Central Government? ” 3 p.m.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ With regard to the intensive cultivation schemes coming under this campaign, the Government of India originally promised to bear half the expenditure, but later they said they would bear only 25 per cent of the expenditure. To that extent we have to bear additional expenditure. That is the position.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question time is over. The answer to the other questions will be printed in the Proceedings.”

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Supply of electricity from Guntakal to Uravakonda.

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

(a) when the sanctioned extension scheme for electricity from Guntakal to Uravakonda would be taken up for execution;

(b) whether orders have been given for collection of necessary materials to the concerned authority;

(c) how much amount is allotted this year to expedite the scheme; and

(d) whether this scheme would be completed by the end of this year or even earlier?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The scheme has already been taken up for execution.

“(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(c) Rs. 85,000.

“(d) No. The completion of the scheme even in 1953-54 will depend on the availability of funds.”

Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

* 331 Q.—SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal for, or whether there was an Advisory Board consisting of officials and non-officials for the management of the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal; and

(b) if so, why and when was it dropped?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) There was a proposal to have an Advisory Board for the Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal, but the Government examined it and in 1950 came to the conclusion that as the concern was working well and at a profit there was no need for such an advisory board.”

The Badinegadda Project, Cuddapah district.

* 333 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the investigation of the Badinegadda Project in Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district, now is; and

(b) if the investigation has been completed, when the scheme is expected to be implemented?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Of the two reservoirs comprised in the project, viz., one across the Pinchanadi about 4 miles above Rayavaram and the other

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across Cheyyar near Badinegadda, the former is in the closing stages of investigation and the latter is proposed to be taken up for investigation as soon as possible.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Production of low counts of yarn, in the State.

* 334 Q.—SRI A. J. ARUNACHALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is no demand among the weavers for 26s, 36s, 34s and 50s counts of yarn; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken to stop the supply of such counts?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) There is demand for 26s and 36s counts yarn among the weavers but there is no demand for 34s and 50s counts.

“(b) The mills are not offering 34s and 50s counts yarn at present and as such no action in the matter is considered necessary.”

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have to inform the House that hon. Member Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows:—

“This House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., refusal by the Government of Madras to recommend to the Government of India to grant passport to delegates from Madras State to go to Vienna to attend the “Peoples’ Congress for World Peace” scheduled to be held on the 12th of December this year.”

Passport is a Central subject and I want to know how the hon. Member can raise it here.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“This is a matter of urgent public importance. It is the State Government that recommend the issue of passports, to the Central Government. In many cases, the State Government have refused to recommend the issue of passports. The Central Government consult the State Government.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Whatever it is, the issue of passports is Union subject and under the Constitution, it comes under the Central List. If the Central Government ask the recommendation of the State Government, then it is only in an advisory capacity and the State Government have no responsibility in the matter.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Whatever may be defined in the Constitution, I wish to submit that such questions are finally disposed of by the State Government. The position to-day is that the State Government themselves dispose of the matter. Only in cases where there is a doubt, the matter is referred to the

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Central Government for clarification. In some other cases, the Central Government act on the advice of the State Government. I know in a number of cases, the Government have not referred the matter to the Central Government, but are themselves holding up the issue of passports or refusing the issue of the same."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Whatever may be the recommendation of the State Government to the Central Government, the issue of passports is a Central subject. Therefore, I rule the motion out of order."

" I have received notice of another adjournment motion from the hon. Member Sri M. Narayanaswamy which reads as follows :—

"This House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of public importance, namely, the seven days' strike of Santanatalapad Board High School students of Ongole taluk."

" If the students strike work, how is it a matter of urgent public importance? "

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, ఈ స్కూలులో ఇక్కడ టీచర్లను హెడ్డుమాస్టరుకు గతంలో కూడా చాలా అభిప్రాయ భేదాలు, తగాదాలు రావడంవల్ల స్కూలు విద్యార్థులు కొందరు పెద్దలు అందరు కలసి యీ హెడ్డు మాస్టరును transfer చేయాలని కోరగా అయినా transfer చేయడం జరిగింది. తర్వాత మరొక మాసంలోనే ఆయనను తిరిగి యీ స్కూలుకు హెడ్డుమాస్టరుగా వేశారు. దీనివల్ల యీ స్కూలు టీచర్లకు, విద్యార్థులకు అందరికీ ఆయన మరల ఇక్కడికి రావడం ఎవరికినూడా యిష్టంకాకుండా ఉంటున్నది. దీని ఫలితంగా ఆ స్కూలు sheds కు నివృత్తిపడకుండా జరిగింది. ఈ స్కూలులో సుమారు 450 మంది విద్యార్థులు చదువుచున్నారు. స్కూలు sheds తగలబడి పావడంవల్ల, విద్యార్థులు పడుతుంటే కొట్టాలలానూ, సర్రంలోనూ కూర్చుని గడవలసివస్తున్నది. ఈలాంటి పరిస్థితులు యీ హెడ్డుమాస్టరు యిక్కడనే యీ స్కూలులోనే పని చేస్తూ ఉండేటట్లు చేసి విద్యార్థులను S.S.L.C. పరీక్షకు వెళ్ళనివ్వకుండా detain చేస్తూ లేమా అనే భయం విద్యార్థులకు చాలామందికి వున్నందున విద్యార్థులందరు సభి చేసియున్నారు. ఇట్టి సమయములో, స్కూలులో క్లీప్ పరిస్థితులు విచ్ఛిన్నం అవుతున్నాయి adjournment motion ను అంగీకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can the Government be held responsible for the strike? Moreover, it is not a matter of urgent public importance. So I rule the motion out of order."

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 5th December 1952, from the Hon. the Chairman, Madras Legislative Council :—

"I transmit a copy of the Indian Registration (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 20 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me."

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IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1952—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now continue the discussion on the motion that the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill be taken into consideration at once and the amendments to that motion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to point out in the first instance why this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. It was stated by the Hon. Chief Minister and also the Minister for Transport that this Bill has already been discussed by the Select Committee. I want to clear that misapprehension so that we need not proceed on that basis at all. The Bill that was referred to the Select Committee was not this Bill. So, whatever was discussed by the Select Committee was on an entirely different basis. For, the original provision was for taxing the passengers. Evidence was also taken and concentrated on that particular aspect only, namely, whether it was the appropriate time, whether it was possible, whether it was feasible and whether it was workable to impose a tax on passengers at the rate of one pie per mile and on the other ancillary provisions. I would, however, concede this much that by the time that Bill returned to the House from the Select Committee, it appeared only on the outer trapping to be the same as the present one. But I may tell that in substance, there is vast difference between these two Bills. The memoranda that were received for the other Bill are different, the evidence that was taken was different. Therefore, I submit that the argument that this Bill has already been discussed by the Select Committee is not a valid ground at all. (Interruption.) The Hon. Chief Minister says, 'Don't rely on technicalities. In substance it is the same Bill'. Let me tell him that in substance it is not. With regard to the other Bill, we collected memoranda and took evidence on one basis. But now they have changed the main provisions and have brought it even before the Select Committee, but it was ruled out. What I want is this. Let us get further memoranda upon this Bill, which is different from the previous one in that it is a tax on the operators and lorry-owners. Therefore let us invite further evidence and get further facts and then let us proceed. The Government refuse to do this. The evidence that was collected was entirely directed and tendered from a different point of view altogether. Therefore, I submit in substance also this is not a Bill that was considered by the Select Committee. Suppose this Bill was the one that was referred to the Select Committee. Then the memoranda and evidence taken by the Select Committee would have been of a different nature."

" Then, Sir, the second point is, as has already been stated by several Members here, at present the bus operators are not in a position to pay this extra charge. This is a fact which has been partly conceded by the Hon. the Minister for Transport himself."

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I would only submit that the Government of Madras in a publication of theirs have given the working cost of buses which they admit is high. If we look into this pamphlet which the Government have issued, we will find that the costs are distributed under several heads, under prime cost and overhead cost. The prime cost consists of wages, fuel, oil, upkeep and maintenance and the overhead cost shows that of establishment and 'miscellaneous' including telephone, electricity, water, licence fees, depreciation, etc. This pamphlet shows that the running cost of a bus in the City of Madras managed by the Government is 13 annas 4.5 pies. This is a thing which the Hon. the Minister for Industries knows and every Member on the other side knows. Similarly we had asked the bus operators to prepare a costing statement for us and they did prepare one and gave us. For the information of the House—I know the Hon. the Minister for Transport knows and the Hon. the Minister for Finance is in the full know of facts—I shall quote from it what the running cost of a bus privately managed comes to in this State, and try to compare it with the running cost of a Government Transport bus. In the Visakhapatnam district, the costs have been calculated on the same lines as in this pamphlet. There the cost comes to 14 annas per mile whereas 12 annas 9 pies is the gross income per mile. The operators are working at a loss and this is proved by the fact that banks and Marwaris are lending them money month after month. The operators are not in a position to get out and sell away their buses. So they are carrying on with what little margin they might have secured in the previous years of boom. Then, Sir, in the East and West Godavari and Krishna districts, I have the figures with me, the calculation of running cost is made on the same basis, under the two headings mentioned in the Government publication. The total expenditure per mile comes to 13 annas 2 pies and the gross income is 12 annas 10 pies. There is no use of saying that these operators always give wrong figures and double sets of figures and mistaken figures. The figures they have given more or less tally with the figures given in the Government pamphlet in respect of their own service in the City. Therefore, we must take it that the figures are fairly accurate. In Visakhapatnam, the operators work at a loss. In East and West Godavari and Krishna districts, the loss incurred by the operators is four pies per mile. In Chingleput district, the income is 10 annas 5 pies and they are working at a loss of one pie in the mile. They get a gross income of 10 annas 5 pies and they have to spend 10 annas 6 pies. Let me now take the figures given by another transport service. This service has got a fleet of 34 buses. The running cost per mile per bus given by this service is 12 annas 8.5 pies. The gross collections come to 13 annas 6 pies exclusive of income-tax in 1951; in 1952 the income was 12 annas 10 pies as against an expenditure of 12 annas 2 pies exclusive of income-taxes. It is not as if this very narrow margin is occurring in the case of only small bus owners. The running cost incurred by a transport company which runs a very efficient service with 34 buses comes to 12 annas 8 pies. This is from Guntur. So taking

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together the running costs in Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari, Krishna and Chingleput districts, they tally approximately with the Government's cost mentioned in the pamphlet. Then take Rayalaseema. There the running cost comes to 12 to 13 annas per mile and the average income per mile is 12 to 14 annas. This was formerly the case. But now it is only eight annas. These are facts which cannot be denied. The Government recognize that there is a slump. There is a slump in trade. The decontrol of food has contributed something towards a slump in the operation of lorry services. So, Sir, when we object to this taxation, it is not upon political grounds. Let the Hon. the Chief Minister be clear in his mind and let hon. Members on the other side of the House be clear in their minds that when we object to taxation measures it is not on political grounds. It is the ground of the incapacity and inability of the man who is asked to pay the tax. Is it or is it not a fact that these operators are paying more than 45 per cent of their income—of their gross collections—by way of taxes? The Government pose the question 'You do not want big operators to be taxed; do you want to leave off big capitalists?' Sir, this is a poser and a political method of putting the question. The question is whether we want to exempt those who are paying nothing to the State or those who are already paying by way of taxes more than 45 per cent of their income. The question was put during the last Select Committee to one of the biggest fleet owners of this State whether the incidence of tax, if shifted from the passengers to the bus operators, would be such as would enable the operators to pay the tax. That biggest operator, I know from all accounts, is one of the most trustworthy persons in this State. He said: 'My company might be able to pay and not others'. I suppose his words are still remembered by the Hon. the Minister for Transport and the Hon. the Minister for Finance. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: It was I that put the question.) The Hon. the Minister for Finance claims credit for putting the question. Whether he put it or I put it, he gave the answer when we said that the passengers should not be asked to pay the tax and it should be examined whether the bus operators could pay it. Apart from the general answer that he gave, I have now read out figures of income of the operators. These cannot be said to be mistaken figures or wrong figures.

"Then, Sir, besides all these, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister one other fact. It is not as if he does not know it. He knows it and I want to refresh his mind now. Apart from the legitimate expenses that an operator has to incur, which come to 13 to 14 annas per mile in the various areas of the State, they have other items of expenditure which are not legitimate. It is more necessary for them to meet this expenditure than even that on petrol and other things. And this is the Police mamools. I am told at every ration chowki, they have to pay the Police eight rupees for every lorry entering into the City. At the place where the ration chowki is located,

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collections are going on. The helpless operators in order to prevent harassment are obliged to pay the mamools. In spite of the Government running its machinery efficiently, this happens, because the machinery itself is collecting it. It is not preventing it. It is part of it. This is an unfortunate feature. I would ask the Hon. the Chief Minister respectfully to believe what I say now. Near the Red Hills, there is located a toll gate and bus operators are obliged to pay five rupees per bus to the Police as mamool. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'Do you know it personally?') Questions like 'are you present when a bus comes and the thing happens?' cannot help. Ask anyone. Ask the most trustworthy bus operator as I asked. Ask some owners of buses on your side, not this side, on the floor of the House. They will tell you how they are obliged to pay these mamools. These are all illegal exactions. I am only incidentally pointing out all these facts with regard to the argument that is often put forward that these bus operators might give wrong accounts and those accounts ought not to be relied upon."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Incidentally it shows that they can pay this tax also."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"This cannot be taken to indicate the capacity to pay the proposed tax. The payments I referred to are compulsory exactions. If he does not pay those exactions, he will have to close his industry and the whole capital will become a waste."

"That is another matter altogether. But with regard to the expenses and income of the bus operators, I have read out figures and also compared them with the figures furnished by the Government themselves. It cannot be argued with any degree of justification that they are fudged figures. Though I cannot vouch that they are cent per cent correct, I can say they are fairly correct for they tally with the figures furnished by the Government themselves. I have furnished figures in respect of Visakhapatnam, Chingleput, East and West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur districts. Some memoranda have been presented after the publication of this Bill, that is, after the Select Committee went into the previous Bill. This question of taxing the operators was not before the Select Committee. The operators in the districts of Coimbatore, Kurnool and Ramanathapuram also have now submitted their memoranda. In fact there is not a single district from which this sort of memorandum has not come and there is no disagreement among these operators. I may also inform the House that a good number of these operators are always at the mercy of some big creditors because there is not a single operator who is able to conduct his operations without taking a large advance from these banks. Some of them, particularly after March this year, had to surrender their permits or the buses are now lying idle because they are not able to run them at a profit. They are not able to collect enough money to meet the daily expenses."

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"Sir, I submit that if the figures furnished by the operators are disputed, these are all facts which go to show this is a fit case for enquiry. These figures which were already submitted by the operators must be relied upon because they tally with the figures furnished by the Government in respect of the Transport Department. Even if the Hon. the Finance Minister and the Transport Minister have a little suspicion about it, I say it is a matter for enquiry. Now who will enquire into all this? The Bill has been taken up here. In the interest of justice I say, that we should be satisfied that we are passing a correct legislation. When we are asked to give our consent to this legislation which is touching the pockets of persons who are crying that they are not able to pay anything more, for already they are paying by way of taxes, more than 45 per cent of their collections, with their expenditure side showing an increase of 400 per cent while the income has increased only by 75 per cent, I am asking, Mr. Speaker, whether it is not a fit case for enquiry into all these facts. I am not saying that their figures should be accepted as absolutely correct. I do not also say or agree with the Government in their contention that the figures furnished by the operators were all made up figures, that they were all wrong, that they have double set of accounts and all that. There is no use saying that their cry that they are running their business at a loss is not correct. I have said that the deficit shown by the Government in the Budget is itself not a real deficit. If a proper committee of scrutiny is set up I would rearrange the entire budget and I am here to help the Government to show that they can have no deficit, that they can collect more taxes under certain heads, that they can cut down expenditure in several other items and that really there is no deficit. Therefore I submit this is a matter for enquiry. We must have a committee as it were to go into all these aspects. I do not say that it should be remitted to a fact finding committee. I am only saying that in view of the fact that according to the figures furnished by the operators they are incapable of paying any further taxes, there is a *prima facie* case, there is a reasonable case for us to go into the facts. Let the Select Committee collect the facts and if the Government and the Members of the Select Committee are satisfied that they are capable of paying more taxes, by all means I will give my full, even 110 per cent consent to the passing of this measure. With the information available with me, I feel they are not capable of paying more taxes. I am not pleading for the capitalists and the rich men. There may be one or two rich men running these services but most of them cannot bear the taxes. And therefore it is that I am making this reasonable proposition that it should be referred to the Select Committee. In the matter of lorries, they are a new feature in the Bill. Whatever information we gathered in the last Select Committee was with reference to the bus services. Therefore these are matters which should be gone into. Let the Select Committee have the facts before them and by all means if the Government are satisfied that they are capable of bearing more taxes, most certainly we will

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be willing to pass this Bill. But now there is a case for referring this Bill to a Select Committee and hence my amendment."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I apologise to you for my not having been in my seat when I was called by you and I thank you now for your kindness in having given me this opportunity to speak on this important Bill and the amendments that have been moved on the floor of this House.

" The amendment of the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham that this Bill might be referred to a Select Committee does not appeal to me for this simple reason that all the aspects connected with this Bill were the subject matter of representations made to the Select Committee which sat on the Bill, although technically the Bill that was referred to the Select Committee is not the identical Bill that is now under discussion. All the important points involved in this Bill were the subject of consideration by the other Select Committee and they were matters of representation before the Select Committee by the interests concerned. The bus operators and their representatives had their full say then. There is no new fact to be learned by the Bill being referred again to the Select Committee. Therefore I respectfully submit that no useful purpose will be served by referring this Bill again to a Select Committee. So I am obliged to oppose this amendment for reference to a Select Committee.

3-30 p.m. " As regards the main Bill, I might say that taxation is always unpopular. Whichever section the Government might tax, opposition will come, objections will be raised and there would be all round protests against such taxation. Has there been one occasion when Government launched upon taxation and the interests concerned did not protest against such taxation? When the super-tax was imposed, when the income tax was imposed, when the sales tax was imposed, the interests concerned always protested and pleaded their inability to pay. So one need not be surprised to hear now about the abject poverty of the bus operators when this new taxation measure is launched by the Government. Sir, I do not say that the bus operators are earning fabulous incomes now from their industry. As a matter of fact various factors, the cost of spare parts and petrol, the increased wages paid to labourers, and the difficulties created for the operators by their present friends—the Communists—all these have certainly brought about a very substantial decrease in the income which they were getting. So, there is a little bit of heart-burning on the part of bus operators in regard to this new burden that is sought to be imposed upon them. But I honestly believe that this is a burden which they can fairly bear in the interests of a Welfare State which it is our attempt to build up. When sales tax is collected, even the poorest man is making his contribution to the exchequer and there is no reason why the bus operators, most of whom are at least making both ends meet and are carrying on their industry, should not be called upon to bear the burden of taxation to some extent, especially when the State is faced with an emergency of

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finding funds for meeting a very big deficit. As a matter of fact, in normal times fresh taxation will be absolutely unjustifiable for building up a surplus budget and certainly every section of the House has got every reason to protest against it. But when the State is faced with a huge deficit and when a financial collapse is feared, there is every justification for standing by and supporting the Government in tapping fresh sources of income and the present measure of taxation is one which will cause comparatively little heart-burning to the section affected thereby. It was suggested on the floor of the House by some hon. Members that even the travelling public will be hard hit by this taxation measure. As far as my district is concerned, to the best of my information, the maximum fare of seven pies per mile is being charged by the bus operators even now. So when this fresh taxation is levied, there is no risk that they will increase the fare and add to the burden of the travelling public. So that aspect of the matter need not worry us. It is only the income of the bus operator that is the real issue that has to be taken into consideration. Whether the income of the operator will justify fresh taxation is the point for consideration. It may be that there will be difficulty in some cases. But I feel the bus operators will be in a position to bear this burden in the interests of the State. Sir, it will be the duty of the Government no doubt to see that the additional income that they may get by this new taxation should be used for providing better amenities to the travelling public. Some hon. Members have referred to that aspect of the matter. When taxation is imposed on a certain sector of the people, that the benefit of that taxation should also go to that sector is a very sound proposition, even though it may not be practicable to allocate the incomes to the different sectors quite exactly.

" Then, Sir, the Opposition from the Communist Members to the bus operators being taxed is not a matter for surprise. When our venerable leader Rajaji asked my hon. Friend Mr. Ramamurthi that the Communists should throw off their masks and should come out into the open in their true colours, with great respect to Rajaji, I thought he was asking Mr. Ramamurthi to commit political suicide and was asking him to perform an impossibility. When a Communist cannot have a mask of his own and go about doing things in a straight and open way, then he ceases to be a Communist. So when Rajaji asked him to throw off the mask, he was asking for something quite non-communistic. The Communists in every country have been going about with masks."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI.—" On a point of order, గౌరవ సభ్యుడు ఏదో mask ల గురించి ప్రసంగిస్తున్నారు. కమ్యూనిస్టులు masks పెట్టుకొని ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారని ఆరోపణ చేస్తున్నారు. వీరు ఉదహరించే mask లకు యీ బిల్లుకు సంబంధమేమీ తెలియడంలేదు. వారివిధంగా ప్రసంగిస్తే, మేము కూడా ముస్లింలీగు వారి mask లను గురించి ప్రసంగించవలసివుంటుంది. నేటి సాక్షాత్తుగా ప్రసంగం ఈ బిల్లుకు సంబంధించేనా అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

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* JANAB K. M. SEETHI :—" Sir, my hon. Friend Mr. Nagi Reddi is shocked to hear my reference to communism. But he was for some time speaking for communism yesterday in a language which we were not able to comprehend, but the warmth of which we could appreciate.

" So, I submit that this tax is really one which has been necessitated by the financial stringency of the Government and so, this measure deserves the support of this House. As has been suggested by some of our friends, the moment it is found to be unnecessary the Government will certainly see that it is taken off the Statute Book and the interests concerned are relieved of it.

" Sir, I want to say a few words regarding a section of the Opposition Members. I am not attributing motives to them. To the Communists all is grist that comes to the mill. Whatever is done by the Government is made a propaganda weapon by the Communist Members of this House. I am prepared to take their challenge when my Communist Friend from Malabar said that the Muslim League Members and others who voted for the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Bill would have to face the agriculturists of Malabar. I know the agriculturists of Malabar and who their friends are and who their enemies are. We take their challenge. We took their challenge during the last elections and defeated the Communist candidates and made them forfeit their deposits."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, at first I did not think of taking much of the time of the House. But after the intervention of the Hon. the Chief Minister, I believe I have got to clarify the position. The Hon. the Chief Minister characterized the Opposition as hotch-potch Opposition. Allow me to say, Sir, that I have never heard such a hotch-potch speech on the floor of the House. When the Hon. the Chief Minister was called upon to defend a taxation measure, instead of answering the points raised against that measure, he came forward to talk on all subjects on earth, from the Peace Movement to the Students' Federation and what not. There is, however one running thread throughout this hotch-potch speech and that running thread is dubbing the opposition as communistic. The common opposition that comes to the measures of the Government from all parties on this side is communistic opposition. It may be that opposition might come from the Tamil Nad Toilers Party or from the Independents or from anybody else. But if there is any opposition to any measure of the Government, then it is communistic opposition. This way the specific tactics that had been used, but the Hon. the Chief Minister was talking of the tactics of the Communist Party. Now let me tell the House what the tactics of the Chief Minister here have been. His tactics not only in this State but throughout India, is to dub all popular opposition to the Government's unpopular measures as communistic opposition, and this tactics has got nothing original about it. As early

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as 1840, Karl Marx, the founder of the Communist movement, stated in the celebrated Communist Manifesto :

'Where is the party in opposition that has not been decried as communistic by its opponents in power? Where is the opposition that has not hurled back the branding reproach of communism, against the more advanced opposition parties, as well as against its reactionary adversaries.'

During the last 104 years, several reactionary parties in the world tried to stop the progress of society by branding those forces that stood for progress as communistic. But nonetheless, during these 104 years the all conquering doctrines of communism had been successfully defeating the forces of reaction throughout the world and communism has been triumphantly marching forward. Sir, very great insinuations were made. The Chief Minister said, 'let the communists throw off their mask'. Sir, we are here to tear the mask off the face of the Chief Minister and of the party which he represents. That is the specific purpose for which we have come here. That is the specific task which we have got to perform here. As early as 1848 Marx proclaimed in the Communist Manifesto, the Communists disdain to conceal their aims. We do not conceal our aims at all. We proclaim to the world what we stand for and the methods and tactics we adopt. Concealment comes only from the party in power. It is the party in power that has been bamboozling the people by making all sorts of promises to the people in their election manifestoes and then going back upon them; and we are here to tear the mask off their face. 3-40 p.m.

" Now, Sir, the question is: why is the Communist party opposing this Bill? There are vested interests, I agree. The Hon. Chief Minister says 'I would have welcomed and understood the position if the Communists who stand against vested interests give their support to the Bill; but here they are opposing it, and why? The only answer is that somehow or other this Government must be got rid of.' That is what we are told by the Chief Minister. But again, I would say, we are not concealing our aims. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari claims to have read and claims to know our philosophy. He claims to have thoroughly read our books. But I would like to point out to him that if he had made any study of it, he would have understood why it is we are to-day not standing for the expropriation of capital in India. The Communist party in India, as everywhere else, bases itself on certain objective conditions. When Marx laid the law of revolution of society long long ago, talking of the law of revolution, this is what he pointed out :

'Therefore, mankind always sets itself only such tasks as it can solve; since looking at the matter more closely, it will always be found that the task itself arises only when the material conditions for its solution already exist or are at least in the process of formation'

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" Sir, are we having a lecture on Communism here and not a speech on the Bill before the House? "

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am only explaining the position of the Communists since the Hon. the Chief Minister wanted to know wherefrom the Communist party's opposition arises to this

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Bill. We have realized, the Communists have always realized, that there is no use setting an objective which cannot be immediately realized. Certainly we have got the objective of taking mankind and Indian society also through to socialism and then on to communism. We also realize that there are material conditions in this country, for which we are not responsible, material conditions for the existence of which only the Chief Minister and his party to-day are primarily responsible. We know that given these material conditions, we cannot to-day aim at building a socialist society. This we have never concealed. If the Hon. Chief Minister had only read our party's programme, the programme of the Communist party, he would have understood this. In the present stage of our development, the Communist party is not demanding the establishment of socialism in our country. We never said that we are not demanding it at any time; we simply say that to-day we do not demand the establishment of socialism in our country. Why? In view of the backwardness of the country and the weakness of the mass organizations of workers, peasants and of the toiling intelligentsia, our party does not find it possible at present to bring about a socialist transformation in our country. We do not believe and we do not think it is possible because certain material conditions of development are necessary for socialist transformation. Technical development is necessary. In a backward agrarian country in which feudal relations still dominate, and because of those feudal relations, industrial development is thwarted and cannot go forward, in such a state of things, how can we talk of the establishment of socialism immediately? We, therefore, say that to-day it is not possible to have socialism. That is why we are for a democratic revolution; that is why we say, establish a democratic order—not democracy on paper, not just the right to vote, but those material conditions which alone will ensure real democracy for the common people of this country. To-day, Sir, those conditions do not exist, and that is the specific reason why we say that to-day we are not for establishing socialism. If this simple thing is understood, then the Chief Minister would not have taken the line which he did take yesterday. Certainly, whoever asked for nationalization? Did the Communist party ask for the nationalization of all Indian industries to-day? No; we did not ask for it; we ask for the confiscation of British industries, so that they could be operated by our own capital and by our own Indian State. That is exactly the position.

"Then, Sir, having said all these things, let me say this: when the Hon. Chief Minister made such insinuations, I would not have taken them very seriously, because I know the Chief Minister himself does not believe in what he says. Knowing him as I do, I know that he does not believe what he says. Unfortunately, however, it is likely that there are people in this country, millions of people in our State, who will take his words at their face value. Sir, I knew Mr. C. Rajagopalachari of the years 1942-1946; he was not at that time talking against communism. On the other hand I remember a wonderful speech he made,

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addressing the Students' Federation—the very federation which he referred to yesterday—in the Memorial Hall in the year 1943, wherein he told the students—I will just repeat it; I remember it because it has sunk deep into my memory—'If somebody tells you, you are an admirer of Russia, do not say 'no, no' but say 'yes, yes'. Then he said 'A country which has stood the terrible test of the greatest of wars—there is something good in that country; there is something good in the leaders of that country; they may not believe in a God but they are a godly people'. Sir, these were the words which Mr. Rajagopalachari used in 1943."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I say so again."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"But to-day the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari—in the year 1943 he was not honourable, he was only a Mr.—says that he is again prepared to repeat the same thing. And yet, he will not allow our people to go freely to that country of godly people and godly leaders but does everything in his power to prevent people from getting into contact with that country and its people, from getting passports to go to that country. He does not want our people to be contaminated with that godliness. It is Russia and China the countries with godly peoples that are his greatest difficulty to-day."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The other way about. I don't want those godly people to be contaminated. I may assure him that those godly people will take care of themselves. The Soviet people and the Chinese people to-day do not need the care and help of the Hon. the Chief Minister of the State of Madras. (Laughter.) They will take care of themselves."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"That was the Mr. Rajagopalachari of that time. There was no anti-communism at that time. Again, I would like to remind him of a conversation he had with me at that time. There was a meeting of the All-India Congress Committee at Bombay in October 1945 and at that time he had not yet been rehabilitated into the Congress. We were both going out to a friend's place for dining. I was facing at that time some disciplinary action from the Congress. He then told me, in the car,—I would just like to remind him of this—'why do you try to cling to this Congress? Why bother about explanations and disciplinary actions and all that? The time has come for you to place a separate and independent economic programme before the people and fight the policy of the Congress.' Sir, I took that advice, the advice of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari of 1945; I took it very seriously and we placed a programme before the people in the year 1945 and again in the year 1951 we placed it before them and fought the Congress. And, if we fight the Congress to-day, we are told that we fight for the sake of opposition and that somehow or other we want the Congress to get out. And this is the logic that is being adopted. Why? Because that was Mr. Rajagopalachari, who had not yet been rehabilitated, giving the advice and to-day

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3-50 p.m. it is the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister in a Congress Cabinet, that now speaks on the floor of this House. That is why I say that I do not believe that he himself believes in what he has stated yesterday. Anyway, Sir, having stated this, he went on to talk about so many other things. Next he talked about the peace movement being a war movement. It does not require any proof to say that it is a war movement. If the Hon. Chief Minister, Rajagopalachari, thinks and he declares from the platform of this Legislative Assembly that the peace movement is a war movement, then it is gospel truth, it is the truth of Lord Krishna in the Bhagavat Gita and must be accepted. Why, Sir, if any proof is needed, I would like to ask whether the movement that demanded unconditional destruction of all atomic weapons, the banning of the use of all atomic weapons and other weapons of mass destruction and which demanded that the Government which uses such weapons must be proclaimed an enemy of mankind—is that a war movement? What is it that is a war movement, I would like to ask? Is that movement that demands the immediate cessation of the wars raging in Asian countries a war movement? The peace movements are to-day demanding that the Chinese Republic should be recognized in order that there may be peace in the world. Is it a war movement? I would like to ask the Chief Minister, what is that movement which demanded for the last two years that the five greatest powers of the world must meet together in order to see that peace is established. That is the very slogan which the All-India Congress Committee recently accepted at the meeting at Indore. If the peace movement raised the slogan 1½ years ago it became a war movement and if the All-India Congress Committee accepts it after 1½ years of mobilization of peoples all over the world, then it becomes a peace movement. That is truth and that is respect for truth shown by the Chief Minister.

“Then, Sir, the Chief Minister referred to the students’ organization and all sorts of things. We have never concealed the fact that we are Communists. At no time did we conceal that fact. We have openly proclaimed that we are Communists, we proclaim ourselves to be Communists, and our people go to the various organizations because they want to work for their own benefit. We work in the Trade Union movement and Congressmen also work in the Trade Union movement and the All-India National Trade Union Congress has been established by them. It is claimed that it is free from politics. But yet the I.N.T.U.C. would ask the workers to vote for the Congress. This is not politics! We have never asked inside the Trade Union Congress that its members should vote for the Communist party or this party or that party, but if the workers like us they vote for us. Where have we done propaganda for communism in any of these organizations?

“Now, Sir, having said all these things, I now come to the crux of the question that is before us. The Hon. Chief Minister argued that as far as this Bill is concerned, the reason why it should

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be supported is that the Communists are opposing it. Here are certain vested interests being taxed and why should the Communists stand against these vested interests being taxed, the Hon. Chief Minister said yesterday. He said these bus operators have made, and are making terrible profits and so, why not these people pay over some profits to the Government. I would like to ask the Hon. Chief Minister, who is a great respecter of truth as to whether he listened to the speech of the Hon. Minister for Industries? Did he verify whether the generalization that he made yesterday that the bus operators are making profits corresponds to truth? In fact, I must say that the speech of the Hon. Minister who moved this Bill is the best speech on behalf of the Opposition. He did not say anything in support of the Bill. He said in categorical terms that many of the bus operators to-day are not making both ends meet and it may be that many of the operators are even running into a loss, but nonetheless because the State has got to get money somehow or other, he appealed to those interests to somehow or other come and pay the tax. This is the specific appeal that was made by the mover of the Bill. Now, I would like to ask, which is the real truth? Whether the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao told the truth or the Hon. Chief Minister told the truth, I ask? Both cannot obviously be the truth. Two diametrically opposite statements cannot be both true. But, what I think is the truth is what the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao has said.

“Now, Sir, these are the figures given by the State Government of Madras. Now, in the City of Madras more than 300 buses are operating and the total cost per mile in 1951—we are now in 1952 and the costs have gone up, let us not forget that—works out to 13 annas 4.5 pies and the gross collections amounted to 14 annas 10.6 pies per mile. These figures, I think, are given without taking into account taxation. (The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao: ‘That is also added.’) They are added. I stand subject to correction. Then, Sir, these are the figures that are given by the State Government and they advertise here that the cost of operation of the buses per mile is lower than that of any other big City Motor Transport system in this country or elsewhere. That is the specific advertisement, or a certificate which they have given to themselves. Under these conditions, the cheapest motor operating industry in the City of Madras, means 13 annas 4.5 pies per mile. Now, the margin that is left according to these figures comes to about 1½ annas per mile. Obviously as far as the buses in the State which are to be taxed are concerned, they are not operating under the favourable conditions under which the Madras City Bus Transport is operating. Here the rates are by far better because they work under the best of conditions because of the good roads and therefore the wear and tear is less. That is one aspect of the question that has to be taken into consideration. Apart from that, it is a big bus service with 300 or 400 buses and therefore their maintenance charges are less. And, in spite of all these things, the margin is only 1½ annas per mile. In the case of the other bus operators what will be the margin? Hardly nothing will be left

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for them as margin. For this, there can be only one or two explanations. Either the figures given by the Government, namely, 13 annas 4.5 pies per mile is false or it must be due to something else. They can say that although they have given this figure of 13 and odd annas as the operating cost, in actuality it is far less. The only explanation they can give for it is that there is a lot of corruption, bribery and all that and that is why the operating cost is greater. I hope the Government will not come forward and give themselves this certificate of corruption as far as the City Transport operation is concerned. Obviously, even from the statement made by the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao it is clear that most of the buses that are operating in the whole State to-day are not able to make both ends meet. That is the categorical statement made by the Hon. Minister for Industries. Under such circumstances, if we ask them to come forward and pay more by way of taxes, what will happen is this. It is not as if on account of philanthropic motives that anybody will come forward to pay this tax and it is not philanthropy that operates in our economic life. Let us not forget that. The Hon. Chief Minister talked of philanthropy. I am sure that will not play its part here and it is not the prime mover of our economic life. Of course, there may be one or two people who may come forward and give for a public cause. But, no capitalist will do that. So long as capitalism exists in our country and so long as the present economy exists there is no philanthropy which is running through the economic life of the people. Then what will be the effect of this measure? The effect of this will be that those people who are not able to stand competition and those who are running into loss will naturally go out of existence and they will be gobbled up by the bigger capitalists like the smaller fish being gobbled up by the bigger fish. This is the normal economic law that is operating in the capitalist society to-day. Then how do you say that in this Madras State alone this capitalist law will not operate in our economic life and that something else is going to happen. I know why the Government are so insistent on that. The Government say that this is a tax on bus operators who could very well afford to pay. Some of those on the Government side who supported this Bill are bus operators. They have given figures to show that the bus industry is not profitable, but nonetheless they have supported the Bill. Why have they supported it? Because they want to swallow up the small operators and establish their monopoly. Once they get a monopoly, they know how to deal with Government, how to get over the police and how to make blackmarket money. The moment somebody gets a monopoly, the methods by which he operates are far more terrible. Some people might support this measure from that angle. The T.V.S. or the A.B.T. or some other transport concern might monopolise the bus transport of the whole State. Are we to-day interested in creating monopolies? The Congress Election Manifesto says that the Congress party will see to it that accumulation of wealth in a few hands does not take place. Do the Government stand by that policy? How can we be a party to

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a Bill which will produce exactly the opposite result namely creation of monopolistic interests as far as bus transport industry is concerned?

"The Hon. Chief Minister tells us that we are wearing masks. I would like to show what mask he or the Government wears. They say that the tax is on bus operators and that it will not affect bus passengers and ask us why we should bother about it. Is it true? If that is so, why did not the Government accept in the Select Committee the amendment which said that under any circumstances the passenger fares should not be raised beyond the present level? In fact, the Government refuse to accept the position. We know that the passenger fares in many places to-day are 5 pies and 6 pies per mile. The maximum permissible under the Motor Vehicles Act is 7 pies. There is nothing in this Bill to prevent the bus operators from raising the fares from 5 or 6 pies to 7 pies. To say that the tax will fall only on the operators and that the burden will not be passed on to the passengers is not correct.

"We know from time immemorial that the moment the profits of bus operators or industrialists are pinched, the moment they earn less than the average profits or incur losses, they attack first the consumers and then the working classes. The staff is retrenched and their wages, dearness allowance and bonus are reduced. This is a historical fact which nobody can refute. Can it be said that by virtue of this Bill the operators will not attack the workers? Will the Hon. Chief Minister give a guarantee? Absolutely not. After all, wages are dependent on profits. To say that this tax affects only the bus operators is not true. When we point out the truth, we are said to have some mask around our face! That the passengers or the workers or both will be attacked is the naked truth and there is no use in hiding it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How much more time does the Leader of the Opposition want?"

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I will finish in five or ten minutes."

"The Hon. Chief Minister said: 'There is a deficit in the budget and it may even run to the tune of 10 crores of rupees. What are we to do? We have not got the money. We have asked the Central Government. But the Finance Minister of the Central Government was rather embarrassed.' I would like to ask him this very clear question. The country is passing through an economic crisis. Can the Government to-day give an undertaking that by these measures they will be able to stave off that economic crisis? The more the people's purchasing power is attacked, the more the economic crisis will intensify. The Hon. Chief Minister spoke as if he alone had got all sympathy for the handloom weavers and not the Communists. He showered tons and tons of sympathy upon them through radio speeches and through speeches outside and in this Assembly. This question has been before the Government from the month of March onwards. What is

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the actual relief that the handloom weavers have got to-day? Has that sympathy prevented the 45 lakhs of handloom weavers from giving up their homes and running away as destitutes? Therefore, it is not a question of sympathy; it is a question of concrete measures taken to alleviate distress. We know that their distress cannot be alleviated so long as the Government follow their present policy. They talk of five-year plans and all that. Here is a terrific economic crisis overtaking the Government. During the last five years, industry after industry has been collapsing. To-day small industries are closing down and business is getting shattered. Why? Precisely because the purchasing power of the common man is completely shattered because of certain fundamental, social and economic relations that are existing in society. Obviously the Government are not prepared to shatter those social and economic relations. Without disturbing the basic foundations, the Government want us to render help. They are asking us to do the impossible. They are following a policy which is in the interests of the landlord and I say this despite the Tanjore Tenancy Bill. They are yoking the economy of this country to the economy of Britain and America. There are many British industrialists who are taking away from this country hundreds of crores of rupees year after year. It does not matter if the State Government are not responsible. They are chips of the same block; they belong to the same Congress party which is running the Government in the Centre. The policy of the Centre is not to disturb the present social and economic relations, and they give all sorts of excuses to perpetuate the present condition. Without changing these conditions, the economic problems cannot be solved. Are we wrong if we come to the conclusion that in order to change these basic conditions so that the people of this country may go from prosperity to prosperity and plan for a secure and prosperous future, this Government has got to be destroyed? We do want to destroy this Government. There is no question about it. I am not using the word in any physical sense. I am saying it in the sense that the Government has to be removed and instead an alternative Government which would put forward alternative measures and which would ensure the prosperity of the people should be formed. Shattering to pieces the present foundations of society has got to take place. When we talk of shattering the foundations of society, I am not asking that all industrialists should be expropriated. (Interruption). Unless this country's economic foundations are shattered—the feudal relations are shattered—we cannot do anything. What are we to do then? Within the framework of these feudal relations, a terrible drain is taking place. The British imperialists, the B & C Mills, the Harvey Mills, and hundreds of others are taking away Rs. 120 crores year after year. It is stated that we must somehow or other solve this problem, and that the Central Government does not come to our rescue. If the bus operators are taxed, they will pass the tax on to the people as much as possible, and in cases where it is not possible to do so, they will pass it on to their workers by cutting down their wages, or they will resort to retrenchment or rationalization by taking off buses

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from the roads. If the Government get into a mire, we can pull them out. If they are determined to get into the mire, then the world cannot help them and nobody can help them. (Cheers.) That is the present position. Trade and industry are going down. The economic crisis is deepening day by day. The earning capacity of the people is going down. The gross income of the industry is going down year after year. The Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao has looked into the figures, and he even now says that he realises the position. What is the prospect for the future with the deepening of the economic crisis before us? The bus traffic is going to be far less. Is there any guarantee that it will increase? Can anybody come forward and say that the bus traffic will increase? Can any Hon. Minister come forward and say that the bus traffic in future will be more than what it is to-day? Nobody can give that guarantee. The prospect is very bleak for trade and industry with the existing policies of the Government. Therefore, it will be a further worsening of the situation. It means more buses will be taken off the roads. This means that our economic condition will be further disrupted, and that it will lead to the ruination of the already disrupted economy of our people. That is why, Sir, we oppose this Bill. We are interested in seeing that our people are enabled to make progress and lead the country forward in its march to prosperity and not retard that progress. We are opposing this Bill for this reason. When I say 'we' I mean the entire Opposition of the United Democratic Front. It is not the Communists alone, but all the people sitting on this side of the House that oppose this Bill. The Government cannot deceive anybody by saying that only the Communists are opposing this Bill, because truth cannot be hidden.

"There is another specific reason for my supporting the amendment. The Hon. the Chief Minister said that after all this Bill had already been discussed, and asked 'why do you want to refer it to a select committee'? Whenever we discuss things, a certain procedure is followed. The public have a right to have their say on Bills. In fact they place their views before the select committee by means of memoranda. When this new Bill was brought forward was it placed before the public to give their views? No such thing took place. Therefore, the select committee was nothing but a farce, I would say. It was not a real select committee. But this fact will be suppressed. It is said that all these things had been discussed by the select committee. That again is a mask. At any rate it is not the whole truth. It hides the truth. Personally, I am opposed to this Bill. In order to ensure that there is proper discussion of this Bill, let us see what others have got to say about this Bill. Let us take evidence. Let us get the opinion of the operators. Let us go into their balance sheets. If their balance sheets are found to be false, let us unmask those figures and find out the correct figures. Let us go into all their figures before committing this House. . . . (Interruption.) Sir, I support the amendment of the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham to refer the Bill to a select committee." (The cheers.)

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* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard many good speeches from the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramamurthi. But I hope, he will pardon me if I tell him that in spite of the repeated cheers that he received from his supporters, his present speech was not one of his best or fiery speeches. The reasons may be two-fold. Whether the added responsibility of being the Leader of the Opposition has to a certain extent removed the fire in his arguments, or, if I may be permitted to say, whether the new responsibility he undertook this morning (laughter) has lowered his rhetorical standards, I am afraid I am not in a position to assess. I hope he will pardon me for having mentioned this, and I congratulate him on his new venture (laughter). I hope his new partner will certainly not keep him so fiery in the years to come, but will keep him cool in matters political and domestic.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It was not a maiden speech. It was a married speech.” (Laughter.)

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It was his maiden speech as the Leader of the Opposition. Sir, I am not a lawyer. But I have heard it said that if two lawyers have no material to argue, they abuse one another. That is what the hon. Gentleman Mr. Ramamurthi has been doing. So far as I have been able to follow the speeches of the top leaders of the Opposition, I see that no thought has been bestowed on the merits of the Bill, but certain extraneous factors, which have nothing to do with the Bill, have been brought in. Therefore, I take it that, having nothing to speak about this Bill, they spoke of everything else. In the first instance let me correct the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi that what I said was right and what the Hon. the Chief Minister said also was right. I said that the bus operators were not to-day making the profits they used to make previously. This is absolutely correct. The Hon. the Chief Minister said that bus operators were making tons of money previously. These two statements are correct. There is nothing wrong in them, and I do not see any inconsistency in our statements. We are both consistent in our statements. There is no point in putting into my mouth words which I did not say and attributing intentions to me which I never intended. The hon. Member Mr. Kalyanasundaram was telling yesterday that the Hon. the Minister for Transport was a good man, but that he was going to be misguided by business men and operators. Sir, I have lived for fifty years in the City, I have thriven in spite of these business men, and I know how to deal with them. The only reason which makes the Government bring forward this Bill is to bridge the gap in the budget. The deficit of about Rs. 5 crores has to be covered and this is a duty cast upon the Government. This is one of the measures brought forward to bridge the gap. We may bring in other measures also. I want to make it clear that we are not trying to help the big bus operators in the sense that the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi said. He has said that though to-day I may be trying to help the

[6th December 1952] [Dr. U. Krishna Rao]

small bus owner, ultimately it may result in driving away from the scene of activity all the honest and small bus owners, and owing to the fact that some large fleet owners have got more money or their overhead expenses are less, ultimately the big operators will be benefited. I can tell him, Sir, that that is not our intention. Our intention is genuine. There is no side-tracking the issue, as the hon. Member Mr. Kalyanasundaram said. The bus operators, I still maintain, are not at present making the profits which they did make. But they are making enough profits to pay the levy 4-20 under this Bill. Are they not paying income-tax? In the City of p.m. Madras, how many bus operators are there who are not paying income-tax? When people pay income-tax, then it means there is income. They will not, therefore, go out of the field. The hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam said ‘ why kill the goose that lays the golden egg ’. It is not we who are killing the goose, but the real position is that, while the goose is willing to lay the golden egg, the Opposition is making a suggestion to kill it, or is putting the idea of suicide into its head. (Laughter.) That is very wrong. We are confident that the bus-owners can pay this tax. They are still paying income-tax. So, there is no point in saying that they are likely to go out of the field. There are people who threaten us, ‘ If you bring in this Bill, we will take our fleet off the road.’ I take the challenge. If my friends go, there are hundreds more willing to come into the field. The hon. Member Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar said that the gate-crashing for permits had disappeared. I say there is still gate-crashing. Let the authorities advertise a new route. There will be twenty people applying for it through their lawyers, paying them fees. If the decision is adverse, the aggrieved party will appeal to the C.R.T.B., engaging a lawyer and paying him amply. If their decision is also adverse, then that party will appeal to the Government, engaging a lawyer. My Hon. Colleague the Finance Minister says that if they do not find a remedy in all these processes, there is the writ of the High Court. It is always available. Is this not gate-crashing? From the moment a new route is put on the map till the permit is finally given to some one or other, the amount of money that is spent by the bus-owners is stupendous.

“ Then, very often permits are sold for handsome figures and cases of overloading are brought to the notice of the Government day after day. I ask this question, ‘ If there is no profit, why is there this transfer of permit? Why is there this overloading? Why is there this gate-crashing? ’ My point, therefore, is that there is money in the business, though not to the extent there was in 1948. It does not, therefore, matter if the bus-owners spend some more money out of their income. Hence I feel that this talk of the bus-owner not being able to pay this tax is not a completely correct picture.

“ Now, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Ramamurthi, and some other hon. Members raised a scare that this tax would adversely affect the passengers. I say it cannot affect them.

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The Hon. the Leader of the Opposition asked me whether the Government could give an assurance that the bus operators would not be permitted to raise the existing fares. I may tell him that the maximum rate of fare now permissible under the Act is 7 pies per mile. But still there are many people who are charging only 6½ pies, 6 pies, and 5 pies per mile. I ask the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, 'Is there anything in the law which prevents them from raising the rate of fare to 7 pies per mile even now?' If they are not raising it to 7 pies per mile, the reason is obvious. One operator wants to cut out a rival who tries to come into the field. Therefore, that big operator brings down the charges to such an extent that it makes it impossible for the ordinary people to compete with him. Therefore, this lowering of fares is not intended to help the poor passenger but to cut out competitors. In these circumstances, it is unfair to say that this tax will adversely affect the passengers. Even to-day the law does not prohibit the raising of fares up to 7 pies per mile. Therefore, we can only give an assurance that we will see that no operator is permitted to charge more than 7 pies per mile. (Interruption.) If under the existing law, the bus operator is permitted to charge up to 7 pies per mile, how can we prevent it now?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Even under the existing Act, the rate can be raised up to 7 pies per mile."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Even without our passing this Bill, the bus operators can raise the rate of fare up to 7 pies per mile with impunity, in spite of our saying that they earn profits. So, if they do it, the Government are not responsible for it. The Government only tell them, 'If you like, you can do it. If you still do not like, you need not do it.' My friends among bus-owners say that, even if this tax is introduced, they are not likely to raise the rates of fares, because there is always the law of competition operating."

"The next point is how this tax affects the man in the street. He will still go in for this bus because the fare is not going to be raised beyond 7 pies per mile. Therefore, we need not worry about the bogey raised that this tax is going to be passed on to the passenger."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Is it a bogey?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If the rate is raised from 5 pies to 7 pies per mile, I want to know whether the Hon. Minister will call it a bogey. He may not agree, but let him not call it a bogey."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow such interruptions."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Am I not entitled to call what I do not agree with as a 'bogey'? I claim it is not unparliamentary. I still say that I consider it a bogey."

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"My next point is whether this tax is going to affect labour. Hon. Members Messrs. Kalyanasundaram and Kamamurthi raised the possibility of this being a sort of labour retrenching machinery. I have got some figures with me. If we take a fleet of 25 buses, a tax at the rate of 6 annas will increase the running cost for a year by less than 5 pies per mile which is less than 4 per cent of what is claimed to be the present operating cost. I claim that this 4 per cent increase in the operating cost will not be a sufficient cause for sending the labourer out. Even if he is sent out, will the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition, Sri Ramamurthi, keep quiet? Will he not raise a hue and cry? Even to-day if a bus operator wants to send out a labourer on the plea that he has not enough money to pay, can anyone object to it? I am telling hon. Members that every bus operator has even now got the right to say, 'I am losing. I do not want so many employees, conductors, cleaners and drivers. So, I am going to retrench them.' The Industrial Tribunals will uphold the action if they are satisfied that the retrenchment is effected not for the purpose of victimization but for financial reasons. The fear that hon. Members expressed that labour and consumer would be affected need not arise, because this condition of affairs is always there and this Bill is not going to add one more nail in the coffin."

"The next point raised by the hon. Gentleman Sri K. P. Gopalan is about the windfall for this Government from the Centre. When he was saying it, my mouth really watered. I was wondering when I was going to get this windfall from the Centre. The hon. Gentleman was talking about the share of petrol tax and excise duty on spare parts. I was myself present at the conference which took place recently in Delhi, and I can assure the House that if we get that legitimate sum of Rs. 3 crores from the Centre, we shall not resort to this taxation. The hon. Gentleman Sri Gopalan seemed to know more about it than I and he seemed to be more hopeful of getting that sum of Rs. 3 crores from the Centre. But so far as I am aware, we are not going to get it in the near future. Therefore, let us not look forward to that windfall. Let us be satisfied with the little amount that we are going to get from this tax."

"Regarding the loan that was raised by us, it was stated by some hon. Member that it was meant for revenue purposes. I should like to say that we raised that loan for financing capital works and that it cannot be used for improving the ways and means position."

"One hon. Member said that the taxation in Madras was the highest. I have to correct that impression. Hon. Members know that there is the Central Road Transport Advisory Council which is a body of businessmen presided over by a very distinguished Engineer. That Council has said that the motor tax in Madras is the ceiling. The next body is the Transport Advisory Council. This Council has said that the Madras rate should be the ceiling. I can straightway say that the Madras Government did not agree

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with the proposition that the rate of Madras tax was the ceiling. On the other hand, they reserve the right to change the rate of tax whenever they want. The Transport Advisory Council held the view that the Madras rate should be the ceiling lest the other States, which were levying less, should follow suit. As a matter of fact, Bombay, Uttar Pradesh and the Punjab have all followed our example and rates of taxation in those States have come up to our level.

"There is one more point which I would like to touch upon. The hon. Member Dr. K. B. Menon said that the money collected from this tax should be used for the improvement of roads. It is a good suggestion. We pleaded at the meeting of the Central Advisory Board that legitimately the money that we got from the motor transport should be used for the improvement and laying of roads. In all States of India the money they spent on roads was much less than what they collected as tax on motor vehicles. Only in the State of Madras we get Rs. 3 crores by way of revenue and we spend Rs. 6 crores on roads. Hon. Members may ask, 'Are the roads good?' They are not good because there are too many miles of roads in our country. But all the money that we get from the motor vehicles goes back to the roads, may be not directly, but through the administrative machinery. Therefore, even there, the Madras Government must be held to be free from blame. We do not levy any octroi duty and we have no tolls. Therefore, from the point of view of collection of money from the operator, the Madras Government will be considered, at any rate by most people, to be fair and reasonable.

"Then, it was suggested, 'Why not tax the motor car?' An hon. Member said, 'Leave off this lorry. There are 10,000 private cars. Double the quarterly tax on them'. I want to correct him. There are 30,000 motor cars. But even if we double the tax on them, the income we get will be not more than Rs. 15 lakhs. Well, is it worth while to make a legislation for getting Rs. 15 lakhs and incur the displeasure of 30,000 people? We could rather incur the displeasure of these 7,000 people and get a sum of Rs. 2 crores.

"The erstwhile Leader of the Opposition referred to the need for a Select Committee. I can only say that this Bill that is before the House is the product of the Select Committee. It is the judgment of the Select Committee. In the Select Committee, barring the question of lorries, which is a very minor matter, all other questions were discussed in detail. We had representations from the public, we had representations from individuals. We had representations from other responsible people. Those people who came to give evidence on the surcharge on bus fares were directly asked what they thought about a tax on them. Even at that time we had decided that we should shift the incidence of taxation."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"The Select Committee did not decide that."

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* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"I said, that we decided and not the Select Committee. Evidence was taken on both these matters. If people did not agree to this tax. I only sympathize with them. Who will agree to be taxed and who will agree to commit suicide? I am saying all these things only to show that the Select Committee had evidence on this point also. So it is the judgment of the Select Committee and there is nothing special about it for sending it to a Select Committee again."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, I would like to ask the Hon. Minister one thing. He said that in the Select Committee, we addressed ourselves to this question and that it was already decided to shift the incidence of taxation to the bus operators. May I submit that so far as the non-official Members of the Select Committee were concerned, we did not know that the Government had intended to shift the burden. We had no idea about this and therefore we did not put the necessary questions to the witnesses and elicit their opinion, except a few casual questions. Had the Government this idea in view even at that time, then they ought to have informed us then, when the witnesses were present. So, I want to correct this misapprehension on the part of the Ministry, Sir."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"I don't agree with the erstwhile Leader of the Opposition when he says that the Bill should be sent back to a Select Committee. I submit it is a waste of time. We have done all the investigation possible. In fact, I must take this opportunity to thank the erstwhile Leader of the Opposition for the co-operation that he and his party gave and for the amount of questions that they put not only to us but also to the bus operators. They got all possible information against the Bill from the bus operators. Therefore, there is no point in sending this Bill again to a Select Committee, unless it is, if I may use the term and if it is not unparliamentary, dilatory tactics.

"Some hon. Member said that the Government were not collecting tax from as many as 2,000 buses or so. I am afraid it is a wrong figure. The difference is not 2,000 as mentioned in the figure quoted by him. I may tell the House that these figures are available from the Regional Transport Authority office, the Police Commissioners and the District Superintendents of Police. In the last case, there has been a mixing of two or three items of the same category. Probably that is the reason for the hon. Member's reference to that figure. The difference will not be 2,000, but it may be something like 500 or 600. Sir, it may be that all these 500 or 600 buses may not operate on the road and according to the present Act, if buses are not on the road and if we collect tax from them for the purpose of satisfying some hon. Members, then we may have to refund the tax if it is proved that those buses were not on the road. All the alternative suggestions referred to by the hon. Members are not tenable and sustainable

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and they will not produce enough finance for this Government. I have nothing more to add except to repeat my request once more that this House may please agree to consider the proposal on its merits."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry the Hon. Minister has not been able to convince us. One point on which I have been harping and most of the other Members have been harping is to take away the political aspects altogether which have been, if I may say so, unnecessarily introduced by the Hon. Chief Minister. What is it that we have to consider? We must take into account the capacity of the operators, the bus and lorry operators, their income and expenditure and see whether out of the margin they can pay one anna or nine pies or whatever it is, according to the Government amendment. I would like to ask the Hon. Chief Minister, Hon. Finance Minister and Hon. Industries and Transport Minister to take the case of a fleet of 34 buses. What is the income of the fleet and what is its expenditure? After paying all other taxes, what is the margin left and out of that margin, will the owner be capable of paying the present tax? That is the question which we have to consider. This does not involve any greater principle of economics or politics. I want to know whether the Government have these figures with them. I have given a particular figure. If you believe in my figure, then there is no case for the present Bill. If you don't believe those figures of mine, then let us sit together and consider all these aspects and arrive at the correct figure. This cannot be done here, but has to be done in a Select Committee. Therefore, there is a *prima facie* case for referring the Bill to a Select Committee. The assertions made by the Hon. Transport Minister and the dispute which he has entered into are positive proofs for the need for a Select Committee. It is not dilatory tactics. It will be dilatory tactics only if they close their eyes to facts. If they face facts, they will agree that it is absolutely essential to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. Let that Committee get at facts and see if the bus operators are capable of bearing this tax. I am quite ready to agree to any tax, which the tax-payer is able to pay. I hope the Government will accept my amendment without compelling us to press for a division."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I would like to know from the Hon. Minister how much money he is going to realize through this measure."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It will be between 80 and 90 lakhs of rupees."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri C. V. K. Rao withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" No, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'For the word "at once", occurring in the motion for consideration, *substitute* the words "this day six months".'

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member, Sri K. P. Gopalan, withdrawing his amendment? "

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I am not pressing my amendment."

The amendment of hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of the following Members (list of names to be furnished later).'

The Motion was declared lost.

4.40
p.m.

A poll was demanded. The House divided thus :

Ayes.

Sri G. Latehanna.	Sri T. S. Ardhanari.
" K. Appala Naidu.	" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" P. Bapu Naidu.	" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" B. Gangayya Naidu.	" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" K. V. Ramesam.	" D. Seetharamiah.
" P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.	" C. H. Kanaran.
" K. Narayana.	" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" M. Srungaram.	" R. Krishnan.
" K. Venkatanarayana Dorai.	" E. T. Kunhan.
" M. Gangappa.	" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" M. Pentannaidu.	" C. V. K. Rao.
Dr. K. B. Menon.	" K. Rajagopala Rao.
Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.	" P. Venkatasiviah.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.	" P. Rama Rao.
" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju.	" V. Rama Rao.
" C. V. Somayajulu.	" T. Potha Raju.
" S. Pakkirisami Pillai.	" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
Janab K. Moidu.	" K. Malakondaiah.
Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.	" M. Narayanasamy.
" K. Venkatakurmi Nayudu.	" K. Venkaiah.
" C. Velukkan.	" P. Syamasundara Rao.
" G. Suryanarayana.	" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" H. B. Ari Gowder.	" G. Satyanarayana.
" P. Chinnama Reddi.	" G. Anjanayulu.
" K. S. Lakshminpathy Naicker.	" V. Sri Krishna.
" R. Rangaswamy Gounder.	" G. Joseph.
" O. Chengam Pillai.	" D. Lakshmayya.
" M. Dharmalingam.	" M. Kune Rao.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.	" G. Nageshwara Rao.
" K. T. Raju.	" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
" K. P. Gopalan.	" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" P. Jeevanandam.	" K. Ranga Rao.
" S. Vadivelu.	" K. Subba Reddi.
" N. Sivaraj.	" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" A. K. Subbiah.	" C. Prabhakara Choudary.
" K. V. Ramaswami.	" G. Rama Rao.

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Ayes—cont.

Sri K. Govinda Rao.
 „ M. Veerabhadram.
 „ K. Vinayakam.
 „ S. Swayamprakasam.
 „ V. V. Ramasami.
 „ P. Rathinaswami Pillai.
 „ A. Senapathi Gounder.
 „ Mookkiah Thevar.
 „ M. Palaniandi.
 „ K. Krishna Rao.
 „ P. Rangaswami Reddiar.
 „ A. Veloo.
 „ M. P. Subramaniam.
 „ Mottaya Kudumban.
 „ M. Paramasivam.
 „ T. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
 „ D. K. Raja.
 „ P. Kandasamy Gounder.
 „ G. C. Kondayya.
 „ S. P. Thangavelu.
 „ K. R. Sambandam.
 „ S. Kasi Reddi.
 „ Saka Venkata Rao.
 „ B. Sankarappa.
 „ T. Nagi Reddi.
 „ Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
 „ Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
 „ Bojja Appalasamy.
 „ S. Vemiah.
 „ R. Siddanna Gowd.
 „ K. Gajapathi Reddi.
 „ N. K. Palaniswamy.
 „ K. Ramiah Chowdary.
 „ M. Bapanayya.

Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao.
 „ P. Suryachandra Rao.
 „ N. Ramabhadra Raju.
 „ C. Subbarayudu.
 „ P. Kunhirama Kidav.
 „ D. Basivi Reddi.
 „ K. Bapanna Dora.
 „ K. Ramiah.
 „ C. Pulla Reddi.
 „ M. Lakshmanasamy.
 „ T. Viswanatham.
 „ P. Ramamurthi.
 „ T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
 „ K. R. Viswanathan.
 „ N. Paramasivam.
 „ A. Govindasamy Nayakar.
 „ A. Ayyaru.
 „ V. K. Gopalakrishnan.
 „ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
 „ M. Manickasundaram.
 „ S. Kandaswamy Gounder.
 „ M. Venugopala Gounder.
 „ Kattimuthu.
 „ S. Radhakrishnan.
 „ A. Muthuswami.
 „ V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
 „ K. T. Sridharan.
 „ Narayana Kurup.
 „ M. Narayana Nambiar.
 „ O. Koran.
 „ C. Kunhirama Kurup.
 „ K. R. Narasa Raju.
 „ B. Subba Raju.
 „ G. Yallamanda Reddi.

Noes.

4-50 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
 p.m. „ A. B. Shetty.
 „ M. A. Manickavelu
 Naicker.
 Dr. U. Krishna Rao

Sri K. Rajaram.
 „ C. Rajam Ramaswami.
 „ P. G. Karuthiruman.
 „ B. K. Nallasamy.
 „ S. C. Virupakshiah.
 „ P. S. Nalla Gounder.
 „ P. G. Manickam.
 „ N. Mahalingam.
 „ R. Kuppuswami.
 „ V. K. Palaniswami Gounder.
 „ N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
 „ P. S. Rangaswamy Naidu.
 „ S. R. Arumugam.
 „ K. H. Bomman.
 „ M. K. Kempai Gounder.
 „ T. M. Kaliannan.
 „ M. P. Periaswami.
 „ A. Sambasivam.
 „ C. Lakshmana Kandar.
 Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
 The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan
 Nayar.
 „ Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
 Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
 „ T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ K. Koti Reddi.
 „ A. M. Sambandam.

Sri M. R. Ramachandran.
 „ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ B. Parameswaran.
 „ V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
 „ S. Panchaksharam.
 „ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
 „ H. M. Jagannatham.
 Janab S. Khadir Sheriff.
 Sri A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
 „ R. Thangavelu.
 „ R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.
 „ M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
 „ L. Anandan.
 „ V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.
 „ G. Vagheesam Pillay.
 „ A. S. Sahajanandam.
 „ O. A. Nanjappa.
 „ P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.
 „ S. Arumugam.
 „ K. S. Subramania Gounder.
 „ A. M. Ratnaswami.
 „ M. Marimuthu.
 Janab Mohamed Salih Maraikayar.
 The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami
 Gounder.
 „ K. Venkataswamy Naidu.
 „ N. Sankara Reddi.
 „ D. Sanjeevayya.
 „ S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama
 Rao.
 Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
 Sri M. S. Munisami Pillai.

[6th December 1952]

Noes—cont.

Sri C. Chinnasami Naidu.
 „ S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
 „ V. S. Sivaprakasam.
 „ B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
 „ A. Ayyanar.
 „ V. Muthu.
 „ A. S. Subbaraj.
 „ S. Thinakarassamy Thevar.
 „ R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
 „ S. Jayaram Reddiyar.
 „ A. Vaikuntam.
 „ G. Govindan.
 „ P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
 „ S. Ramasamy Naidu.
 „ Ar. A. Rm. Chockalingam Chettiar.
 „ P. Chellathurai.
 „ N. Rajagopal.
 „ R. M. Palaniappan.
 „ A. Ramasamy Thevar.
 „ T. K. Ramu.
 „ T. V. Sannasi.
 „ T. R. Varadan.
 „ C. Muthiah Pillai.
 „ S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
 „ R. V. Swaminathan.
 „ I. K. Subramania Pillai.
 „ S. Chella Pandian.
 „ K. T. Kosalram.
 „ P. Urkavalan.
 „ R. S. K. Pandian.
 „ T. Ganapathy.
 „ M. G. Shankar.
 „ Venugopalakrishnasamy.
 „ S. Somayajulu.
 „ M. Chinnathambi Thevar.
 „ P. Selvaraj.
 „ V. Arumugam.
 „ K. Ramasamy Doss.
 „ R. S. Arumugam.
 „ A. Venkatramiah.
 „ A. Rami Reddi.
 „ N. Chenchurama Naidu.
 „ P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
 „ K. Shanmughan.
 „ G. Narayanasami Naidu.
 „ S. R. V. P. Murthi Raju.
 „ D. Narayana Raju.
 „ Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju
 Bahadur.
 „ T. Ramaswamy.

Sri Raja Meka Rangayya Appa Rao
 Bahadur.
 „ P. Gunayya.
 „ L. Lakshmana Das.
 „ K. Suryanarayana.
 „ H. Satyanarayana Dora.
 „ P. Sangam Naidu.
 „ T. C. Atchannaidu.
 „ K. Balanarayana Reddi.
 „ P. Venkatasubbayya.
 „ K. V. Vema Reddi.
 „ S. Narayanappa.
 „ K. Santhappa.
 „ N. Gopala Menon.
 „ A. Appu.
 „ Chudamani Deo.
 „ M. Rajeswara Rao.
 „ K. Varadachari.
 „ A. Balarama Reddi.
 „ D. Ramabrahmam.
 „ K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
 „ H. Ramalinga Reddi.
 „ G. Nagabhushanam.
 „ Ijari Sirasappa.
 „ Kotra Basavana Goud.
 „ S. Parameswarappa.
 „ M. Jaganathan.
 „ T. Chinnayya.
 „ T. Malliah.
 „ T. Anantha Pai.
 „ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
 „ K. Venkataramana Gowda.
 „ K. Ishwara.
 „ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
 „ B. Vaikunta Baliga.
 Janab M. S. Mogral.
 Mr. B. Krishnamoorthy Row.
 „ W. J. Fernandez.
 Sri L. C. Pais.
 Janab K. Uppl.
 „ Kunhi Mohamed Shafiee.
 „ K. M. Seethi.
 Sri G. Samia Koorayar.
 „ K. Venkata Setty.
 „ N. Rathina Gounder.
 „ V. Chidanandam.
 „ Ch. Indriah.
 „ K. Veeranna Padal.
 „ V. Balakrishnan.
 „ P. Satyanarayana Reddi.

Ayes 140; Noes 158.

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Now I am going to put the original 5 p.m.
 motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers
 and Goods) Bill, 1952, be taken into consideration at once.’”

The motion was passed.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Now we will take the Bill clause by
 clause.”

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Clause 2.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. ఆ సవరణ ఇది—

“Add the following at the end of sub-clause (d) :—

“and a representative of a fleet or company or a limited concern of stage carriage and public carrier vehicles.”

రెండవ సెక్షన్ లోని sub-clause (d) కు చివర పెడదలను చేర్చవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. ఒకటి రెండు బస్ లను పెట్టుకొని పడివే చిన్న యజమానులను ఈ బిల్లు యొక్క నిబంధనలనుంచి మినహాయించవలసిన నేను కోరుతున్నాను. ఈనాడు పెద్ద పెద్ద యజమానులు ఈ మోటారు రవాణాను హస్తగతం చేసుకుంటున్నారు. అందువల్ల ఈ చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులు వారి పోటీనుంచి తట్టుకోవడం చాలా కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ అదనపు పన్ను కూడా విధించినట్లయితే చిన్న యజమానులు తమ బస్సులను అమ్ముకునిపోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఆ తరువాత వారి బస్సులు కూడా పెద్ద operator ల కొనుక్కొంటారు. బస్ వ్యాపారం గుత్త వ్యాపారంగా మారకూడదు. పెద్ద ఆపరేటర్ల చేతులలో ఈ బస్ వ్యాపారం ఎన్నడూ ఉండరాదని నేను అభిప్రాయ పడుతున్నాను. మన మద్రాస్ కోస్టాల్ ఫున్న బస్ యజమానులలో చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులు అనేకమంది ఉన్నారు. వారిని ఈ పన్నునుంచి మినహాయించినందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చే సప్లమేమీ లేదు. ఈ చిన్న వ్యాపారములపై అదనపు పన్ను వేసి వసూలుచేసినట్లయితే వారికి ఎంతమాత్రం గిట్టుబాటుకాదు. తత్ఫలితంగా ఆ వ్యాపారస్తుడు తన బస్సులను ఇతరులకు అమ్మివేయవలసిన దుర్గతి కీర్పడుతుంది. ఇప్పుడే పెద్ద పెద్ద fleet ఓనర్లు limited కంపెనీలవారు ఈ చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులను చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పెడుతున్నారు. అనేకచోట్ల వారికి గిట్టుబాటు కానంతగా రేట్లు తగ్గించి నష్టం కలుగ చేస్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు మా జిల్లాలోని ఒక చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తుని విషయం తెలియజేస్తాను. అతడు ఒక మహమ్మదీయుడు. ఉన్న రైతు మూడేకరాల భూమి అమ్ముకొని ఒక బస్ పెట్టుకొని వ్యాపారం ప్రారంభించడంచూచాడు. అయితే చాలాకాలం అతనికి రూట్ ఇవ్వబడలేదు. ఎక్కడ లంచాలు ముట్టజెప్పి ఎంతో వ్యయ ప్రయాసలకోర్చి తుదకు రూట్ సంపాదించుకొన్నాడు. కాని తరువాత కొంతకాలానికి M.M. Ltd. వంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద బస్ కంపెనీలవారి పోటీకి తట్టుకోలేక వ్యాపారం ముగించుకోవలసి వచ్చింది. ఇదేవిధంగా అనేకమంది చిన్న ఆపరేటర్లు వాళ్ళపడుతున్నారు. విశేషంగా లాభాలు సంపాదిస్తున్న fleet ఓనర్లమీద, లిమిటెడ్ కంపెనీలమీద పన్ను వేయటానికి నాకెట్టి అభ్యంతరం లేదు. అయితే చిన్న వారిని మాత్రం అందుకు మినహాయించువుగా చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. ఈనాడు చిన్న యజమానులను పెద్ద కంపెనీలవారు కబళించి వేయాలని చూస్తున్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ శిస్తును వేయడంలో కొంత నివక్షణ చూపవలసి ఉన్నదని మరల ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“అంతే కాకుండా ఆపరేటర్ అనే పదానికి కంపెనీల fleet ల ప్రతినిధులూడ అని అర్థంవచ్చే నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సవరణ అంగీకరించడం చాలా అవసరమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఒకటి రెండు బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని వ్యాపారం సాగిస్తున్న చిన్న బస్ యజమానులపై ఈ శిస్తు వేయవద్దని తిరిగి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.”

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* SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ సవరణను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. మోటార్ రవాణా వ్యాపారం పెద్దగుత్త వ్యాపారుల చేతులలో పూర్తిగా పడిపోకుండా ఉండాలంటే చిన్న బస్ యజమానులపై ఈ పన్ను ఎంతమాత్రం విధించరాదు. అనేక మంది డ్రైవర్లు, కండక్టర్లు ఈ చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులుగా ఉంటున్నారు. ఉన్నది కాస్తా అమ్ముకోవడం లేక ఎవరికొద్దంనైనా అప్పు తెచ్చుకోవడం ఒకటి రెండు బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని జీవనోపాధికోసం తాళత్రయ పడుతున్నారు. ఈ పన్ను విధించినట్లైతే అటువంటి వారిని బస్ రవాణా రంగంనుంచి తొలగించి వేసిన వాళ్ళిలాతాము. వాళ్ళకు నిరుద్యోగము సంభవిస్తుంది. కాబట్టి అలాంటి వాళ్ళను మినహాయించవలసిన కోరుతూ ఈ సవరణను బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am afraid I cannot understand the meaning of the amendment. He has not made it clear. I think it is unnecessary because when we say ‘operator’ it means any person who is entered in the register. It includes the representative of the bus-owner also. It is redundant. I oppose the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“As the hon. Member who moved the amendment is not in his seat it is deemed to have been withdrawn.”

Clause 2 was then put and carried.

Clause 3.

* SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I 5-10 p.m.
move—

“After the words “by public carrier vehicles” occurring in line 5, insert the words “excluding both the stage carriages and the public carrier vehicles owned and worked by the Co-operative Societies”.”

“My amendment is very simple and it does not require any elaborate explanation. It aims at achieving two objects, namely, providing relief from taxation to the small number of co-operative societies mainly formed for the benefit of the ex-service men in this State. Secondly it seeks to encourage co-operative effort among motor workers which is also undoubtedly the policy of the Government. The number of these workers is increasing day by day and it is therefore necessary to assist these workers to form into co-operatives to be saved from the exploitation of capitalistic operators. There are about 17 co-operative societies started and engaged in running buses and lorries. Of these, 13 are exclusively run by ex-service men and the total membership of these societies is about 797. Of the rest one is said to be dormant, one is working at Kurnool, and another is working at Pudukkottai. These two are running about 20 buses. By exempting the co-operative societies there will not be much reduction in the revenue derived from this taxation. On the other hand it is bound to help about 800 families depending on these societies. The amendment, as I said is a simple one and is intended to help co-operative effort among poor and middle class workers. It will not affect the

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revenues expected to be derived from this taxation but will help the 800 poor families. I therefore hope that the Government would accept this amendment."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, however deserving the case of the co-operative societies might be, as made out by the hon. Member, I feel, an exemption in one case will land the Government in very difficult and delicate position of having to choose others for exemption. There might be others running buses on routes parallel to the railway line and they might bring other difficulties. So I think we must be fair to everybody and treat everybody in the manner."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'After the words "by public carrier vehicles" occurring in line 5, insert the words "excluding both the stage carriages and the public carrier vehicles owned and worked by the Co-operative Societies".'

The amendment was lost.

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

"In the opening paragraph of this clause, for the words "at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such stage carriages and public carrier vehicles" substitute the following :—

"at the rate of nine pies in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such stage carriages and at the rate of six pies in the rupee on the freights payable to the operators of such public carrier vehicles."

"I need not make a long speech on this amendment. It was suggested that if the rates were at least reduced it would not be such a big burden on the operators. The rates have been reduced and I hope it will not be a big burden as people have been making it out to be. I hope the House will accept the amendment."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the amendment though the Government have, in view of the representations made to them and in view of the trust they placed, not on the false accounts of the operators, but on the pressure brought on them by some Members on the Government side, been able to reduce the rate by three pies. They have also made a distinction between public carriers and the Stage carriages. So far so good. But my contention is that they have not gone far enough. For example I have the accounts of a fleet operator who runs 34 buses. His income is estimated at about 6 lakhs of rupees and odd. His total saving before paying income-tax is only about 31 thousands. His total margin after paying the taxes already

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in existence and that proposed to be levied now, will be only about 5 to 6 thousands rupees. That means that that operator who has invested lakhs of rupees on running 34 buses will be left only with a margin of 5 to 6 thousand rupees for the whole year. Is it expected that a person who invests more than six lakhs of rupees should have a profit of less than 6 thousand rupees? Is this the margin allowed in any other industry? Will it suffice for replacements? Is this the margin that the Government think they can allow to the private operators? Here I am not referring to small operators owning 2 or 3 buses. I am referring to the big operators. Do they want these to thrive or not, I ask? Let them compare the saving which they are making in respect of their own bus service which has more than 320 buses or with that of the T.V.S., or any other big operator. What is the margin left? From their accounts I say that the margin is $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 per cent. If they now take away from these operators 9 pies, the margin will work out to something less than one per cent. It is inequitable to ask people to invest large sums of money on public utility services and ask them to be content with one per cent margin. This is not the overall margin. That one per cent margin must be used for replacement of tools and sometimes for replacement of vehicles also. I therefore submit that it is very hard. The Government amendment does not meet the requirements at all. That is why we suggested referring the Bill to a Select Committee so that it can go into the merits. But the Government are adamant and they do not want to go into the merits. I am placing the accounts of a bus operator running 34 buses year after year and month after month, by the rupee and would ask the Hon. Minister to see whether it is wrong or whether it is incorrect and tell me whether there is any margin. We cannot expect an operator who has invested more than 6.0 lakhs to live and carry on upon a margin of about Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 6,000 after paying this new tax. I therefore submit, Sir, the Government must consider and reduce the rate by something. Otherwise they will not be doing justice. The Government may get a majority of ten or twenty and pass the clause. But I do not think they will pass it with the consent of the people of this State."

5-20
p.m.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of order, ఈ సవరణను చర్చించే విషయంలో ఒక క్రమాన్ని అనుసరించడం న్యాయమని నా అభిప్రాయం."

MR. SPEAKER :—" ఆధ్యక్ష ఆసనం చెప్పండి."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" ఆధ్యక్షా! ఈ క్లాజుకు అనేక మంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు సవరణలను ఇచ్చారు. అయితే కొంతమంది అనాను మాడుకానులుగాను, మరికొంతమంది 0-0-6, మరి కొందరు ఒక 0-0-3 కి తగ్గించవలసిన సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదించవలసి వుంది. మరొక సభ్యుడు దానిని ఒక దమ్మిడికి కూడా తగ్గించవలసిన సవరణను ఇచ్చి వున్నారు. అయితే ముందుగా ఒక దమ్మిడికి తగ్గించమని వున్న సవరణను, తరువాత కానీకి తగ్గించమని, ఆ తరువాత 0-0-6 కు తగ్గించమని డిన్న సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదించవలసి వున్నది. ఈ సవరణలలో

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [6th December 1952]

వేటిని ప్రభుత్వ వారు అంగీకరించకపోయినట్లయితే వారు ప్రతిపాదించిన 0-0-9 కు తగ్గించాలనే సవరణను ఆమోదించాలి."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He says there are other amendments reducing the rate of one anna to six pies, three pies and one pie. Therefore he suggests that these amendments may be taken up before the Government amendment is put to vote."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Then let the hon. Members Sri Venkateswarlu, Sri Ramamurthi and Sri Seetharamiah move their amendments and I will put them one by one to the vote of the House before the Government amendment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" అధ్యక్షా! నేను నా పేరున పున్న సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. ఆ సవరణ ఇది—

'In line 5, for the words "one anna in the rupee," substitute the words "six pies" in the rupee.'

నేను యిచ్చి మరో సవరణకూడా వుంది. అయితే దానిలో ఈ రేటును మూడు పైసలకు తగ్గించవలసి కూడా కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సవరణల యొక్క ముఖ్య దేశం యిది. ఈ నాడు బస్ ఆపరేటర్లు, అందులో ముఖ్యంగా 1, 2 బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని నడివే వారికి చెప్పకోతగినంత లాభాలేమీ రావడంలేదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రతి విశ్వ నాథంగారు తెలియ జేశారు డాక్టరు యు. కృష్ణారావుగారు కూడా ఈ విషయం ప్రవేశ పెడుతూ బస్ యజమానులకు యిదివరలో వచ్చినంత లాభం రావటం లేదని తెలియ జేశారు. మరొకరు చెప్పిన దానిని బట్టి చూచినప్పుడు కూడా ఈ అదనపు పన్ను ఎంతమాత్రం సబబైనది కాదు అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. బస్ యజమానులు income-tax లు మొదలైనవి కడుతున్నారు గనుక ఈ పన్నును కూడా కట్టమని చెప్పడం విమత న్యాయం కాదు. బస్ యజమానులు ఇంత అదనపు పన్నును యిచ్చుకొన గలరా లేదా అనే విషయాన్ని మంత్రిగారు గ్రహించాలి. ఇదివరకటికన్న యిప్పుడు లాభాలు తక్కువగా వస్తున్నాయి అని వంక చెపుతూ మరొక ప్రక్క పన్నులను అభివృద్ధి చేస్తాం అంటే అందులో ఎంతమాత్రమైనా సబబునందర్బంపున్నదా అని అడుగు తున్నాను. మంత్రిగారు చెప్పే దానిసారాంశం అంతాయింది. మాజీ డ్రైవర్లు లోటున్న దని మంతనంకొంటున్నాం. ఇతరులు లోటురాదని చెప్పేదానితో మాకు సంబంధం లేదు. మేము వస్తుంది అనుకొన్న లోటును భర్తీ చేయదలిచాము. అందు నిమిత్తం ఏదోవిధంగా పన్నులను వసూలుచేయాలి. ఈ పన్ను వసూలుచేయడంలో న్యాయాన్వయ విచక్షణ వుండవద్దా అని వారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఎట్టి పన్నులను వసూలుచేయాలి, ఎవరిపట్లనుంచి పన్నులు వసూలుచేస్తే మంచిది, అదనపు పన్ను చెల్లించే శక్తి tax-payer కు వున్నదా లేదా అనే విషయం వారు గుర్తించాలి. అసలే పన్నుభారంతో కృంగిపోయిపోతున్న బస్ యజమానులమీద ఇంకా అదనపు పన్ను వేస్తున్నారు. పోనీ, పెట్టుబడిదారులైన నే ఈ పన్ను పడుతుందా అంటే అదీలేదు. 1, 2 బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని కాలక్షేపంచేసే వారికేమీ కూడా ఈ అదనపుపన్ను విధింపబడు తుంది. అయినప్పటికీ ఎవరితలకాయ బద్దలుకొట్టవలసి వచ్చినప్పటికీ అదనపుపన్ను వసూలుచేస్తాం, మాకు డబ్బుకావాలి అని అడడం న్యాయంకాదు."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I never said what the hon. Member Sri P. Venkateswarlu said now. I did not say that I wanted to take money even by knocking one's head."

[6th December 1952]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" తలకాయ బద్దలు కొట్టడమంటే మంత్రిగారు తొలికంగా ప్రతి బస్ యజమానిని కొట్టబోతున్నారు అని మూత్రం వారు అర్థంచేసుకోరాదు. ఈ మాటలకున్న అర్థంవేరు. ఈ విషయం వారికి కూడా తెలుసు. అయితే ఏదో మాటలరసకు వారు నేను ఉపయోగించిన పదానికి అభ్యంతరం తెలిపారు. తలకాయ బద్దలుకొట్టడం అనేదానికి అర్థం ఏమిటో మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈ బస్ వ్యాపారంమీద ముఖ్యంగా వారు చెబుకొనున్నారున్న మాట. దాని తలమీద వారు చెబుకొనున్నారున్న మాట. ఆ వ్యాపారాన్ని డీబిడకకు తీసుకొని రావటానికి వారు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారున్న మాట. ఈ విషయం రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికికూడా తెలిసినటువంటిదే."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" మీరు చెప్పేది కృష్ణారావుగారిని గురించి చెప్పండి."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడిపేవారు అంతా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి గనుక, ఈ పన్నులు విధింపదలచినదవారే గనుక వారుకూడా ఈ విషయాలను గురించినవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ అదనపుపన్ను వేయడంవల్ల చిన్నచిన్న బస్సు ఆపరేటర్లకు ఎంతో నష్టం సంభవిస్తుంది. ఈ బస్సు ఆపరేటర్లు ప్రయాణీకులవద్దనుంచి వసూలుచేయటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తారు. దానిని ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం అణకట్టలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లువల్ల చిన్న చిన్న బస్సు ఆపరేటర్లకే కాక ప్రయాణీకులకూడా చాలా భారాలుపడుతారు. సరుకు రవాణాకేట్లుకూడా పెరిగిపోతాయి. తత్ఫలితంగా ప్రయాణీకులు, ప్రజాసామాన్యం బాధపడవలసివస్తుంది. ముఖ్యమైన ఆహారభాగ్యాలు ధరలుకూడా పెరిగిపోతాయి. ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి దీనివల్ల నష్టమే సంభవిస్తుంది. అనేకమంది డ్రైవర్లు, కండక్టర్లు నిరుద్యోగులైపోతారు. ఎక్స్ బస్సులు రూట్లనుంచి తీసివేయవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ కారణములన్నింటినీ జ్ఞప్తియందుంచుకొని మంత్రిగారు నా సవరణను అనగా రూపాయికి 0-1-0 చేయును. 0-0-6 కు తగ్గించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Sir, I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri P. Venkateswarlu. By the Government amendment it is clear that they realize the necessity for reducing the rate of tax to nine pies. Evidently the incomes of the bus operators are very low owing to the economic depression. Particularly bus operators with less than three buses are really running them simply for the sake of earning livelihood and it is for this reason that I appeal to the Government to take this factor into consideration and reduce the rate to six pies."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to know from the Hon. Minister the anticipated revenue from taxing public carriers and also taxing stage carriages if the Government amendment is accepted."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" We expect about Rs. 80-0 lakhs from buses and about Rs. 20 to 30 lakhs from public carriers."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment—

'For the words "one anna" occurring in the fifth line, substitute the words "one pie".'

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [6th December 1952]

Sir, in effect my amendment seeks to nullify the entire Bill. I do not want to repeat all the arguments that have already been advanced in the earlier stages. But I want to touch upon certain points raised by the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour during the course of his reply. His main argument is that all the bus and lorry operators are paying income-tax and that therefore the very fact that they are paying income-tax, is proof that they will be able to bear this taxation also. Therefore he means that they are making profits. It would have been better if he had placed before this House what exactly is the amount of income-tax that has been paid by these operators and what are the net profits they are actually getting today after paying income-tax and how much this additional taxation will cut into their existing net profits. We know that the income-tax is about 2½ annas in the rupee. The point is that the amount of taxation that is proposed is about 45 per cent of the total taxes that are paid by the operators at present, the total taxes including income-tax, petrol tax and other taxes. Therefore the incidence of proposed taxation will be far greater than the income-tax itself. Now, is the Hon. Minister in a position to tell us that the proposed taxation will not be greater than the income-tax itself and that the operators will be in a position to continue to bear the burden of taxation and whether all these will not cut into the net profits and finally make the transport pass into the hands of the monopolists? If such a thing takes place, as I am sure such a thing is going to take place, how can it be guaranteed that these operators will not go out of existence and when they go out of existence how can it be guaranteed that the transport will not go into the hands of the monopolists. Instead, the Hon. Minister was saying that the operators were making profits. I am afraid it will be only helping the monopolists to get hold of the transport.

"Secondly, I want to make it absolutely clear that we are opposed to any further taxation by the Government, because we have not got the confidence, from the way in which this Government has been going on, that all the revenues are being properly utilized for the benefit of the people. As some hon. Members have pointed out, there are a number of wasteful items of expenditure, particularly in the portfolio in the hands of the Hon. the Chief Minister, viz., the Police Department. Therefore, instead of reducing the expenditure on this repressive department, to burden the people with fresh taxation is not going to help at all. Therefore, Sir, I move my amendment."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—"Sir, I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri P. Ramamurthi."

5-40
p.m.

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—"నేను ఇచ్చిన సవరణ ఇది—

"For the words "one anna" substitute the words "three pies".

"ఈ సవరణను ప్రీ ప్రింట్ మరీ వెంకటేశ్వర్లుగారు కూడా యిచ్చారు. అయితే ఎవరిని Speaker గారు ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించున్నారో తెలియడంలేదు.

[6th December 1952] [Sri D. Seetharamiah]

వెంకటేశ్వర్లుగారు ప్రతిపాదించినట్లు తేలే నేను వారిని బలపరుస్తున్నాను. లేదా నేనే ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. బిల్లులో సూచించిన ఆర్డీ రేటులను 9 పెసలకు తగ్గించ వలెనని మంత్రిగారి సవరణ తెచ్చారు. అంటే బస్ యజమానులు ఈ నాడు అర్జింతు కొంటున్న లాభాలు అంత ఎక్కువ ఏమీకాదని వారు గుర్తించారన్న మాట. ఈ విషయాన్ని వారు బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ తెలియజేసారన్న మాట. అయితే ఒక్క విషయాన్ని వారు దృష్టిలో తీసుకోవాలి. ఈ 9 పెసలైనా చిన్న బస్ యజమానులు ఇప్పుడోలేరు. అందువల్లనే ఈ రేటును కూడా పెసలకు తగ్గించమని మేము కోరుతున్నాము. ఈ హెచ్చు ఖర్చు విధించవలసిన అవసరం ఎంతమాత్రం లేదని కూడా నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పటికే మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారం విశేష పన్ను భారానికి లోబడివుంది. ఈ విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలియజేయవలసివచ్చింది. అధిక ఆదాయమే వసూలు చేయడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి భద్రత్యం అయినట్లయితే ఆసుపరిచవలసిన విధానం యిది మాత్రం కాదు. మన దేశాన్నించి బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు ఏటేటా ఎక్స్ కోట్ల రూపాయలు కొల్లగొట్టుకుపోతున్నారు. అటువంటివాటిని స్వాధీనంచేసుకోక దేశంలోవుండే చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులను కూడా వ్యాపార రంగంలోంచి తొలగించి వేస్తాం, ప్రయాణీకులమీద ప్రజాసామాన్యం మీద హెచ్చుపన్ను భారాన్ని విధిస్తాం అని చెప్పడం ఎంతమాత్రం సబబుకాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించవలసివుంది. ఈ నాడు మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారం వెనుకటివలె లాభదాయకంగా లేదు. యధానికే పూర్వం ఏ మూడు నాలుగు వేలకో లభించే బస్సు ఈనాడు 25 వేలవరకు అమ్ముడు పోతోంది. అంతేకాకుండా ట్రైల్లర్, విడి భాగాల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినాయి. పన్ను కూడా గత 5 సంవత్సరాలలో విపరీతంగా పెంచేయబడింది. 1949 లో సీటు 1 కి 17 రూపాయలు పన్నుంటే ఈనాడు అది 30 రూపాయలవరకువుంది. ఏటి ఆర్డీ టికెట్తోడు ఈ ఆధనపు పన్నును కూడా విధిస్తాము అంటే బస్ వ్యాపారం కొనసాగాలనా లేక ఆపుచేయడానికా ప్రభుత్వం ఉద్దేశ్యం. చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులను రంగంనుంచి తరిమి వేయటానికి గుత్త వ్యాపారులయొక్క చేతులలోనికి బస్ వ్యాపారాన్ని పూర్తిగా స్వాధీనంచేయటానికి మాత్రమే ఈ అదనపు పన్ను సహాయపడుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను అందువల్ల మేము సూచించినట్లుగా పన్ను రేటును 0.0-3 కు తగ్గించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"I second the amendment, Sir."

* SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—"అధ్యక్ష! నేను ఈ సవరణను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు ఆర్థిక మాంద్యం వల్ల బస్ యజమానులకు లాభాలు రాకుండా లేదు. అనేకమంది చిన్న ఆపరేటర్లకు పక్షమే సంభవిస్తోంది. ఇదివరలో గుంటూరు ఒంగోలు మధ్య తిరిగే బస్సులు రోజుకు ఒక్కొక్కటి 150 రూపాయల రకు ఆర్జించేవి. కాని ఈ నాడు 70, 80 రూపాయలుకూడా రావడం కష్టమే పోతోంది. అనేక సందర్భాలలో ఖర్చులుకూడా గట్టువాటు కావటంలేదని ఆపరేటర్లు చెబుతున్నారు. ఇది ఒకటి రెండు బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని కాలక్షేపం చేసేవారిమాట కాదు. పది బస్సులవరకూవున్న ఆపరేటర్లు నైతం నష్టపోతున్నారు అంటే బస్ రవాణా వ్యాపారం ఎంతనష్టదాయకంగా వుంటున్నదో ప్రభుత్వం వారు గుర్తించాలి. అనేక సందర్భాలలో బస్సులలో పనిచేసే కార్మికులకు యజమానులు యూనిఫారంలు యివ్వలేమని చెబుతున్నారు. యూని ఫారంలు లేని కారణం చేత ఆఫీసర్లు డ్రైవర్లను, కండక్టర్లను సస్పెండ్ చేసిన పందర్బాలుకూడా ఎక్కువ వున్నాయి. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో బస్సులపై ఆదనంగా ఈ పన్నును

[Sri M. Narayanaswami] [6th December 1952]

విధించినట్లయితే అనేకమంది బస్ డ్రైవర్లు నిరుద్యోగులై పోవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ అదనపు పన్ను ఎంతమాత్రం విధించరాదు అన్న ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే ఈ పన్నును ఒక అణానుంచి ఒక దబ్బిడికి తగ్గించవలసిన నేను సవరణ ప్రతిపాదించాను. ఈ పన్నే గనక విధించినట్లయితే చిన్న ఆపరేటర్లు ఎంతోకాలం బస్సులు నడుప లేరు. నానాటికి వారు బస్సులను అమ్ముకొని జీవకోపాధి ఆర్జించుకోలేని స్థితికి రావలసి వస్తుంది. నిరుద్యోగుల పాచ్చి పోతుంది. పరిస్థితులు ఈ విధంగా క్లిష్టం కాకముందే ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ అదనపు పన్నును విధించుట మానుకొనవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ సవరణను బల పరుస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ సవరణను ఆంగీకరించకపోయినట్లయితే రాయలసీమ లోని బస్ వ్యాపారస్తులకు, ప్రయాణీకులకు ఎంతో నష్టం వాటిల్లుతుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కరువు కాలంలో ఆలమటిస్తున్న రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలోని ప్రజా సామాన్యం ఈ అదనపు పన్ను వల్ల బస్సు రేట్లు హెచ్చు చేయబడినట్లయితే వెల్లిండు కోలేరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలలోని ప్రజలకు కొనుగోలు శక్తి ఘాతంగా పడిపోయింది. ఈనాడు కొద్ది మాత్రపు బస్ చార్జి యిచ్చుకోలేని పరిస్థితిలో వారున్నారు. శరీరంలో శక్తి లేకపోయినా ఎక్స్ మెట్లు కాలినడకలనే పోతున్నారు. అందువల్ల సర్వసాధారణంగా బస్సులు ఖాళీగానే, ఏ కొద్దిమంది ప్రయాణీకులతో మాత్రమే ప్రయాణం చేయవలసి వస్తోంది. ఇది చాలా విపరీతమైన పరిస్థితి. దీనికి తోడు యింకా అదనపు పన్ను వేసినట్లయితే యిప్పుడున్న బస్సులకూడా మూలపడి, ఉన్న కొద్దిపాటి సౌకర్యంకూడా లేకుండా పోతుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ పరిస్థితిని గుర్తించాలి. ఇప్పటికే బస్ యజమానులు విపరీతంగా రేట్లు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. రు 0-0-7 లకు ఎక్కడ తక్కువలేదు ఇంకా రేట్లు హెచ్చుచేయడాడంటే వారు బస్సు రూట్లను వదులుకోవలసిన స్థితి ఏర్పడుతుందిగాని వేరే ఊరు లాభం కలు గదు. ఈ అదనపు పన్ను వేసినట్లయితే బస్ ఆపరేటర్లు ప్రయాణీకుల వద్దనుంచి అదనపు చార్జీలు వసూలు చేయవలసి వస్తుంది. మా జిల్లాలలో overload వల్ల సంపాదించామంటే వీలుపడదు. అసలే తగినంతమంది ప్రయాణీకులకే బస్సులు ఖాళీగా తిరుగువలసి వస్తోంది. బస్సులు ఎక్కో కొద్ది మంది ప్రయాణీకులవద్దనుంచే ఈ అదనపు రేట్లను వసూలు చేయవలసివస్తుంది. ఇందుకుగాను అనేకమైన అక్రమాలకు బస్ యజమానులు ఒడిగట్టాలి. లేదా వచ్చే ఫలి తం విమిటి. బస్ రేట్లు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోవడం ప్రయాణీకుల సంఖ్య యింకా తగ్గిపోవడం. అందువల్ల అనేక చిన్న చిన్న బస్ ఆపరేటర్లు రంగంనుంచి తొలగిపోవడం సంభవిస్తుంది. మా జిల్లాలో ఉన్న ఒక రూటు దూరం విడు మెట్లు ఉన్నప్పటికీ బస్ చార్జీ 6 అణాలు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇకమీదట ఈ రేట్లను పెంచవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ విధంగా అయినట్లయితే మెరుకు ఒక అణా పొప్పన ప్రయాణీకులు వెల్లిండుకోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇది సాధ్యమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇప్పటికే మెరుకు 7 ప్రైవేటుకు వెల్లిండుకొంటున్న ప్రయాణీకులపై యిది విశేష భారాన్ని తెచ్చి పెడుతుంది అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇంకొక విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. రోజువారీ మైలేజి 50 మైళ్లకు తక్కువగా ఉన్నట్లయితే ఈ రేట్లు అదనపు రేట్లు అట్టి బస్సులకుగాని లారీలకుగాని వర్తింపదని ఈ క్లాజ్ యొక్క ప్రావైసోలో ఉన్నది. ఈ మినహాయింపువల్ల రాయలసీమలోని బస్ యజమానులకుగాని, ప్రయాణీకులకుగాని ఎంతమాత్రం లాభించ

[6th December 1952] [Sri N. Sivarami Reddi]

దని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలు చాలా విస్తీర్ణమైనటువంటివి. సాధారణంగా ఒక పట్టణానికి మరొక పట్టణానికి మధ్యగల దూరం చాలా హెచ్చుగా ఉంటుంది. అందు వల్ల ఏ బస్ అయినప్పటికీ రోజుకు 50 మైళ్లకన్న ఎక్కువ ప్రయాణం చేయ వలసి ఉంది. ఈ కారణంచేత ఈ మినహాయింపు మా ప్రజలకు ఎంతమాత్రం లాభా దాయకం కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఈ క్లాజును సవరించవలసిన కోరు చున్నాను. ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు ప్రతిపాదించిన సవరణలను బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

***SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:**—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను రామమూర్తిగారు ప్రతిపా 5-50
పించిన సవరణను బలపరుస్తూ మంత్రిగారి సవరణను ప్రతిఘటిస్తున్నాను. ఇందుకు p.m.
కారణమేమనగా ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో ప్రజలయొక్క కొనుగోలుశక్తికి నానాటికి క్షీణించిపోతున్నది. ఇదే ఒక ప్రధానమైన factor. దీని మూలంగా ఇప్పుడు వ్యాపారములోను, పరిశ్రమలలోను, ప్రతి విషయములోనుకూడా మాంద్యము ఏర్పడి యున్నది. ఎక్కడ చూచిన నిరుద్యోగము ఎక్కువై ప్రజల కొనుగోలుశక్తి పడి పోయినది. కనుకనే ప్రభుత్వ రేక్కలు బట్టి sales-tax గత సంవత్సరము వచ్చి నంత ఈ సంవత్సరము రాలేదని ఆర్థిక మంత్రి నెలవిస్తున్నారు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితు లలో బస్సు యజమానులైన పన్ను వేయటం చాలా విచారకరము. ఎందుకనగా ఈ భారాన్ని యజమానులైన వేసినట్లయిన, వారు దాన్ని సహజంగా ప్రయాణీకులైన రుద్దెదరు. ఇప్పుడు ఎక్కడ చూచినా ఆర్థిక మాంద్యము ఏర్పడి private cars కొనే వాళ్లుకూడా చాలా తక్కువైనారు. నాకు తెలిసినంతవరకు 2 సంవత్సరముల క్రిందట కంటే ఇప్పుడు cars లో ప్రయాణము చేసేవారేవారు. చాలా తక్కువ ఉంటు న్నారు. రైళ్లలో ప్రయాణీకులకూడా చాలా తగ్గిపోతున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు నేను ఇదివరకు రైలులో మద్రాసుకు వచ్చేటప్పుడు ప్రయాణీకులు ఎక్కువ దట్టంగా ఉండేవారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు అంతమంది ప్రయాణము చేయుచుండుటలేదు. దీనికి కారణ మేమిటంటే, ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తి తగ్గిపోయింది. అప్పుడు వారి ఆవసరాలనుకూడ తగ్గించు కొంటున్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలమీద ఇంకా అదనపు పన్నులను రుద్దడానికి ప్రయత్నించుచుండుట చాలా శోచ నీయము కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ప్రస్తుత విధానాన్ని ఉపసంహరించుకోవాలని నేను కోరుచున్నాను.

“రెండవది, ఇప్పుడు చాలాచోట్ల కరువు ఏర్పడి, చాలమంది ప్రజలకు పనులు లేకున్నందున గంజీకూడ లేకుండా, ఇతరచోట్లకు వలస వెళ్లుతున్నారు. అనేక కార్లు, లారీలు, వాటినికొనేవాళ్లు లేనందున మూలపడిపోతున్నవి. మా కల్నాడు తాలుకాలో అనేకమంది లారీ యజమానులు దివాలాతీసిన కారణంగా చాలలారీలు మూలపడిపోయి నవి. వాటిని కొనేవాళ్లుకూడా లేనందువలన వాటి ధరలుకూడ పడిపోయినవి. ఈ రీతిగా ఆవస్థపడుచున్న ప్రజలమీద పన్నులు రుద్దడమే ప్రభుత్వానికి సరిపాటి అయిపోయి నది. ఇటువంటి పద్ధతిలో దీన్ని Welfare State అని, ప్రభుత్వ చెప్పకొంటున్నారంటే చాలా అవ్వర్యంగాఉంది. ఎవరి welfare కోసరము ప్రభుత్వము ఈ పద్ధతులు ఆవలంబిస్తున్నారో బోధపడడంలేదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వానికి నేను మనవిచేయనదేమనగా, కనీసము కరువు ప్రాంతాలపై దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని, ఆక్కడ ప్రజలకు ఈలాటి పన్నులు విధివేయకుండా చూడవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఒకవైపు రాయలసీమంతా కూడానూ, మరొకవైపు నెల్లూరు, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలోని మెట్టతాలుకాలోను, కరువువల్ల ప్రజలు బాధపడుతున్నారు. వీరు ఒకతక్కువ విపరీత కరువుకుగురియై బాధపడు తుంటే, ఇంకొక తక్కువ వారిపైన పన్నులుకూడా రుద్దడమంటే ఎంత ఘోరంగా

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ఉంటుంటే గుర్తించవలసియున్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలయొక్క కొనుగోలు శక్తి అభివృద్ధిపరచే కార్యక్రమాలను తలపెట్టుట దాని కర్తవ్యముగాని, ఈ మాదిరి అదనపు పన్నులు వేయకూడదు. ప్రభుత్వము ఇప్పుడు తలపెట్టిన అదనపు పన్ను విరమించుకోవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I think I have already stated that this is a measure for getting some income for the Government. So if you are going to bring the rate down to the level of one pie or even three pies, the purpose of having argued the whole matter for the past one and a half days will not be achieved. Even if it is brought down to six pies, we will not be getting sufficient income. I therefore oppose the amendments."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put the amendment of Mr. Ramamurthi, then the amendment of Mr. Seetharamiah and then the amendment of Mr. Venkateswarlu to the vote of the House. The question is—

'For the words "one anna" occurring in the fifth line, substitute the words "one pie."'

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'For the words "one anna", substitute the words "three pies".'

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In line 5, for the words, "one anna in the rupee", substitute the words "six pies in the rupee."'

The amendment was declared lost.

Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu demanded a poll.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know from the Leader of the Opposition whether this amendment is being pressed to a division."

6 p.m. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The member presses for a division, Sir."

A poll was taken and the House divided thus—

Ayes.

Sri G. Latchanna.
" M. Muni Reddi.
" B. Gangayya Naidu.
" K. V. Ramesam.
" K. Narayana.
" M. Srungaram.
" M. Gangappa.
" M. Pentannaidu.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.

Sri K. R. Nallasivam.
Janab K. Moidoo.
Sri K. Venkatakurmi Naidu.
" C. Velukkan.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" S. Vadivelu.
" V. Madanagopal.
" N. Sivaraj.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.

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Ayes—cont.

Sri D. Seetharamiah.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" R. Krishnan.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" P. Venkatesiviah.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" K. Malakondayya.
" M. Narayanaswamy.
" K. Venkaiah.
" P. Syamasundara Rao.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" G. Anjaneyalu.
" V. Sri Krishna.
" G. Joseph.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.
" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" K. Ranga Rao.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" Chandra Ramalingayya.
" G. Rama Rao.
" M. Veerabhadram.
" V. V. Ramasami.
" M. Palaniandi.

Sri A. Veloo.
" Mottayya Kudumbar.
" Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
" M. Manicka Sundaram.
" S. Kasi Reddy.
" Saka Venkata Rao.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" Bojja Appalasamy.
" S. Vemiah.
" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" Y. V. Krishna Rao.
" C. Subbarayudu.
" D. Basivi Reddi.
" K. Bapanna Dora.
" N. K. Palaniswamy.
" C. Pulla Reddi.
" G. Bapanayya.
" T. Viswanatham.
" P. Ramamurthi.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" K. R. Viswanathan.
" A. Govindasamy Nayakar.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" M. Venugopal Gounder.
" K. T. Sridharan.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.

Noes.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
" A. B. Shetty.
" M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
" Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Sri K. Rajaram.
" G. Rajam Ramaswami.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" B. K. Nallasamy.
" S. C. Virupakshayya.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" P. G. Manickam.
" N. Mahalingam.
" R. Kuppuswami.
" V. K. Palaniswami Gounder.
" P. S. Rangasawmy Naidu.
" S. R. Arumugam.
" K. H. Bomman.
" Kempai Gounder.
" T. M. Kaliannan.
" M. P. Periaswami.
" A. Sambasivam.
" Lakshmana Kandar.
Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.
" Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" K. Koti Reddi.
" M. R. Ramachandran.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" B. Parameswaran.
Janab S. Khadir Sheriff.

Sri A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" R. Thangavelu.
" R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.
" M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
" V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.
" G. Vagheesam Pillay.
" A. S. Sahajanandam.
" O. A. Nanjappa.
" A. M. Ratnaswami.
" M. Marimuthu.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.
" K. Venkataswamy Naidu.
" N. Sankara Reddi.
" D. Sadjivayya.
" S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.
Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillay.
" C. Chinnaaswami Naidu.
" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" A. Ayyanar.
" V. Muthu.
" A. S. Subbaraj.
" Thinakaranaswami Thevar.
" R. Krishnasami Naidu.
" S. Jayaram Reddiar.
" V. Arumugham.
" R. S. Arumugham.
" Vaikuntam.
" G. Govindan.
" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" S. Ramasamy Naidu.
" Ar. A. Rm. Chokkalingam Chettiar.

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Noes—cont.

6-10 p.m.	Sri P. Chellathura.	Sri T. C. Atchannaidu.
	„ R. M. Palaniappan.	„ P. Venkatasubbayya.
	„ T. K. Rama.	„ K. V. Vema Reddi.
	„ T. V. Sannasi.	„ S. Narayanappa.
	„ T. R. Varadan.	„ K. Santhappa.
	„ C. Muthiah Pillay.	„ N. Gopala Menon.
	„ S. Venkatarama Ayyar.	„ B. Krishnamurthy Rao.
	„ S. Chellapandian.	„ K. Varadaachari.
	„ K. T. Kosalram.	„ A. Balarama Reddi.
	„ P. Urkavalan.	„ D. Ramabrahmam.
	„ R. S. K. Pandian.	„ K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
	„ M. G. Shanker.	„ H. Ramalinga Reddi.
	„ S. Somayajulu.	„ G. Nagabhushanam.
	„ P. Selvaraj.	„ Ijari Sirasappa.
	„ A. Rami Reddi.	„ S. Parameswarappa.
	„ N. Chenchurama Naidu.	„ T. Anantha Pai.
	„ P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.	„ Y. Manjappa Shetty.
	„ K. Shanmugham.	„ K. Venkatramana Gowda.
	„ G. Narayanasamy Naidu.	„ K. Ishwar.
	„ D. Narayana Raju.	„ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
	„ Raja Sri V. V. Krishnam Bahadur.	„ Janab M. S. Mogral.
	„ Thota Ramasamy.	„ Sri T. Chinnayya.
	„ P. Satyanarayana Reddi.	„ W. J. Fernandez.
	„ Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.	„ M. Subramania Nayakar.
	„ V. C. Chudamani Deo.	„ Janab K. Uppi.
	„ P. Gunayya.	„ Kunhi Mohamed Shaffee.
	„ L. Lakshmana Das.	„ K. M. Seethi.
	„ H. Satyanarayana Dora.	„ Sri V. Balakrishnan.
	„ M. Rajeswara Rao.	„ Pragada Kotaiah.

Ayes 81; Noes 121.

The amendment was lost.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, one of the weightiest Members of this Assembly (Sri K. Varadachari) was seen dozing when the Chair called for the ‘ Noes ’. He did not hear it. When the Member beside him patted him on his back, he was startled, and he stood up. I want to know whether his standing up can be taken into account as a vote.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member could have raised a point of order at that time.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I did not raise a point of order because his vote would not have affected the result of the poll.”

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“ I was quite awake at the time, but I was talking to a Friend when the Chair called for the ‘ Noes ’.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member be alert hereafter. I will put the Government amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

“ In the opening paragraph of this clause for the words “ at the rate of one anna in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such stage carriage and public carrier vehicles ”, substitute the following :—

“ at the rate of nine pies in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such stage carriages and at

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the rate of six pies in the rupee on the freights payable to the operators of such public carrier vehicles.”

The amendment was carried.

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ అధ్యక్ష, మాడప క్లాజులోని, 4, 5 lines లో ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ క్రింది పదాలను తీసివేయాలనే సవరణ ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను :—

“ In lines 4 and 5 omit the words “ and on all goods transported by public carrier vehicles.” ”

“ లారీల మీద ఇస్తున్న వేయరాదు అనే ఈ సవరణ యొక్క ముఖ్యద్దేశము. లారీల పరిస్థితి ఈ నాడు చాలా అభ్యాన్నముగానున్నది. మన ప్రద్రాసు కోస్తాలో, 1952 వ సంవత్సరము మే నెల నాటికి 1,934 లారీలు ఉన్నవి. వీటికి చాలా లారీలు single ownership క్రింద ఉన్నవి. అటువంటివన్నవి వీటిపైన అదనపు ఇస్తు వేయడ మంటే, ఈ లారీ transport ను రద్దు చేయడమే అవుతుంది. ఈ లారీ రవాణా సౌకర్యము నిలిచిపోయిందంటే, వస్తువులను రవాణా చేయడంలో ప్రజలు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడవలసి ఉంటుంది. రైల్వేలో రవాణా చాలా ఆలస్యంగా జరుగుతూ ఉంటుంది, థాన్వము, తదితర వస్తువులు రైల్వే ద్వారా చాలా ఆలస్యంగా రవాణా అవుతూ ఉంటుందని, అందరికీ తెలుసు. చాలా తూర్పు waggonస్ లేకుండా చాలా ఇబ్బంది పడ వలసియుంటుంది రవాణా చేసినప్పటికీ కూడా, ఈ gonds మధ్యన ఎక్కడంటే అక్కడ నిలిచిపోతూ ఉంటాయి. కనుక ఇటువంటి కష్టస్థితిలో, రవాణా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగ జేసేందుకు లారీల యొక్క ఆవశ్యకత గుర్తించ వలసియుంటుంది. తరువాత, రైల్వే లేనటువంటి ప్రదేశాలు ఎక్కడా ఉన్నాయి. రాయలసీమలో చూచినట్లయితే, చాలా చోట్లకు రైల్వే మార్గాలే లేవు. అటువంటి రైల్వే సౌకర్యము లేని రాయలసీమ, తదితర ప్రదేశాలలో లారీల ద్వారా మూలమూలము సరుకుల రవాణా లారీలవల్లనే జరుగు చున్నది. ఇక్కడ ప్రద్రాసునుండిగాని లేక ఒక్కొక్కచోటగాని, దూరముగానున్న వి విజయవాడకో లేక గుంటూరుకో 1, 2 రోజులలో లారీలవల్ల సరుకులు రవాణా చేయవచ్చును. అదేచోట్లకు రైల్వే ద్వారా రవాణా కావలసివస్తే, ఎక్కడినములు పట్టును, మరియ ఎక్కడి ఇబ్బందులు పడవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఇంత ముఖ్యపాత్రను వహిస్తున్నటువంటి లారీలపైన వాటి సరకుల పైన పన్ను వేయడమంటే, వీటిని transport పనిని విరమించుకోమని చెప్పడమే అవుతుంది. కనుక ఈ లారీలపైన అదనపుపన్ను వేయ కూడదని కోరుచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా, ఈ బస్సుల యొక్కయు, లారీల యొక్కయు ధరలు నానాటికి పెరిగిపోతున్నవి. వీటికి spare parts యొక్కయు petrol యొక్కయు ధరలుగూడ పెరుగుచున్నవి. ఇంత ఎక్కువ ధరలు పెట్టి వీటిని కొనడమే కాకుండా మరిల ఈ అదనపు పన్నుల కూడా అచ్చుకోవలయునంటే చాలా కష్టంగా ఉంటుంది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో లారీల పై ఈ పన్ను వేయకూడదు. ఇంకో విషయం మోటారు కార్మికుల పట్ల ప్రభుత్వము విమోచన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని వారికి సహాయము చేస్తున్నదా అని చూస్తాం. ఈనాడు, మోటారు కంపెనీలలోను, fleets లోను ఉన్నటువంటి కార్మికులు, డ్రైవర్లు, క్లీనర్లు మొదలగువనివారు, చాలా అవస్థలు పడుచున్నారు. వారికి బత్తాలుగాని, జీతాలుగాని యజమానులు సరిగా ఇవ్వడంలేదు, వారినుండి యజమానులు ఎక్కువపనిని రాబడుచున్నారేగాని వారికి బత్తాలు జీతాలు చాలా తక్కువగా ఇస్తున్నారు. ఈ మోటార్ workers కు యెమ్మె 1948 సంవత్సరంలో,

[Sri D. Seetharamiah] [6th December 1952]

Industrial Tribunal వారు ఒక తీర్పు ఇచ్చారు. ఆ తీర్పును ప్రభుత్వము ఆమలు పెట్టడం జరిగిందా అంటే అదిలేదు. బస్సుయజమాన్య గాని లారీయజమాన్య గాని ఈ తీర్పును అంగీకరించి దీనిని ఆమలుకు తీసుకొనిరాలేదు. ఈ రీతిగా హిస్టరీలో ఉన్నటువంటి మోటారు కార్లకుల పరిస్థితిని అభివృద్ధిపరచడానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు మొట్టమొదట ప్రయత్నించకూడదని అడుగుచున్నాను. 10,943 లారీలలో పనిచేస్తున్నటువంటి సుమారు 20 వేలమంది డ్రైవర్లు, కండక్టర్లు, క్లీనర్లు యీ కోస్తాలో అవస్థ పడుచున్నారు. వీరికాక యీ కోస్తాలోని 6,804 బస్సులలో పనిచేయు డ్రైవర్లు, కండక్టర్లు కష్టపడుతున్నారు. వారికి జీతాలు బతాలు హెచ్చుచేసి వారికి సహాయంచేసేందుకు ప్రభుత్వము ముందుకు రాకుండా బస్సు యజమానులవద్దనుండి, లారీయజమానులవద్దనుండి వారికి వసూళ్లు లాభాన్ని అంతా రాబట్టుకొనేందుకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నది. ఎప్పుడైతే ప్రభుత్వము ఈ యజమానులవద్దనుండి అదనపు పన్నులు వసూలు చేస్తుందో, అప్పుడు ఈ యజమానులు rationalisation scheme ను తీసుకొనివచ్చి, పనివారిని తగ్గించి 5 గురు డ్రైవర్లు ఉండేవోట ముగ్గురినే ఉంచి, ఇప్పుడు 8 గంటలు పనిచేస్తూయంటే ఇకముందు 10 గంటలనేపు పని చేయించుకొని ఆ విధంగా వారికినష్టము కలుగకుండా, ఆ కష్టనష్టాలన్నీ పనివాటిద రుద్దుతారు.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“As none of the Panel of Chairmen is here I shall ask Mr. Seethi Sahib to occupy the chair for five minutes. I do not think the House has any objection.”

(Janab K. M. Seethi then occupied the chair.)

*SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ లారీలలో పనిచేస్తున్నటువంటి డ్రైవర్లు కండక్టర్లు సరిగా జీతాలు లేకుండా చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్న విషయము ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించవలసియున్నది. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము సరియైనటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని యజమానులపైన వత్తిడి తీసుకొనివచ్చి ఆ పనివారికి హెచ్చు జీతాలు ముట్టేటట్లు చేయకుండా యజమానులనుండి శిస్తు మూలకంగా వైకము వసూలు చేయటమంతా ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వానికి వైకము కావలసియుంటే, ఇతర విధంగా రాబట్టవచ్చును. ఇప్పుడు ఎన్నో బస్సులు ఎన్నో లారీలు పరిక్లు లేకుండా ఉంటున్నవి. ప్రభుత్వము వాటికి పరిక్లు ఇచ్చివట్టయితే, ఎంతో వైకము వస్తుంది. అదే విధంగా మద్రాసు కోస్తాలో ఇప్పుడు 23 వేల వైచిల్లర కార్లున్నాయి. వీటన్నిటిపైకూడ శిస్తు వేసి వైకము రాబట్టుటకు వీలన్నది. ప్రైవేటు కార్లు కలిగి ఉన్న వారంతా కోటిశ్వరులు పెద్ద ధనవంతులుగా ఉంటున్నారు. కనుక అటువంటి private cars మీద శిస్తు వేయడం సబబుగా ఉంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు మద్రాసు కోస్తాలో దాదాపు 2,800 లారీలు, 2,000 బస్సులు పరిక్లు లేకుండా ఉంటున్నాయి. వాటికి పరిక్లు ఇచ్చి ఆ విధంగా వైకము సరిజేసుకొనవచ్చును.

“తరువాత రవాణా సౌకర్యముల గురించి ఆలోచించినట్లయితే, రైల్వెగూడా సరకుల రవాణా చాలా కష్టంగాని అస్యంగాను ఉంటున్నదని, ఈ రవాణా ఇబ్బందులు తొలగించేందుకు లారీలు చాలా ఉపయోగపడుతున్నాయని యిదివరలో తెలియజేశాను. ఇప్పుడు ఒకటి రెండు లారీలుగల యజమానుల లాభాలనుగురించి చూస్తాం. ఉదాహరణకు మదనపల్లినుండి మద్రాసుకు వచ్చేటటువంటి లారీలో 35 బస్తాలంటే ఎక్కువగా వేసినట్లయితే దాన్ని పోలీసులు ఆటంకపరచి,

[Sri D. Seetharamiah] 6th December 1952]

కేసులు పెట్టి జుల్తానా వేస్తారు. అప్పుడు వందలకొలది వైకము అచ్చుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. 35 బస్తాలకు వైక ఒకటి, రెండు బస్తాలు అధికంగా వేసినట్లయితే, దానికోసరము, ప్రతి పోలీసువానికి లంచము ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుంది. ప్రతి పోలీసువాడు ప్రతి స్టేషనువద్ద లారీలను నిలబెట్టి లంచాలు గుంజుతూఉంటాడు. ఒక్కొక్క పోలీసుకు రూ 1, 2, 3 లు ఈ ప్రకారము లంచం ఇవ్వవలసి ఉంటుంది. దానికి తోడు, జుల్తానా వేస్తే దాన్ని అచ్చుకోవలసియుంటుంది. ఇంక, ఆ 35 బస్తాలు రవాణాచేసేందుకు దానినుండి వచ్చే లాభము చూచినట్లయిన, బస్తాకు 2 రూపాయల ప్రకారము, 35 బస్తాలకు 70 రూపాయలు వస్తుంది. ఈ 70 రూపాయలలో, ఇన్ని లంచాలు, వైగా, జుల్తానాపడితే దాన్నికూడా ఖరీదుకోవలసియుంటుంది. తరువాత, వీటికి tyres మరియు spare parts అప్పుడప్పుడు కొనవలసియుంటుంది. ఒక్కొక్క tyre ధర 400, 500 రూపాయలవరకు ఉంటుంది. ఈ ఖర్చులుగాక అదనముగా యీ బిల్లులో చూపించినట్లు శిస్తు వేస్తే యజమానులు డ్రైవర్లకు మిగతాపనివారికి జీతాలు ఇవ్వకుండా వారికి చాలా ఇబ్బందులు కలుగజేస్తారు. అటువంటిప్పుడు, కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ లారీలలోను, బస్సులలోను పనిచేయు వారికి మేలు చేయుటకు బదులు శస్తాన్ని కలిగిస్తుంది, కాన, ఈవిధంగా చిన్న యజమానులనుండి వైకము రాబట్టుట సరియైనటువంటి పద్ధతి గాదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. కనుక నా సవరణను అంగీకరించాలని కోరుచున్నాను.”

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

*SRI P. RAMA RAO :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ సవరణను నేను బలకరస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరకే, అసలు ఈ పన్ను మొత్తంగా వేయడమే సరియైనటువంటిది గాదని చెప్పాము. అరీతిగా చేయలేదు కనుక ఈ సవరణనైనా ప్రభుత్వము అంగీకరించుట కొంత సయంగా ఉంటుంది. ఈనాడు, లారీలవాళ్లందరూకూడా చాలా డబ్బు ఉండి లారీలను కొని నడుపుతున్నటువంటివాళ్లు కాదు. అనేకమంది డ్రైవర్లుగా, ఉండి ఏదో విధంగా కొంత భుక్తి సంపాదించుకొనవచ్చునని చాలావరకు అప్పుచేసి, లారీలు కొని వాటిని నడుపుతున్నారు. వారికి వేరే ఇతర వృత్తులు దొరకక, ఈ విధంగా చేస్తే వారి జీతమైనా గిట్టుతుందనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో, ఈ లారీలు సంపాదించుకొనే పనికి పూనుకొన్నారు. అనేకమంది ఈ విధంగా చిన్న చిన్న వారే ఈ రోజున లారీలు కలిగియున్నటువంటివారు. అటువంటివారిపైన ఈ పన్ను వేయడం చాలా అన్యాయంగా ఉంటుంది. అనేక మంది తీసుకొన్నటువంటి లారీలు అప్పులు చేసి తీసుకొన్నటువంటివి. ఆ అప్పులకూడా పూర్తిగా తీర్చలేక నానా చాధలుపడుతూ ఉంటారు. ఈ కష్టాలవల్ల కొన్ని లారీలు మూల పడడంకూడా జరుగుచున్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వము ఈ goods రవాణామీదకూడా ఈ విధంగా పన్ను వేసినట్లయిన ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న లారీలను నడపడముకూడ కష్టపరమే చాలా మంది దివాలాదీసి ఆ లారీలను మూలపడవేసే పరిస్థితి వస్తుంది. కనుక, 1, 2 లారీలు కలిగియున్నటువంటి చిన్న చిన్న వాళ్లమీద ఈ పన్ను వేయకూడదని నేను ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో, మంత్రిగారు, చాలా మంది లారీ యజమానులు Income-tax కడుతున్నారనియు, చాలా ఆదాయము వస్తున్నందువల్లనే వారు Income-tax కట్టవలసివస్తున్నాడనియు, కనుక ఈ పన్ను వేయడంవలన దీన్ని వారు కట్టలేనంత పరిస్థితి ఏమి ఏర్పడదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. కాని నిజంగా, ఏదో కొద్దిమంది మాత్రము Income-tax కట్టవలసివంటివాళ్లు ఉండవచ్చునేమో గాని చాలామంది 1, 2 లారీలు కలిగి

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నటువంటివాళ్లు ఉన్నారు. వీరంతా Income-tax కట్టడంలేదు. 10, 15 లారీలు కలిగినటువంటివారు మాత్రము ఈ Income-tax కట్టుటకు అవకాశ మున్నదిగాని 1, 2 లారీలు కలవారు దీనిని కట్టలేరు. ఇప్పుడు చాలా మంది లారీ యజమానులు చిన్నవాళ్లే అయ్యారు. వీరిలో చాలామంది డ్రైవర్లుగా ఉండేవారు ఉన్నారు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో, ఈ చిన్న చిన్నవాళ్లమీద ఈ పన్ను వేయడం చాలా అన్యాయంగా ఉంటుంది. కావలసినదే, Income-tax కట్టేవాళ్లమీద పన్ను వేస్తే విషయం అలాచింతవచ్చును. కాని చాలామంది లారీలు, బస్సులు నడుపుతున్నవారు చిన్నవాళ్లనని Income-tax కట్టలేనటువంటివారని తెలియ జేస్తున్నాను. వీరిలో చాలా మంది వేరే డ్రైవర్లును పెట్టుకోలేక స్వంతంగానే డ్రైవ్ చేసేటువంటివాళ్లు ఉన్నారు. వీరు ఏదో విధంగా కట్టకండి కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలలో అప్పులు తీసుకొని ఒక రూటు సంపాదించుకొని, ఆ విధంగా అనేక ఇబ్బందులలో పీడిని నడుపుతున్నారు. కనుక ఇటువంటివాళ్లమీద ఈ పన్ను వేయకూడదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ, ఈ సవరణను బలపరుస్తున్నాను.”

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p.m.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“అధ్యక్ష, లారీలమీద పన్ను మినహా యించాలని కోరుతూ, నేను యీ సవరణ తెచ్చిస్తున్నాను—

“(ii) For the words “stage carriages, and on all goods public carrier vehicles” substitute the following:—

“fleets, companies and limited concerns of stage carriages and on all goods transported by fleets, companies and limited concerns of public carrier vehicles at the rate of one quarter anna in the rupee on the fares and freights payable to the operators of such concerns”.

ఈ సవరణ బలపరచడంలో అనేక కారణాలు ఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా యీ బిల్లు అంతా మొత్తము వ్యతిరేకించుతున్నామనే కారణంతో కాకుండా యింకా యితర కారణాలను పురస్కరించుకొని నేను యీ సవరణను బలపరచుచున్నాను. క్రిందటి బడ్జటు సమావేశంలో తెచ్చినటువంటి బిల్లులో యీ లారీల సమస్యయే లేదు. ఇది కొత్తగా యీ బిల్లులో చేర్చబడింది. మంత్రిగారు సమాధానం చెప్పుతున్నప్పుడు బస్సులమీద పన్నులు వేసినట్లయితే ప్రయాణీకులమీద వసూలు చేస్తారని చెప్పారు. అయితే లారీలమీద వేస్తే, లారీ యజమానులు యీ పన్ను మొత్తం ప్రజలనుండి వసూలు చేయరా, అది ప్రజలమీద పన్ను విధించినట్లు కాదా అని అడుగుచున్నారు. వసువుల ధరలు పెరగడంవల్ల వచ్చే ఆదాయంలోనుంచి పన్నుకు మార్పటానికి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. మంత్రిగారు యీ విషయం గమనించవలసి ఉంటుంది. యిదివరకు పోయిన యుద్ధం రోజులలో రైల్వే టాకపోకలు తగ్గటమువల్ల, సరకుల రవాణాకుగాను కొద్దో గొప్పో డబ్బు ఉన్నవాళ్లు ఒకటో, రెండో లారీలు కొనుక్కొని జీవించే అవకాశం ఉండింది. ఆ రోజులలో లారీలు ఎక్కువగా ఉండేవి. అప్పుడు డబ్బు ఎక్కువ ఆదాయం రావడంవల్ల ఎక్కువగా ఖర్చుపెట్టగల శక్తియన్నది. ఈ రోజులలో అన్ని లారీలు లేవు. తున్నవి ఒకటో రెండో తున్నను, ఆదాయం తగ్గిందని అందరకు తెలుసును. రైల్వే టాకపోకలు ఉంటే, లారీలలో పనిలేదు. అప్పుడు spare parts కావలసంటే, ఎంత డబ్బు అయినను ఖర్చుపెట్టకొనేవాళ్లు. యీ రోజులలో ఆదాయంలేదు. spare parts కొనటానికి శక్తిలేక లారీలు మూలపెట్టుకొని కూర్చున్నారు. ఈ రోజులలో యీ లారీలవల్ల జీవించేది సామాన్య ప్రజానీ

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కానికే చెందినవారు. యీ కొనుక్కొనే ఒక లారీ అయినా, యింట్లోవుంటే సొన్ను వగైరా అత్తాకొని యీ లారీమీద బ్రతుకుతున్నారు. నిజంగా అలాచింతలే, వీళ్లు బిడ్డ ప్రజానీకానికి చెందినవారే. ఇదియనుగాక యీ ఒకటో రెండో లారీల యజమానులు ఒక్కరేగాకుండా యిందులో యిద్దరు, ముగ్గురు భాగస్వాములనుకూడా చేర్చుకొని యుంటున్నారు. ఈ లారీ యజమానులు యీనాడు పొట్టుగోసుకుంటున్నారంటే చాలా దుర్భరముగా జీవింపుచున్నారని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయము లన్నియు ప్రభుత్వం దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొనవలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నది. దేశంలో ఒకటో రెండో లారీలు పెట్టుకొన్నవారిని ప్రత్యేకంగా అడిగితే, నిజం సంగతి ఎట్లు జీవించగలుగుతున్నా వేలుతుంది. అందువల్ల యీలారీలను చిన్న చిన్న బస్సు యజమానులను, యీ పన్నునుండి మినహాయించాలనినీ, ప్రజలమీద యీ పన్ను విధించకుండా చేయగలములకు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని నానవరణ అంగీకరించమని కోరుచున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“After the acceptance of the Government amendment, these amendment do not fit in.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“శీతారామయ్యగారూ, యీ సవరణ out of order అయినదని Speaker గారు మీతో చెప్పమంటున్నారు.”

*SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఇందులో ఒక కారణమును నేను చెప్పడలచాను. ఆదేమిటంటే, యీ బిల్లు పూర్తిగా ప్యాసుచేసిన తర్వాతనే ప్రభుత్వం ప్రవేశపెట్టే amendment అంతా గూడా pass అవుతుంది. అసలు బిల్లే ప్యాసుకాకుండా అవుతున్నప్పుడు, ఏ క్లాజు అయితేనేమి. అందువల్ల ప్రతి amendment యిందులో తీసుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది. దీని తర్వాత speaker గారు చెప్పితే నేను నా రెండవ amendment ను move చేస్తాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“When the amendments do not fit in, the hon. Member cannot move them. Let him move his next amendment.”

*SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ క్లాజులో నేను యీ విధంగా చేర్చించాలని కోరుతున్నాను :—

“After the words “payable to the operators” insert the following :—

“who hold permits for more than three such stage carriages or three such public carrier vehicles and to those who function on behalf of fleets and limited concerns.”

“ఈ సవరణను నేను ప్రతిపాదించుచున్నాను. విలసంటే, ఇదివరకే యీ లారీల విషయం పూర్తిగా తెలియజేశాము. ఈ చిన్న చిన్న బస్సు ఓనర్లు, లారీ ఓనర్లు జీవనానికి యీ ఆదాయము చాలాక కష్టపడుతున్నారు. ఒక ప్రక్కన ధరలు పెరగడంవల్ల యీ లారీ యజమానులు యీ పన్నును కట్టలేకుండా ఉంటారు. అందువల్ల పెద్ద పెద్ద Limited concerns మీద యీ పన్ను వేస్తే వాళ్లకు వచ్చే ఆదాయములో కొద్దో గొప్పో కష్టముగా యున్నను యీ పన్నును కట్టే స్థితిలో ఉంటారు కాని, యీ స్వల్ప ఆదాయము వచ్చేవాళ్లమీద యీ పన్నును విధించినట్లయితే, వాళ్లు యీ పన్ను కట్టలేక లారీలు, బస్సులు అమ్ముకోవలసిన పరిస్థితి

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విర్వదుతుంది. పెద్ద పెద్ద లారీ ఓనర్ల బిజినెస్ సమయములో యీ అధిక శున్నును కట్టలేక లారీలు అమ్ముకుంటుంటే, యిక యీ చిన్న యజమానుల సంగతి విమిట ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించవలసి యుండుంది. అందువల్ల యీ చిన్న యజమానుల విషయములో శున్నును మినహాయించాలని కోరుతూ నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. అందువల్ల యీ శున్ను ఎవరిమీద విధించాలంటే 'who hold permits for more than three such stage carriages or three such public carrier vehicles and to those who function on behalf of fleets and limited concerns' ఇటువంటి వారిపైన యీ శున్ను విధిస్తే మంచిది. అంతేకాని మూడు, అంతకన్నా తక్కువగా యీ vehicles ఊడే వాళ్లమీద విధించకూడదని నేను యీ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA :—“ అధ్యక్ష, శ్రీ శీతారామయ్యగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన సవరణను నేను విలపరచుచున్నాను. దీనికి కారణమేమిటంటే మూడు vehicles అంతకన్నా తక్కువగా కలిగియున్న యజమానులు ఎక్కువగా మధ్యతరగతికి చెందినవారుగా ఉన్నారు. ఆనగా ప్రభుత్వం Land Revenue Surcharge Bill తీస్తున్నారని ప్రజలలో ఆందోళన జాస్త్రిగా యున్నది. దానికిపైన యీ శున్ను గూడా విధించినట్లయిన :వారు యింకను నిరుత్సాహ పడటం తప్ప మరేమీలేదు. దేశములో ధనవంతులు లారీలు వగైరా పెట్టుకొని ఆదాయము తీస్తున్నారు. మధ్య తరగతివారు వుదరపోషణకై ఒకటో రెండో, మూడో లారీలు పెట్టుకొని కుటుంబ పోషణకు చాలకుండా కాలము గడుపుతున్నారు. ధనికవర్గమువారు యీ శున్ను ఎవ్విధముగావో తెచ్చి కట్టగలరు. ఇక యీ మధ్యతరగతివారు యీ లారీలు శున్ను కట్టలేక వాటిని అమ్ముకోక తప్పదు. యీ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని గోర్తాను. దేశంలో రోజురోజుకు కష్టపరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుచున్నవని ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించినప్పుడు యీ చిన్న ఓనర్లమీద యీ శున్ను విధించటం తగదని నా అభిప్రాయం. అందువల్ల పెద్దలారీ ఓనర్లమీదను, Limited concerns మీదను విధించవచ్చునుగాని, యీ లారీలు మూడు అంతకన్నా తక్కువగా వున్నవారిమీద విధించగూడదని మంత్రిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తూ యీ సవరణను అంగీకరింపమని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are 981 bus operators in the State. If we exclude the owners of three buses and less, nearly 660 of them would go outside the scope of the tax. That means 66 per cent of the expected revenue will automatically go, and then there is no point in proceeding with the Bill. I oppose the amendment entirely.”

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ అధ్యక్ష, తర్వాత నెలవ్వు కమిటీలో కూడా తర్ఫీదుచేసి పంపిన బిల్లులో ఈ లారీల సంగతిలేదు. ఇప్పుడు కొత్తగా యీ విషయము చేర్చబడింది. అలాంటప్పుడు ఈ లారీల సంగతి కొత్తగా ఎందుకు చేర్చారో ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం policy చూడగా చిన్న చిన్న లారీ యజమానులయొక్క రక్తం ఈ శున్ను మూలంగా పిండి వెయ్యాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యం ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉన్నట్లు కన్పించుచున్నది. అది తప్ప వేరే ఉద్దేశ్యం కనబడుటలేదు. ఈ విషయములో మంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన స్పూర్తానము నేను అంగీకరించడం లేదు.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘After the words “payable to the operators”, insert the following :—

“who hold permits for more than three such stage carriages or three such public carrier vehicles and to those who function on behalf of fleets and limited concerns.” ’

The amendment was lost.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘For the existing provisos, substitute the following :—

“Provided that the levy under this section shall not entitle an operator to enhance the existing fares and freights :

Provided further that the tax under this section shall not be levied on operators whose average daily collections per bus are below Rs. 85 from passenger fares.” ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not rise to plead the case of the motor bus magnates. Our opposition to the Bill is based on the fact that net result of this legislation will be to oppress the poor passenger, whatever the special pleading of the Hon. Minister might be. In justifying the introduction of this Bill, the Hon. Minister said that inasmuch as there was a clause to the effect that the maximum fares would be operative, there was no need to fear that this tax would be passed on to the consumer. I beg to differ. A special technique or Rajagopalachari technique is adopted in the framing of this Bill. In analysing this technique, let me refer to the Tanjore Tenancy Bill. In connexion with that Bill, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachariar told the tenants that inasmuch as security of tenure was provided for five years, inevitably any Government would be compelled to extend that period by another five years or perhaps permanently. On the other hand, he turned round to the mirasdars and said that he was introducing the Bill to avert the calamity of the land passing to the tiller of the soil. In this way he was trying to satisfy each party or rather both parties. The same technique is being adopted in this Bill also. On the one hand he taunts the Communists and the Opposition generally that they are trying to shield the rich bus operator from being taxed and says that they need not apprehend that the tax will be passed on to the passengers. On the other hand he may tell the bus operators : ‘Why are you afraid of this taxation measure? We are allowing you to charge fares up to the prescribed maximum of 7 pies per mile. If you fear that you may incur any loss because of this tax you can increase the present rate to the maximum and thereby increase your profits. Therefore, this measure contains within it the possibility of the tax being passed on to the consumer. The chief argument that was put forward by the Hon. Minister was that even without this taxation measure it was possible for the operator to raise the fare from 6 pies to 7 pies. In other words, he was saying that the operation of the law of supply and demand

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prevented such a rise in fare now. The same argument can also be used against the measure through saying that it is the very same law of supply and demand that will make the bus operator raise the fare from 6 pies to 7 pies, the moment this measure comes into force. When this Bill becomes law, those marginal operators who are incapable of operating at the rate of 6 pies per mile will be compelled to increase the fare to 7 pies per mile. Therefore, the inevitable consequence of the introduction of this measure will be that fares will go up to the maximum leviable under the present law. No doubt, Sir, this particular measure has a peculiar feature, namely, that it is in the nature of a tax on income. Unlike the income-tax, which is levied on the income, after making allowances for certain items of expenditure, this Bill makes the levy as one of the items of general expenditure on the gross-income. To that extent the amount of money that will be assessed for purposes of income-tax is reduced. Thus taking this tax and the reduction in the payable income-tax the total paid by way of taxes may not be as high as is made out. If we take both the taxes, income-tax payable to the Central Government and the levy payable to the Government of Madras, the total amount may not come to as much as Rs. 80 lakhs. Nevertheless, as stated by the Hon. Minister this afternoon, this tax is going to be levied on even small operators owning 1, 2, or 3 buses. These people who are just on the margin will certainly raise the passenger fare to the maximum leviable under the Act. For the reasons I have stated. I support the amendment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“అధ్యక్షా, నా వేరున ఉన్న సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను :—

“Add the following at the end :—

“or the fare charged by the operator on the 1st of April 1952 where such fare is less than the maximum fare prescribed by the Government.”

(or in the alternative)

In the First proviso, add at the end, the following :—

“or the existing rates, whichever is advantageous to the passengers.”

“ఈ amendment చాలా ముఖ్యమైనదని ఆసక్తికరంగా ఉన్నాను. ఎందుకంటే. యిప్పటికీ గనుక యీ కొత్త పన్ను వేయడం ద్వారా charges కనుక ఎక్కువ చేస్తే ‘or the existing rates whichever is advantageous to the passengers’ అనేది కూడా first proviso చివర add చేయాలని అంటున్నాను. అందువల్ల యీ రెండు amendments ను నేను move చేస్తున్నాను. వీటి ఉద్దేశ్యం మేమిటంటే, సర్వసాధారణంగా Bus operators యీ కొత్త పన్ను వేయడం మూలన పరిసర ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న రేట్లు తప్పకుండా పెంచితారాలి. మన Motor Transport Minister గారు చెప్పినట్లుగా బట్టిచూస్తే, యీ ఆకరేటర్లకు ఎక్కువ లాభాలు కట్టిపెట్టాలని కన్పించుచున్నది. ఈ మాటకూడా వారు అంగీకరిస్తున్నారు. వాస్తవము నేను చెప్పితే వారికి గిట్టదు. అందువల్ల యిది అనవసరం అంటున్నాను. లేకపోతే Bus passenger ల మీద ఎక్కడ అయితే యీ పన్ను వేయటానికి ఆకాశం

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ఉంటుందో, అక్కడ ఎక్కువ రేటు పెంచుతారుగాన, యిది అనవసరం అని అంటున్నాను. ఇక కొన్ని చోట్ల మైలుకు అయిదు దబ్బిడిలు, అరు దబ్బిడిలు రేట్లు వున్నవి. ఈ రేట్లవల్ల ఎక్కువ లాభాలు గణించగలరు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు ప్రజల నుంచి అయిదు దబ్బిడిల నుండి అరు దబ్బిడిలవరకు పెంచి, తీసుకోవాలని లేబుతుంది. అయితే యీ విషయంలో Transport Minister గారు యిచ్చిన సమాధానంలో ఒక విషయం ఉన్నదని చెప్పారు. అదేమిటంటే అప్పుడు కూడా లాభాలు గణించుటకు ఆకాశం ఉన్నప్పుడు కూడా, లాభాలు గణించలేరు. విలసనగా కక్షి దార్లు (competitors) కూడా ఉంటున్నారు. ఇందుకు ఒక విషయం చెప్పారు. Competition ఉన్నప్పుడు నష్టానికైనా బస్సులను నడుపుతారు. అప్పుడు operators కు నష్టము వస్తుంది. అప్పుడు transport rates పెంచాలని వస్తుంది. రేట్లు పెంచితే passengers భరించలేరు. ఈ విషయం కూడా ఆలోచించాలి. ప్రభుత్వం passengers ను బాధిపెట్టడం న్యాయంకాదు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు యిది అమలు జరిపి వెంటనే రేట్లు ప్రకటించవలసిన అవసరం వుంది. అందరూ మంత్రిగారు దీనిని అంగీకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంకో విషయం చెప్పారు. రోజుకు రూ 80 లకు తక్కువ ఆదాయం వస్తే, పన్ను విధించరాదని అంటున్నాను. విలసనగా competition వల్ల బస్సులు కొన్ని సమయములలో నష్టానికి పడవలసి ఉంటుంది. అట్లాంటప్పుడు యీ Bus operators పన్ను ఎక్కడనుండి కట్టు తారో గమనించాలి. గనుక యీ విషయమును గూడ అంగీకరించాలని కోరు తున్నాను. ఇందుకుగానూ ఒక legislation చేసినప్పుడు మనం ఇవి ఆలోచించవలసిన విషయం అన్నమాట. ఇవి passengers కు గాని, Bus operators కు గాని అన్యాయం కలిగిస్తున్నదా కాదా ప్రభుత్వం గమనించాలి. ఇంతేకాకుండా మూడు బస్సులు, అంతకు తక్కువగా ఉన్న operators, యీ competition వల్ల సాధారణంగా నష్టమునకైనా భర్తీలు సరిపెట్టుకొనేందుకు నడుపుతు ఉంటారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు నూటికి ఆరువంతులు నష్టమే వస్తూ ఉంటుంది. అందుచేత యీ విషయం అంగీకరించాలంటాను. ఈ operators కు యీ పద్ధతి ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉంటుందా లేదా అని ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించినట్లయితే నేను చెప్పేది న్యాయం అని అంటాను. ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు రాకపోతే మరొక మార్గం ఆలోచించాలి కాని, యీ చిన్న Bus operators ను బాధించి లాభమేమి? వాళ్ల జీవనమునకు అడ్డుపోయి, వాళ్ల చేత చివరకు యీ Bus లను అడ్డుకొనేందుకు మార్గము ఏర్పడు తుంది. ఈ కారణములన్నిటిని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని యీ సవరణలను అంగీకరించా లని కోరుతున్నాను. అయితే యీ చిన్న operators విషయంలో ఏడు దబ్బిడిల వరకు కూడా మినహాయించాలి. అప్పుడే వారికి భర్తీలు గిట్టుచుంటున్నాయి. రెండవది యేమిటంటే దినమునకు 80 రూపాయలు తగ్గితే, యీ డబ్బు ప్యాసంజర్ల మీద వెయ్య కూడదని అంటున్నాను. నా సవరణలను రెండింటిని ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I second the amendment. I want the Hon. the Transport Minister to give consideration to the following points which I am raising. They have now fixed it at 9 pies. I believe, from my knowledge, that a third of the operators will immediately go out of the field, and their buses will probably go off the road. It may be that the tax is a regressive tax in the sense that many buses will go off the road. The expected income from this levy may not also be

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realized. Therefore some alternative arrangements must be made. The alternative is this. At least let the Government exempt those who are practically uneconomic operators. Speaking on the amendment exempting owners of three buses and less, the Hon. Minister gave us the figure that out of 981 operators, about 660 operators were owning less than three buses. But then there was a slight miscalculation. These operators did not own 66 per cent of the buses in the State. At best they own only about 1,200 buses out of a total of 7,000 and odd. Therefore, he need not fear that he will lose much if he gives exemptions. In the Select Committee also we did actually suggest that persons whose average daily collection was less than Rs. 85 might be exempted. We quote that figure not because we are interested in that figure, but from the evidence taken and from the replies given by the officers to the questions put by us, it was estimated that the average daily collection was Rs. 85, that is to say, some operators might get more than Rs. 85 and there might be several others who got less. But the average is Rs. 85. Therefore, those who got more than Rs. 85, we thought, would be in a position to pay the tax. As I have said and I repeat again, we are not against taxation as such. We are only thinking about the capacity of the person to pay. Therefore, we suggested in the Select Committee and here again we are moving this amendment in order to reduce the incidence upon a number of persons who will not otherwise be able to pay."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to support the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Gopalan. I support it not because I am in favour of the small bus-owner. I do believe that the marginal and sub-marginal man must go. I, therefore, do not accept the argument that if the small man goes, here will be unemployment in the land. But I have other reasons for asking the Government to exempt the small bus-owners from the payment of this tax because I feel that in case the small bus-owners are not protected, if there is a collusion between the officer and the large fleet-owners, then the small bus-owners will be crushed. If the Government can find their way to exempt the small men under the present conditions they are in and under the conditions the industry is organized, it will be a sort of protection for the small bus-owners against exploitation by the large owners. I am pleading for it on this ground and not on the ground that there is any justification for the small bus-owners to exist. The marginal men and sub-marginal men must go because they are not able to render efficient service for the payment that the public makes, and people have a right to demand adequate service for the fare they pay. If the small bus-owners are not able to render efficient service, they ought to go. But there are other reasons, as I said, which induce me to speak on behalf of the small bus-owner. If he is not protected, there will not be rivals to the large fleet-owners and the field will be completely open for them to dominate."

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகின்றேன். ஏனென்றால் பஸ்களில் பிரயாணம் செய்கின்றவர்கள் அனேகமாக ஏழைகள் தான். பஸ்களின்

[Sri K. R. Viswanathan] 6th December 1952]

பிரயாணக் கட்டணத்தை அதிகப்படுத்துவதனால், ஏழைகள் தான் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே அவர்கள் கொடுக்கின்ற வரிப் பளுவினால் மிகவும் துன்பப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் இப்பொழுது பஸ் கட்டணத்தில் எவ்வளவு சிறிய தொகை அதிகரிக்கப்பட்டாலும், அது மிகவும் அதிக துன்பத்திற்கு ஏழைகளை உள்ளாக்குமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகின்றேன்.

"உதரணமாகச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன் : கிராமங்களிலே பஸ்களில் பிரயாணம் செய்கின்ற பிரயாணிகள், அவர்கள் வழக்கமாகக் கொடுக்கும் பஸ் கட்டணத்திற்கு மேல் ஒரு அரையணுவோ அல்லது ஒரு அணுவோ பஸ்காரர்கள் சேர்த்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும்போது, அவர்கள் கொடுக்கமுடியாமல், அப்படி சேர்த்துக் கொடுப்பதைவிட நடந்து போவதே நல்லது என்று சில சமயம் நடந்து செல்கிறார்கள். ஒரு பாதையில் நாலேந்து பஸ் முதலாளிகள், நாலேந்து விதமான கட்டணங்களைப் பிரயாணிகளிடமிருந்து வசூல் செய்கின்றார்கள். சர்க்கார் மைலுக்கு 7 பைசா என்று வைத்திருந்தம்கூட, எல்லா பஸ்காரர்களும் அந்த 7 பைசா வீதம் வசூலிப்பதில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கின்றபோது ஒரு பஸ்வீல் அரையணு ஓரணு குறைவாக இருந்தால், அந்த பஸ்களில்தான் அவர்கள் போக விரும்புகின்றார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை நிலைமை அப்படியிருக்கின்றது. அந்த ஓரணு அரையணுகூட அவர்கள் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கமுடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அதிகமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக நான் நடந்தே செல்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லி நடக்க முனைந்துவிடுகிறான். ஆகவே, தங்களுக்கு இருக்கின்ற சிறு சௌகரியத்தைக்கூட விட்டுக்கொடுக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணமென்னவென்றால், கிராமங்களிலிருக்கக் கூடிய குடியானவர்கள் அவ்வளவு ஏழ்மையான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரி விதிப்பதனால் அது மிகவும் ஏழைக் குடியானவர்களைத்தான் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கும். ஆகையால், நான் வேண்டுவதெல்லாம், இந்த ஏழைக் குடியானவர்கள், இந்த சிறு சௌகரியத்தைக்கூட அடையமுடியாத வகையில் அவர்களை பாதிக்கின்ற காரணத்தால் இந்த வரியானது அந்த முறையில் விதிக்கப்படக்கூடாது. ஆகையால், அவர்களைப் பாதிக்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு வரி போடுவதைப்பற்றி நான் அக்கறை கொள்ளவில்லை. இம்மாதிரி பிரயாணிகளிடமிருந்து வசூலிப்பதை விட்டு விட்டு, அதற்கு மேல் பெரிய முதலாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களுக்கு உயர்ந்த விகிதத்தில் வரி போட்டு, பணம் வசூலித்தால், இதிலிருந்து வருவதைக்கொண்டு சரிக்கட்டிக்கொள்ளலாமென்ற யோசனையை சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே, இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to the amendments that the operators should not be permitted to charge more than what they are charging to-day or what they charged on the 1st of April 1952, I only hope that the rates will not be increased in the interest of good business and in the interest of the bus industry making some money. I hope that the operators will not do anything so bad as this. Any way these are things that have to be watched.

"With regard to the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Gopalan that Rs. 85 should be fixed as the average daily collection per bus for making the operator liable to pay the tax, I have to say that we agreed to fix instead 50 miles per day as the mileage, as a sort of working arrangement. I oppose the amendments."

[6th December 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' For the existing provisos, *substitute* the following :—

" Provided that the levy under this Section shall not entitle an operator to enhance the existing fares and freights ;

Provided further that the tax under this section shall not be levied on operators whose average daily collections per bus are below Rs. 85 from passenger fares." "

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add the following at the end :—

" or the fare charged by the operator on the 1st April 1952 where such fare is less than the maximum fare prescribed by the Government." "

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' In the first proviso, *add* at the end, the following :—

" or the existing rates, whichever is advantageous to the passengers." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Before we adjourn, may I suggest that we meet in the morning hereafter? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" We can consider it later. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 p.m. on Monday, 8th December 1952."

The House then adjourned.

6th December 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clauses (b), (c) and (d) of starred question No. 309 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th December 1952, page 184 *supra*.]

At the time of the merger, the Pudukkottai Durbar held 220 fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each and 220 bonus shares of Rs. 25 each of the Pudukkottai Electric Supply Corporation aggregating Rs. 27,500. On 6th May 1951 in accordance with the decision of the Board of Directors of the Pudukkottai Electric Supply Corporation all the 220 fully paid up shares of Rs. 100 each were converted into 880 shares of Rs. 25 each. Including the 220 shares of Rs. 25 each held already, the total number of shares comes to 1100. Since the value of the shares was small and as the Government do not as a rule invest money in the shares of a private firm all these shares were sold on 21st February 1951 through Messrs. Dalal and Company, Madras. Particulars regarding the names of persons to whom they were sold, number of shares sold each and the amount are given below :—

Name.	Number of shares.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
1 Valliyammal Achi of Royavaram	100	2,650
2 P. N. P. R. Lakshmanan Chettiar of Konapet.	50	1,460
3 O. A. R. O. Arunachalam Chettiar of Konapet.	50	1,460
4 A. L. M. Muthuraman Chettiar of Konapet.	50	1,460
5 M. R. P. A. Palaniappa Chettiar of Konapet.	50	1,460
6 P. L. Nagammai Achi of Konapet	50	1,460
7 M. A. R. M. Subramaniam Chettiar of Konapet.	100	2,920
8 N. M. N. K. Nagappa Chettiar of Konapet.	50	1,460
9 S. M. R. M. Mr. Murugappa Chettiar of Konapet.	50	1,460
10 P. R. M. L. Alagammai Achi of Nachandupatti.	50	1,460
11 A. K. R. M. S. R. M. Subbiah Chettiar, Royavaram.	50	1,475
12 O. R. M. N. M. R. Nallalagi Achi, Ramachandrapuram.	50	1,475
13 O. R. M. N. M. R. K. Parvathi Achi, Ramachandrapuram.	150	4,425
14 C. T. R. M. S. Chidambaram Chettiar, Kuli-pirai.	100	2,750
15 M. S. T. Muthiah Chettiar, Kulipirai ..	100	2,750
16 M. S. T. Singaram Chettiar, Kulipirai ..	50	1,375
Total ..	1,100	31,500

[6th December 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 319 asked by Sri K. Govinda Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th December 1952, page 192 supra.]

I. PRESS NOTE, DATED 25TH SEPTEMBER 1952, ISSUED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE, NEW DELHI.

Sugar policy for 1952-53.

The Government of India have decided to fix the minimum price payable for sugarcane by vacuum pan factories in the ensuing season at Re. 1-5-0 per maund for gate deliveries and Re. 1-3-0 per maund for deliveries at railway centres. This decision has been taken after reviewing the trend of sugar production during the last two or three years and the anticipated production in 1952-53 besides other factors such as the prices of gur and alternate crops. The decision is also in conformity with the world trend of sugar prices which have been declining for the last one year or more.

2. With regard to the current year's carry-over of nearly 500,000 tons of controlled sugar, the Government stand committed to ensure delivery of it from factories at the present controlled prices. The new season's sugar produced at lower cost will be released for internal consumption only after this season's carry-over is nearly exhausted.

3. The Government have also decided to make special financial arrangements to enable factories to start the new season's production in time.

4. No statutory price for sugar will be fixed for the new season's production but releases of stocks will be so regulated that a reserve of approximately 300,000 tons is always available with the industry. No control will be exercised on the distribution of such sugar released from factories but if the market prices rise to unreasonably high levels, the Government will release sugar from the reserve stocks at prices which they may then fix statutorily corresponding to the minimum price for cane and will also direct it to be sold through such agencies as they may appoint in this behalf.

5. The Government have also decided not to fix any ceiling price for gur or khandasari in the next season nor to exercise any control on the movement of these two commodities.

6. The Government have further decided to allow 200,000 tons of sugar to be exported outside India from the new season's production or from the current year's carry-over on a replacement basis. Of this quantity, the Government may permit export up to 50,000 tons in the form of raw sugar. Finally, the Government have also decided to export up to 50,000 tons of gur and 10,000 tons of khandasari.

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II. LETTER FROM THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, MINISTRY OF FOOD AND AGRICULTURE (AGRICULTURE), NEW DELHI, DATED THE 4TH OCTOBER 1952, No. S.V. 105 (1)/52-53, TO ALL STATE GOVERNMENTS.

Sugar and gur policy for 1952-53.

In continuation of this Ministry circular letter of even number, dated the 25th September 1952, with which a copy of the Press Note containing the decisions of the Government of India regarding the sugar and gur policy for 1952-53 was enclosed, I am directed to say that notification fixing cane price at Re. 1-5-0 and Re. 1-3-0 per maund for gate and rail centres respectively is under issue and a copy thereof will be sent to you in due course.

2. Apart from the reasons for reduction in cane price given in the Press Note, it may be observed that the decision to reduce cane price is in line with the recommendations of the Indian Tariff Board (1950) which had recommended that the price of cane could be reduced to Re. 1-4-0 per maund in the course of two or three years. All the important sugar-producing States were also of the view that an appreciable reduction in the cane price is necessary.

3. The cane price notification provides for a rebate of 3 pies per maund subject to a maximum of 3 annas per maund on all cane transported by factories from road centres in their own carriers. The rebate so deducted shall be subject to a certificate issued by an authority nominated by the State Government in this behalf as regards the actual distance of the purchasing centre concerned from the factory on the basis of which the rebate is charged. For purposes of this concession, a distance of less than half a mile will be ignored, while a distance of more than half a mile will be counted as a full mile. This concession will be applicable to centres exclusively declared as road centres and not in respect of any cane transported by road from any rail centre.

4. The Government of India have further decided that the sugar factories may deduct up to a maximum of one-fourth of a seer per maund of cane from the total weight of cane on account of binding material, where cane is brought in bundles and weighed in bundles.

5. With regard to the current year's carry-over of nearly 500,000 tons of controlled sugar, the Government stand committed to ensure delivery of it from factories at the present controlled prices. In view of this commitment distribution through State Governments' machinery will have to be continued until the carry-over stocks are nearly exhausted. To encourage off-take of sugar by nominees of State Governments, it has been announced that the new season's sugar produced at lower cost will be released for internal consumption only after this season's carry-over is nearly exhausted. To avoid scarcity conditions developing in consuming areas, it is very necessary that the State Governments take necessary action to ensure that their nominees lift the allotted

[6th December 1952]

quotas from the specified mills in time. It is anticipated that the carry-over stocks are not likely to be exhausted until about the middle of March 1953.

6. While no statutory price will be fixed for the new season's production and no control will be exercised on the distribution of such sugar, control will be maintained on releases from factories. This means that factories will be free to sell the new season's sugar if and when released to whomsoever they choose and at whatever price they like. The releases of stocks will, however, be so regulated that a reserve of approximately 300,000 tons is always available with the industry. If there is any undue rise in the internal prices, the Government will release sugar from the reserve stocks at prices which they may then fix statutorily corresponding to the minimum price for cane and direct it to be sold through such agencies as they may appoint in this behalf.

7. The details of special financial arrangements to be made to enable factories to start the new season's production in time will be communicated later.

8. In view of the fact that gur prices have been below the ceilings throughout the year, and production during the next season is expected to be quite adequate to meet the local demand, even after allowing some quantity for export, it has been decided not to impose any control on the prices of gur during the 1952-53 season.

9. As in the case of gur, the prices of khandasari remained throughout the current season well below the ceiling. Control on khandasari was imposed mainly to stop diversion of cane from factory sugar to Khandasari manufacture. In view of the fact there is a huge surplus of factory sugar available in the country there is no chance of the prices of khandasari sugar rising to any unreasonable level, nor of any diversion of cane from factory areas to khandasari manufacture. It has, therefore, been decided to decontrol khandasari prices forthwith.

10. In view of large sugar stocks with factories, the crushing of new season's crop by them is likely to be delayed. Consequently the growers in factory areas may resort to gur-making. In order to prevent any undue drop in gur prices and provided a profitable outlet for surplus gur, it has been decided to export up to 50,000 tons of gur under free licensing.

11. It has also been decided to allow export of 10,000 tons of khandasari.

12. The total quantity of sugar available during the next year will be in excess of the country's demand. It has, therefore, been decided to allow export of 200,000 tons from the new season's production. Export out of the new season's sugar can take place without any subsidy as the sugar price during the new season will compare favourably with world prices. For facilitating immediate export with a view to giving relief to factories exports have been authorized from this year's production on a replacement basis. Out of the total quantity of 200,000 tons to be exported, the Government may permit export up to 50,000 tons in the form of raw sugar.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 323 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 6th December 1952, page 198 supra.]

The total gross expenditure incurred on the Grow More Food Campaign and the results achieved thereunder in Malabar district from 1943 to March 1952 were as follows :—

Year.	Gross expenditure in Rupees.	Increase of acre- age under paddy.	Quantity of increase in paddy harvest in tons.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1943-44	278	3,006	198
1944-45	2,48,084	7,276	428
1945-46	2,07,238	5,323	370
1946-47	6,13,173	6,537	478
1947-48	8,21,774	14,470	1,357
1948-49	11,12,593	9,665	891
1949-50	10,00,807	46,475	3,845
1950-51	14,82,377	72,004	2,896
1951-52	4,80,387	24,208	1,045

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 8th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Minimum Wages Act.

* 332 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have put into operation the Minimum Wages Act, in respect of agricultural labourers; and if so, what is the minimum fixed; and

(b) if the Act has not been extended to agricultural labourers, when they propose to do so?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) As soon as the information available is notified for objections and orders are finally passed by Government.”

SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU:—“ఇదివరకూ ఇలాంటి ప్రశ్న వచ్చినప్పుడు ఒక విచారణ కమిటీని పెస్తామని చెప్పారు. ఆ విచారణ కమిటీలో సభ్యులెవరో చెబుతారా?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I do not think I have said that we are appointing a Committee. I said that the Economic Adviser has been carrying on an investigation and that the investigation is finished now. The subject-matter is placed before the Board of Revenue, the Commissioner of Labour and the Director of Agriculture for their recommendation. As soon as objections, if any, are available, final orders will be passed by the Government.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“విచారణ తంతు కొంతకాలం, తయారైన రిపోర్టులు చెడలు పట్టడం కొంతకాలం, ఆ పిమ్మట తిరిగి విచారణలు చేయిస్తామని చాలాకాలం యీటనే చేస్తున్నారు. తీరా నివేదికలు తయారైన తరువాత ఏ ఒక్క జిల్లాకు మాత్రమే వర్తించేట్లుగా బిల్లును తయారు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇకముందు ఇలా చేయక ఒక సమగ్రమైన బిల్లును యావత్ రాష్ట్రానికి వర్తించేటట్లు ఈ శాసన సభలో ప్రవేశ పెడతారా?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I don't agree with the hon. Member's many assumptions. As I said, final orders of Government will be passed after the objections are available.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Enquiry చేసేటప్పుడు ప్రశాస్త్రులను, కూడా ప్రవేశపెట్టాలని కోరుకుంటున్నా, వారి అభిప్రాయాలను తెలుసుకోవాలా?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The enquiry was conducted by the Economic Adviser and his report will be published and public opinion will be elicited. After that, final orders will be passed.”

Dispute between the workers and the management of the Rajamony Motor Transport, Tiruchirappalli.

* 335 Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from the workers of the Rajamony Motor Transport in Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli, that the management have failed to implement the award of the Industrial Tribunal appointed to adjudicate between them and the management in their disputes regarding wages, etc.; and

(b) what action the Government have taken to enforce the award?

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

“(b) As the management failed to implement the award in full, the Collector of Tiruchirappalli was instructed to check the claims of the workers from the registers of the company in consultation with the Labour Officer, Tiruchirappalli, and to take necessary action to recover the amounts and to disburse them to the workers concerned. The Labour Officer however reported that the claims were found excessive to what the workers were entitled and he asked the Secretary of the Union to furnish a correct list of claims. The union has not so far sent a correct list. The question of determining the amounts due to the workers under the award is under the consideration of Government.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“May I know when the order was sent to the Collector?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I would like to have notice.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—“தொழிலாளர்களிடமிருந்து தீர்ப்பு எப்போது கொடுக்கப்பட்டது?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I would like to have notice.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Are the Government aware that the management are resorting to all sorts of methods to circumvent the award and the Inspectors are unable to keep peace with the wrath of the management against the workers?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes, Sir, the Government are aware of that. Therefore, we have now suggested that the Labour Officer should contact the Union and the

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management to find out if both parties will be agreeable to conciliation by a Committee. The Union and the management are being approached in the matter afresh.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“On a point of information, Sir. All the questions that were postponed on the previous day have not been included in to-day's list.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member should have written to me requesting the renewal of his questions. He has not done so. So the answers to those questions will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Is it not the policy of the Government to order conciliation in cases where the management refuse to implement the award of an Industrial Court?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“This is with regard to the latest report that the management have changed the grades of workers. We are trying to find out if there is truth in that allegation and settle the matter out of Court if possible.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Is the failure to implement the award of the Industrial Tribunal due to the fact that it was favourable to workers?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I am afraid I have not made myself clear. With regard to the first decision, I have not got the date here. Probably in March 1951 or so, the first decision was arrived at. This is with regard to the report about the regrading of the workers.”

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—“இதுமாதிரியாக பல தீர்ப்புகளை அமுல் நடத்தாத நிர்வாகஸ்தர்களை பராக்ஷணம் செய்ய சர்க்கார் முன் வருமா?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Certainly, if definite instances are brought to our notice, we shall try to give the best help possible to the workers.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Is it not a fact that the dispute itself centered round the grading of workers, and if so, where is the need for further conciliation, especially when the Tribunal has given its award?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The second report was that the management have tampered with the wages, attendance register, etc., and so it was difficult to determine correctly the amount due to each worker, whereas the first report was that basic wages for different categories should be fixed. These are two different matters for investigation.”

Grant of interest-free loans to handloom weavers.

* 336 Q.—**SRI PRAGADA KOTALAH:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the action taken by the Government regarding the recommendation made by the Madras Handloom Committee at its meeting held on 4th August

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1952 that the Government should grant interest-free loans of Rs. 25 each to handloom weavers willing to join co-operatives, whether the co-operative undertakes to work the Relief Scheme or not?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been instructed to submit necessary proposals to Government as and when there is a real demand for the grant of interest-free loans for handloom weavers to join Weavers' Co-operative Societies."

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH:—"May I know, Sir, when the Government passed orders and whether the Registrar has made any proposal so far?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I cannot at the moment give the date on which the order was passed. But so far as the proposal from the Registrar is concerned, we have not received any."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Ever since this High Power Committee's report was submitted and accepted by Government and about which much was made on the floor of the House during the last Budget session, may I know the total amount that has been disbursed to the handloom weavers for joining co-operative societies and how many members have joined so far?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Since the introduction of the relief scheme, about 8,000 weavers have joined."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Have the Government extended this concession of interest-free loans to handloom weavers in all districts without partiality?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Without any partiality whatsoever."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"May I know why many of the co-operative societies are not undertaking to work the relief schemes even though they are intended for the members of the societies?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"The main difficulty is with regard to the fact that yarn is available in free market, probably at cheaper rates than from the co-operative societies. Therefore, those weavers who are outside the co-operative movement are not willing to join the co-operative societies. That is one reason, the second reason being that some of the weavers are under the control of those who are known as 'master weavers'. So they are not at liberty to join the co-operative societies."

2-10 P.M. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"During the last session it was said that the Government sanctioned a sum of fifty lakhs of rupees for enabling handloom weavers to join the co-operative societies. In view of the fact that a major portion of this has not been

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utilized, will the Government take it that the High Power Committee is a failure and cannot meet the situation in which the handloom weavers are placed?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I do not think that this scheme has been a failure. But in the light of the fact that a huge amount has not been utilized, we will reconsider the position."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"What is the percentage of weavers who are members of co-operative societies?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I cannot say at the moment."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAM:—"Arising out of the Hon. the Minister's reply that some 8,000 weavers have joined the co-operative societies, I would like to know how many of them are Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"A fresh question may be put."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—"Is it a fact that wages have been reduced from six annas to five and a half annas for weavers who are working under the Relief Scheme?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Not anything that I know of."

Legislation regarding inams.

* 337 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from (1) Badigandi Suryanarayana; (2) Badigandi Erakayya; (3) Butharayavalsa Ramudu; and (4) Aduri Ramudu, inamdars, requesting early legislation on inams providing fair compensation and right to personal cultivation in the case of small inamdars; and

(b) whether the Government have under contemplation any comprehensive legislation on inams?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Yes. The Government have examined the memorandum. They do not consider that legislation on the lines suggested therein is called for.

" (b) No."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I can understand the Hon. the Minister saying that he does not propose to bring in legislation on the lines suggested by the petitioners. But why do not the Government, knowing all the troubles in the inam areas, think of a comprehensive legislation?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"They are proposing to have a legislation, Sir, to cover such cases wherein the High Court has said that the inams would not come under the definition of 'estate'."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"When was this representation received by the Government, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I cannot exactly tell the date. But it was some time ago."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA:—"1949 వ సంవత్సరంలోనే ఈనాం రద్దు బిల్లును పాస్ చేస్తామని ప్రభుత్వం వాగ్దానం చేసింది. కాని ఇంతవరకు అలా చేయ నందు వల్ల రైతుల ఎక్స్ ప్రెస్ సమస్య పాలుగావలసి వస్తోంది అని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుసా? అయితే ఈ నామూల రద్దు బిల్లును వెంటనే తీసుకొని వస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I am aware of the difficulties of the ryots. That is why I am trying to bring in legislation."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Does the Bill recently published in the Fort St. George Gazette contain this legislation, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I think that is not the Bill. It relates to some other subject."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"In a recent press report it was said that the Government would come before this House with a comprehensive agrarian legislation. Can the Hon. Minister give us an idea of this legislation and when it will be brought in?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I am not responsible for the use of the word 'comprehensive' in the press report."

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGIAH:—"ప్రభుత్వం తెచ్చే బిల్లు రైతులకు అనుకూలంగా ఉంటుందో లేక ఈ నాందార్లకు అనుకూలంగా ఉంటుందో తెలు సారా."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"For the benefit of the ryots, Sir."

Grant of permits by the Regional Transport Authority, Malabar.

* 338 Q.—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one P. Pachukutty applied for stage carriage permits to the Regional Transport Authority, Malabar, as early as October and November 1951 for the Calicut-Balusseri via Kakkodi route and Calicut-Perambra via Kakkodi and Balusseri route;

(b) whether in pursuance of those applications the Regional Transport Officer, Kozhikode, issued notifications under section 47 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act inviting objections;

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(c) whether the N.V.G.B. Service submitted their objections in March 1952;

(d) whether the said matter has not so far been disposed of by the concerned authorities; and

(e) if so, the reasons for the delay?

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

" (b) The applications were notified for preliminary representations but not under section 47 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act.

" (c) & (d) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (e) The applications of Sri P. Pachukutty were for additional buses on the routes. Necessary enquiries had to be made regarding the maximum number of buses to be allowed on each route in the district after a proper traffic survey. This accounts for the delay."

SRI A. APPU:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that the N.V.G. Bus Service has the sole monopoly on this line and that it was through the influence of the management of this bus service that the application was delayed by the Regional Transport Officer for a year?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am not aware of the allegations made by the hon. Member."

SRI A. APPU:—"Will the Minister be pleased to make enquiries and find out whether what I say is not a fact and that it was the reason why there was so much delay in putting up the case before the Regional Transport Authority?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"As far as the delay is concerned, I can tell the hon. Member that the objections were received in March, that the matter was placed before the Regional Transport Authority in July which had to adjourn for a report from the Police and that on 22nd September 1952 the matter came up before the Regional Transport Authority. From the information available, on 29th September 1952, it ordered that one bus would be allowed to ply. Because of the various agencies through which the matter has to pass, there is delay."

Representations from the Tanjore District Kisan Sabha, Tiruvarur.

* 339 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from the Tanjore District Kisan Sabha of Tiruvarur complaining of hardships to the tenants and of the unpleasant treatment meted out to the tenants by the Conciliation Officers for Nagapattinam and Nannilam; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on that?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) In September 1952, the Government received a petition from the Tanjore District Kisan Sabha, Tiruvarur. Among other things, the petition contained the allegation that the Conciliation Officer was wrongly interpreting the provisions of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Ordinance. An extract of this portion of the petition was sent by the Government to the Collector of Tanjore for necessary action. As regards the other representations and allegations in the petition no action was considered necessary.”

SRI S. VEMIAH:—“Has the Collector reported on the allegations mentioned in the representation and, if so, when was it received?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“There is no question of getting any report from the Collector here.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్షా, జిల్లా రైతు సంఘం అధ్యక్షులు, కాశీకులు, రైతు ఇబ్బందుల గురించి కలెక్టర్లకు తెలియజేసుకొనే నిమిత్తం interview లు కోరితే వారు నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. వెనుక జవహర్ లాల్ నెహ్రూగారు ఆనంతపురం జిల్లా వచ్చినపుడు వారిని కలుసుకొనుటకు కూడా మళ్ళీ జిల్లా కలెక్టరు అభ్యంతర పెట్టారు. తరువాత మద్రాసు గవర్నరు మొంటుకు తెలుపుకొని కలుసుకుంటామంటే అంగీకరించారు. ఈ విధంగా రైతు సంఘాలవారి representation లను విసి, memorandum లు దీసుకొనుటకు కలెక్టర్లు నిరాకరించకుండా ఉత్తరాలు జారీ చేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Conveyances were supplied to the officers for touring the district quickly. A separate Conciliation Officer was appointed for Papanasam and Nannilam taluks. About Nagapattinam, the question of appointing one is under consideration.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“The Hon. the Minister is giving some other information. He has not replied to the question put.”

The Kundipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme, Walluvanad.

* 340 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the Kundipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Walluvanad, Malabar district, stands; and

(b) whether the Government will place on the table the details regarding the whole scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) A hydro-metric survey of the Kundipuzha basin is being carried out and if this discloses a good hydro-electric potential, detailed investigation of the scheme will be taken up.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—“May I know for how long was the investigation going on and whether there is any possibility of its completion very early?”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“There are two or three stages before the actual investigation work is taken up. What I have said is one stage and there is another stage after this is over. The process is this. A systematic and scientific study of all water basins in the State is being made by the Electricity Department from maps and all available records. The possible hydro-dynamic schemes are noted down and assessed for their hydro-dynamic value. Then this has to be checked with reference to the actual rainfall and run-off operations for a number of years, the previous twenty years being taken as the standard. This is one stage. Then comes the next.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“మంత్రిగారు చదివిన రిపోర్టునుబట్టి ఈ స్కీమును investigate చేయటకు ఇంకా 20 ఏండ్లు పడుతుందనే భావం కలుగుతున్నది. అయితే ఈ స్కీము మాకురాదని వారు తెలుపుతున్నదనే విషయం వాస్తవమేనా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“If the hon. Member is not willing to understand it, I cannot help it.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Are we to await the rainfall in future years also? Cannot we take the past rainfall for such purposes?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“That is how the schemes are being investigated.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“మంత్రిగారు చదివినదానినిబట్టి ఈ స్కీము ఇప్పుడు ప్రారంభమైంది. మరొక 20 ఏండ్లవరకు investigation జరుగుతుంది. ఇంకీ ఈ తెలిసినవారికి రిపోర్టులోని విషయాలు ఆ విధంగా అర్థమయ్యాయి. అయితే మంత్రిగారు వారి రిపోర్టుకు వేరు నిర్వచనమేమైనా చేస్తారా?”

JANAB KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—“May I know, Sir, 2-20 in which year the investigation was commenced first? p.m.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I have no information, Sir.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—“Let me inform the Hon. Minister, Sir, that the investigation is being carried on for the last 32 years. Can we expect the work to be taken up early?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I take the information given by the hon. Member.”

JANAB KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—“Sir, according to the information with the Government, may I know how many more years will it take to complete the investigation of the contemplated scheme? Will it be within ten years or twenty years?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Sir, I cannot repeat what I have already said. I have given a comprehensive answer.”

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Sale of waste lands in Kalidindi village, Krishna district.

* 341 Q.—SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 500 acres of waste lands in Kalidindi village, Kaikalur taluk, Krishna district, was sold to one Maddala Satyanarayana, a landlord of Veeravasaram village, West Godavari district, at Rs. 10 per acre, even though the Harijans of Kalidindi formed a Pathabhogeswara Field Labour Co-operative Society and applied for the assignment of these 500 acres; and

(b) what is the present market value per acre of that land?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) An extent of 495.67 acres of land in Kalidindi village was ordered to be assigned in favour of Sri M. Satyanarayana of Veeravasaram village, West Godavari district, on 7th February 1950, by the Government on collection of land value, at Rs. 15 per acre. The land value was fixed at Rs. 15 per acre as the land required reclamation at a huge cost and as the assignee did not belong to any of the three classes eligible for free assignment, viz., political sufferers, ex-servicemen and landless poor. In fact in view of the land and its poor fertility, the Collectors had originally recommended its assignment free of market value.

“The Pathala Bhogeswara Field Labour Society which was registered on 28th February 1950 by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vijayavada, applied for the assignment of these lands, after orders were issued directing the assignment of the land in favour of Sri M. Satyanarayana-murthy.

“(b) The present estimated value of the lands is about Rs. 100 to Rs. 150 per acre.”

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH:—“1950 వ సంవత్సరంలో భూమి అసైన్ చేసినప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం సత్యనారాయణ మొదట డబ్బు కట్టలేదు. కాని ఈ మధ్య 1951 వ సంవత్సరంలో డబ్బు కట్టాడు. అట్టి పరిస్థితులలో భూమిని ఆయనకి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎందుకు ఇచ్చారు? ఎందువల్ల సానైటీకి ఇవ్వ నిరాకరించారు?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, I have already said that the assignment was made on the 7th February but the co-operative society was registered only on 28th February 1950.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—“వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, రైతులు, భూములు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావడానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నప్పటికీ వింజరు భూములను తక్కువ ధరలకు పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు కట్టబెట్టుట ప్రభుత్వవిధానమా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I said, Sir, that the land required reclamation and that meant expenditure of money. Only ‘Booswamilooos’ can do that.”

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SRI G. LATCHANNA:—“Sir, is it not a fact that it is the policy of the Government to assign all ‘banjar’ land only to landless poor or some political sufferers? If it is so, how was this assignment made to this gentleman?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, political sufferers want land free of cost. Here land was given on market value.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, all waste lands require lot of money for reclamation. Therefore, are we to understand that the policy of the Government is to assign waste lands only to ‘Booswamilooos’ even though their proclaimed policy might be different?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“In this case nobody was forthcoming to reclaim the land and cultivate it. The Collector even reported that it could be assigned without getting market value. But fortunately a ‘Booswamiloo’ came to pay money for the land and we took advantage of it.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Sir, the Hon. Minister said that orders of the Government assigning the land at Rs. 10 per acre was passed on the 9th February and the co-operative society was registered on 28th February 1950. There was only an interval of about nineteen days. Do I understand that the Government were not aware that these people were forming into a co-operative society at the time the Government were passing the order in favour of the particular gentleman? Were not the Harijans already moving in the matter with the Co-operative department and were not the Government aware of this before they assigned the land?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, it is a very funny question from my hon. Friend. Am I to watch what is all going on in the development of the child in the womb?” (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“May I tell the Hon. Minister that he has got to take into account the child in the womb?” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఈ ప్రశ్నలో ఇమిడిఉన్న సమస్య చాలా స్పష్టంగా కనిపిస్తున్నది. పది, పది-కొను రూపాయలు మాత్రం నామకం వెలకట్టి వింజరు భూములను ప్రభుత్వంవారు పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు పట్టాలిస్తున్నారు. కాని వ్యవసాయ కూలీల కోఆపరేటివ్ సానైటీలకు, హరిజనులకు భూములు assign చేయటంలేదు. ఇది ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆములు జరుపుతున్నామని చెప్పే విధానానికి వ్యతిరేకం కాదా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, if the hon. Member can show me the chapter and verse of the Law under which I could take back the land I shall do it.”

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SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"Sir, in view of the fact that Harijans all over this State are suffering from death, disease and degradation on account of their acute poverty and starvation, will the Government consider the question of taking back this land sold to Mr. Satyanarayana and redistribute it to Harijans?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I have already said that this is a question of law. It is not possible to re-open a completed transaction. I may tell the hon. Member, there are so many waste lands available and we are giving these to the landless poor."

Assignment of lands to political sufferers in Vaivaka village, Krishna district.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that R.S. No. 206 of Vaivaka village of Kaikalur taluk was reserved for assignment to the Ex-Toddy-tappers Field Labour Society of Pedathummidu and Vukuru villages in the year 1948 and 1949;

(b) if so, why it was taken away from the ex-toddy-tappers and granted to political sufferers now;

(c) what was the total extent cultivated by them in the year 1949-50; and

(d) whether any financial help was granted to the Ex-Toddy-tappers' Field Labour Society to bring the land under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) No.
" (b) Does not arise.
" (c) Does not arise.
" (d) Does not arise."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"On a point of order, అధ్యక్షా, ఈ ప్రశ్నకు సంబంధించిన supplementary ప్రశ్న ఉన్నది. దానిని మీరు వెయ్యవలసివస్తుంది."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I know when to allow supplementaries and when not to allow them. Now I pass on to the next question."

Committee to enquire into the conditions of press workers in the State.

* 343 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have appointed a tribunal or committee to enquire into the conditions of the press workers in this State; if so, when, and with what result?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"In December 1947, the Madras Government appointed a Special Industrial Tribunal and referred to him for adjudication the disputes between the workers and the managements of the Printing Presses in the State. The disputes were not specified in the

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order of reference. A similar reference relating to the disputes between the workers and the managements of Engineering Firms and Type Foundries was held invalid by the High Court. Subsequently the Legislature passed the Industrial Disputes (Madras Amendment) Act of 1949 declaring all the references issued by the Government previously as valid, but the High Court held this Act also as invalid. The Government have, however, appealed to the Supreme Court against this decision of the High Court and the case is *sub judice*. As the High Court held that the general reference was invalid the Government cancelled their order referring the disputes for adjudication."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Sir, will the Government be pleased to appoint a Court of Enquiry to go into the conditions of the press workers in the State and instruct the court to give their recommendations to Government regarding the wages, bonus, etc., of the press workers?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Government are thinking of appointing a committee to go into and redress the grievances of workers in many such industries. I take it that the press is one such."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, in view of the fact that adjudication already ordered was withdrawn in 1948 and in view of the fact that many of the press workers, a very large number of them, are suffering from occupational diseases due to use of lead, etc., and have made complaints about that, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to conduct an enquiry immediately?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, individual grievances can always be raised even under the Industrial Disputes Act and occupational diseases can be considered under the Factories Act. I do not think that these two cases mentioned by the hon. Member require a committee of the type suggested by the hon. Member Mr. Gopalan."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—"முக்கூட்டு அமைப்பதற்கு எந்த அடிப்படையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள்?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, so far we have had only one Tripartite Enquiry Committee, i.e., for Textiles, with five representatives of the management, five well-known labour leaders and five Government representatives. The criterion is suitability and experience in the job."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, the question put by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar was that lead poisoning is an occupational disease in the printing industry. So will the Government take steps to institute an enquiry and find out if it is an occupational disease and declare it as such?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I ask through you, Sir, that I may be given specific instances where this lead poisoning is taking place and the particular printing presses? Certainly we will try to help the workers."

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Stay of some visitors from Simla in the Legislators' Hostel.

* 344 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a party of visitors from Simla resided in the main building of the Legislators' Hostel towards the end of September 1952;

(b) if so, how many;

(c) the duration of their stay;

(d) whether they were allowed to stay free of charge or were paying rent;

(e) if paying rent, the rent paid by them; and

(f) if free, why?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Yes. A party of staff and students of the Government Training College for Women, Simla, visited the City on an educational and cultural trip and stayed in the hostel;

“(b) Forty-three persons, comprising five members of the staff, thirty-seven students and one servant.

“(c) From 27th September 1952 (9 p.m.) to 4th October 1952 (7 a.m.).

“(d) They were allowed to stay rent free.

“(e) Does not arise.

“(f) As a matter of courtesy and for the promotion of better inter-State understanding.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Will the Government allow the guests of the Members to have free lodging, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“A separate question may be put, Sir.”

Extent of land assigned to Draksharam Agricultural Association, Ongole taluk.

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

(a) what the total extent of land assigned to Draksharam Agricultural Association in Kanaparathi village of Ongole taluk, Guntur district, is;

(b) whether the entire plot of land has been brought under cultivation;

(c) whether the Association is regularly paying the cess;

(d) what out of the total extent of land assigned is the extent of land under tank-bed;

(e) whether the Government have met the expenditure of digging a separate canal for the exclusive use of these lands and, if so, the cost thereof;

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(f) whether there was any representation from the local people that the above lands should be given to the landless poor; and

(g) whether the said association fulfilled all the terms imposed on it at the time of the assignment?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Acres 1,172;26. An extent of acres 696;38 for the construction of private tank and an extent of acres 475;88 to form an ayacut thereunder were leased to the association.

“(b) No. But the Government have granted extension of time till fasli 1365 for bringing the entire land under cultivation.

“(c) No. The arrears have, however, been remitted by the Government.

“(d) Acres 475;88.

“(e) The new canal is not intended for the exclusive use of the lands of the association but is also intended to provide irrigation facilities to the lands of Pedaganjam and Kanuparthi village. The estimated cost of the canal is Rs. 62,500.

“(f) The Reddi Yanadi Association and the Adi-Andhra Tenants' Co-operative Society applied for assignment of land in the area.

“(g) No. The association has not fulfilled the conditions of bringing the entire land under cultivation and of paying full assessment on the lands. But it will be seen from answer to clause (b) that the association has been granted time till fasli 1365 for bringing the entire land under cultivation.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY:—“శ్రీమంతు చెల్లించనియెడల, లేక భూమి సంతనూ సాగుకు లీనుకొనిరాని కష్టముననూ, ఇది పర్యేంటు land హరిజనులకు ఇవ్వకపోయినయెడల ఆ lease deed ను cancel చేస్తామని అగ్రిమెంటులో ఉన్నది. దాని ప్రకారము మీరు ఆ lease deed ను ఇప్పుడు ఎందుకు cancel చేయరు? ఇది చట్ట సమ్మతము కాదా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, I understand that 10 per cent of the land, i.e., 47;58 acres has been given to the Tenants' Society.”

SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA:—“ఈ Association లో సెక్రటరీ, ప్రెసిడెంటు ఎవరు? దీనికి సంబంధించిన డ్రాఫ్టులను చంద్రహాళి అనే అటువంటి ఆయన లిఖించి, ప్రబలంగా black-market చేసేటటువంటివారని ఆ ప్రాంతములో చాలా ప్రతితి ఉన్నది. తరువాత ఈయన నేద్యం చేసి కండించే మనిషి కాదు. ఆయన వ్యాపారస్తుడు కనుక ఆ భూమిని ఆ ప్రాంతములోని హరిజనులకు, వీధి రైతులకు సాగు చేసుకోవడానికి ఇవ్వడం సబబుగా ఉంటుందని, అలా చేయవలసిందని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. దానికి మంత్రిగారు ఏమి చెప్పతారు?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“This was given to an association and not to an individual.”

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SRI K. VENKALAH:—“మంత్రిగారు చెప్పిన ప్రకారం ఈ సంఘము నిబంధనలను అవరణలో పెట్టలేదనేటటువంటిది స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. దైగా అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి, హరిజనులు వేదవారు ఈ భూమి కావాలని కోరుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు అది ఒక సంఘముగా చెప్పుతున్నారు. కాని నిజానికి అది సంఘము కాదు. అది ఒక భూస్వామికి సంబంధించినదేనని అక్కడ తెలిసినటువంటి మిత్రులు చెప్పుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఎందుకుగాను ప్రభుత్వము ఆ ధనికుని చేతుల్లోనుంచి భూమిని తీసుకొని వీధివారికి ఇవ్వటానికి నిరాకరిస్తుందో చెప్పవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“The hon. Member may put another question if he wants more information.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“What is the number of members of the Draksharam Agricultural Association?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“I am not able to tell it now, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఇంతకుముందు వేసినటువంటి ప్రశ్నకు, ఈ ప్రశ్నకు మంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చినటువంటి జవాబునుబట్టి, మన దేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి బంజరు భూములన్నిటినీ భూస్వాములకు అట్టి పెట్టారని ప్రపంచము అనుకోకుండా నింధనలను తప్పినటువంటి భూస్వాములనుంచి ప్రభుత్వము భూములను తీసుకొని వీధి రైతులకు, హరిజనులకు ఇవ్వడానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I want notice, Sir.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“In view of the allegations just now made that this association is not an association, but an individual under the style of an association, may I request the Government to investigate the matter and find out whether the association has a large number of members or just one or two?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“Apart from clearing the mess, Sir, I will find out what the association is about.”

Organization of handloom weavers under the Ryan Scheme.

* 346 Q.—**SRI R. KRISHNAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of handloom weavers organized in societies according to the Ryan Scheme;

(i) in the whole State;

(ii) in Palghat, South Malabar;

(b) in what all places such societies are now in existence;

(c) whether they are given any financial assistance; and

(d) if so, what is the rate?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) (i) 35,611.

(ii) 1,141.

“(b) The scheme is being worked in Palghat taluk in the following societies—

(1) Kodumba Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(2) Pazhambalacode Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(3) Kannambra Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(4) Puthucode Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(5) Elapully Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(6) Pallanchathanaur Weavers' Co-operative Society.

(7) Kollengode Weavers' Co-operative Society.

“(c) Yes, Sir.

“(d) Each new weaver admitted into the co-operative fold under the scheme is given an interest-free loan of Rs. 25 to enable him to pay the necessary share capital. The societies working the scheme are also provided with working capital by the Central Banks at Rs. 65 per loom per month under Government guarantee.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—“Many handloom societies are rejecting the membership applications of workers in Palghat and are thus preventing hundreds of workers from becoming members of the societies. Even the society members get only six annas for one knot of yarn. One loom gets only 2 knots of yarn a day and it means a worker gets twelve annas a day. This is insufficient to maintain a family. Will the Government consider ways and means to improve their conditions?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is making a speech.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, the question is so long that I have forgotten when it came to the end, what the beginning was.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH:—“In view of the fact that the Registrar's scheme provides relief to only a small number of weavers in the State and also in view of the fact that several thousands of handloom weavers have resorted to begging, will the Government consider giving some other relief to them by way of giving unemployment cash doles or by starting collective weaving centres or by starting gruel centres in all weaving centres where there are more than 100 handlooms?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Government have no such proposal at the present moment. They feel that the Registrar's Scheme will be worked as a success. If, on complete trial after a reasonable period, it is found that the Ryan Scheme is not working, it will be time that the Government consider other schemes.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—“Many handloom workers are getting only six annas as wages for one knot of yarn. One loom gets only

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2 knots of yarn a day. It means a worker gets only twelve annas a day. As it is not sufficient to maintain a family, will the Government consider ways and means to improve their conditions?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I can only say that the Government feel that six annas per knot is better than nothing."

2 40 p.m. SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the weavers who are not members of co-operative societies are eligible for loans, and also whether the weavers will be permitted to form separate co-operative societies in places where the existing societies are not willing to undertake the Ryan Scheme?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, Sir; new societies can be formed under such circumstances; but loans cannot be given to those who are not members of the societies."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"May I know what the Ryan Scheme exactly is and if it is going to be implemented in the Cuddapah district?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think it is for the whole State, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"If the Government really want the scheme to embrace the whole of the State, in view of the fact that special conditions are prevalent in Malabar and the vast majority, about 99 per cent of the weavers, have not taken shares or have not become members of societies, will the Government be pleased to conduct an enquiry why this has happened and will they take steps to see that the workers, who number about half a lakh there, are saved from unemployment?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the hon. Member is aware that it was brought to the notice of this House that the Ryan Scheme may not work in Malabar owing to the fact that many of the workers work in factories and do not have looms of their own; therefore, in regard to Malabar, the Collector was asked to submit a special scheme whereby yarn was given to the factory workers and an amicable settlement was arrived at between the factory workers and the labourers, and I think my friend Mr. Nambiyar also was aware of it and was instrumental in bringing about that happy settlement."

Construction of a dam across the river Sankaraparani in Gingee taluk.

* 347 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what happened to the proposal to construct a dam across the river Sankaraparani near Sevalapurai village, Gingee taluk, South Arcot district; and

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(b) the stage at which the construction of Varaganathi Reservoir in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district, stands?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) The proposal was examined by Government in 1950 and deferred till the quantity that could be impounded in the proposed reservoir had been determined. The flow in the river is now being gauged to assess the availability of supply.

" (b) The proposal referred to in this clause is the same as the proposal referred to in clause (a), as the Varahanadhi is also called 'Sankaraparani'."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN:—"May I know, Sir, the remarks of the Executive Engineer of South Arcot and the estimated cost of the said tank and the reservoir and will the Government speed up the work, considering its urgency?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The estimated cost is Rs. 4,26,300 for works. I may also tell the hon. Member that the cost of the scheme has gone up to Rs. 5,57,208. The Board of Revenue considered that the cost of the scheme is too high, and therefore this scheme has been deferred for the present."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister said that both the clauses (a) and (b) of the question refer to the construction of the same dam. May I draw his attention to the fact that one is for the construction of the Varahanadhi reservoir and the other is for the dam? So far as the Varahanadhi reservoir is concerned, may I know from the Hon. Minister whether any petition was received from the villagers affected, that the reservoir should not be constructed in that site?"

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

Alleged sale of lands by the Zamindar of Devarakota Estate, Divi taluk.

* 348 Q.—SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been made to Government that the Zamindar of Devarakota Estate, Divi taluk, Krishna district, is cutting trees, clearing 'Rellu' grass from lanka lands, and selling those lanka lands to ryots of adjoining villages while those lanka lands are in dispute; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken?

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

" (b) Such representations were made to the Government in 1949. The Government had the matter investigated in detail by the Collector. The zamindar has claimed that the lanka lands were his private and home-farm lands. The question whether the zamindar is entitled to ryotwari patta in respect

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of them has to be determined by the Settlement Officer. The zamindar and the persons to whom he had leased the lands filed a petition before the High Court for the issue of a writ to restrain the Government from interfering with their enjoyment of the forests, etc., and their carrying on agricultural operations and obtained an order of injunction.

"The High Court has since dismissed the petition and ordered that the question whether the zamindar is *prima facie* entitled to ryotwari patta be considered before action is taken to evict him. Instructions have been issued to the Board of Revenue to instruct the Collector to take action accordingly."

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—“మొదట ఎవ్వరైనా స్వాధీనము చేసుకొన్నప్పుడు ఈ లంక భూములను 1949 వ సంవత్సరములో రైతులచేత B మెమోరెండ్స్ ద్వారా వసూలు చేశారు ఇప్పుడు ఆ భూములకే, జమీందారుల చేత B మెమోరెండ్స్ ద్వారా వసూలు చేసేటట్లు ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు ఉత్తరువులు ఉపయోగం చేస్తున్నాయి?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The question whether the land belongs to the zamindar or to the ryots is to be considered by the Settlement Officer. That was held in abeyance on account of the injunction of the High Court till now. Now, the matter will be gone into.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ఈ లంక భూములను ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొన్న తరువాత, జమీందారు ఆ విధంగా వాటిలో ఉన్న చెట్లను కొట్టించి ఆ భూములను తన ఇష్టపరకారము చేసుకొంటే, ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఇది తెలిసినా దానిని నిరోధించుటకు ఏమి చేస్తుంది?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“How can we help it, Sir? The High Court injunction was there, and we could not do anything.”

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—“పూర్వమునుంచి రైతాంగము తమ పశువులను ఈ భూములలో మేపుకొనేవారు, తరువాత ఇక్కడ గడ్డికూడ తీసుకొని పోయేవారు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ సౌకర్యము తీసివేయబడ్డది. వాటిని మరల రైతాంగానికి ఇచ్చేందుకు ఏమైన ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచిస్తుందా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Yes; when the Settlement Officer decides the question, what the hon. Member has in mind will come about.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARALU :—“అసలు ఈ లంకభూములకు, 1945 సంవత్సరం నుంచినూడ B. Form రైతులచేత పెట్టి గను వసూలు చేస్తూ ఉండేవారు. కాని ఈ Estates Land Act చాప్ ఆయిన తరువాత B. Forms జమీందారుల చేత కట్టుకుంటే ఆ భూములను purpose గా మార్చడం జరిగింది. దీని విషయము ప్రాంతానికి పోకముందు రాష్ట్ర జమీందారు బుద్ధిపూర్వకముగా భూమిని తన స్వంతకమతానికి తయారుచేయుటకు కుట్రలుపన్నారు. దాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము గమనించి నూడ డొరకున్నది. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియక పోతే ఇప్పుడైనా నంబనే ఈ విషయమై ఏమైన వర్య తీసుకొనడానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారా?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The zamindar did it under a mistake of fact, thinking that the waste lands were garden land and home-farm land.”

Disposal of stocks of handloom clothes in the State.

* 349 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken by this Government for the disposal of the heavy stock of handloom clothes in the co-operative weavers' societies and with the master weavers;

(b) whether any orders have been issued to all the Government departments that handloom cloth only should be purchased for the use of all Government office; and

(c) whether there is any proposal pending with the State Government to send a committee abroad in connexion with finding out markets for handloom clothes?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The stocks accumulated with the primary weavers' co-operative societies will have to be disposed of by the societies themselves by reducing the selling price to the market level. The State Handloom Society helps the primaries by purchasing a part of their stock. Similarly, the disposal of the accumulated stocks with the master weavers and other weavers outside the co-operative fold should be their own responsibility. A scheme for purchasing the future output of the weavers outside the co-operative fold at 'Floor Prices' is engaging the attention of Government.

“(b) Government have however issued instructions for encouraging the purchase of handloom cloth to meet the textile requirements of the Government departments.

“(c) No, Sir; it is however seen from press reports that the Government of India propose to send one of their officers to the South-East Asian countries to study the market conditions for Indian textiles, including handloom products.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“In view of the fact that the Central Government is now levying a surcharge on mill cloth, are the Government going to draw up a scheme for developing the weaving industry on modern lines, in order to relieve the weavers from their present distress?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, as soon as the Madras Government receive the proposal of the Central Government, it will be examined and a decision come to as to the purpose for which that money should be utilized.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“Sir, in view of the fact that the goods produced by the co-operative societies under the relief scheme are not finding a market even according to the prices fixed by the committees appointed by the Government, will the

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Government consider the desirability of convening a conference of the heads of the various consuming departments and fixing the varieties that can be produced by handlooms as an immediate measure of relief to them?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have not understood it; I would like the hon. Member to repeat the question."

2.50 P.M. SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the goods produced by weavers' co-operative societies under the relief scheme are not finding a market even according to the rates fixed by the Price Committees appointed by the Government, will the Government consider the desirability of convening a conference of the various consuming departmental heads and fixing the varieties that could be produced by handlooms as an immediate measure of relief to them?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, Sir. I can give an assurance to the hon. Member that a conference of the heads of the consuming departments will be called to consider what types will be more suitable and how they can be produced on the handlooms."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"ఈ చేనేత కురిశము నుద్దను, రహస్య, వైవాహిక వచ్చిన దిబ్బితోనాని తెను ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలకు ఇవ్వడానికి పథకము కయ్యమ్ము చేస్తుందా?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"A separate question may be put."

Number of public hospitals in Kollegal taluk.

* 350 Q.—SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of public hospitals in the Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district; and

(b) how many of them have been functioning and how many have not been functioning?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Seven.

" (b) Number functioning—5. Number not functioning—2."

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH:—"Sir, will the Government kindly see to the early appointment of the required medical personnel to the local fund hospital in view of the fact that this taluk is far away and is not easily accessible from the other parts of the district?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Attempts will be made to appoint them as early as possible."

SRI V. K. PALANISWAMY GOUNDER:—"Sir, may I know whether the closure of many of these institutions in the Kollegal taluk is due to the low scale of pay of the local fund doctors?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"They have been evidently closed for want of doctors."

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Representations from the Mill Workers' Union of Kothavalasa, Visakhapatnam district.

* 351 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation from the Mill Workers' Union of Kothavalasa, Visakhapatnam district, has been received by the Government praying for extension of electricity from Saripalli to Kothavalasa;

(b) whether the Government have enquired into the power requirements of Kothavalasa; and

(c) whether the Government have taken action upon the representation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) to (c) The answer is in the affirmative."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, if the Government have received representations and enquired into the power requirements, may I know what are the power requirements of Kothavalasa and when the Government intend to extend power to Kothavalasa?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Originally, Sir, the scheme was reported to be unremunerative and it was dropped. Again investigation was taken up and as a result of the investigation a proposal has been made to supply 16 Nos. industrial load totalling 645 h.p., 41 Nos. agricultural, totalling 196 h.p., 52 street lights, besides other services, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3.23 lakhs. It has just been received from the Superintending Engineer, Andhra Power System. It is a major scheme and it is being scrutinized in the technical branch."

Allegations against certain officers in Pykara Dam Works.

* 352 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a complaint, dated the 14th September 1952, from one Sri S. Joseph has been received alleging the misappropriation of three tons of iron rods by persons named in the petition who are Government officers engaged in the work in Pykara Dam Works while they were in transit to the site;

(b) whether the Government have investigated into the matter; and

(c) if so, with what result?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) & (c) In July 1952, much before receipt of the petition referred to in the question, the shortage came to notice and the matter was ordered to be investigated. The investigation has not been completed but three of the officials, viz., the Storekeeper, Transport Overseer and Supervisor in charge

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have been ordered to make up the cost of the shortage. The Government are awaiting the detailed results of investigation."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, in such matters as this, apart from merely making up the cost of shortage, are the Government going to take disciplinary action against the officers concerned?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I shall read the answer once again, Sir. 'The Government are awaiting the detailed results of investigation.' I do not think the hon. Member wants me to take disciplinary action or any such thing before the investigation is completed."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, does not the fact that the enquiry so far made has disclosed that certain officers have been responsible for the loss and that they were asked to make up the loss show that further action is called for? What further report do the Government want to take disciplinary action?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"My hon. Friend should understand that these things are not done piecemeal."

*Representations from the Harijans of Ganti village,
East Godavari.*

* 353 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation, dated 5th August 1952 from the Harijans of the village of Ganti, East Godavari, was received by the Government complaining about levy of unjust penalties in respect of, and evictions from, lands in their possession by local Revenue Officers; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) The Government have received a petition, dated 5th August 1952, in which one Sri Saka Satyam has represented on behalf of the landless poor Harijans of Ganti village, East Godavari district, about the levy of penalties for their encroachment upon certain poramboke lands in the village and in regard to the action taken by the local Revenue Officers to evict them from such lands.

" (b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, as quite a number of petitions have been made not only from these people but from people throughout the State, may I ask the Hon. Minister to put some special emphasis on this aspect of Secretariat work and expedite whatever action Government want to take in the matter?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Board has been examining the question and nothing will be lost. No emphasis is necessary."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"పొరంబోకు భూములు విడలు సాగుచేసే రేటలు పెట్టడం అప్పుడాయంతో ఎంతోమందికి penalties పెడడము, ఇటువంటి భూములు పెద్ద పెద్దవాళ్ళకు ధనికులకు ఇచ్చివేయడము ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క పద్ధతియో? పొరంబోకు భూములవిషయములో ఎంత మందికి ఎన్నివిధాలుగా పెనాల్టీలు వేస్తున్నారో ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"As the hon. Member knows the lands that are encroached upon are only porambokes which are used for grazing, threshing and drainage purposes."

Contract carriage permits to motor vehicles.

* 354 Q.—JANAB M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state why motor vehicles are not granted contract carriage permits in spite of their applying for them?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The number of contract carriages for each district is fixed by the Regional Transport Authority with the approval of the Chairman, Central Road Traffic Board (or Transport Commissioner). Applications for permits for contract carriages are entertained if there are vacancies and they are disposed of according to rules. Permits for contract carriages cannot always be granted whenever applications are presented."

JANAB M. S. MOGRAL:—"May I know, Sir, why applications for permits for contract carriages cannot be granted?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Because, Sir, sections 50 and 51-A make it incumbent on the authorities to see if the existing facilities are enough. Those already in possession of permits must also be consulted and the Police authorities and the local authorities must also be consulted as to whether contract carriages are sufficient or are in excess of the needs of the region."

Supply of electricity to Rajampet taluk.

* 355 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the extension of electricity (Tungabhadra Line) to Rajampet taluk (Cuddapah district) is; and

(b) how long it will take to supply electricity for agricultural purposes in that taluk?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) Surveying work for the transmission line is being conducted and it is expected to be completed during the current year.

" (b) Two years, subject to availability of funds."

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SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ రాజంపేట తాలూకాలో irrigation పోక ర్యాలు లేక చీనీకోటలు, మామిడి తోటలు పైర్లు ఎండిపోతున్నారు. కనుక కడప పవర్ స్టేషన్ లోనుంచి అయినా వ్యవసాయానికి electricity సప్లయి చేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The supply of electricity that is proposed is only from the Cuddapah Power Station at present.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ డబ్బుకుంటే వచ్చే రెండు సంవత్సరాలలో ఆ తాలూకాకు electricity సప్లయి చేస్తామని మంత్రిగారు ఇప్పుడు బాబు ఇచ్చారు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా కరువు తాండవిస్తోందని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసికూడ ప్రతివారి డబ్బుకుంటే సప్లయి చేస్తామని చెప్పుచున్నది. ఈ డబ్బు ఎప్పుడు వుడుతుంది ఎప్పుడు దీన్ని సప్లయి చేస్తారని నేను అడగుచున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, the hon. Member knows that we have got what are called Budget proposals which are being discussed every year and he would know whether the money will be available for this scheme or not.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question time over. The answers to the questions left over will be printed in the proceedings.”

Construction of a bridge over the Mogral river in South Kanara.

* 357 Q.—JANAB M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of the Mogral bridge across Mogral river in Kasaragod taluk has been included in the Five-year Scheme; and

(b) if so, when the construction is expected to start?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Amount disbursed under the State Aid to Industries Act.

90 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the purposes for which State Aid to Industries has been given for each of the years from 1946–52;

(b) the amount given for starting new industries;

(c) the amount given for the expansion of the existing units;

and

(d) the amount given for the renovation of the old plant and how much for the installation of new plants respectively under separate heads, and the names of the concerns which received these loans?

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A.—(a) The purposes for which State Aid has been given under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act in each of the years from 1946 to 1952 are given in the appended statement^a;

(b) the amount given during the period 1946–52 for starting new industries is Rs. 68,39,180;

(c) the amount given for expansion of existing units is Rs. 14,76,000; and

(d) the amount given for renovation of old plant is Rs. 77,000. The amount given for installation of new plants is Rs. 16,25,000.

The names of the concerns which have received these loans are detailed in the appended statement^a.

Total acreage sown in Chittoor district.

91 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state taluk-war in Chittoor district :—

(a) the total average acreage sown in the last quinquennium;

(b) the total acreage sown in 1951–52 and 1952–53;

(c) the total area untilled in 1952–53; and

(d) the percentage of untilled area to (a).

A.—(a) The taluk-wise gross and net average acreage sown in Chittoor district in the quinquennium ended with the fasli year 1950–51 was as follows :—

Taluk.	Gross area sown.*		Net area sown.	
	ACS.		ACS.	
Chittoor	..	146,333	125,415	●
Chandragiri	..	52,225	41,727	
Palamaner	..	107,740	101,593	
Madanapalle	..	184,949	174,167	
Vayalpad	..	160,184	123,411	
Punganoor	..	83,710	79,557	
Kalahasti	..	49,406	47,181	
Puttur	..	43,825	35,468	
Tiruttani	..	43,188	35,293	

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 360–369 infra.

* Gross area includes area sown more than once.

The figures above include also a total area under ‘Babul trees, bamboos, etc., spread over the entire district which it is not possible to separate taluk-wise from other sown area; but as this is of the order of 2,000 to 3,000 acres or less than 0.3 per cent of the sown area in the whole district it does not significantly affect the relative situation.

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(b) The taluk-wise total and net acreage sown in Chittoor district in 1951-52 and 1952-53 was as follows:—

Taluk.	1951-52.	
	Total area sown (gross area).	Net area sown.
	ACS.	ACS.
Chittoor	100,027	89,901
Chandragiri	41,278	35,078
Palamaner	118,210	113,661
Madanapalle	192,266	183,290
Vayalpad	161,179	144,164
Punganoor	85,840	85,662
Kalahasti	41,969	41,969
Puttur	54,969	54,969
Tiruttani	18,133	16,303

1952-53 (up to the end of September 1952).

Taluk.	1952-53 (up to the end of September 1952).	
	Total area sown (gross area).	Net area sown.
	ACS.	ACS.
Chittoor	40,120	39,161*
Chandragiri	28,950	28,456*
Palamaner	109,212	104,139*
Madanapalle	89,629	87,464*
Vayalpad	84,065	81,471*
Punganoor	38,379	38,379
Kalahasti	26,244	26,244
Puttur	39,067	39,067
Tiruttani	23,614	23,614

(c) In every year, the crop calendar of Chittoor district shows sowing in two seasons:—

(1) July to October "are the busiest months for sowing under the South-West Monsoon" and

(2) November and January "under the North-East Monsoon". The data of total area untilled cannot therefore be furnished before February as sowing of principal crops continues right up to the end of January.

(d) In view of answer to (c) the percentage of untilled area also cannot be determined before February 1953.

* The difference between gross and net area is due to small areas having been sown twice from April to September, on account of early crops like paddy, choham, ragi, groundnut irrigated, chillies, etc.

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Collection of fees from labourers for X-ray treatment.

92 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that fees are collected even from labourers for X-ray treatment in the hospitals of the State?

A.—X-ray charges are collected from persons whose income or the income of the head of whose family is Rs. 100 and more irrespective of the occupation of the person concerned; no charges are levied when the income is less than Rs. 100. When however a person whose income is less than Rs. 100 per mensem is sent for X-ray treatment by a private medical practitioner, he is charged at the minimum rate.

Homes for the blind.

93 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of homes for the blind which exist in this State and the number of blind men and women who are being given shelter in them?

A.—There are no homes for the blind in this State.

Reservation of land for ex-army men in Nellore district.

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

(a) the extent of land reserved for the ex-army men in Nellore district;

(b) the extent actually granted to ex-army men so far; and

(c) the total number of ex-army men in Nellore district?

A.—(a) No land is reserved for ex-army men as such:

(b) Land has been assigned on a permanent basis to three ex-servicemen. On the aggregate an extent of 4.51 acres dry and 8.15 acres wet have been assigned to them.

(c) 9,275.

Supply of electricity to Badagara town.

95 Q.—JANAB K. MOIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Town Welfare Committee, Badagara, has applied to the Government for supplying electricity to the town of Badagara and what action has been taken by the Government in the matter?

A.—No representation has been received by the Government from the Town Welfare Committee, Badagara, for supplying electricity to Badagara. A major scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Badagara and villages en route in the Malabar district is under consideration.

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Government Adult schools.

96 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) the number of Government adult schools in the State;
- (b) the total number of persons studying in them;
- (c) the remuneration to (1) a trained teacher and (2) an untrained teacher;
- (d) the amount granted to (1) a trained teacher and (2) an untrained teacher to purchase kerosene, etc.; and
- (e) the total cost incurred by the State in the matter?

A.—(a) Adult schools are not run by Government. There are, however, adult schools conducted by local bodies and by private agencies for which Government grant recognition and give financial aid. There are also some adult schools which have not been recognized and aided by Government. The total number of adult schools at present is 2,437.

(b) 50,247.

(c) & (d) A person trained in adult literacy methods is given a monthly remuneration of Rs. 12. He is also given an allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem towards meeting contingency expenditure like the cost of kerosene oil for lights, and other incidental items. A person who is not trained in adult literacy methods is given a monthly remuneration of Rs. 8, in addition to the allowance of Rs. 4 per mensem for meeting contingency expenditure.

(e) The expenditure incurred from 1948 to 1952 is Rs. 8,73,000. The expenditure incurred up to the end of August in the current year is about Rs. 2,14,810.

Supply of electricity for agricultural purposes in Nellore district.

97 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to give electricity for agricultural purposes in Nellore district; and
- (b) if so, what are the villages that get first preference?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The scheme for supply of electricity to Nellathur village will be completed during the current year. In view of paucity of funds, extension of supply of electricity to other villages will depend on the contributions made available by the local beneficiaries towards the cost of the schemes.

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Grant of takkavi and subsistence loans in Anantapur district.

98 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of takkavi and subsistence loan applications pending in Anantapur district taluk-war on 1st October 1952?

A.—The number of takkavi and subsistence loan applications pending in Anantapur district taluk-war on 1st October 1952 is—

Name of taluk.	L.I.L. and A.L. Acts.	Subsistence loans.	Deepening of irrigation wells.	Pumping installations.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Anantapur ..	1,314	1,258	..	47
Kalyandrug ..	1,236	187	..	38
Gooty ..	640	979	165	12
Tadpatri ..	195	634	19	50
Uravakonda ..	542	673	41	10
Penukonda ..	485	2,379	117	17
Hindupur ..	1,047	4,211	21	34
Dharmavaram ..	342	717	48	15
Kadiri ..	1,423	2,392	187	15
Madakasira ..	732	1,626	..	22
Total ..	7,956	15,056	597	260

Appointment of the Director of Public Instruction, Madras.

99 Q.—SRI K. VINAYAKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons why a superannuated officer has been appointed as Director of Public Instruction?

A.—Sri S. Govindarajulu Naidu was appointed as the Director of Public Instruction in July 1952 before he attained the age of superannuation in October 1952. He has been granted extension of service for three years as there is no suitable officer in the department to succeed him in the post of the Director of Public Instruction.

Post of Lecturer in Social Studies in Teachers' College, Saidapet.

100 Q.—SRI K. VINAYAKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the post of the Lecturer in Social Studies in Teachers' College, Saidapet, has been abolished; and, if so, the reasons for it?

A.—Under the existing system, the posts of lecturers in Training Colleges are not designated permanently with reference to particular subjects. The designation of the lecturers will change with reference to the subjects, which the lecturers appointed, are to

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handle. The post of a lecturer in the Madras Educational Service in the Teachers' College, Saidapet, previously held by an officer qualified to teach "Social Studies" is now held by an officer qualified to teach "Education".

Collection of the cost of water pumping set in Nellore district.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans of Nidimusala are asked to pay the cost of water pumping set in Nellore district in the month of July 1952; and

(b) if so, the reason therefor?

A.—(a) & (b) One 7-10 H.P. Russel and Newberry oil engine was hired to Sri Surapaka Swamidoss and 39 others of Nidimusali village, Nellore taluk, on 24th June 1950 by the District Agricultural Officer, Nellore, on the recommendation of Sri V. Raghaviah, ex-M.L.A., Nellore, who signed the agreement on behalf of the Harijans. The engine is reported to have been damaged following a murder that took place in the village on 22nd July 1951. The book value of the engine is Rs. 3,420-5-6. As the damages to the engine were beyond repairs and as the hirers are responsible for the safe custody and return of the engine to the Department as per hiring rules, the hirers were made responsible for the damage and the cost of the engine was ordered to be recovered from Sri Surapaka Swamidoss and 39 others. It is reported that the Revenue department attached the gingelly crop of the parties and credited a sum of Rs. 33-12-0 realised from the sale of proceeds. The Government are awaiting a report from the Director of Agriculture as regards the recovery of the balance of cost due from the defaulters.

Road works in Nellore district.

102 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money sanctioned by the Government in 1952 for the execution of road works to relieve unemployment among the agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions in Nellore district;

(b) what works are now under execution; and

(c) what is the amount spent so far?

A.—(a) Grants amounting to Rs. 3,19,000 have been sanctioned till now to the Nellore District Board in the current year for capital road works undertaken as a

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measure of unemployment relief in the district. A further amount of Rs. 1.50 lakhs has been allotted for the same purpose, over and above the normal allotment, for maintenance work on Government roads, other than National Highways.

(b) A list * of capital road works taken up for execution is attached.

(c) An expenditure of Rs. 1,60,000 was incurred on some of the capital works up to the end of September 1952.

Preventive measures against Malaria.

103 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what preventive measures against Malaria have been adopted in the coastal districts and mica-mining areas respectively for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52?

A.—During 1950-51 and 1951-52 the following control schemes were in force in the coastal districts and in the mica-mining areas:—

- (1) A. Sundaicus Investigation and Control Scheme, Srikakulam district, covering a length of 78 miles along the coast.
- (2) Anti-malarial scheme, Guntur district, covering Repalle and Bapatla taluks.
- (3) Anti-malarial scheme, Nellore district, covering Kandukur, Kovur, Nellore and Gudur taluks.
- (4) Anti-malarial scheme, Ennore, Chingleput, covering certain coastal villages.
- (5) Anti-malarial scheme, mica-mining areas, Nellore district.

Under these schemes, residual indoor spraying of houses with D.D.T., anti-larval work directed to isolated persistent pockets and Paris-greening of casuarina pits, burrow-pits, and earth filling of pits, etc., were done, as also intensive distribution of anti-malarial drugs.

Amount allotted for rural housing.

104 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted for rural housing for the year 1951-52;

(b) the amount spent under the scheme in 1951-52; and

(c) the number of houses provided by the amount spent in clause (b)?

* Printed as Appendix II on page 370 infra.

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A.—(a) Rs. 15 (fifteen) lakhs.

(b) Rs. 68,000 (sixty-eight thousand).

(c) 29 (twenty-nine) houses were partly constructed with the amount spent in 1951-52 under the scheme.

Opening of fair price shops and issue of ration cards in Nellore taluk.

105 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received recently from half-starving peasants and agricultural labourers in the following places, that they are not able to purchase foodgrains at the prevailing high prices, and that fair price shops are to be opened; and, if so, the action taken on such representations:—
 (i) Muthukur; (ii) Brahmadevam; (iii) Indukurpeta; (iv) Navlak Gardens; (v) Akkampeta; and (vi) South Mapuru—all in Nellore taluk;

(b) whether extra ration cards are issued to new-comers to Nellore town; and

(c) whether those whose cards have been lost are given fresh cards to enable them to purchase rice at fair prices?

A.—(a) The answer is in the negative.

(b) No ration cards are now issued to new-comers anywhere except re-registration in the cases of 'essential services' personal transferred.

(c) Duplicate cards were issued in the district to genuine old cardholders whose cards were either lost or became defaced or spoiled till 13th August 1952 but after 13th August 1952 the issue of duplicate cards has been restricted only to those whose cards became defaced or spoiled.

Improvement of forest wealth.

106 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what are the new steps adopted by this Government to stop depletion of forests and to improve forest wealth?

A.—The Government have enacted the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act, 1949, to prevent the indiscriminate destruction of private forests in the State. Steps have been taken to prepare working plans for the rehabilitation of class III Reserved Forests recently transferred from Panchayat management to departmental control. The Government have also taken over the management of the forests in estates notified for abolition under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

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Alleged delay in the issue of pension orders.

107 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any maximum time-limit between the date of retirement of a Government employee and the date when his pension is fixed and passed for monthly payment; and

(b) the number of Government employees of the Provincial Service whose pension papers are pending for (i) the past one year, (ii) the past two years, (iii) the past three years, and (iv) the past over three years?

A.—(a) No; but the rules provide that the Authority competent to sanction the pension should ordinarily arrange to send the order sanctioning the pension to the Audit Officer in time to enable him to issue the pension payment order about the time the Government servant concerned is due to retire.

(b) (i) For the past one year	...	...	5
(ii) For the past two years	...	...	1
(iii) For the past three years	...	...	Nil
(iv) For the past over three years	...	...	1

Rate of procurement of paddy seeds.

108 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the rate at which seed paddy was acquired or purchased from the ryots in Nellore district during the agricultural years 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the rate at which the paddy purchased as in (a) is sold during the agricultural year 1952-53 to the ryots of Nellore and Kovur taluks in Nellore district?

A.—(a) & (b) Paddy seeds were procured and sold by the Agricultural Department as detailed below:—

During fasli year 1361 (July 1951—June 1952) samba seeds were procured at 25 per cent over the village-site price, while kuruva seeds were procured at 27½ per cent over the village-site price.

The seeds thus procured were sold to the ryots for sowing purposes at 10 per cent over the village-site price. In June 1952, however, consequent on the removal of control over foodgrains the Government directed the Director of Agriculture to sell the seeds procured in 1951-52 which remained unsold till then at 10 per cent over the local market rates.

For the fasli year 1362 (July 1952—June 1953) the Government have ordered the procurement of paddy seeds at 10 per cent over the local market rates and their sale at 5 per cent over the local market rate.

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The entire loss on these transactions is met by the State and Central Governments in equal share.

The above rates are applicable to all districts in the State including Nellore.

Assignment of Government lands in Tiruturaipundi taluk.

109 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI: Will the hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 500 acres of Government poramboke in Thondiakadu and Karpaganathakulam villages of Tiruturaipundi taluk in Tanjore district had been brought under cultivation by the agricultural workers from 1933;

(b) whether those 500 acres of land were assigned to political sufferers in 1949 and money advanced for the preliminary expenses for bringing those lands under cultivation; and

(c) how much of the said lands is now under cultivation and how much is lying waste?

A.—(a) Only an extent of 244.69 acres has been brought under cultivation up to 1948.

(b) Out of the extent of 244.69 acres, only an extent of 28.10 acres was assigned to political sufferers. No money was advanced in 1949 for bringing these lands under cultivation. Two persons obtained a loan of Rs. 180 in 1951 in respect of an extent of 9.72 acres of land.

(c) The entire extent of 244.69 acres is under cultivation.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* DEATH OF AN IN-PATIENT IN GOVERNMENT HEADQUARTERS HOSPITAL, ANANTAPUR.

3 p.m. MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi has given notice of the following adjournment motion:—

‘This House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of public importance of recent occurrence, viz., the death of one Golla Narasappa, an in-patient in Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur, on 25th November 1952 within the hospital area due to premature and forcible discharge from the hospital on the same day.’

I wish to know whether the hon. Member wants to say anything to explain how it is urgent and comes within the scope of an adjournment motion.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్ష, అసంతృప్తికి గురికావడంతో జరిగినటువంటి తగాదా ఫలితంగా పోలీసువారు కొల్లనరసప్ప అనేటువంటి వ్యక్తిని 1952వ సంవత్సరమున 14వ తేదీన అసంతృప్తికి గురికావడంపై అక్కడచేర్చగా, అతనియొక్క వ్యతిరేక పక్షమువారు, అక్కడ

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ఉన్నటువంటి డాక్టర్లను లోబరచుకొని, అతనిని ఆస్పత్రిలో 10 రోజులకుంటే ఎక్కువగా ఉండకుండా చేసినారు. అదే ప్రకారము 10 దినములయిన తరువాత, 25 వ తేదీన అతనిని డాక్టర్లు ఆస్పత్రినుండి discharge చేసినారు. అతని కుమారుడు తన తండ్రి కదిలే స్థితిలో లేడని discharge చేస్తే పిలుచుకొనిపోయే స్థితిలో లేడని, కనుక ఆస్పత్రిలోనే ఉంచుకొమ్మని వేరే తరగతిలో తరచుకుంటే డాక్టర్లతో చెప్పుకొన్నప్పటికీ గూడ, దానికేమీ సమాధానము ఇవ్వకుండా అతని పరిస్థితిని గమనించకుండా 25 వ తేదీన discharge చేసినారు. అయితే ఆ రోజు అప్పుడు కదిలే స్థితిలో లేక చాలా ప్రమాదావస్థలో ఉన్నందువల్ల, అటువంటి స్థితిలో discharge చేయబడి చికిత్స నిరాకరించబడినందువల్ల అతను, ఆ ఆస్పత్రి ఆవరణలోనే చనిపోయాడు. మరుసటి దినము, 26 వ తేదీన ఆ body ని post-mortem చేసేటప్పుడు, ఆయన కుమారుడు post mortem చేయవద్దని, డాక్టర్లైన నాకు అనుమానమున్నదని చెప్పినప్పటికీ అతని మాటను విచకుండా post-mortem చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఈ సంఘటన నాకు అసంతృప్తికరముగా చెప్పారు, ఆ పరిస్థితులను సందర్భాలను బట్టి చూస్తే డాక్టర్లకు ఈ విషయములూ కొంతవరకు సంబంధమున్నట్లు నాకు తెలుస్తోంది. ఈ విషయము గురించి ఆయన కుమారుడే కాకుండా అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి మునిసిపల్ కాన్సిలర్లు, ఇంకా యితర ప్రముఖులు ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిపారు. ప్రభుత్వము ఏమీ చర్య తీసుకొన్నట్లు కనబడదు. ఈ విధంగా ఒక మనిషి ఆస్పత్రిలో చికిత్స నిరాకరించబడి premature గా discharge చేయబడి అకాల మరణానికి గురి అయినాడంటే, ఇది చాలా ఘోరమైన సంఘటన. కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి చర్చించుట చాలా అవసరము. అందువల్ల ఈ ముఖ్యమైన విషయాన్ని చర్చించేందుకు అవకాశమివ్వాలని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇంతే కాకుండా ఈ ఆస్పత్రిలో ఇంకా ఎక్కో అక్రమాలు జరుగుచున్నట్లుకూడ తెలుస్తున్నది. ఒక త్రాగుడు కేసు విషయంలో, ఆ హాస్పిటలు డాక్టరు తాగినాడని నిర్ధారించేటటువంటి యిచ్చివుండగా ఆ మనిషి సారాయి త్రాగలేదని D.M.O. కోర్టులో సాక్ష్యము ఇవ్వడముకూడా జరిగింది. కోర్టులో దీని రికార్డుకూడ ఉన్నది. ఇంకొక విషయము చెప్పవలసివస్తున్నది. రంగప్ప అనే ఒక బీదవాడు, జబ్బుతో ఆస్పత్రిలో చేరుకుని వచ్చినప్పుడు, అతనిని డాక్టర్లు డబ్బు ఇవ్వని అడుగగా, అతనికి డబ్బు ఇచ్చేందుకు శక్తిలేక ఇవ్వలేక పోయినందున అతనిని చేర్చుకోలేదు. తరువాత ఒక డిస్ట్రిక్టు జ్యూరు మెంబరు ఇతని విషయమై శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని D.M.O. కోర్టులో, examine చేయించి తరువాత ఆస్పత్రిలో అతనిని చేర్పించాడు. ఇటువంటి అక్రమాలు ఇంకా ఎక్కో జరుగుచున్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ పరిస్థితులతో అక్కడ ఉన్న ప్రజలు చాలా అందోళనపడుచున్నారు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వము ఇదివరకు విచారణ జరిపించలేదు. ఇది ప్రజాస్వామ్యానికి సంబంధించినట్లుగా చాలా ముఖ్యమైన, అత్యవసరమైన విషయము కాబట్టి దానిమీద చర్చకు అవకాశమివ్వవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wanted him to explain how it was an urgent matter and came within the scope of an adjournment motion. But I think he has spoken on the motion itself. Will the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham please translate what he has said?”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The allegation is that in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur, an in-patient by name Golla Narasappa was prematurely and forcibly discharged

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and that within two or three hours of his discharge, he died within the hospital compound itself. Telegrams came not only from his relatives but also from citizens. One telegram came to me and I put it in the hands of the Hon. Chief Minister. I told the Hon. Minister for Health that this was a matter upon which some urgent action must be taken. I also gave a short notice question and we expected that something would be done. That is the reason for the delay from the 26th of last month to this date and I request the Chair not to mind the delay. It is not the grievance of a particular individual that is involved in this case. What has happened has evoked resentment in the minds of municipal councillors and public citizens of the place who have made representations. It is a definite matter and a matter of recent occurrence. It is a matter of public importance, because it is the responsibility of the Government to see that the administration in the hospitals is carried on to the satisfaction of the people. We cannot allow in-patients to be prematurely and forcibly discharged and allowed to die in the hospital compound itself. With your permission, Sir, I would like to add that a similar complaint has come with regard to a hospital in another district. This is a matter on which an adjournment motion is eminently desirable."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Before Sri T. Viswanatham began to speak, I asked him to give me a moment's interval. He said he was only translating, though he added his opinion also. I wish to say this. On the day this matter was brought to my notice, I remember I took serious notice of it and called for information. I have not yet got the information."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I really sympathize with the members of the bereaved family. This has happened on 25th November 1952. This is not an urgent matter. The hon. Member could have brought it before the House long ago. Apart from that, this comes under the day-to-day administration of the State. It is the duty of the Government to censure or punish the hospital authorities concerned after making enquiries and verifying the truth of the matter. So many in-patients are discharged every day and some of them may die. I cannot understand how this is a definite matter of urgent public importance. The allegation is not that the person has been killed or anything of that sort."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"We cannot take it like that. A premature and forcible discharge is a matter which requires to be taken serious notice of, as the Hon. Chief Minister has done. All matters arise only out of day-to-day administration. When untoward incidents occur, they become matters of public importance."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is not a matter of urgent public importance. This has happened long ago. Besides, this comes under the day-to-day administration. I rule the motion out of order."

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III.—CYCLONE HAVOC IN THE STATE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Chief Minister will make a statement regarding the cyclone havoc and what steps the Government have taken to relieve distress."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, hon. Members are aware of the violent cyclone calamity that has overtaken our State this week. The cyclone operated from 9 a.m. to 10 p.m. on the 30th November in the Tanjore district and between 3 p.m. and 10 p.m. in the Tiruchirappalli district. Not only thatched houses, but also the roofs of Mangalore tiled houses were swept off so to say. Very many mud houses and weak structures collapsed. In Mannargudi taluk alone, about 3,600 mud houses and huts were damaged. The storm created havoc among a very large number of avenue and other trees which were uprooted and tore aside and twisted telegraph and electricity posts, seriously impairing the electricity supply to the large towns of Tanjore, Nagapattinam and Tiruchirappalli, and interrupting both telegraphic and telephonic communications. The high wind also caused very severe damage to betel vines and coconut plantations and to the sugarcane crop in the wet fields. (Interruption.) The paddy crop as such escaped damage except in the coastal belt of Nagapattinam taluk where salt water swept over a five-mile belt. Fodder which was stored in this area was also seriously damaged. An idea of the damage can be gauged from the fact that in Tanjore taluk alone 14 human lives were lost, 1,360 heads of cattle killed, and 19,300 huts damaged. The damage in wet lands of the taluk to betel vines and sugarcane extends to 511 acres and the damage in dry lands to coconut, casuarina and other dry crops covers 4,750 acres. Over and above this, a heavy rainfall of $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches followed on the 6th December, which added to the misery of the inhabitants. The bunds of certain streams and canals breached. Certain low-lying hamlets in the villages of (the names of which are here but probably most hon. Members may not know), Palliari and Vennalodi had to be evacuated, and the men had to be taken to Tanjore for shelter. It is also feared that Vennar may breach at any time, and the P.W.D. are specially protecting the banks at Gudalur village. In Tiruchirappalli district the ferocity of the storm was not so great and the severity of its incidence was confined to the Pudukottai division. Lalgudi and Musiri taluks escaped with damage to trees and heavy loss to plantains, sugarcane and betel vines. In Karur division, in addition to the heavy rain, there was damage to a few huts and the horsegram crop suffered. The plantain gardens in the Kulitalai taluk and a part of Karur have suffered very badly. There was only one death in the area. In the Pudukottai division, Kollathur and Alangudi taluks suffered terribly. In Kollathur 13 lives were lost and 3,920 heads of cattle killed; 1,424 huts were damaged. In Alangudi, according to reports received, 17 lives were lost and 2,253 heads of cattle killed. Nearly, 3,000 huts were damaged. Tirumayam taluk escaped lightly with 3 deaths and 67 heads of cattle killed. In

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Tiruchirappalli district the damage to the standing plantain crop extended to 750 acres in Musiri, 1,000 acres in Kulittalai, and 3,000 acres in Tiruchirappalli taluk. It may extend to another 2,000 acres in Lalgudi and Karur taluks.

"The damage in Kumbakonam, Tanjore and Nannilam taluks of the Tanjore district has also been reported. In Tanjore district the total loss of life was 134, Nagapattinam taluk alone 25. The total figure for the various taluks is said to be 134.

"Apart from this, road communications were completely cut off in many places on the 30th November, but the roads from Nannilam to Nagur, Tiruvarur to Mayuram, Tanjore to Pattukottai, Tanjore to Tiruvayar, Tanjore to Tiruchirappalli, and Tanjore to Tirukkattupalle have now been completely cleared. The extent of the damage can be gauged from the fact that many pucca buildings, some schools, and even some of the officers' bungalows in Tanjore town were affected. The Tuberculosis Sanatorium sustained serious damage. In Nagapattinam due to the tidal wave the sea-water flooded the local Government hospital and catamarans were washed inside the town. The in-patients of the hospital and others were rescued and removed to places of safety with the help of the Fire Services Staff. The Collectors of the two districts and the Revenue Divisional Officers have been very active touring their districts despite the difficulty of communications, and arranging for immediate relief of distress by way of poor feeding and providing shelter for the homeless. Building materials are urgently necessary, but there are no appreciable reserves or panchayat forests in the district from which people could be permitted to cut and remove building materials. However, non-official relief committees have been formed in some towns, and a District Cyclone Relief Committee is being formed both in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. The Government have already placed funds at the disposal of each Collector for administration of urgent relief by way of grants without limit according to their discretion. Collectors have rushed timely supplies to Nagapattinam and Nannilam taluks which were cut off by inundation of the sea.

"Both these districts and the unfortunate inhabitants are slowly recovering from the effects of the severe blow dealt by Nature, and every attempt is being made both by official and non-official agencies to help them towards the recovery of normal conditions. I have asked my officers to tour in those areas as we ourselves are unable to go there now."

* **RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:**—"Sir, I would like to know from the Government whether it would not be desirable to allot to us a day to discuss the distress that is now prevailing in these two districts. Particularly Members representing Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts have now a more accurate knowledge than the Government have. They would like to place their views before the Government for their consideration. It is not in a spirit of criticism I say this. I myself wanted to give notice of an adjournment motion, but in deference to your advice,

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I did not; and the Government also have now made a statement. I want to make this suggestion that the Government should allot half a day or one day either to-day or to-morrow or in the near future to discuss about this havoc caused by cyclone. As the matter is very important, we feel that relief measures should be much more. I am very glad to learn that funds are placed at the disposal of the Collectors, without limit. But the trouble is that unless the Government ask the Collectors to spend much more, they would not spend."

* **SRI T. VISWANATHAM:**—"Sir, we see from the Hon. the Chief Minister's statement and also from reports in the newspapers that Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts have been seriously afflicted by the cyclone. Whether or not there is a debate here on this cyclone havoc, on behalf of the K.M.P. party I wish to extend the sympathies of my party to all those who are in distress, to the bereaved families, and to those who have been rendered homeless and shelterless in those areas."

* **SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:**—"Sir, the entire House extends its sympathy to the distressed population in those two districts. It is very necessary that we should discuss the extent of the havoc and also the measures that we propose to adopt. I know of course the difficulties of the Government in the matter. It is very necessary to mobilize all non-official help in this matter. In order to do this, it is necessary that we should have a discussion on this subject. We ask for a debate not out of a spirit of carping criticism. But it is only to see that the people who are suffering tremendously on account of this cyclone do get immediate succour. The Government probably do not have full reports in the matter. In fact as I was listening to the statement read out by the Hon. the Chief Minister, I found that the particular place where the biggest damage had been caused by the cyclone, namely, Nagapattinam town, did not figure much in the statement. (Interruption.) Possibly the Government may get fuller reports in the course of to-day or to-morrow. Therefore I suggest that the Government might allot to us half a day for discussion of this subject in the course of this week. In the meantime, we also will get reports from those two districts. We are not posted with all the information. Some of the Members have gone to those places to find out what exactly is the damage and they will tell us the real position shortly. We can then discuss this subject and put our heads together in devising suitable relief measures."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I express my appreciation of the sentiments voiced by the hon. Members and gratitude for the spirit in which their remarks have been made.

"As regards discussion over this matter, I think the hon. the Leader of the Opposition Sri Ramamurthi has put it very clearly and correctly. We have to wait a little and get more information. Mere discussion, especially if it is premature and without full information, can hardly avail. I might inform the hon. Members

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of the House that every effort is being made to restore communications and to get information correctly and fully and to do everything that is possible, both officially and non-officially. I have also, I might inform the House, requested my non-official friends to go up there at once so as to see things with their own eyes and to give us advice, apart from official advice that we will get in due course. I might also again mention that as an extraordinary case, I have cut out the ceiling and I have told Collectors to exercise their full discretion without any limits and without any fear in doing all that is necessary for relief of immediate distress.

"If necessary, we may certainly arrange for a discussion as soon as we get full information."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I pass on to the next item on the agenda. The hon. Member Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu will now speak."

IV.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

RESOLUTION.

APPOINTMENT OF TRANSLATORS TO TRANSLATE THE PROCEEDINGS
IN THE ASSEMBLY—*cont.*

* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words about the demand for the appointment of translators to interpret speeches made in the House to persons not acquainted with the languages in which they are made. As I have been in the fortunate position of being able to understand all the languages spoken in this House, I have come to realize the importance of the demand. There is a good deal of force in what has been said and nobody can deny the reasonableness of the demand. But while I was listening to the speeches made on this Resolution, I was wondering why we were drifting away from our ancient path. We have been together not only in this House but the Telugus, Malayalees, Tamilians and Kannada people have been together for centuries, long before the British took over the administration of this country. It is strange that we now come to say that we are not able to understand when a Telugu speech, or a Tamil speech, or a Kannada speech is made. All the languages that are spoken in South India have a common parent-hood. They all come from the same Dravidian stock and the root is the same and also the grammar is the same. If the hon. Members talk slowly and distinctly, I am sure most of the Members can understand all the languages. So far as Malayalam is concerned, there may be a little difficulty for the people from Andhra Desa to understand it. We have been together for over 250 years during the administration of the Vizianagaram Empire in South India and we were together about a thousand years ago during Raja Raja Chola's administration over the Andhra country. About 50 per cent of the words used in all these languages have come from the same stock and if only we pay a little more attention, we can understand the whole speech, at least the substance

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of it. Apart from this, the cost of appointing and maintaining translators and the time required for translating the speeches in different languages will be enormous. At a time when we are crying for the retrenchment of administrative expense, I do not think it is fair that we should demand the appointment of translators at a heavy cost. We can wait for some more time and see whether we are able to get on at this rate. For over hundred years, under the British rule, we never protested against this language difference or difficulty. Certainly, half of the people coming from Tamil Nad can understand Telugu, and people who have studied in Madras and most of those who have come from Andhra Desa can understand Tamil. Without making a political issue in demanding the appointment of translators, I appeal to all the hon. Members of this House that we must have more patience, particularly at this time when we are having not only man-made calamities but even God-made calamities. True democracy is the art of living with the neighbour and we have been put together not now but for centuries. Therefore, we must have more patience and must try to understand our neighbour and we need not press the demand for the appointment of translators. I appeal to all the hon. Members of the House not to allow the language question to divide us. With great difficulty we have come together and let us not divide ourselves either on language or territorial questions. Therefore, I request the hon. Members who demand the appointment of translators to postpone their demand for some time and wait and see."

* JANAB K. M. SEETHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the practical inconvenience caused by some of the hon. Members persisting in speaking in their own mother-tongue keeping their colleagues in absolute darkness about the ideas which they express, has been felt by all sections of this House especially in the recent past when political issues have also been imported into this question of speaking in one's own mother-tongue on the floor of this House. This Resolution, if it is intended to be a Resolution asking for certain facilities for the useful discharge of the functions of the Legislature, should certainly be supported by the Members of this House. But the gentlemen responsible for this Resolution have not proved by their conduct that they really, seriously and sincerely mean to be helpful in making their colleagues understand the ideas which they express on the floor of this House. For instance, as the hon. Member, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, said just now, the difficulty of people speaking the Malayalam language in understanding Telugu more than Tamil can be very well understood. As a matter of fact, I have to confess that I have not been able to understand one word of the speeches delivered in Telugu on the floor of this House by my hon. Colleagues. When that is the experience of people, who have been listening to the speeches of such Members who can be helpful by speaking in English and who were speaking in English till a short while ago, it becomes very difficult for us to sympathise with the demand made

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by the hon. the Mover of this Resolution. When genuine difficulties are felt by the hon. Members of the House, arrangements for translations will be very helpful and I request the Government to seriously consider the feasibility of arranging for such translation, because it so happens that there are some Members who may not be able to speak in English and who may be continuing to speak in Telugu irrespective of political considerations and it will be difficult for the other Members to follow their speeches. This is a matter relating to a facility which the House requires. But I was surprised to see that it had been made the subject-matter of a formal Resolution like this. In fact, if I remember aright, the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham was mentioning this matter during the Budget discussion and there were more than one occasion when reference was made to the necessity for arranging for such translation. My request to the Government is that, if it can be arranged for without an exorbitant cost to the State Exchequer, it may certainly be done. The question of one's loyalty to one's mother-tongue, the necessity for speaking in one's own mother-tongue and the necessity for not speaking in English after the exit of the British, are all, in my humble opinion, extraneous and irrelevant considerations which need not be imported into a discussion like this. Of course, the necessity for one speaking in one's own mother-tongue and making oneself understood by others is very very desirable. But is that object going to be achieved by the appointment of translators? Speeches in Telugu will not be faithfully and correctly translated by a translator to the extent of giving a full representation of the ideas of the Telugu speakers.

3-30 P.M. That happens always in the case of translations. Translation will certainly not serve the purpose of giving a faithful reproduction of the ideas expressed by the speakers. Instead of that, it might serve the purpose of everybody getting some minimum idea of the speeches. To that extent, it will be helpful to the House. That is exactly the reason why in places where multi-lingual speeches are delivered facilities for translation are provided. I respectfully submit that the request contained in the Resolution might be given a sympathetic consideration by the Government. At the same time, I request the hon. Mover of the Resolution not to press this Resolution for a division. Because, in my opinion, the whole House sympathises with the request contained in the Resolution. I request the Government to take a sympathetic view of the matter and try to implement the request contained therein as and when the finances and circumstances permit them to do that. With these words, I request the Mover of the Resolution to withdraw the Resolution and not to make it a subject-matter for the division of the House."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“అధ్యక్షా, లీచానాన్ని ఈ సభలో ఉన్నటువంటివారందరూ బలవంతపలసియుంటుంది. దీనిని గురించి ఈ వైఫల్య ఆంజనేయలుగారే కాకుండా, ఆ వైఫల్య స్వామి సహజానందగారుకూడ దీనిని బలవంతపూర్వకముగా అవసరమున్నదంటే, దీనిని అందరూ వికగ్రీవంగా అంగీకరించవలసియున్నదని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. దీని విషయమై మాట్లాడుతూ, సీరి సాహెబ్ గారు రాజ

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శీయ consideration తో, దీనిని ఉపసంహరించుకోవలసిందని అంటున్నారు. దీనిలో నూడ రాజకీయాలు ఎందుకు తీసుకురావాలి, నేరుగా దీనిని ఎందుకు సభ్యులు అంగీకరించకూడదో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. గత 5, 6 సంవత్సరములనుంచి కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము అధికారములో ఉండినాడ, ఇక్కడ అనేక భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలనుంచి వచ్చినటువంటి ప్రతినిధులు, ప్రజలు, ఒకరినొకరు అర్థము చేసుకొనేందుకు సరియైన భాషాంతరీకరణ పద్ధతిలేకుండా చేయడంలో అర్థము ఏమటి అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఈ వాద్యత ఎవరిదో గుర్తించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. అయితే, ముత్తయ్య వెట్టిగారు చెప్పినట్లుగా, ఈ భాషాంతరీకరణ వసతి కలుగజేసినంత మాత్రముననే ఈ సమస్య పూర్తిగా పరిష్కారముగాదు. భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు విచ్ఛిన్నమై దీనియొక్క permanent solution. దీనిని అందరూ అంగీకరించవలసి యున్నది. భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు తప్పక విచ్ఛిన్నపలసిందే. ఇవి విచ్ఛిన్నమైతే అని ముత్తయ్య వెట్టిగారు అంటున్నారు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారుకూడ భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలకు నేను అనుకూలమని అని అంటున్నారు. తరువాత నై నవాగారుకూడ ఏటికి నా అభ్యంతరమేమిలేదని అప్పుడప్పుడు ఉపన్యాసములు చేస్తూయింటారు. ఈవిధంగా అందరూ దీనికి అనుకూలముగా ఉండేటప్పుడు, ఈ permanent solution మనము సాధించడానికి ఎవరు ఆటంకముగా ఉన్నారని నేను అడుగుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా, ఈరోజు ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ప్రజలందరూ సత్వర ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము కావాలనే అంటున్నారు. కనుకనే, ఈరోజు ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ప్రజలు అన్ని ఫార్మిలవారినికూడ ఇక్కడ తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుమని కోరుచున్నారు. ఈ ఉద్దేశ్యముతోనే కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ అటువంటి నిర్ణయము తీసుకోవలసివచ్చిందని ఘంటాపథంగా చెప్పుచున్నాను. కనుక దీనిని ఎవరుకూడ అవార్థముచేసుకోకూడదని గౌరవనీయ మంత్రులందరికీ విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రముకొరకు, పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు అనేవ్యక్తి కఠోర దీక్షతో 50 రోజులుగా నిరశనవ్రతముచేస్తూ ఈయనమా మరోయనమా ప్రాణాలుగూడ కోల్పోయేస్థితిలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ మన ప్రభుత్వము, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇప్పటికీ కడలకుండా మార్పుంటున్నారంటే, ఇది చాలా దురాగతమైనటువంటి విషయమని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. (At this stage Sri C. Kandaswamy occupied the Chair.) ముత్తయ్య వెట్టిగారు భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు విచ్ఛిన్నమైయుంటున్నారా ఈ సమస్యకు permanent solution కావాలని అంటున్నారంటే, ఈ పట్టణములో దీనికొరకై పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు 50 రోజులుగా నిరశనవ్రతముబూని చనిపోయేస్థితిలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ, ఎందుకుగానూ మన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి వాతడి తీసుకోరాకూడదు మన ప్రభుత్వముపైన ఎందుకు వాతడి తీసుకోరాకూడదని, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి ఎందుకు తెలిగ్రాములుపంపి వారిపై వాతడి తీసుకోరాకూడదని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుయొక్క నిరశనవ్రతాన్ని కొంతమంది మంత్రులు అవార్థముచేసుకోవచ్చు. సుదాసును దీక్ష కమీషనర్ రాష్ట్రముగా చేయాలనేటువంటిది ఆయన ఒక పెద్ద ఘరతుగాపెట్టి దీనిని అంగీకరిస్తూ రాష్ట్రము ఇవ్వాలని ఆయన ఈ నిరశనవ్రతముచేస్తున్నాడని సాధారణంగా అనుకోవచ్చును, కాని, ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ఈ నాడు వేలకొది మిలింగులు, హల్దాల్లు జరిపి సత్వర ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విచ్ఛిన్నమై వివాదరహితమైన ప్రాంతాలతో రాష్ట్రము విచ్ఛిన్నమైయుంటే తీర్మానాలుచేస్తూ గగ్గోలు వెడుతూ ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిగ్రాములిస్తూవచ్చారని ప్రధానంగా పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి కఠోరదీక్షయొక్క సారాంశం సత్వర ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర తీర్మానాన్ని సాధించటంగా ప్రజలు తీసుకున్నారని మంత్రులందరికీ తెలియచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక వారి ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని అవార్థముచేసుకోకూడదని నిజముగా ఆంధ్రదేశములో అందరూ ఈవివాద

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao] [8th December 1952]

రహితమైన ప్రాంతాలతో వెంటనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని విస్తరించేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నారనే విషయాన్ని ముఖ్యంగానే మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర దేశములోని, ఆంధ్ర కవులను తీసుకొన్నప్పటికీ, గాయకులను తీసుకొన్నప్పటికీ, రచయితలను తీసుకొన్నప్పటికీ, పత్రికా సంపాదకులను తీసుకొన్నప్పటికీ, చరిత్రకారులను తీసుకొన్నప్పటికీ, లేక రైతాంగాన్ని కూలీలను, విద్యార్థులకాన్ని, విజ్ఞానులను ఎవరిని తీసుకొన్నప్పటికీ, అందరుకూడ తగాదాలేనటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో వెంటనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విస్తరించేయండి అనే చెప్పుచున్నాను. మద్రాసు భవిష్యత్తును, మరి ఇతర వివాదగ్రస్తమైన ప్రాంతాలను ప్రజాభిప్రాయకోసము వదిలివేయడం సరిఅయిందని చాలామంది చెప్పుచున్నారు. వీటి విషయమై కొన్ని బేధాభిప్రాయాలు ఉండవచ్చును. Plebiscite తీసుకోవలసిన కొందరు, boundary commission ను విస్తరించేయవలసిన కొందరు, arbitration committee వేయాలని కొందరు అయితే ఎవరు దీనిని ముందుపరచుగా పెట్టటంలేదు. చివరకు వీఫ్ కమిషన్ రాష్ట్రం అయితే బాగుండుననుకునే వారిలోకూడా అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. ఏ కొద్దిమందితో చేళ్లతో రెక్కింపబడగల కొద్దిమందిమాత్రమే మద్రాసును వీఫ్ కమిషన్ రాష్ట్రముగా ముందుగా విస్తరించేయవలసిన అంటున్నారు. వివాద రహితమైన 11 జిల్లాల 3 తాలూకాలతో సత్యం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని విస్తరించేయవలసిన వాంచిస్తున్నారనికూడా తమిళమిత్రులకు ఇక్కడ సభ్యులందరికీ తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో ఈవివాదరహితమైన ప్రాంతాలతోవెంటనే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని విస్తరించేయవలసినటువంటి చాడ్యత ఈ ప్రభుత్వముమీద, అధికారములో ఉన్నటువంటి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీమీద, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఉన్నదనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము, సభ్యులందరు గుర్తించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా, ఈ సందర్భములో, మద్రాసు వీఫ్ కమిషన్ రాష్ట్రముగా విస్తరించే తరువాత రాష్ట్రము విస్తరించేయవలసిన చెప్పుచున్నవారు చాలా కొద్ది మంది మాత్రమేననియు, ఇటువంటి బేధాభిప్రాయాలు ఏ విషయాలలోనైనా, కొద్దిగా ఉండనే ఉంటాయని, దీనివలన ఎక్కువ మందియొక్క కోరికను నిరాకరించడగదనే విషయాలను గమనించవలసియుండునని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలు ఏర్పడిననీ, నిజమైన ప్రజాస్వామిక పద్ధతి ఏర్పడుతుంది. అప్పుడే ప్రజలు తమకు కావలసిన చట్టాలను, తమలో తాము చాకచక్యంగా చర్చించుకొని, అర్థము చేసుకొని, సరియైన తీర్మానాలు చేసుకోగలుగుతారు. అప్పుడే, ఈ భాషా సమస్యకు permanent solution చేసుకుంటుంది. కనుక, వివాద రహితమైన ప్రాంతాలతో సత్యం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని విస్తరించేయవలసిన అవసరమంతైనా యున్నది. ఏ కొద్ది మందితో తప్ప మిగతా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలందరుకూడ దీనినే ఈ రోజున కోరుతుండునది. నిన్న జరిగినటువంటి సమావేశములోకూడా, గ్రామ గ్రామాలనుంచి వచ్చినటువంటి అధిక సంఖ్యాక ప్రతినిధులు ఈ నివాదాన్నే చేశారని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా, దీనికొరకై ఇప్పుడు ఈ పట్టణములో ఒక కఠోర దీక్ష పూని 50 రోజులుగా నిరశన ప్రతము చేస్తున్నటువంటి పాటి శ్రీరాములు, ఈ ఊణమా, మరు ఊణమా ప్రాణాలు కోల్పోయే స్థితిలో ఉన్నాడు. అటువంటిప్పుడు, దీని విషయమై వెంటనే చర్య తీసుకోవలసినటువంటి చాడ్యత కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీమీద ఈ ప్రభుత్వముమీద మరియు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఉన్నదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

3-40 p.m. ఇదే సందర్భములో, ప్రస్తుతము ఈ శాసన సభలో ఏర్పడినటువంటి భాషా సమస్యకు తాత్కాలికంగా పరిష్కారం చేయవలసినట్లే, అనగా, ఇక్కడ జరిగే

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చర్యలలో ఎవరెవరు విమేమి మాట్లాడుచున్నారని సభ్యులందరు అర్థము చేసుకొని తమతమ అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియజేసి, ఆయా ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు అన్ని విషయాలలోనూ న్యాయము చేకూర్చి వారి హక్కులను నిలబెట్టుకొనవలసినట్లే ఇక్కడ జరుగుచున్న చర్యలను భాషాంతరీకరణ చేయవలసినటువంటి ఆవశ్యకత ఎంతైనా ఉన్నది. ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతం ప్రకారం ప్రతి సభ్యునికి తన ప్రాంతీయ భాషలో మాట్లాడునటువంటి హక్కు ఉన్నది. ఈ పద్ధతిని తిరస్కరించినట్లయిన ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని తిరస్కరించినట్లవుతుందని ప్రభుత్వానికి హెచ్చరిక జేస్తూ, భాషానువాదము చేసేందుకు translators ను విస్తరించేయవలసిన కోరుతున్న తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము తప్పక అంగీకరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఈ తీర్మానముయొక్క ఆవశ్యకతను గురించి ప్రత్యేకముగా మనవి చేయవలసిన అవసరములేదు. శాసన సభలో జరుగుతున్న చర్యలూ, వ్యవహారాలూ సభ్యులందరికీ తెలిసేటట్లు చేయడమనేది, ప్రజాస్వామికములో ప్రాథమికమైనటువంటిది. ప్రజలచేత ఎన్నుకోడిన ప్రతినిధులు శాసన సభలో ప్రజా సమస్యలు, పరిపాలనా విషయాలూ చర్చించేటప్పుడు వాటిని అవగాహన చేసుకోకుండా, ఒకరు మాట్లాడినది ఇంకొకరు తెలుసుకొనేందుకు తగిన సదుపాయం లేకుండా, ఎలా చర్చించ గలుగుతారు? ఈ సభలో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రవేశ పెట్టుచున్న తీర్మానాలు, రిపోర్టులు, బిల్లులు మొదలైనటువంటి వాటినిన్నీ అర్థము చేసుకొని, సభ్యులందరూ తమతమ అభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లడించి, తద్వారా సరియైన నిర్ణయాలు చేసేందుకు వీలుగా వివిధ భాషల్లోకి అనువదించడం అవసరమనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతోనే ఈ తీర్మానం తీసుకొని రాడిందిగాని, ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కూల్రోయాలనే కుట్రతో మాత్రం కాదని సభ్యులందరికీ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజాస్వామికానికి ప్రప్రథానంగా ఉండవలసినటువంటి ఇట్టి ప్రాథమిక విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం తప్పక అంగీకరిస్తుందనీ, అందుకవసరమైన విస్తరించు చేసుందనీ నేను ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఇంతకుముందు గౌరవ సభ్యులు శ్రీ హనుమంత రావు మనవి చేసినట్లుగా ఈ భాషా సమస్యకు permanent solution కావాలంటే, ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాలు సరిగా అమలు జరుపబడాలంటే, శాసన సభలో జరిగే కార్యక్రమమంతా సభ్యులకు అవగాహన కావలసినట్లే, తక్షణం భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలను విస్తరించేయడం ఎంతైనా అవసరం. ఈ సందర్భంలో నిన్న రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఒక విషయం చెప్పినట్లు పరిశీల్చి ప్రకటించబడింది. మద్రాసు నగరం విషయం అడగకుండా నిర్దిష్ట ప్రాంతాలతో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కావాలంటే తమకేమీ అభ్యంతరములేదని ఆయన అన్నారు. ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ఇవాళ ఆత్మధిక ప్రజాసేకం కోరుతున్నదికూడా ఇదేదని వారికి తెలియపరుస్తున్నాం. అయితే ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలుకూడ ఇదే కోరుతున్నప్పుడు ఇంక దీనికి అటంకము ఎక్కడున్నదో మాకు తెలియడంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వానికి ఎట్టి దురుద్దేశము లేకపోతే నిర్దిష్ట ప్రాంతాలతో తక్షణం ఎందుకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పర్చదు? తగాదాలన్న హంకాలను ఒక boundary commission ద్వారా, arbitration ద్వారా, ప్లెబిస్సెట్ ద్వారా లేక మరిక ప్రజాస్వామిక విధానం ద్వారా పరిష్కరించుకోవచ్చుగదా! అందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వం నిజాయితీని ప్రదర్శించి, భాషా ప్రయత్నంగా రాష్ట్రాన్ని విభజించి, పరిష్కార మార్గానికి పూనుకొనవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ సందర్భములో మరొక విషయం ముఖ్యంగా చెప్పకలసివున్నది. శాసన సభలో ప్రవేశపెట్టే తీర్మానాలుగాని, చర్యలుగాని రిపోర్టులుగాని సభ్యులకు సరిగా

[Sri E. T. Kunhan]

[8th December 1952

[illegible]

* SRI P. S. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—“ கணம் உப-சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! நண்பர் வி. வி. கே. ராவ் அவர்களுடைய தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். என்னென்றால் எங்களுக்குத் தமிழ் பாஷையைத் தவிர வேறு எந்த பாஷையும் தெரியாது. ஆகையினால் ஆங்கிலம், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம் போன்ற பாஷைகளில் பலர் பேசும்போதெல்லாம் நாங்கள் காதிருந்தும் செவிடர்களாக உட்கார்ந்திருக்கிறோம். அது ரொம்ப கஷ்டத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. சொல்வதைப் புரிந்துகொண்டால் என்ன, புரிந்துகொள்ளாவிட்டால் என்ன, ஊதியும் கிடைக்கிறது என்று எண்ணுபவர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் மனக்கஷ்டம் எதுவும் இருக்காது. ஆனால் என் போன்றோர்களின் உள்ளம் என்னென்ன எண்ணுகிறது, எப்படி வருந்துகிறது என்று எனக்குச் சொல்லத் தெரியவில்லை. தன்மானம் உள்ளவர்கள் ‘இந்தத் தொல்லைபும் வேண்டாம், மக்கள் பணம் நம்மால் விஷயமும் வேண்டாம்’ என்று ராஜிநாமா செய்துவிட்டுப் போகத்தான் வேண்டும்போல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் இந்தத் தொல்லைகளையெல்லாம் போக்க தமிழ்மொழியிலேயே இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கும் இடம் கொடுத்துவிட்டால் ரொம்ப நன்றாக இருக்கும். ‘படித்தவர்களைவிட, திறமையும் நேர்மையும் உள்ள படிக்காதவர்களே மேல்’ என்று நேரு அவர்களே கூறியுள்ளார்கள். எப்படியாவது நமது முதன் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி இருக்கிற காலத்திலேயே தமிழ் மொழியிலேயே அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துவிட்டால், பல பேர்கள் அவர் 100 வருஷங்கள் வாழவேண்டுமென்று வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். நான் சந்திர சூரியான் உள்ளவரைக்கும் அவர் வாழவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புபவராக வேண்டிக்கொள்வேன். ஆகையினால் சபையில் நடக்கும் விஷயங்கள் யாவையும் புரிந்துகொண்டு ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்கள் தங்கள் மனச் சாட்சிக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் பணியற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு அத்தியாவசியமான எல்லாம் தமிழ் மொழியில்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். உங்களுக்கு ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஊரில் இந்து-மஸ்லிம் கலகம் ஏற்பட்டது. அந்த கலகத்தில் பல ஜாதிக்காரர்கள் ஈடுபட வேண்டியிருந்தது. ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்த சில பேர்கள் எங்கள் கட்சியில் இருந்தார்கள். இந்த கேசுக்குக் காரணம் அவர்கள்தான். வழக்கு கோர்ட்டில் இருந்த காலத்தில் அந்த ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் எங்கள் கட்சி சார்பாக வாதாடுவதோடு எங்களுக்குத் தெரியாதென்று எங்களிடமே பணம் கொள்ளியடிக்க ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். ‘நமக்கே வாதாடி, நம் பக்கத்திலிருந்தே துணைகளைக் கொள்ளியடிக்கிறார்களே’ என்று நாங்கள் மாணத்தைவிட்டு, வெட்கத்தைவிட்டு, சொல்லமுடியாத நஷ்டத்தையும் கொடுத்துக் கேஸை ராஜி பண்ணிக்கொண்டோம். ஆகையினால் இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பேச

8th December 1952]

[Sri P. S. Kandaswami Gounder]

நான் விரும்பவில்லை. பேசுவதிலும் பயனில்லை. நமது முதன் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பெரிய மனது பண்ணி தமிழர்கள் எல்லோரும் புரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய வகையில் தமிழிலேயே நமது சட்ட சபை நடவடிக்கைகள் எல்லாம் நடக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு வி. வி. கே. ராவ் அவர்கள் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

* SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷരേ! ഭക്ഷണം മനസ്സിലാ 4 p.m.

കേരളകൊണ്ടു പല മെമ്പർമാരും അവരുടെ ആവലാതികൾ ഭയനീയമാവിയും പ്രതിഫലിപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതു കാണുമ്പോൾ എനിക്കു ഹിന്ദി പാഠപുസ്തകങ്ങളെ ഒരു പാഠം ആണ് കാണുവെന്നു്. അങ്ങനെയു, ഒരു കെട്ടിടത്തിൽ വിവിധഭാഷകൾ അറിയുന്ന ആളുകൾ നാമവിട്ടിടത്തുവരും. ഒരു ദിവസം ആ വീട്ടിൽ കള്ളൻ കയറി, അന്യോന്യം ഭാഷകൾ അറികയില്ല. കാരോരുത്തരും അവരവരുടെ ഭാഷകളിൽ വിളിച്ചു പറഞ്ഞുവെങ്കിലും ആർക്കും ഒന്നും മനസ്സിലായില്ല. കള്ളൻ അവന്റെ പ്രവൃത്തി നടത്തി പോവുകയും ചെയ്തു. അതുപോലെ മാന്യവൃത്തിൽ വിവിധഭാഷകൾ അറിയുന്ന ആളുകളാണ് ഇവിടെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പ്രതിനിധികളായി വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. പക്ഷിനായിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള യോട്ടന്മാരുടെ യോട്ടുവാങ്ങി അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും ആവലാതികളും അടിച്ചൊഴുത്തുളും പ്രതിഫലിപ്പിക്കുവാനുവേണ്ടിയാണ് കാരോ പ്രതിനിധിയും ഇവിടെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. പക്ഷെ ഭാഷകളുടെ അനുരൂപിനിതം അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ ശരിക്കു പ്രതിഫലിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് വളരെ ഭയനീയമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാരുടെ കാലത്തു ഇത്തരം ഫുപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്തിരുന്നില്ല. അവർ അതിന്റെ വിരോധികളുമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു പ്രായപൂർത്തിയോട്ടവകാശത്തിൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിയമസഭയാണിതു്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവലാതികളും പ്രതിഫലിപ്പിക്കുത്തക്ക നിലയിൽ കാരോ പ്രതിനിധികൾ വ്യക്തമായി കാഴ്ചങ്ങൾ തുറന്നുപറയുവാനും കാഴ്ചകൾ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാനും ഭാഷകളുടെ തർജ്ജമ ഏറ്റെടുക്കുവാനായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് എന്നു ഞാൻ ഉണിമ്പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുട്ടേ. അതുപോലെതന്നെ ഇവിടെനിന്നു അഡ്വക്കേറ്റു പ്രോസീക്യൂട്ടർ മുഴുവനും അടിച്ചുവരുന്നതു്. അതിൽ കാരോ ഭാഷയിലും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലാകട്ടെ അതു വായിച്ചാൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു് അതതു ഭാഷകളിൽ തന്നെ ഈ proceedings തർജ്ജമയയ്യുകിടന്നും എന്നുള്ളതു് അത്യാവശ്യമാണ്. ഏതു ഭാഷയിലും തർജ്ജമയയ്യുകൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ് എന്റെ വീനീതരായ അഭ്യർത്ഥന. ഇതുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ ഈ പുരോയത്തെ പിന്നാക്കുകയും ഗവണ്മെണ്ടു് അതു അംഗീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുമെന്നു വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ തല്പരം വിരമിക്കുന്നു.”

* SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த ஸ்ரீ வி. வி. கே. ராவ் ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார். சபையில் நடக்கும் விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் அப்போதைக்கப்போது மொழிபெயர்த்து அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்பது அதன் பொருள். எல்லா பாஷைகளும் தெரியாத காரணத்தினால் ஒருவர் பாஷையே ஒருவர் தப்பாக அர்த்தம் செய்துகொள்ளும்படியாக சிலசமயம் நேரிட்டு விடுகிறதென்பது உண்மைதான். தாமிரம் டொன்னதெல்லாம் தலைகடை புரிந்து கொள்ளாத ஒரு தெலுங்கரிடம் அகப்பட்டு ‘நாமிராய்ப்பட்டதெல்லாம் நமன்கையில் பாடுதானே’ என்று பரிதவித்த தமிழன் கதையும், ஒரு தமிழினிடம் ஒரு தெலுங்கன், இந்த மூட்டை இருக்கட்டும் என்று சொல்ல, ‘ஈ மூட்ட அட்ட உண்ணி’ என்று சொல்ல அதைக்கேட்ட தமிழர் ஐயையோ ! இங்கே ஈயும், மூட்டையும், அட்டையும், உண்ணியும் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லுகிறேன் என்று அர்த்தம் செய்து அப் பண மூட்டையை வெளியே எடுத்து எறிந்ததால் அவதிப்பட்ட தெலுங்கன் கதையும், அதேபோல ஒரு தமிழ் பிராமணரிடம் ஒரு மலையாளத்தார், ‘எந்தா பறையா’ என்று சொல்ல அவர் தன்னைத்தான் ‘பறையன்’ என்று சொல்வதாக எண்ணிக் கொண்டு சண்டைக்குப் போனதாகவும் உள்ள பலபல கதைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இதைக் கருதித்தான் ஒருவர் பேசுவதை மற்றவர் தப்பாக எண்ணிக்கொள்ளாமல் இருக்க மொழிபெயர்த்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்ற நல்ல கருத்தோடு தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பது போலத் தோன்றுகிறது. எல்லா தென்னிந்திய மொழிகளும் ஒரே மொழியிலிருந்துதான் பிறந்தது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிவோம்.

[Sri S. Ramaswami Naidu] [8th December 1952]

“கன்னடமும், கனி தெலுங்கும் கவின் மலையாளமும், துளுவும், தமிழும், ஒரே உதரத்தில் பிறந்தவை” என்பதை தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். சமயம் என்ற வார்த்தை தெலுங்கிலும், மலையாளத்திலும் சமயம் தான். அதைக் கன்னடத்திலும் குப்பி வீண்ணாவின் நாடகங்களில், ‘கள்ளதனமாட நனகிதொள்ளே சமயுவு’ என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். அதேபோலத்தான் தின்னுதல், ஆடல், பாடல் போன்ற வார்த்தைகளும். ஆனால் ஒரே தாயின் பிள்ளைகளாகிய நாம் ஒருவரோடு ஒருவர் நெருங்கிய சம்பந்தம் வைத்துக்கொள்ளாததின் காரணமாக இன்றைக்கு வெவ்வேறு பாஷை பேசுபவர்களாக இருக்கிறோம். ஆங்கிலத்தில் நன்கு பேசத்தெரிந்தவர்கள், மற்ற பாஷைகளில் பேசுவது தவறு என்றே, அவர் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயேதான் பேசவேண்டுமென்றே நான் சொல்ல முன்வரவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் நமது அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் ஆங்கிலம் இன்னும் 10 வருஷங்கள்தான் இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்குமென்று திட்டமாகக் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஆங்கிலம் இந்த நாட்டை விட்டு நீங்கும் காலத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் பொது பாஷையாக விந்தி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. தமிழ்நாட்டிலே சில பேர்கள் சில சில காரணங்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஹந்தியே போகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்குள்ள தமிழார்வத்தில் கன்னடமும், கனி தெலுங்கும், கவின் மலையாளமும், தமிழ் மொழியிலிருந்தே பிறந்ததென்ற காரணத்தால் தென்னாட்டிலுள்ள சட்டசபையில் பொதுபாஷை தமிழாய் இருக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வேன். அனால் அதைப் பலர் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். வீணாக பாஷைத் தகராறை வளர்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிற காலத்தில் தமிழ்நாட்டின் அருகிலுள்ள தெலுங்கன் தமிழ் மொழியையும், தமிழன் தெலுங்கு மொழியையும், அதைப்போலவே மலையாளம், கன்னடம் போன்ற மொழியையும் கற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம். அதில் கஷ்டம் ஒன்றுமில்லை. பிரஞ்சி, ஜெர்மன், போன்ற பாஷைகளை எப்படி ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்கள் சுலபமாகப் படித்துக்கொண்டு விடுகிறார்கள் அதுபோல ஒருவருக்கொருவர் அருகாமையில் இருந்துகொண்டு ஒருவர் பாஷையை ஒருவர் கற்றுக்கொள்ளாமல் வெறுப்பது மிகவும் விசனிக்கத் தக்க காரியமாகும். ஒருவர் பாஷையை ஒருவர் கற்றுக் கொள்வது மிகவும் சுலபமான காரியம். அதில் கஷ்டம் எதுவுமேயில்லை. பாமர மக்களுக்குப் புரியக்கூடிய வகையில் நாம் இங்கே காரியங்களை நடத்த வேண்டும், இல்லாத பக்கத்தில் என்ன பயன் என்று சில நண்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் வேறு பாஷையில் பேசினாலும் நாம் நம்முடைய தொகுதிக்குச் செல்லும்பொழுது இங்கே நடந்தவைகளை யெல்லாம் அவர்களுடைய பாஷையில் வெகு அழகாக அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்லலாம். அதனால் ஒன்றும் செடுதலில்லை. சபையில் ஒருவர் பேசுவது மற்றவருக்குப் புரியாவிட்டாலும் பக்கத்திலிருப்போரிடம் அவர் பேசுவதன் பொருளை அப்போதைக்கப்போது சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்டுத் தெரிந்து கொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள். எந்தக் கருத்தை வெளியிட்டாலும் அதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டுவது சரியாகாது. கருத்தை புரியும்படியாக, தெளிவாகச் சொன்னால் அதில் நல்லதிருந்தால் அதை எல்லோரும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளத்தான் செய்வார்கள். சபையில் நடப்பதை எல்லா மொழிகளிலும் மொழிபெயர்க்கவேண்டுமென்னும்போது அதற்கு என்னகாலம் ஆகும் என்றும் நாம் பார்த்தாகவேண்டும். தினமும் 12½ ரூபாய்கள் வருகிறதேயென்று, வருஷமெல்லாம் உட்கார்ந்திருப்போமே யென்று, தினமும் சபை நடத்திக்கொண்டிருப்பதற்கு இந்த ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்வதாக பொதுமக்கள் நம்மைப்பற்றி என்னமாக நினைப்பார்கள். ஆகையால் சொல்லும் கருத்தும் நடைமுறைக்கு ஒத்ததாக இருக்கவேண்டுமே தவிர நடக்கமுடியாதவைகளைக் கற்பனை செய்துகொள்வதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, மலையாளம் போன்றவைகள் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று அதிகமானத் தொடர்பு உடையதாதலால் தினமும் கொஞ்சம் பிரயாசை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு படித்தால் நாம் மிகச் சிறிய காலத்தில் அவைகளில் தேர்ச்சி பெற்றுவிடலாம். சாதாரணத் தெலுங்கில் பேசினால் நாங்கள் எல்லாம் புரிந்துகொண்டுவிடுவோம். ஆனால் அதிகமான சமஸ்கிரு மொழிகளைக் கொண்டுவந்து புருத்திப் பேசும்பொழுதுதான் அதைப் புரிந்து

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கொள்வது கொஞ்சங் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் நமக்கு இருக்கும் மதிப்பை, அதிகாரத்தை போக்கிக்கொள்ளாமல் மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக அவர்களது பணத்தை விரயம் செய்யாமல் இன்றையதினம் பணியாற்ற வேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும். அவரவர்கள் அவரவர்களின் பாஷையில் பேசலாம். அதன் கருத்துகளைப் பலர் புரிந்து கொள்வார்கள். அங்கத்தினர்கள் கொஞ்சம் பிரயாசைப்பட்டுத் தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று முயற்சித்தால் அது சாத்தியமாகும். அந்தத் துறையில் நாம் சுமுகமாகப் பணியாற்ற வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும் அது 4-10 நடைமுறையில் சாத்தியமா என்றும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அது நடைமுறையில் சாத்தியமில்லைபென்பதை எல்லாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். சர்க்காருக்கு செலவுதான் அதிகமாகுமே தவிர அதனால் எந்த விதமான லாபமும் கிடையாது. அதன் மூலமாக நாம் எதிர்மர்க்கும் பலன் நிச்சயமாக நமக்குக் கிடைக்கப்போவதில்லை. அதனால் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடாதென்றும், அதைக் கொண்டுவந்தவர் அதை வாபஸ் பெற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“அப்பா, C. V. K. Rao గారు చెప్పిన ఈ లీకానాస్ నేను బలవరమున్నాను. కారణము సూక్ష్మంగా చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఇప్పటి ప్రభుత్వ పక్షమున ఉన్నటువంటి అనేకమంది సభ్యులు వారివారి అభిప్రాయాలు వ్యక్తం చేశారు. వారి అభిప్రాయాలలో యీ లీకానాస్ ఒక రాజకీయ పక్షం అనినది, ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బులేదనినది మొదలైన కారణాలుచెప్పి యీ లీకానాస్ అంగీకరించరాదని అని చెప్పారు. ప్రభుత్వ సభ్యులు యీ లీకానాస్ రాజకీయ పక్షం అని చెప్పడము, ఈ లీకానాస్ ఉన్న రాజకీయ పక్షం విమోచన ప్రశ్న మున్నాను. ఈ లీకానాస్ మూలమున ప్రభుత్వ విభాగము ఏమైనా మార్పునకు వస్తున్నారా? లేక ఎవరైనా జమీందార్ల మీద దాడియా, లేక ఈ లీకానాస్ విమోచన పక్షము సంఘం విమోచన, అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యుల అభిప్రాయాలలో యిది అవి వివిధ కాదు. నేను చెప్పవలసింది ఏమిటంటే యిక్కడ శాసనసభలో నిర్ణయం జరిగి వ్యవహారాలు అందరు శాసనసభ్యులు వారి తెలుసుకొని, యీ సమావేశంలో వారు పాల్గొని చర్చలు జరుపుటానికి అవకాశమివ్వవలసి అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇదియనునాక యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం సభ్యులకు అందజేసేటటువంటి రిపోర్టులు, యీ సభలోని కార్యక్రమం అంతయును సభ్యులకు అత్యంత తెలియపరచునని వివిధ భాషలలో తర్జుమా చేయించగలములకు కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాని యిది రాజకీయ పక్షం కాదు, యాభివ్యక్తి, దాడికాదు. ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులు ఆ విధముగా అభిప్రాయ వ్యక్తపరచుకుంటే. అందువల్ల సభ్యులందరి ఉపయోగార్థం యీ లీకానాస్ ప్రవేశపెట్టబడింది. కాబట్టి దీనిని అంగీకరించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. మరొక విషయం చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఎంతమందికి ఇంగ్లీషు భాష చుట్టూ, ఎంతమందికి అరబ్బీ భాష చుట్టూ, ఎంతమందికి మలయాళం చుట్టూ, యీ విధంగా ఎంతమందికి ఏ ఏ భాషలు వచ్చునని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి సోదర సభ్యులయిన వారిందరికి యీ కార్యక్రమం అంతా తెలుసుకోవలసి వచ్చితే ఉన్నదా లేదా అని ప్రశ్నించుచున్నాను. మరకందరకు కావలసి పటువంటి విషయము యీ భాష సమస్య. అందులో యీ సభ్యులందరు వివరం వివరాలను యిది కస్పిక రిపోర్టు. అందరు యిది రాజకీయ కర్తవ్యము కాదని గుర్తించగోరును. ఇది అందరికి కావలసిపటువంటి కస్పిక సమస్య. ఇది ఒక రాజకీయ సమస్యగా pose చేసి దీని అంగీకరించరాదని ప్రయత్నముచేస్తున్నారు. సభా

కార్యక్రమం అందరి సభ్యులకు కావలసిన సమస్య. కాలిట్టి నేను యీ తీర్మానమును విలపించుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వపక్ష సభ్యులందరు ఒక విషయము గమనించగోరుచున్నాను. సభ్యులందరు ఈ నాడు యీ భాషా తర్జుమాకు ప్రభుత్వమువద్ద డబ్బులేదంటున్నారు. ఎక్కడో ఖర్చు చేయబడి యీ ఎన్నికలు జరిగాయి మనకు వయోజన వోటింగు వాళ్ళు రాజ్యాంగ చట్టమువల్ల ఏర్పడింది. వయోజన వోటింగు వద్దలేమీద యీ సభ్యులందరు ప్రజలచే ఎన్నిక అయ్యారు. అందుమాలముగా యీ సభ్యులందరు ప్రజాప్రతినిధులుగా ఎన్నుకోబడి, ప్రజలవల్ల యీ సభకు పంపించబడ్డారు ప్రజల ఆవసరాల నిమిత్తం మనము యీ సభకువచ్చాము. ప్రజల ఆవసరాలు తీర్చటానికి యీ సభలో వర్చులు జరిపి తీర్చటానికి మనకు అవకాశమివ్వబడింది. అటువంటి సందర్భములో మనము ప్రజలకు యీ సభలో ఎంతవరకు పనులు సాధించినాి, జవాబు చెప్పవలసిన చాఫ్యత ముమీద ఉన్నది. గనుక కార్యక్రమం తెలియకుండా ప్రజలకు జవాబు చెప్పటకు ఏకలేదని గుర్తించగోర్తాను. ఈ చాఫ్యత వారివైన ఖర్చుదా లేదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. అట్లాంటిప్పుడు డబ్బులేదనుట సజబుకాదు ఈ సభకువచ్చి కార్యక్రమము జరుపుటకు తడవకు ఎంత ఖర్చు ఆవుతున్నది. ఇప్పుడు యీ భాషా తర్జుమాకు ఎంత ఖర్చుకాగిదు? ఈ విషయములు అన్నియు గమనించగోర్తాను. బెంగాలీ శాస్త్ర సభలోకూడా ఆ రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్న బెంగాలీ మొదలైన భాషలలోనే కార్యక్రమం వడదబడుచున్నది. అక్కడకూడా రెండు లక్షలు ఖర్చుచేసి ఆ రాష్ట్రపు భాషలను తర్జుమాచేయించి సభ్యులకు ప్రజలకు అవకాశాన్ని కలిగించుకున్నారు. ఇకను నవనీతవద్దతులమీద వారికి కావలసిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయాలని అంటున్నాను. సోదర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము అయిన మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములోగూడా అటువంటి అవకాశమును కలుగజేసుకొనవలసి యున్నది. కాలిట్టి నేను ముగిచినేది విమిటంటే మన కందరికీ యిది ఒక చిన్న సౌకర్యము. దీన్ని ఒక రాజకీయ సమస్యకంటే పోష చేసి దీన్ని ఎగురకొట్టవద్దని నా సలహా. దీన్ని ఒక రాజకీయ సమస్యగా చేయకుండా, ప్రభుత్వపక్ష సభ్యులందరు యీ తీర్మానాన్ని ఏక గీతముగా అంగీకరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

* **SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM** :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த மொழி பெயர்ப்பு இருக்கவேண்டுமா, இருந்தால் எப்படியிருக்கவேண்டும், எப்படியிருந்தால் சட்டசபையிலே இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்குப் புரியும் என்பதைப்பற்றி பேசப்படுகிறது. இதைப் பரக்கப்போனால் அவரவர்களுடைய தாழ்பாஷையில் விஷயத்தை புரிந்தகொண்டு சரியான முறையில் பேச சௌகரியமாக இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“நண்பர் வி. வி. கே. ராவ் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானமும் அதைத் தான் சொல்லுகிறது. அப்படி அதைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டால், இப்பொழுது உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டியதென்ன என்று பார்க்கும்போது, நாட்டுப் பிரிவினையை நாம் சீக்கிரத்தில் கொண்டுவர வேண்டும்.

“மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களாகப் பிரித்தால் இந்தத் தொந்தரவு ஏற்படாது. அதற்காகத்தான் இங்கே ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்த நமது ஆந்திரத் தோழர்கள் கூட அனேகமாக எல்லோருமே தெலுங்கில் பேச ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். தமிழர்களாகிய எங்களுக்கு அது ஒன்றுமே புரியவில்லை. அங்கே இருக்கும்படியான மலையாள அங்கத்தினர்களும் தெலுங்கைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால், பல பாஷைகளில் பேசக்கூடும் கேள்விகளை அசாங்க மந்திரிகளும்கூட புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். எதற்காகக் கேள்வி நேரம்

8th December 1952] [Sri K. R. Sambandam]

வைத்தோமோ அதனுடைய பல்வேறு நன்றாக அடைய முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால், இந்த மாதிரியான கஷ்டங்களெல்லாம் இப்பொழுது அடிக்கடி ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.”

“அது மாதிரிம அல்ல. இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்கு பல லட்சக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டிலிருந்து அங்கே சென்றன. அதேபோல இன்றைக்குத் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலேயும், திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலேயும் புயல் ஏற்பட்டு சேதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் புயலின் காரணமாக கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. இதை, அங்கே இருக்கும்படியான, அதாவது ஆந்திர தேசத்திலுள்ள வர்களுக்கும், அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவிக்கும்படியான ஒரு நிலைமை இல்லை. இதைப்பற்றி யார் அதிகமாகக் கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்குத்தான் நன்மை ஏற்படுகிறது. சாதாரணமாக ‘அழுத பிள்ளைதான் பால் குடிக்கும்’ என்று ஒரு பழமொழி உண்டு. அதுபோல, யார் அதிகமாக கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் ஏதாவது நடக்கின்றது. ஆகையினால், தமிழ் மாகாணமும், ஆந்திர மாகாணமும் பிரிக்கப்படா லொழிய இந்த விதமான கஷ்டங்கள் இருந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கும். மாகாணப் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட்டால் இந்தவிதமான கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படாது.

“இன்றையதினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலும், திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலும் புயலின் காரணமாக விவசாயக் குடியானவர்களும், ஆதித் திராவிடர்களும் வீடுகளில்லாமல் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இங்கே முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் முதலீடாக கண்ணீர் வடிக்கிறார்கள். ‘இதைப் பிறகு கவனிக்கலாம் ; இதற்கு ஒரு நேரம் சம்பவிக்கும் ; அந்த நேரத்தில் இதைக் கவனிக்கலாம்’ என்று அவர் சொல்கிறார். இவர்கள் கவனிப்பதற்குள்ளாக நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாகிவிடும். எப்படி நெசவாளர்கள் இன்றையதினம் தங்கள் ஊர்களை விட்டு சென்னைக்கு பட்டினி ஊர்வலமாக வந்தார்களோ அதைப்போலவே, தமிழ்நாட்டில் இருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் அத்தனைபேரும் அங்கேயிருந்து ஊர்வலமாக வரும்படியான நிலைமை வந்தால், அப்பொழுது தான் இவர்களுக்குப் புரியுமோ என்று நான் நினைக்கின்றேன்.

“இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கும்போது, மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்கள் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டால், எந்தவிதமான கஷ்டங்களும் ஏற்படாது. இம்மாதிரி மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்கள் இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் இப்படிப்பட்ட நிர்வாகத்தினால், கிராமங்களில் நல்ல சௌகரியங்கள் ஏற்படவில்லை. அந்தந்த பாஷாவாரி மாகாணத்திலிருந்து வரும் வருமானத்தைக்கொண்டு அந்தத் தொகுதியிலே செலவுழிப்பதினால், பலவிதமான நன்மைகள் ஏற்படும். ஆகையினால், நான் இப்பெழுது குறிப்பாகச் சொல்வதென்னவென்றால், இந்த நாட்டில் தெற்கே நான்கு பாகைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதாவது, தமிழ், தெலுங்கு, கன்னடம், மலையாளம் ஆக நான்கு பாகைகள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த நான்கு பாகைகள் பேசக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்கள் மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களாகப் பிரிக்கப்பட்டால் இத்யாதி தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்காது. அவரவர்களுடைய பாகைகளில் அவரவர்கள் பேசினால், விஷயங்களை நன்றாகப் பிற்புரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய முறையில் இருக்கும். குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லப் போனால், நானும் பி. ஏ. படித்திருந்தாலுங்கூட, தமிழ் மொழியில் பேசுவதனால், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதைவிட, என்னுடைய எண்ணத்தில் தோன்றக் கூடிய கருத்துக்களை நன்றாக விளங்கும்படியாகச் சொல்ல இயலுகின்றது. அந்தமாதிரி இருக்கும்போது ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்கள் தங்கள் மொழிகளில் பேசும்போது சௌகரியமாக இருக்கின்றது. வயது வந்தோருக்கெல்லாம் வாக்குரிமை என்று இருப்பதால், பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாமல் இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் வந்திருக்கலாம், அதிகம் படிக்காதவர்களும் இந்தச் சட்டசபையிலே இருக்கலாம். கையெழுத்து மாத்திரம் போடக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள்கூட வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவரவர்களுடைய தொகுதியிலே போய் அனேக காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களை அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் எப்படிச் சொல்வது என்று அவர்களுக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து விஷயத்

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தைத் தெரிந்துகொள்வதற்கோ, அவர்களுடைய தொகுதி சம்பந்தமான காரியங்களைச் சாதித்துக்கொள்வதற்கோ, கேள்விகள் கேட்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அந்தக் கேள்விகளை ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலத்தில் எழுதிக்கொடுத்தால்தான் interpellation ஆக வருகிறதே தவிர, இல்லாவிட்டால் வருவதில்லை. அதை யாரிடம் போய்க் கேட்பது? எப்படிச் சொல்வது என்று கூட அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த சட்டசபைக்கு வந்து மக்களுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான். அப்படி மக்களுக்குத் தொண்டு செய்வது என்று சொல்லும்போது மொழிவாரியாக இருந்தால் அவரவர்களுடைய கருத்தை அவர்கள் நன்றாகத் தெரிவிப்பதற்கும், மற்றவர்கள் புரிந்துகொள்வதற்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே, நண்பர் வி. வி. கே. ராவ் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கின்ற தீர்மானத்தின்படி மொழிபெயர்ப்பு செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வதற்கு ஒப்புக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாவிட்டால், உடனடியாக நாடு மொழிவாரியாக பிரிவினை செய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

4-30 *SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மொழிபெயர்ப்பு சம்பந்தமான தீர்மானத்தை ஆலோசிக்கும் முன்பு பலவிதமான காரியங்களைப்பற்றி எண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்தக் காரியத்தை உடனே திடீரென்று இந்த சட்ட சபையிலே செய்துவிடக்கூடாது. நான் கூட முதன்முதலில் சட்டசபைக்கு வந்தவுடனே, ஆந்திரர்கள் தெலுங்கில் பேசுவதைப் பார்த்து, இது நமக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியவில்லையே என்று எண்ணி ஆந்திரர்களை விட அதிக கவலை கொண்டிருந்தேன். ஆந்திரர்கள் பாஷையொன்றும் புரியவில்லையே என்று அதைப்பற்றி ஆலோசனை செய்துகொண்டிருந்தேன். அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், ஆந்திர அன்பர்கள் பேசும்போது கூர்ந்து கவனித்தால் அது விளங்குகின்றது. சில நாட்களாக ஆந்திர அன்பர்களின் பேச்சுக்களைக் கூர்ந்து கவனித்ததில் அவர்கள் பேசுகிற விஷயம் புரிகின்றது. அவர்கள் எந்த அடிப்படையிலே பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று தெரிகின்றது. அறவே புரியாமல் இல்லை.

“யூ. என். ஓ. போன்ற இடங்களில், எல்லோருக்கும் பாஷை தெரியக் கூடிய அளவிலே அங்கே மொழி பெயர்க்கப்படுகின்றனவே, அந்த அளவிலே இங்கேயும் செய்தால் என்ன?” என்று சில அன்பர்கள் கேட்கிறார்கள். பல மொழிகளில் பேசப்படும்போது, ஒரு பாஷையில் சொல்லக்கூடிய விஷயங்கள் மற்றவர்களுக்கு விளங்கக்கூடிய முறையில் மொழி பெயர்க்கப்படவேண்டும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் அந்தக் கருத்துக்கள் விளங்கவேண்டும் என்ற அந்தக் காரியத்தை வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. அதே நேரத்தில், யூ. என். ஓ. கூடும் இடத்தில் பலவித வேறுபாடான கல்வி, கலாசாரம், நாகரீகம், பண்பாடு, பழக்கவழக்கங்கள் உள்ளவர்கள் கூடுகிறார்கள் என்பதைக்கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய பழக்கவழக்கங்கள் ஒருவருக்கொருவர் முற்றிலும் முரண்பாடாக இருக்கும். அந்த இடத்தில் அது அவசியம் தான். அதை நாம் அவசியமில்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட முடியாது. ஆனால் நாம் இந்த இடத்தில் ஒரே கலாசாரம், ஒரே பழக்கவழக்கம் உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கின்றோம். நமது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமசாமி நாயுடு அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோன்று நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒரே வம்சத்திலிருந்து வந்திருக்கின்றோம். ஒரே மொழியிலிருந்து இந்த மொழிகள் பிறந்திருக்கின்றன. அந்தத் தன்மையில் இந்த மொழிகளெல்லாம் ஒன்றுக்கொன்று ஒற்றுமையுள்ளதாக இருக்கின்றன. நுட்பமாக கவனித்தால், நமக்கு விளங்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கின்றது.

“நமது நண்பர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல் மலையாளத்தில் பேசினால், அது தமிழ் மாதிரி இருக்கிறதே தவிர, அதில் அதிக வித்தியாசம் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால், தெலுங்கு பேசுகிறபோது, அதுவும் கூட கவனித்தால் விளங்குகின்றது. அந்த நிலையிலே இப்பொழுது இந்த மொழிபெயர்ப்பானது அவசியமா என்று நாம் ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

8th December 1952] [Sri R. S. Arumugam]

“மறுபடியும் இந்த இடத்தில் நான் ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். நேற்று வரை ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே பேசி வந்தவர்கள் இப்பொழுது திடீரென தெலுங்கில் பேசுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சபையில் கிட்டத்தட்ட 300 பேர்களுக்காவது ஆங்கிலம் ஒருவாறு தெரியுமென்று நான் எண்ணுகின்றேன். அவர்கள் அத்தனை பேரும் தங்களால் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேச முடியாவிட்டாலும் கூட, மற்றவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசும்போது என்ன பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று புரிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய தன்மையிலே இருக்கிறார்கள். (At this stage Hon. Speaker occupied the Chair.)

“அந்த நிலையில் சட்டசபையிலே என்ன நிகழ்ச்சியை நடத்துகிறோம், என்ன பேசுகிறோம், நாட்டின் சூழ்நிலை என்ன, என்ற எல்லாவற்றிலும் கவனம் செலுத்த, ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவார்களானால் அது எல்லாருக்கும் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு, தப்பிதான் முறையில் அவரவர்கள் சொந்த பாஷையில் பேச ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் எப்படி ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்தும் தெலுங்கில் பேசுகின்றார்களோ, அதேமாதிரி, ஆங்கிலம் தெரிந்த தமிழர்கள், ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசாமல் தமிழில் பேச வேண்டுமென்று சிலர் சொல்கிறார்கள். நான் சொல்கிறேன்; அது அவ்வளவு நல்லதல்ல. நான் இப்படிச் சொல்வதினால் எனக்குத் தமிழ் பாஷையின் மீது அபிமனம் குறைந்துவிட்டது என்று எண்ணக்கூடாது. நாட்டின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து, இந்த இடத்தில் கூடியிருக்கின்ற கிட்டத்தட்ட 300 அங்கத்தினர்களுக்காவது ஆங்கிலம் தெரியும் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் சொல்லுகின்றேன். அவர்கள் ஆங்கிலத்திலே பேசுவதால் எந்தத் தீமையும் வந்துவிடாது. அந்தக் குறுகிய மனப்பான்மை வேண்டாம் என்றுகூட இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

“இன்னொரு விஷயத்தையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நாட்டிலே எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்கள், சங்கடங்கள் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. நமது ராஜ்யமானது இப்பொழுது பொருளாதாரத்தில் அவ்வளவு நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லிவிடமுடியாது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏழைகள் வட்டில்லாமல், தெருவிலே அலைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எவ்வளவோ கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அம்மாதிரி யிருப்பவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் அனேக காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“தஞ்சாவூர், திருச்சி ஜில்லாக்களில் திடீரென்று ஏற்பட்ட புயலின் காரணமாக, அங்கு பொருளாதாரக் கஷ்ட நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. அப்படிப்பட்ட எதிர்பாராத கஷ்டங்களெல்லாம் சம்பவிக்கின்றன. இந்தக் காரியங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டியிருக்கின்றது.

“அதுமாதிரிமல்ல. மின்சாரக் கம்பங்கள் பல இடங்களில் போட்டபடியே இருக்கின்றன. பணமில்லாத காரணத்தால், அந்தக் கம்பங்கள் நடப்படும், கம்பிகள் போடமுடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கம்பங்களுக்கு மின்சாரக் கம்பிகள் போடமுடியாத நிலையில் நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தின் பொருளாதாரம் இருக்கிறது, என்பது அத்தனை பேருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இம்மாதிரியான நிலையில் அரசாங்கம் இருக்கும்போது, இந்த இக்கட்டான நேரத்தில் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் மொழிபெயர்ப்புக்காகச் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமா? தேவையா? என்று தான் நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரை இக்கட்டான நிலையில் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்தோடு இந்தத் தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்ததாக கூட இருக்கிறதே தவிர, மற்றப்படி இல்லை.

“அதுமாதிரிமல்ல. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறவர்கள், பணக்காரர்களுக்கு வரி போட்டால் கூட, “ஏழைகளைப் பாதிக்கிறது, அந்த வரி போடவேண்டாம்”, என்று சொல்லிவருவதோடு, இப்பொழுது எந்த வரியையும் கொண்டு வர வேண்டாமென்று சொல்கிறார்கள். அதே நேரத்தில் இப்படிப்பட்ட செலவுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் தூண்டுகிறார்கள். இது நல்லதல்ல என்று இந்தச் சமயத்தில் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri G. Anjaneyulu] [8th December 1952]

“ఇంకా విషయమేమంటే, చాలామంది తమిళ సభ్యులు మాట్లాడే సందర్భములో వారి వారి వ్యవహారాలలో లేకపోయినప్పటికీ తమిళములోనే మాట్లాడారు కొంతమంది వచ్చిరాని తమిళం మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. వారిని ప్రశ్నించగా వారు సాధారణముగా S.S.L.C. వరకు చదివినట్లున్నందున ఇంగ్లీషులో తప్పులు మాట్లాడవలసియున్నందున తమిళములోనే మాట్లాడుతున్నామని అన్నారు. నిజానికి వారికిగూడా భాషా తద్దనా అవసరమే. కాని యీ తీర్మానము ఓటుకు పెట్టినప్పుడు మాత్రం Party discipline కొరకు వ్యతిరేకిస్తామంటున్నారు. కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ అధికారంలో ఉన్నందువల్ల వారు పార్టీకి లొంగిపోవలసివచ్చింది. లేకపోతే ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారికి కోపమువస్తుందని భావము చూపుతున్నారు. ఇదంతా కాంగ్రెసువాదుల కుట్రయ్యి కాదు కాబోలు. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు యిదంతా ఆవరణ సాధ్యము కాదని అంటున్నారు. సభ్యులతోగూడా అసమంజసున్నారు. లేకపోతే ఇంగ్లీషురాని తమిళ సభ్యులకుగూడా యీ తద్దనా అవసరమేగదా! అందుకనే మా తెలుగు మాతృభాషలో మాకు తద్దనా కావాలని కోరేది. తమిళ సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులను తరికించితే, మాకు కొరత ఉన్నది, ఆ కొరతను భయపడుతున్నాము లేకపోతే ఓటు యిచ్చే వాళ్ళము అనే భావన సూచించుచున్నాము. కాబట్టి ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు కొరత చూపించి కార్యక్రమం నడుపుతున్నారన్న మాట. రాష్ట్రములో ప్రజాసేకమువద్ద వసూలుచేసిన యీ ప్రభుత్వ ద్రవ్యముతో ఎన్నుకోబడి, యీశాసన సభకువచ్చి ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలకొరకు సాయపడకుండా యీ సభ్యులు యుంటున్నారు. ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు చెప్పేటటువంటి భావాలు మనకు గోచరమగుచునే యున్నవి. కాని ఒక విషయము గమనించాలి. తెల భగవంతుడుగూడా సమాధానం చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఈ కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు చేసేవర్తల విషయములో దీనికి విమరశ్చేస్తామని భగవంతుడు ఆలోచిస్తున్నాడని తెలుసుకోవలసి ఉంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—“Speaker, Sir, ఈ తీర్మానం సందర్భములో తెలుగులో మాట్లాడ వలెచూసాను. గౌ|| శ|| శ్రీ C. V. K. Rao గారు ప్రతిపాదించిన తీర్మానముయొక్క అవసరాన్ని గురించి ఇక్కడ అంత వివరంగా చర్చించ వలసినది అంతగా నాకేమి కనబడటములేదు. ఎందువల్లనంటే మన శాసనసభలో చేరినవారు వరుసగా ప్రాంతాలకు చెందినటువంటివారు. ఒకరి భాష ఒకరు అర్థం చేసుకోవడానికి మనకు మధ్య ఉన్నటువంటి భాష ఇంగ్లీషు తప్ప మరొక భాష ఏమియు కన్పించడం లేదు. అయితే 875 మంది సభ్యులలో యీ శాసనసభలో అందరూ ఇంగ్లీషులో వ్యవహరించటానికి కావలసినంత ఇంగ్లీషు భాష వచ్చివారుకారు. ఆ కారణాలవల్ల మనకు translators కావాలనే ఆలోచన. ఆ ఆలోచనను సఫలము చేయటానికి ఒక తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదించబడింది. అయితే translators ను ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వల్ల ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత వ్యయపరచవలసి ఉంటుందన్న విషయం, తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించినవారుకాని, బలపరుస్తున్నవారుకాని వివరించలేదు. Translators ను appoint చేయడంతో యీ కార్యక్రమం జరగటానికి అవకాశం లేదు. దీనికి సంబంధించిన యావత్తు machinery కావలసివున్నది. దీనికిగూడు కొన్ని లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు అవుతుంది. తర్వాత దీనిని ప్రతిరోజు సాగించడానికి కూడా జరిగే వ్యయము ఎంత అని ఆలోచించాలి. అయితే యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం తన అర్థిక పరిస్థితులలో యీ ఖర్చును భరించటానికి శక్తి ఉన్నదా లేదా అనే ఆలోచించాలి. ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు లేదన్న భావంతో వ్యతిరేకించటానికి పూనుకోవచ్చును. అలాంటి సందర్భములో ఈ శాసనసభలో ఉన్నటువంటివారు నిజంగా translators

[8th December 1952] [Sri Pragada Kotaiah]

కావాలి, సభా కార్యక్రమం అర్థం చేసుకోవాలి అని ఉంటే, ఇక్కడ చేరిన శాసన సభ్యులు కొంత చందా యివ్వడానికి సంసిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మనం మన జీతాలు, జీతములలోనుంచి కొంత మొత్తం యిచ్చి, ప్రభుత్వం తన బొక్కసంనుంచి కొంత ఖర్చుపెట్టి, translators ను ఏర్పాటు చేయడం జరిగితే మన మందరము ఒకరి భాషను ఒకరు అర్థం చేసికోవడానికి అవకాశం దేర్పడుతుంది. అందువల్ల మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో అయిదు కోట్ల ఇరవై లక్షల ప్రజలకు ఏర్పడబోయే సౌకర్యాలు ఏమి అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మనము శాసనసభ్యులుగా వచ్చేము కనుక, యిక్కడ ప్రజల సౌము వ్యయపరచి, మనం కొన్ని సౌకర్యాలను పొందడం మాత్రమే, మన ఆలోచనకాదు. ప్రజలు వారి మాతృ భాషలో వ్యవహరించటానికి కావలసిన సౌకర్యాలను ఆలోచించడము అవసరమని చెప్పుచున్నాను. అందువల్ల ఇక్కడ translators ను ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, దీనికి కావలసిన machinery ఏర్పాటు చేయడంకంటే మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రాన్ని భాషా ప్రాంతాలుగా విభజించడం చాలా అత్యంతావశ్యకమైన విషయం. అంతవరకు భాషల తద్దనా అత్యవసరమే అయినా ఈ స్వల్ప విషయమై రెండు రోజుల వర్ష సాగించి, 20 వేల రూపాయల ప్రజా ధనమును వెచ్చించడము నిరుపయోగము. ఈ సమస్యను సర్వారి ప్రభుత్వం ముందుపెట్టి తీర్పు కొని పుండవలసింది. ఈ భాష చిక్కును వదిలించుకోవడానికి భాషా రాష్ట్రముల ఏర్పాటును తప్ప వేరు మార్గంలేదు.

“నిన్న నే, మన మద్రాసు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ, ఆంధ్రులు భాషా 4 40 రాష్ట్ర విభజనకోసం మద్రాసు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో అంతర్భాగముగా కావాలి అనే పరతు పెట్టగూడదని, అటువంటి పరతులవల్లనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడే అవకాశాలు ఉండవు అని చెప్పారు. మద్రాసు నగరం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో అంతర్భాగం కావాలని ఎవరూ కోరడంలేదు. కాని మద్రాసు నగర ప్రత్యేకపరిస్థితి Chief Commissioner's province కావాలని కొందరు ఆంధ్రులు కోరుతున్నారు. అది రాష్ట్ర అవతరణకు అడ్డుపడవలసినపనిలేదు. కాని ఎప్పటికైనా మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రము మొత్తం భాషా రాష్ట్రాలుగా విభజించబడితే మద్రాసులో తెలుగువారు జాస్తిగా ఉన్నందువల్ల, వారి యొక్క మంకొరకు యిది Chief Commissioner's provinceగా చెయ్యమని ఆంధ్రులందరూ కోరుతున్నారు. అంతేతప్ప మద్రాసుకోసం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు అగచనిలేదు. నిజంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విషయంలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చెప్పినటువంటి మాటలు చిత్రపథంలో కూడినవై వుంటే ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పరచటానికి అడ్డు తగలేది ఏదీలేదు. కాని రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుకొని అడ్డుపడుచున్నవి. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలలో ఎక్కడా అడ్డు కన్పించటములేదు. ఒక చేతి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పాటుచేసేటట్లు అయితే, మద్రాసు పట్టణం భవిష్యత్తు ఏమిటి అనేది ప్రశ్న వస్తున్నది. ఈ పట్టణములో అరబులు, తెలుగువారు, కన్నడిగులు, మలయాళీలు మొదలగు వివిధ జాతులవారు ఉంటున్నందున, వారందరి ఆభిప్రాయానుసారం మద్రాసు భవిష్యత్తును తేల్చుల్సిన అవసరమున్నది. కాబట్టి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్య పరిష్కారముకావడానికి మద్రాసును అడ్డుగాచూపక, నిర్వివాద తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో రాష్ట్ర ఏర్పాటుచేయాలి. ఈ విషయములో ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విభజనకొరకు మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతవరకు చర్యలు తీసుకుంటే అంత మంచిదనిస్తే, అప్పుడు యీ వివిధభాషల తద్దనాల (తనకి) ఉండదనిస్తే చెప్పుచూ సెలవుతీసుకొంటున్నాను.”

*SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN.—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நண்பர் டி. வி. கே. ராவ் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள தீர்மானத்தை நான்

[Sri K. R. Viswanathan] [8th December 1952]

ஆதரிக்கிறேன். எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருக்கும் நண்பர்கள் இந்த தீர்மானத்தின் கருத்து நடவடிக்கைக்கு வரவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை என்று பேசினார்கள். முக்கியமாக அவர்கள் கூறியதில் பல மொழிகளில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினாலும் கூட அவைகளை நாம் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடிகிறது என்றும், தமிழில் பேசுகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் தெலுங்கில் பேசினால் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடிகிறது என்றும், அதைப்போலவே தெலுங்கில் பேசுகிறவர்கள் எல்லாம் தமிழில் பேசினால் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடிகிறது என்றும், எல்லா மொழிகளும் பொதுவாகக் காணப்படுகிறது என்றும் கூறினார்கள். உதாரணமாக 'செப்புதல்', 'மறைதல்' என்கின்ற மொழிகள் எல்லாம் பொதுவாகக் காணப்படுகிறது என்றும் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி இருந்தால் நமக்கு இந்த விவாத வேலைக்கு அவசியமே கிடையாது. ஒரு காலத்தில் நம்முடைய நாடு அதாவது மலையாளம், தமிழ், கன்னடம், முதலிய நாடுகள் அடங்கிய பகுதி ஒரே தமிழ் நாடாக இருந்தது. அப்பொழுது இந்த மூன்று நாடுகளிலும் தமிழ் மொழியே பேசப்பட்டு வந்தது. தமிழ் மொழியிலிருந்து தான் மலையாளம், கன்னடம், துளு, தெலுங்கு முதலியவைகள் வந்தன என்று இன்றைக்கும் தமிழர்களாகிய நாம் தமிழுக்கு உரிமை கொண்டாடுகிறோம். ஆனால் இந்தக் காலத்தில் இராச்சியத்தில் பல பாகங்களில் அந்த மொழியை பொது மொழியாக ஏற்கவில்லை. ஆந்திரர்கள் தம் மொழியைத் தனி மொழி என்று வைத்துக்கொள்ள உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அதே போல் மலையாளத்திற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. கன்னடத்திற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையில் அவரவர்களுடைய மொழிகள் வேறு பட்டுப் போய்விட்டன, என்று சொல்ல வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு தமிழ் நாட்டில் என்ன நடக்கிறது. இன்று நடக்கும் திராவிட இயக்கம் மேற்கண்ட மொழிகள் பேசும் அனைவரும் ஒற்றுமையாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற கருத்தைக் கொண்டது தான். எல்லா மொழிகளும் ஒன்றே என்று ஒப்புக் கொண்டால் இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்கு அவசியமே இல்லை. ஆனால் இன்று நாடு இருக்கும் நிலையில் ஒவ்வொரு மொழியும் இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். ஆகையினால் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு அவசியமாக அதன்படி நடக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இங்கு பல மொழிகளைப் பேசுகின்றவர்கள் கூடி இருப்பதால் ஒருவர் பேசுவதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் நாம் இருக்கிறோம். உதாரணமாக ஒன்று சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இன்று காலையில் கூட திருவாளர் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் எதிர் கட்சியிலிருந்து ஒருவர் கேட்ட கேள்விக்கு அவருடைய மொழி தெரியாததால் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாத ஒரு பதிலைச் சொன்னதைக் கண்டு எல்லோரும் சிர்க்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். நேற்று கூட தலைவர் அவர்கள், எதிர் கட்சியிலிருந்து ஒருவர் மோட்டார் வரி மசோதாவில் ஒரு திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து பேசிய போது அதன் நடவடிக்கைகளைத் தலைவர் அவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. அவருக்கு தெலுங்கு புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. அவர் இன்றைக்கு ஆறு ஆண்டுகளாக இந்த சட்ட சபையில் தலைவராக இருந்து வருகிறார். அவர் இந்த ஆறு ஆண்டுகளும் பல மொழிகளை காதில் வாங்கிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்திருக்கிறார். அவரால் கூட அந்த ஆந்திர மொழியைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த ஆறு ஆண்டுகளில் பல மொழிகளை கற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்க முடிந்திருக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் அப்படித் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவில்லை."

[Mr. SPEAKER:—"தெலுங்கில் பேசியவர்கள் அப்பொழுது கொஞ்சம்."

* Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"அவருக்குத் தெலுங்கு பேசத் தெரியாத காரணத்தால் பல கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. இன்று வரை 5, 6 மாதங்களாக இங்கு தெலுங்கு பேசிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். நாடும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். இதுவரைக்கும் அதைப் புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறோம். அகையால் தான் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். இதன் நன்மை எதிர்க் கட்சிக்கு மாத்திரம் இல்லை. சபையில் இருக்கும் எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் உண்டு. அதற்கு

[8th December 1952] [Sri K. R. Viswanathan]

வேண்டிய ஒரு மொழி பெயர்ப்பாளரோ அல்லது மொழி பெயர்க்கும் கருவியோ அமைத்துக் கொடுத்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் நன்மையை அளிக்கும் என்று எடுத்துக் கூறவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்கிறது.

"அது மாத்திரமல்ல. ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் அது சர்க்கார் கட்சியானாலும் சரி, அல்லது எதிர்க் கட்சியானாலும் சரி அது நன்மையை விளைவிக்கக் கூடியதாக இருந்தால் அதை எல்லோரும் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டியது தான். எதிர்க் கட்சியிலிருந்து இது வந்திருக்கிறது, அதைப் புறக்கணிக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருந்தால் ஒழிய வேறு விதத்தில் இதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டியது தான். எதிர்க் கட்சியிலிருந்து இதைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதால் அதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன்தான் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே அவர்களுடைய நோக்கத்தை அனுசரித்துச் செய்வதாக இல்லை. அரசாங்கக் கட்சியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய திருவாளர் ஏ. எஸ். சகஜநந்தம் சுவாமி அவர்கள்கூட இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின் கருத்தை ஆதரித்து அதை நன்கு அறிந்து கொண்டு ஆதரித்ததைப்பற்றி நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்கிறேன். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்திற்கு எதிராகச் சொல்லக்கூடியது ஒரே வாதம்தான். அது எது என்றால் இதை நிறைவேற்ற அதிகம் செலவாகும் என்கின்ற ஒரே வாதம்தான் ஒரு முக்கியமான வாதமாக ஒப்புக் கொள்ளப்படலாம். இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலையில் எங்கும் அதிகமாக பஞ்சம், வரட்சி, அதனால் அதிக செலவுகள் அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது, சமீபத்தில் அடித்த பெரும் காற்றினால் விளைவித்த சேதத்தைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அதில் சர்க்காருடைய பாரம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்ற முறையில் இதை எதிர்ப்பாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ள லாமே யொழிய வேறு எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்தச் செலவில் ஏற்படும் நன்மையைப் பார்த்தால், நன்மைதான் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதே யொழிய செலவு அதிகமாக இல்லை, என்பதைக் கூறிக் கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானம் எதிர்க் கட்சியிலிருந்து வருகின்ற காரணத்தால் இதைப் புறக்கணிக்காமல் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொண்டு அமருகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As a large number of hon. Members wish to take part in the discussion, I fix a time limit of five minutes for each Member."

* Sri G. BAPANAYYA :—"అసలు, నేను శ్రీ C.V.K. Rao నుండి 4-50
మును. ఎలవరమున్నాను. నాల్గజాతీయ ప్రాంతాలనుండి, వయోజన ఓటర్లు వ్యూహం, P.M.
నాల్గ జాతీయ వయోజన ప్రాంతాలను యిక్కడకు పంపిస్తాను. వారిని
ఎక్కువ మందికి తమ సూక్ష్మత తప్ప మరేమీనా భాషలు తెలియవు. మహా తెలిసి
యంటే 375 మందిలో 75 మందికి ఇంగ్లీషులో పరిచయము ఉండవచ్చును. మిగిలిన
వారికి ఇంగ్లీషు భాష రాదు. ఈ సభలో మనము ఉన్నప్పుడు ఈ సభా కార్యక్రమం
సరిగా జరగాలంటే కార్యక్రమము అంతయు సరిగా అర్థము చేసుకొని, అందరూ
collective గా పరిశీలించుకొని, పని చేయవలసిన అవసరము ఉన్నది. అట్లు కాకుండా
ఒకరి భాష ఒకరికి తెలియకుండా ఈ సభా కార్యక్రమము నడిపించడమువల్ల నా అనుభవం
వల్ల బట్టి తీసుకుంటే, ప్రముఖకరంగాను, సవర్ణంగాను జరుపబడకుండా లేదు.
అందువల్ల మనలో ఒకరి భాష నొకరు అర్థంచేసుకొని మనమందరము కూడా పర్పంచి,
collective opinion తో తప్పని సరిగా కార్యక్రమం జరుపడం అవసరమై ఉన్నది.
కొందరు సభ్యులు డబ్బు లేదానీ, అసభ్యుల కాలయాపన అనినీ, చెప్పేయన్నారు.
అయితే ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బు లేదా అంటే నేను ఒక సలహా యిస్తున్నాను. ఈ
భాషా తర్జుమా మనకు అవసరము గనుక ఈ ఖర్చు కొరకు డబ్బును సేకరించుటకు మార్గ
ములు నేను సూచించుచున్నాను. పెద్ద పెద్ద ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో ప్రస్తుతము
తీసుకొని పాముగా యిస్తున్నారు. ఆ పాము తీసుకొని తగ్గించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది.

[Sri G. Bapanayya] [8th December 1952]

ఇందులో నేకరించిన పొమ్ము దీనికింద ఖర్చు పెట్టవచ్చు. మనకు అందరకు యొక భాష రాని కారణంగా, ఎవ్వరికు వారు యమునాతీరంలాగ అర్థముకాకుండా మనం ఈ సభలో ఆవలంబించి విధానం, యున్నదని మనం గుర్తించాలి. అందరకే మనం తప్పని సరిగా ఈ తీర్మానం ఆమోదించాల్సి అవసరం ఉన్నది. నేను చెప్పే విషయం ఏమిటంటే ఈ భాషా తర్జుమా అత్యంత ప్రధానమైన సమస్య. ఇది సభ్యులందరికీ ఉపయోగపడే సమస్య అని గుర్తించాలి. అప్పుడే ఒకరి నోరు అర్థం చెసుకోగలగా తాము. అందరకు కలసి పనిచేయుటకు వీలవుతుంది. ముఖ్యంగా యిప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులకు ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్య వచ్చింది. శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్రులందరు మద్రాసు తట్టణం వదులుకుంటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం యిస్తాం అంటున్నారు. కాని వారు అట్లా సెలవిస్తే, మద్రాసులో ఆంధ్రులు ఒకమకాలంగా నివాసంగా ఉంటూ అస్తి పాస్తులు విర్చయచుకున్నారు. ఇట్టి సందర్భములో వారి అస్తి పాస్తులు ఎట్లు వదలు కోగలరు. లేదా ఆంధ్రులు వదలవలసిందేనంటే, ఈ మద్రాసు తట్టణం ఉప్పుడి రాష్ట్రంగానన్నా వెయ్యాలి అని ఆంధ్రులు అంటున్నారు. అట్లా చేస్తే తగాదాకు చోటు ఉండదు. వివిధ భాషల వారు యిక్కడ అధికారయుతంగా ఉండాలని కోరుచున్నారు. ఈ రకంగా ఉండాలని ఆంధ్రులందరు కోరుచున్నారు. మద్రాసు వదలితేనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం యిస్తామనిస్తే, లేకపోతే లేదని ముఖ్య మంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అంటున్నారు. వారు ఇంకను ఆంధ్రులమీద అధికారం వెయ్యాలనే కుతంత్రబుద్ధిని చూపుతున్నారు. ఈ సందర్భములో ఒక విషయము చెప్పదలచాను. ఇదివరకు బ్రిటిషుపాలనలో మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రము అన్ని జాతులతో ఏర్పాటు చేసారు. వారు వివిధ భాషల వారికి పోట్లాట పెట్టి రాజ్యం చేస్తూవచ్చారు. అదే విధంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము యిస్తే ఆంధ్రులు విడబడిపోతారు, అప్పుడు ఒక అరవహానిమీద రాజ్యం చేయటానికి వీలుండదు అని ఆంధ్రులువుంటే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్య తెచ్చి యిద్దరికీ పోట్లాట పెట్టి రాజ్యముచేయాలనే కుతంత్ర బుద్ధితో ఆంధ్రులకు మద్రాసు సమస్య తెచ్చి, రాష్ట్రం యివ్వం అంటున్నారు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి కుబుద్ధి ఆంధ్రులు తెలుసుకో లేకపోలేదు. ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్రులు ప్రతిపక్షంలో వుండి 'ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించగా యిందులో కుట్రయున్నదని తమ పక్ష సభ్యులకు సూచించుచున్నారు. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో వివిధభాషలు మాట్లాడేవారున్నారు. అందువల్ల యీ సభా కార్యం క్రమం వాషా తర్జుమా అవసరం అని అంటున్నాము. కాని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు దీనికి విముఖులుగా ఉన్నారు వారియొక్క కుబుద్ధి ఆంధ్రులు ఇదివరకు మాదిరిగాక యిప్పుడు తెలుసుకోగలిగారు. ఆంధ్రులు యిప్పుడు కుండుకు నడుచున్నామని తెలుసుకోవాలి.

“ఇంకొక విషయము చెప్పుతున్నాను. అదేమిటంటే సత్వర ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడాలని కొందరు ఆంధ్రులు తయారవుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్య వేరేవేరై ముందు సత్వర ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడాలంటున్నారు. అదేమిటగా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కావాలనేవారికి, సత్వర ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కావాలి అనేవారికి బేధాన్ని సాయాలు కల్పించి యీ భాషా రాష్ట్ర సమస్యను పరిష్కరించబడకుండా చేస్తున్నారు.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is discussing the formation of a separate State and all those things. He is not speaking on the subject before the House.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member speak on the subject before the House.”

[illegible]

* SRI T. S. ARDHANARI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபையில் நடக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு பாஷையிலும் மொழி பெயர்த்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்ற திருத்தத்தை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டுக்குச் சுதந்தரம் கிடைத்த பிறகு, அதிகார மாற்றம் ஏற்பட்டபிறகு ஜனங்கள் எல்லோரும் சர்வஜன போர்ட்டுரிமைப் பெற்றார்கள். வயது வந்தோர்களுக்கு போட்டிரிமை என்று ஏற்பட்டதின் காரணமாக எல்லா ஜனங்களும் மிகவும் மிகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்தார்கள். பணக்காரர்களும், பட்டதாரிகளும் ஆண்டு கொண்டிருந்த நிலைமை மாறி ஏழைகளும், தொழிலாளிகளும், சட்டசபைக்கு வரக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது பொது மக்கள் சந்தோஷப்பட்டார்கள். அந்தச் சந்தோஷத்தின் விளைவே தான் பல தொழிலாளர்கள், பல விவசாயிகள், இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்கு அங்கத்தினர்களாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டார்கள். ஆனால் சட்டசபைக்குள் வந்தபின் நடக்கும் விஷயங்களைக் கவனிக்கும்பொழுது மிகவும் வருந்த வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பொதுவாக பிரதிநிதிகள் தங்களுக்கு அபிப்பிராயத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. மற்றவர்கள் பேசுவதையும் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. மந்திரிகள் ஆங்கிலத்தில் பேசுவதை என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. அதாவது ஒரு கையில் உரிமையைக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு மற்றொரு கையால் பிடுங்கிக் கொள்வது போலத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இது நியாயமல்ல. மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிப்பது என்றால் லக்ஷக்கணக்கில் செலவாகும் என்று சமாதானம் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பணத்தை வீணாகச் செலவு செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதை நாங்கள் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். சர்க்காரால் இப்போழுது பணம் வீணாகச் செலவு செய்யப்படவில்லையா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். எத்தனையோ வகையில் கோடிக் கணக்கான பணம் விரயம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. குறிப்பாக சோளம் விநியோகத்தில் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதாக சர்க்காரால் அறிக்கை விடப்பட்டது. இம்மாதிரி ஏன் நஷ்டம் வந்தது என்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் அவசரப் புத்தியில்தான் இம்மாதிரியாக நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. அந்த விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் யோசித்திருந்தால் அந்த நஷ்டத்தைத் தவிர்த்திருக்கலாம். சட்டசபையில் நடவடிக்கைகள் நன்றாக நடக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லும் பொழுது பணம் கணக்கு பார்க்கிறார்கள். மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக பணம் செலவு செய்ய கணக்கு ஆனால் கள்ள மாரக்கெட்டுக்காரர்கள் பணம் கொழிக்க எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் செலவு செய்யத் தயங்கமாட்டார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் நல்ல விஷயங்களைச் சொன்னாலும் அதைக் காங்கிரஸ்க்கா

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ரர்கள் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எதிர்ப்பதாக வேறு சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். மற்றவர்களுடைய மனதில் தவறான மனப் பான்மையை எதிர்க்கட்சி மேல் உண்டாக்குவதற்காக அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்றையதினம் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் சபையில் நடக்கும் விஷயங்களைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நன்மையெல்லாம் உத்தேசித்தே மொழிபெயர்ப்பாளர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் கோருகிறது. அதில் தவறு என்ன? பாட்டாளி மக்களும், பாமர மக்களும் சட்ட சபைக்கு அங்கத்தினர்களாக வந்துள்ளார்கள் அதற்குத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய சர்க்கார் தயங்குவது சரியல்ல. சட்ட சபைக்கு அங்கத்தினராக வந்த அவர்கள் சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகளில் பூர்ணமாகப் பங்கு கொள்வதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுப்பது மிகவும் அவசியமில்லையா? அப்படிச் செய்ய மறுப்பதானது பாமர மக்கள், தொழிலாளி மக்கள் சட்ட சபையில் நடவடிக்கைகளில் பங்கு கொள்ளாமல், வெறும் பொம்மை போல் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கட்டும் என்று செய்வது போலாகும். அவர்களால் இன்றையதினம் எந்த ஆலோசனையையும் சொல்லமுடியாது. அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்து அவர்களும் தங்கள் அபிப்பிராயத்தை சரியாக சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாட்டை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமே தவிர அதைவிட்டு பணம் செலவாகிவிடுமே என்று சொல்வது சரியாகாது. தவிர அங்கத்தினர்கள் சபையின் நடவடிக்கைகளில் பங்கு கொள்ள முடியவில்லையே என்ற ஏக்கம் அவர்களுக்கு இல்லாமலிருக்கமுடியாது. ஆகையினாலே உண்மை நிலவரத்தை உணர்ந்து தீர்மானத்தைச் சந்தேக கண்களோடு பாரக்காமல் மக்களுக்குச் செய்யும் ஒரு முக்கியப் பணியாகக் கருதி, பணத்தைப் பாரக்காமல் தீர்மானத்தை ஒப்புக் கொண்டு நடைமுறையில் அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர முயல்வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு லி. வி. கே. ராவ் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“சட்ட சபையில் உள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் ரூ. 150 சம்பளம், தினம் ரூ. 12-8-0 கிடைக்கிறது. வேறு ஒன்றும் வேண்டாம் என்பவர்களுக்கு மொழிபெயர்ப்பு வேண்டியது இல்லை. ஆனால் மக்களுக்குப் பாடுபடவேண்டும் என்று எண்ணம் உடையவர்களுக்கு மொழிபெயர்ப்பு அவசியமாகிறது.”

5 p.m. *SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ అధ్యక్ష, ఈ రోజున మనం చర్చించేటటు
వంటిది C. V. K. Rao గారి తీర్మానం. ఇది నూతన రాజ్యాంగ చట్టాన్ని
అమలు జరిపేందుకు అవసరమైన తక్షణ మార్పు. ఇంతకుముందు బ్రిష్ష్ లెజిస్లేటివ్
ఎసెంబ్లీ రూల్సు నూతన రాజ్యాంగ చట్టం రావడంతోనే అనగా 375 మంది
సభ్యులతో ఈ సభ ఏర్పడిన తర్వాత, అందుకుగాను ఇదివరకున్న రూల్సు చాలవని,
కొత్త రూల్సు కావాలని ఒక కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరినాము. ఇదివరకటి
కన్న ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారములలో ప్రజలు ఎక్కువగా పాల్గొంటూనికి ఎక్కువ
అవకాశం కల్పించటానికి ఆ కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. అట్లా ఏర్పాటు చేయడంవల్ల
ఇక్కడ మనం జరిపే కార్యక్రమం చర్చించటానికి అనుగుణ్యంగా ప్రతినిధులకు అవ
కాశం కలుగుటకు వీలవుతుంది. మరొక విషయం చెప్పదలచాను. మన దేశంలో
సర్వసాధారణంగా సామాజ్యవాదులు ప్రజలయొక్క భావలలో రాజకీయాలు
చెట్టుం అనేది నిరోధిస్తూ 19 వ శతాబ్దం అంత్యంలో Vernacular Press Act
ఒకటి ప్రత్యేకంగా పెట్టి సామాన్య ప్రజానీకం రాజకీయ విషయాలు తమ
భాషలో చర్చించకుండా ఆటంకం పెట్టారు. ఆ రోజులలో ప్రజానీకంలో కొంతమంది
అభివృద్ధి నిరోధక పద్ధతిని అవలంబించుచూ వచ్చారు. ఈ రోజులలో అంటే,
1952 వ సంవత్సరపు రోజులలో ప్రజాతంత్ర పద్ధతులు వచ్చిన తరువాత కూడా యీ
సభా కార్యక్రమము భాషా తర్జుమా చేయాలని కోరుతూన్న వ్యక్తులు జాతీయవాదులై
నటువంటివారే యీ తరువాతు వ్యతిరేకినూనూ రంటే యీ సామాజ్యవాదుల

8th December 1952] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

యొక్క చర్యలనే మీ బలమనుకొన్నట్లు తెలుసుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. సామ్రాజ్య తత్వం ప్రభుత్వ దృక్పథంలోనే యీ ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క శాసన సభా కార్యక్రమం నడుస్తోంది. సామాన్యంగా యీ కాంగ్రెసువాదులయొక్క అభిప్రాయాలు విమిటంటే ఇదంత డబ్బుతో వ్యవహారం అని చెప్పవచ్చును. తర్జుమా చేయడమనేది ప్రజాతంత్ర నిర్వహణలో ప్రధానమైన అంశంగా. అందుకు డబ్బు అవసరమైతే ఖర్చు చేయాలి. ప్రజా రాజ్యం వచ్చినను ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలు నిరోధించి డబ్బుతో స్వరాజ్యాన్ని ముడిపెట్టుతున్నారు. స్వరాజ్యం అనేదికాని, ప్రజా తంత్రంకాని డబ్బుతో కొత్తాలు బజారులో కొనుక్కోడానికి దొరికే వస్తువుకాదు. ప్రజాతంత్ర స్వరాజ్యం, అమూల్యమైనది. ఎందుకంటే, స్వతంత్రం వచ్చిన తర్వాత ప్రజా రాజ్యం చాళివారులూ నడపాలంటే వీలులేదు. పూర్వము బ్రిటిషువారి హయాంలో 1921 వ సంవత్సరములో Minto Morley Reforms రాజ్యాంగ విధానములూ introduce చేసియున్నారుంటే అనాడు బ్రిటిషువారికి ; ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రాధాన భాషగా ఉండేది. అనాడు వారి భాషలోనే మాట్లాడేవారు కాబట్టి యీ తర్జుమాలతో అవసరం లేకుండ ఒక ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనే కార్యక్రమం నడుపుతూ ఉండేదివారు. అనాడు ప్రజా రాజ్యం ఏర్పడిన తర్వాత మన దేశీయ భాషలో కార్యక్రమం నడపటానికి వీలులేదని తర్జుమా చేయడంవల్ల ఖర్చు అవుతుంది అనేవారు. మన రాజ్యాంగ చట్టాన్ని మార్చుచేసి, తిరిగి Minto Morley Reforms లేవారి అనేది ఎందుకు చెప్పడం లేదో నాకు తెలియదు. తర్వాత మన దేశంలో చలామణి అవుతూండే ఇంగ్లీషు భాష Colloquial భాషకాదు. యిది Drawing room భాష. యూనివర్సిటీ లలో చెప్పే యింగ్లీషుకూడా యిటువంటిదే. అందువల్ల యీ దేశంలోని యింగ్లీషు భాష, కడుపుమగు భాషలను, అక్కరతో చెప్పడానికి అనువయ్యే భాష. అందువల్లనే అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకం కుట్రలకు అనువగు యింగ్లీషు భాష వాడాలని మంత్రివర్గ వేడుక వెలుతుంది. ఇక్కడ కొన్ని కొన్ని కుట్రలుమాత్రం సాగుతున్నాయని అంటున్నారు. ఈ కుట్రలు సామాన్య ప్రజలకు తెలియకుండా జరపడానికి అనువవడానికి యీ తర్జుమా విషయాన్ని ఎదర్పడం జరుగుతుంది. ఈ విషయములూ ఒక ఉదాహరణ యిస్తున్నాను. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనది welfare state అని చెప్పతూ ఉంటారు. దానివెనుక నియంతృత్వ విధానం సాగించడానికి, ఆయన పూనుకున్నాడు కాబట్టే, యీ భావంయొక్క నిజస్వరూపం ప్రజలకు తెలియకుండా వుండడానికి తర్జుమాలను ఆయన వర్గం వ్యతిరేకిస్తూవుంది.”

***SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHI NAICKER :—**“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது மொழி பெயர்ப்பு வேண்டுமா வேண்டாமா என்ற பிரச்சனையில் இருந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதில் எதை ஆதரிப்பது என்ற முடிவைத்தெரியாத நிலையில் நான் இருக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது எனக்குத் தெரிந்த வரையில் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தமிழ் மொழி தெரிந்த அங்கத்தினரும், மற்றும் அவரவர்களுடைய தாய்மொழியை மட்டும் தெரிந்துக்கொண்டு இங்கு வந்திருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இங்கிலிஷ் புரியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இங்கு நடப்பதை மொழிபெயர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்வது அவசியமானது தான். இதை சர்க்கார் தரப்பினரும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டியது உண்மைதான். ஆனால் பணம் இல்லை என்ற காரணத்தை சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தைப் பிரித்து விடலாம் என்ற நோக்கத்தோடு இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்களோ என்பதையும் தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. முக்கியமாக இங்கு பேசிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் இங்கு பேசியபோது எதிர்க் கட்சியின் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து பேசிய போது அவர்கள் உண்மையாகவே மொழி பெயர்ப்புக்கு ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய

[Sri Saka Venkata Rao] [8th December 1952]

బిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెట్టినప్పుడు, ఆ బిల్లులోని విషయాలు సభ్యులందరికీ అర్థము అయిన దా అని ప్రశ్న వేస్తే, కాలేదనే చెప్పవచ్చును. దీనికి కారణము సభ్యులలో ఒకరి భాష ఒకరికి తెలియక పాఠమువల్లనే చెప్పాలి. ఇప్పుడు అన్ని సభ్యులలో అనేక మందికి ఈ బిల్లులోని సంగతులు సాకల్యంగా తెలియలేదని చెప్పవచ్చును. కారణం యేమంటే ఈ తంజావూరు బిల్లు విషయములో ఆ ప్రాంత సభ్యులు చాలామంది అరవము లో మాట్లాడినందువల్ల, వారు ఏమి చెప్పినదిన్ని, అందరి సభ్యులకు అర్థము కానేలే దని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ బిల్లు సంగతులు అందరికీ సాకల్యంగా తెలిపియున్నట్లు అయితే, యింకను అది పూర్తిగా వర్తింపజేసి. అట్లాంటిది ఆ బిల్లు చాలా భాగము వారికి తెలియకనే ప్యాసు కావడమిది. దీనికి కారణము ఒకరి భాష ఒకరికి తెలియకపోవడ మనే చెప్పవచ్చును. ఈ సభ్యులందరికీ తంజావూరు బిల్లు పరిస్థితులు పూర్తిగా తెలి యవు. అక్కడ వున్న పరిస్థితులు సభ్యులందరూ తెలుసుకొనడము చాలా అవసరము. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఎవరూ ఈ సభకు వచ్చి ఈ పట్టుమును తయారుచేయించట మంటే, అజిల్లా ప్రజలకు ద్రోహంచేయడంకాదా అని ప్రశ్నించవచ్చును. సభ్యులలో ఒకరి భాష ఒకరు తెలుసుకొనుటకుగాను సభా కార్యక్రమము సభ్యులకు వివిధ భాషలలో తెలియజేయడమునకుగాను, భాషా పర్థులూ అవసరమని కోరుతూ ఈ నాడు తీర్మానము చేశామి. ఈ తీర్మానమును అమలించమని కోరగా, ప్రభుత్వము సభ్యుల మాట్లా డుతూ డబ్బు అనేది ఒక ప్రధాన సమస్యగా తీసుకొనివచ్చి సభ్యులకుండు తెట్టారు. భాషకు ప్రాధాన్యము యిచ్చేందులు డబ్బును అడ్డముతెస్తున్నారు. ఈ భాషా పర్థులూ అనేది సభ్యులకు ఎంత అవసరమో సభ్యులు పూర్తిగా గమనించినట్లులేదు. డబ్బు లేకపోతే డబ్బును సమకూర్చుకోగలకే క్రి మనవద్దనే ఉన్నదని గుర్తించాలి. ప్రజల అభివృద్ధి కోరాలంటే, ఈ భాషా పర్థులూ అమలులోకి తేవాలి. అప్పుడే వివిధ భాషల సభ్యులు ఒకరి వాకరు అర్థముచేసుకొన గలుగుదురు. ఇదంతయు ధ్యులుగర్తించాలి కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ సభ్యులు డబ్బు లేదనే సాకు తెచ్చియున్నారు. సభ్యుల కం దరికి దివమునకు అయిదువేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు అగుచున్నది. దివమునకు అయి దువేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు అవుతున్నప్పుడు యిట్లముఖ్యమైన సమస్య గురించి కొంత ఖర్చు చేయకుండా, అందరూ అర్థం కాకుండా కార్యకలాపాలు సాగించుదూ పోవు టు అనవసరంకాదా? అందుచేత యిప్పుడు డబ్బు సమస్య పరిష్కరించబానికి సభ్యులు అనేక మార్గాలు చూపించారు. ఈ భాషా పర్థులూ సభ్యులందరు అంగీకరించి, ఈ సమ స్యలన్నిటిని పరిష్కరించి భాషా పర్థులూ పూర్తిగా పోవాలి అని ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ తర్జుమా విషయములో నా సలహా చెప్పదలచుచున్నాను. ఈ సభ లో వివిధ భాషలు అనగా, English, Telugu, Tamil, Kanarese, Malayalam, తెలిసిన సభ్యులున్నారు. నా అభిప్రాయ మేమంటే ఈ సభా కార్య క్రమం ఈ భాషలలో ఎందుకు అమలు చేయించకూడదు. ప్రశ్నల వేషరు యింగ్లీషులో రెండు కాపీలు యిచ్చు టకంటే ఒక కాపీ ఇంగ్లీషులో అచ్చువేయించి తక్కిన కాపీలు వివిధ భాషలలో అచ్చువేయించి సభ్యులకు పట్టించేయించి పట్టయితే, అందరికీ అయినా భాషల వారికి ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉంటుందిగా అని అంటున్నాను. ఒక్క ఇంగ్లీషు భాష అయితే, ఇంగ్లీషు భాషానికి ఎట్లు అర్థమగునో గుర్తించాలి. ఒక భాషలో రెండేసి ప్రశ్నల వేషరు అచ్చువేయించుచున్న ప్రభుత్వ సభ్యుల ద్వారా నియోగము అవుతున్నదనే చెప్పాలి. కాట్టి ప్రభుత్వము సభ్యులు ఈ తీర్మానమును తప్పనిసరిగా అంగీకరించి భాషా పర్థులూ పోవడానికి అవకాశమివ్వాలని నేను విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

5-40 P.M. * Sri S. DEIVASIGAMANI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Resolution before the House. Sir, it is the desire of

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every one of the Members of this House to follow the deliberations of this House and the speeches made in this House quite intelli- gently. But unfortunately, at present, we are not able to do it. As a matter of fact, I was not able to follow what the hon. Mem- ber who preceded me said. Sir, under our new Constitution, we are entitled to speak in our own regional languages. Therefore, all this trouble has arisen. But one thing, I must point out. It is quite essential that we should translate all speeches made in this House. Translation is particularly necessary in the case of interpellations and also points of order. When a point of order is raised, Sir, a decision has to be given by you immediately. But unfortunately I see that you are not in a position to do so because you are acquainted with English and Tamil only. I do not know whether you can follow either Telugu or Malayalam intelligently. In such cases, as it is very important and essential that a deci- sion has to be given immediately when the point of order is raised. I put it to your consideration that you should have a translator by your side. We are also put to a lot of trouble and inconvenience when we hear Hon. the Ministers say ‘notice’ in reply to inter- pellations put by certain Members of the House in Telugu and Malayalam. I am fully alive, Sir, to the very many difficulties that will arise in putting the suggestions contained in the Resolu- tion into practice, namely, that speeches should be translated in all the regional languages. There is the principal difficulty of finding finances for this purpose. Then there is the difficulty of finding suitable translators and also there is the question of time. These things have of course got to be overcome. Taking into con- sideration the necessity for hon. Members to understand the pro- ceedings of the House intelligently, we should somehow or other find a way out of the situation. I would request you to go into this question carefully and do the needful. But for the present. I would request you to consider my suggestion that at least in the matter of interpellations and points of order you should have interpreters by your side in order to enable you to give your rulings then and there.”

* Sri P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఈ రోజు ఇక్కడ భాష సభలోని, వ్యవహారములు అన్ని భాషలలోను తర్జుమా చేయమని చెప్పి తి. O. V. K. RAO గారు తెచ్చిన తీర్మానమును బలపరచుచున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మాన మును బలపరచేముందు యీ సభా కార్యక్రమము తెలుగుభాషలో తర్జుమా చేయడ మనేది ముఖ్యమని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం రావడంతో ఈ సమస్య తీరుతుందనేది కూడా భాయం. ముఖ్యంగా యీ సభలోని కార్యక్రమం ముందు సభ్యులందరకు తెలియవలసియిస్తుంది. అప్పుడే యీ సభయొక్క ఉపయోగం ఉంటుంది. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలు ఏరా టు చేస్తే సభ్యులకు అందరికీ యీ యిబ్బందులు నివారించడగలవు. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలు ఏర్పాటుచెయ్యమని ఇంతవరకు ఆంధ్రులు ఎన్నో మహా సభలు జరిపి తీర్మానాలద్వారా అందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ తీర్మానాలలో ఆంధ్రులందరు వికిభాషముతో నుము ఖులుగా ఉన్నారని తెలిపియున్నాను. ఈ నాటికైనను అది అచరణలోనికి తేవడలేదు. ఈ విషయము అందరికీ తెలిసిన విషయమే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుచేసినప్పుడు యీ తర్జుమా ఎవరికిని అవసరముండదు. ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలకులు ఈ ఆంధ్రులయొక్క తీర్మా

[Sri P. Syamasundara Rao] [8th December 1952]

నాలు ఆర్థము చేసుకొని వారియొక్క శ్రేయస్సు కోరి రాష్ట్రము విస్తృతముచేయుటకు విస్తృతం సిద్ధముగాలేరని తరిపాలకుల నడవడికలనుబట్టి అర్థమవుతున్నది. అందుకొరకు ఇక్కడ ఈ సభలో యీనాడు యీ తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదించబడ్డది. మద్రాసు శాసన సభలో భర్త సభ్యులు వివిధ భాషలు గలవారై ఉన్నారు. నూతన రాజ్యాంగ ఉద్వేగితా సభ్యులకు వారివారి మాతృభాషలలో మాట్లాడే హక్కు ఉన్నదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. అట్లాంటి హక్కు సభ్యుల కేర్పడిననూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సభ్యుల హక్కును నెరవేర్చుటకు విముఖులుగా ఉన్నారు. అందుకనే తెలుగు సభ్యులు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడినప్పుడు గది ఒక రాజకీయ ఎత్తుగడ అని చెప్పుట హాస్యాస్పదముగా ఉన్నది. సభ్యులు వారివారి భాషలలో మాట్లాడినప్పుడు సభ్యులకును ఒకరి భాష ఒకరికి అర్థము కాకుండావున్నది. అందువల్ల సభ్యులు అనేక యిబ్బందులుపడుచున్నారు. సభ్యులు మాట్లాడే భాష ఒకటి, అర్థమయ్యేది ఒకటిగా నడుచుచున్నది. సభ్యులకు వారి జన్మహక్కు అయినట్లుంటే వారిమాతృభాషలో మాట్లాడితే ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇచ్చే ప్రభాషలో మాట్లాడుచున్నాడు. అందువల్ల సభాకార్యక్రమము సభ్యులకింతటి అగమ్యగోచరముగా ఉన్నది. ఇప్పుడు వివిధ భాషలలో ఆయా రాష్ట్రాల విస్తృతము చేస్తే అనాటినుంచి యీ సభ్యులకు భాషాచిక్కులందవు. ఆ రాష్ట్రాల తీర్మానమునకు శ్రీ పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ఉపవాసానికిని సంబంధమువున్నది. శ్రీ పాట్టి శ్రీరాములు గారు భాషా రాష్ట్రాల విస్తృతముచేయాలనే యిచ్ఛను దీక్షపూరితులున్నారు. వారు నిరాశాగ దీక్ష చేస్తున్నారు. దాని ఫలితము యీనాడు ఆయన పరిస్థితి చాలా ప్రమాదకరంగా పరిణమించింది. ఆయనను సత్కరించి అన్ని గాంధీగారి ప్రధాన శిష్యుడనినీ అంతరు చెప్పుతున్నారు కాని గాంధీ శిష్యులని చెప్పుకునేవారున్నూ గాంధీ మార్గాన్నే అవలంబించుచున్నామని చెప్పుకుని తిరిగేవారున్నూ అయిన కొంతమంది ప్రముఖ కాంగ్రెసువాదలను నేను ఒక సంగతి ప్రశ్నించుచున్నాను. అదేమనగా భాషా రాష్ట్రనిర్మాణ సమస్యపై అనేక తీర్మానాలు కాంగ్రెసువారు చేశారు. అవన్నీ మట్టి గలవి పోయాయి కాబట్టే శ్రీరాములుగారు ఉపవాస దీక్షపూనారు. కాని గాంధీ గారి శిష్యుడు నేడు భారీ ఎత్తున దీక్షబూని ప్రామాణికవేతముచేస్తూ మరణాస్త్రాలనున్నప్పటికిని యింతవరకు యీ గాంధీ శిష్యులని చెప్పుకొనే కాంగ్రెసు వారులుకు ఏమిటిపట్టయినా లేదు. రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సమస్య పరిష్కరించకుండా వ్యతిరేక భావము దూపించుచున్నారు. ప్రజల సమస్యలను తరక్కురింకలేది ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజల ప్రభుత్వం కానేరదు. ఈనాటి ప్రభుత్వ వ్యతిరేక స్వభావము ప్రజలకు అర్థముకాక పోలేదు. గాంధీగారి శిష్యులమని చెప్పుకుంటున్నవారు ఆ ప్రజలు గాంధీగారి శిష్యుడు శ్రీరాములుగారు కోరే యీ రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణమునకు వ్యతిరేకముగా కన్పించడమనేది హాస్యాస్పదము. శ్రీరాములుగారు యీ రోజున అంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణముకొరకు ప్రాణముల సర్పించ సంసిద్ధుడైనప్పటికిని రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం కదలకపోవడంకూడా హాస్యాస్పదమే;

“వైనాలో ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారములు అన్నియూడా సక్రమంగా జరుగుచున్నవి. అక్కడ ప్రభుత్వం చేసేటటువంటి తీర్మానాలు అన్నియూడా ప్రజలకు ముందుగా తెలియపరచి ప్రజల అభిప్రాయము వచ్చిన తర్వాతనే అక్కడ ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారములు జరుగుచున్నవి అని వైనా దేశమునుండి వచ్చినవారు యిక్కడ తెలియజేశారు. కాని యీనాడు మన పరిస్థితి అట్లు జరుపకుండా ప్రజల సమస్యలు ప్రజలకు తెలియకుండానే పోగొడిపోయి అమలుజరుగుచున్నాయి. సరికదా ప్రజా పరినిధులైనా కనీసము తెలియజేసేందుకు యీ కార్యక్రమాలు వివిధ భాషలలో

[Sri P. Syamasundara Rao] [8th December 1952]

తర్జుమా చేయాలనింది. భాషలను తర్జుమా చేయడమువల్లనే ప్రజలకు తెలియజేసే అవకాశము విర్యడుతుందని తెలియజేయుచున్నాను. పల్లె ప్రాంతాలనుంచికూడా ప్రజలువచ్చి యీ సభా కార్యక్రమము వివిధంగా నడుచుచున్నవో తెలుసుకోగలం దులకు పై అవకాశం విస్తృతము చేయాలి. తర్జుమాకు ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు లేదంటున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు నేకరణలో పక్షపాతం నిర్లక్ష్య భావము చూపుతున్నది. ఈనాడు మన దేశమునుంచి ముమారు 120 కోట్లు రూపాయలు విదేశాలకు పోతున్నది. ఆ డబ్బును ఇతర దేశాలకు పోకుండా ఎందుకు చేయడంలేదని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. అలా చేసిననాడే మనకు కావలసినంత డబ్బు లభిస్తుందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—“అభ్యుక్త, నేను ఈనాడు యీ తీర్మానాన్ని అన్ని సవరణలతో బాటు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. ముట్టమొదలు యీ తీర్మానాన్ని నిర్వహించినట్లైతే ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క ఖర్చు హెచ్చు అవుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వానికి యిప్పుడు మరింత సొత్తు దొరకటానికి మార్గాలు యివ్వాలనే కాని ఖర్చు పెట్టటానికి మార్గాలు చూపకూడదు. అది మొదటికారణము. ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రములో అనేకచోట్ల కరువు ప్రాంతాలు విస్తృతము. దానికి కరువు పనులు చేయించవలసియున్నది. దానికోసము ఎంతో సొత్తు కావలసియున్నది. అదీ కాకుండా ఇదివరకు మనము export చేయవలసివంటిది యీ మధ్య త.జా.పూరు జిల్లాలో తిరు చిరాపల్లి జిల్లాలోను తువానుపల్లి సంభవించిన ప్రాణ నష్టము ఎంతో ఉన్నది. ఎంతో సొత్తుకూడా నష్టమైనది. దానికిగాను ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే అక్కడ విర్పడిన నష్టమునకు విస్తృతము చేయవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం దానికి ఎంతో ముఖులతో చూపాలి. దానికి బాగా సొత్తు ఖర్చుచేయవలసియున్నది. ఇటుంటి సమయములో యీ భాషా తర్జుమాకుగాను డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయడమనేది మంచిదికాదు. ఇక్కడ యీ సభకు వచ్చిన సభ్యులకు సెలవీతముక్రింద సూటియాలై గూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చుచున్నారు. ఇది కాకుండా దినదినమునకు sitting allowance క్రింద రూ 12-8-0 యిచ్చుచున్నారు. ఈ సభలో కూర్చునియున్న యీ సభ్యుల సౌకర్యాలకుగాను భాషా తర్జుమా వివిధ భాషలలో చేయించి సభ్యులందరికి అందజేయమని కోరుచున్నారు ఆ తర్జుమా అవసరమని నా అభిప్రాయము. సభ్యులు భాషా తర్జుమా కావలసినన్ని వారి చెవిలోనే యీ భాష వినవడాలనినీ మొదలయిన సౌకర్యాలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఈ సౌకర్యాలన్నియు కల్పించుటకు నా కిష్టములేదు. విలసనగా సభ్యులయినవారు యీ భాషలు తెలుసుకొనవలెననే అభిలాష యిచ్చుప్పుడు ఏరు కొంచెము శ్రద్ధవహించిన, ఏ భాష అయినను తరిచయము చేసుకొనవచ్చునని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ సభలో యువకులైనవారు సభ్యులుగా కూర్చున్నారు. యువకులైనటువంటి యీ సభ్యులు విభాష అయినను మూడు మాసములలో నేర్చుకొనగలుగుదురు. అది అంత కష్టసాధ్యముకాదు. పండితులు కావచ్చు. వయినైనవారే భాషలు కొలదికాలములో, కనీసము ఆరునెలలలో ఎంతో పాండిత్యము సాధించగలుగుతున్నారు. అయితే సభ్యులందరు ఒకచోట చేరికగా గూర్చుని సభాకార్యక్రమం వర్ణించుకొనిన ఎడల ఒకరినొకరు అర్థము చేసుకొన గలుగుతారు. కొంచెము శ్రద్ధ వహించిన యీ భాషా పరిచయమనేది, నెరవేర్చుకొన గలుగుదురు. నా అనుభవము లోని సంగతి ఒకటి చెప్పుతున్నాను. నాకు తెలిసినటువంటి యీనాటి సవత్సరముల వైది వయస్సుగల ఒక వ్యక్తి ప్రాథమిక మందర రామయ్యులు అనే ఆయన సంస్కృతము నేర్చుకొని పాండిత్యము సాధించి శంకరాచార్యుల అద్వైతము పూర్తిగా

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నేర్చుకున్నాడు. ఇంకొక ఉదాహరణ ఇచ్చుచున్నాను. నా పత్తికి యిప్పుడు అరవై రెండు పిండ్ల వయస్సు. ఆపై యిప్పుటికి ఆరు నెలలుగా పొంది భాష నభ్యసించు న్నది. మూడు సంవత్సరములు స్కూలులో పొంది నేర్చుకునే కుర్రవాళ్ళకంటే ఎక్కువగా పొంది నేర్చుకుని ఆరమానములలోనే ఎక్కువ పాండిత్యము సంపాదించ గలిగినది. అందుచేత భాషలు నేర్చుకోవాలంటే ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ అవసరం. ప్రతి మనుజునకును కట్టుదల, శ్రద్ధ అనేది ఉంటే విద్యను సాధించవచ్చును. మనదేశపు పీఠాలయూ పర్వతములూ ఉన్న Everest శిఖరమును ఎక్కువకు ప్రాంత్యాగమునకు కూడ సిద్ధపడి విదేశీయులు కొందరు యువకులు పోతున్నారు అలాంటిపుడు సన్నిహిత సంబంధముగల మన రాష్ట్రాల భాషలను నేర్చుకొనుటకు యువకళ్యాణములను తరచుగా వినిపించవలసింది. ఈ కారణాలన్ని నేనీ తీర్మానమును సరళముగా అంగీకరించుటకు ఇష్టపడవలసింది. గనుక యీ తీర్మానమును నేను వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. వాచక దోషాలను మైమింపకొరకు విరమిస్తూవున్నాను."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member on the other side who just spoke is asking the Members to climb Mount Everest, an impossible task." (Laughter.)

*** SRI B. SANKARAYYA:—**"అధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు మన ముందున్న C. V. K. Rao గారి తీర్మానాన్ని నేను హృదయ పూర్వకంగా బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానము చాలాసంఖ్య అయినట్లుంటేది ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో వివిధభాషలు మాట్లాడే వారున్నారు. ఒకరిభాష ఇంకొకరు అర్థంచేసుకొనడం చాలా కష్టం. ఒక ప్రాంతం వారు చెబుతున్నది మరొక ప్రాంతం వారు అర్థంచేసుకొనకుండా అనువదలుతూ చూచు నిమిత్తమే C. V. K. Rao గారు ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. వివిధ భాషలలోనికి ప్రస్తుతము తర్జుమా చేసినట్లయితే ఎట్టి చిక్కులేకుండా ఆయా భాషల వారు ఈ శాస్త్రసభ కార్యక్రమాన్ని సక్రమంగా అర్థం చేసుకొనగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సౌకర్యం కలుగజేసే నిమిత్తమే ఈ తీర్మానము ప్రతిపాదించబడింది. ఈ ముఖ్యవిషయాన్ని గమనించవలసిందని సభ్యులందరిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సౌకర్యాన్ని కూడా ప్రభుత్వపక్ష సభ్యులు ఎందుకు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారో బోధ పడజాలేదు. సగముకంటే మాతృభాషలే తెలిసిన సభ్యులు ఈ శాస్త్రసభలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఇంగ్లీషు భాషకే ఈనాడు కూడా ఈ ఎంపీలలో ప్రాధాన్యం ఈయడం అతిశయ సీయమైనట్లుంటే విషయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వపక్ష సభ్యులు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారంటే దానికి ఏవో రాజకీయ కారణాలే వుండివుండవచ్చు. అలా నేకాని వాస్తవ పరిస్థితులనుగాని సభ్యులలో అధిక సంఖ్యకుల సౌకర్యం కాని వారు ఎంతమాత్రం గుర్తించుట లేదు. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు ఈ దేశాన్ని పరిపాలించటానికి ప్రజలకు తెలియనటువంటి ఇంగ్లీషు భాషను ఉపయోగించారు. ప్రభుత్వ మంటే విమిట, ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విధంగా సంచరిస్తోందో, ఎట్టిశాసనాలను అమలు చేయబోందో అనేవిషయాలు ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి అర్థంకాకుండా ఉండటానికి ప్రజలను రాజకీయంగా అజ్ఞానులుగా ఉంచుతూ చేయటానికి మాత్రమే బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు. ఎత్తిన ఎత్తునే ఈ ప్రభుత్వముకూడ ఈనాడు అనుసరిస్తోంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి ప్రజాసామాన్యం ఉపయోగించే భాషలపట్ల గౌరవంలేదు. ప్రజలు తమకర్తవ్యభాషలో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరుగుతూవుంటే వాటి వాగ్గులను గుర్తించి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రస్తావించే అని ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వానికి జుకు. ప్రజలను రాజకీయంగా చట్ట వివిధంగానూ దృష్టి సారించవలసిందే అందుకు

[8th December 1952] [Sri B. Sankarayya]

వారికి ఎట్టి అవకాశాన్ని కలుగజేయకుండా తమయిష్టం వచ్చినట్లు నిరంకుశంగా నిరాశాపరచే ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కొరసాగించుకు పోదాం అనే నియంతృత్వతత్వమే ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారియొక్క ముఖ్య ఆశయమన్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ప్రజాసామాన్య సూత్రాలను తిరస్కరించడం రాజకీయంగా ప్రజల పురోభివృద్ధి పొందకుండా నిరోధించడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం గమ్యంగా పెట్టుకుంది. అందువల్లనే ప్రజలు, ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు ముక్త కంఠంతో కోరే యీ చిన్న కోరికనుకూడా నెరవేర్చటానికి తిరస్కరిస్తోంది. అందు వల్లనే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం భాషా రాష్ట్రాలను వ్యతిరేకిస్తోంది. ఈ తీర్మానంపై శ్రీ మత్స్య చెట్టియార్ గారు ప్రశంసాస్థూ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కడక వచ్చినట్లయితే ఇట్టి తీర్మానానికి అవకాశం వుండదని తెలిపారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమే వచ్చినట్లయితే ఈ విధంగా ఈ కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రాదేశీయపడవలసిన అవసరం మాకు ఎంతమాత్రం కలగదు అని నేను వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతకూ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నది ఎవరు? ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులూ, ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించినవారూ? లేక కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులూ? అనే విషయాన్ని నిశ్చయపాత బుద్ధితో అలోచించండి. ఈ ప్రభుత్వమే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం. రాకపోటానికి వాధ్యత వహించవలసి వుంటుంది. ఈ విషయం ఈనాటిది కాదు. 1937 వ సంవత్సరంకూడా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని అడ్డగించింది ఎవరు? అనాడుకూడా ప్రధానిగావున్న రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి ఈ విషయం తెలియదా? అని అడుగుతున్నాను. నాటినుంచి నేటివరకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం నిర్మాణాన్ని ప్రతిఘటిస్తున్నది ఆయనే. ప్రత్యక్షంగా, కరోక్షంగా ఆంధ్రుల జాతీయవాదాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నది రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కాదా అని తిరిగి ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. మాతృభాషలలో ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారాలు జరపాలనేదానికి కూడా ఆయన ఎందుకు వ్యతిరేకి? తెలుగులో ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలు జరిగినట్లయితే రాజకీయంగా తెలుగువారు అభివృద్ధిచెందతారేమనని ఆయన భీతి. ప్రజలు రాజకీయంగా పురోగమించరాదని ఎల్లకాలం ఇంగ్లీషు వదులుస్తూ వారికి అణగారిన వుండాలని ఆయన కోరిక. ప్రజలను అణగారిన స్థానం అయిన తాళత్రయం. అందువల్లనే ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ఆయన అనుకూలు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు. ప్రజాసామాన్య సిద్ధాంతాలను గౌరవింపవలసిన వివక్షకూడా ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించజాలదు. రాజకీయ ప్రమాణాలకు మాత్రం ప్రాముఖ్యత ఈయవలసి వచ్చినట్లు అర్థమవుతుంటే, దాదాపు సానిక్రైగా శాసన సభ్యులకు తెలిసివున్న ఒక్క మాతృభాషలలోనే ఈ సభా కార్యకలాపాలను జరపవలసిన గుర్తింపాలి. ప్రజాసామాన్య సూత్రాలను గౌరవింపవలసినట్లయితే సభ్యులందరూ పార్టీ ప్రాతినిధ్యంలేకుండా ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని విక్రీణంగా ఆమోదించవలసిందని, అందరూ దీనిని బలపరచుకోవలసిందని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను."

*** SRI S. THINAKARASAMI THEVAR:—**"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர் களே, இந்த சட்டசபை நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலே கடந்த இரண்டு தினங்களாக வெகு காரசாரமான விவாதங்கள் நடைபெற்றன. இந்த இரண்டுநாள் விவாதத்தின் போது நான் விசேஷ கவனத்தோடு பார்த்ததில், எனக்கு எட்டிய அளவில், இந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகள் மொழிபெயர்க்கப்படுவது அவசியந்தானா, நடைமுறையில் இது காரிய சாத்தியமா என்ற இரண்டு விஷயங்களையும் பரிசீலனை செய்தேன்.

"என் புத்திக்கு எட்டிய அளவில் ஒன்று உண்மையிலேயே சாத்தியமா, இரண்டாவதாக சட்டசபை நிகழ்ச்சிகளிலே இது நடைமுறையிலே சாத்தியமா என்பதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்த்தபோது, அவசியமா என்ற கேள்விக்கு, அவசியந்தான் என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்தேன். அடுத்த படியாக, நடைமுறையில் இது சாத்தியமா என்று பரிசீலனை செய்த காலத்தில், நடைமுறையில் சாத்தியம் அல்ல என்றுதான் முடிவுக்கு

[Sri S. Thinakaran Thevar] [8th December 1952]

வந்தேன். ஏன்? அவசியந்தானா என்று பார்த்தால், உண்மையிலேயே பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பல பாணிகளில் பேசும் விஷயங்களை மற்றவர்கள் புரிந்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு இது அவசியந்தான். ஆனால், நடைமுறையிலே சாத்தியமா என்று பார்க்கும்போது, நான் வெகு தீவிரமாக நன்றாக யோசனை செய்து பார்த்தேன்.

“உதாரணமாக, கடந்த பட்ஜெட் ஸெஷன் நடந்த காலத்தில், உங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும், சுமார் 35, 40 நாட்கள் விவாதம் நடந்தது. பட்ஜெட் விவாதங்களெல்லாவற்றையும் இந்த நான்கு பாணிகளிலே மொழி பெயர்க்க வேண்டுமெனானால், யோசித்துப் பாருங்கள், அதற்கு எத்தனை நாட்களாகும் என்று? அதற்கு நான்கு மாதங்கள்கூட ஆகலாம். அது மாதிரியல்ல. 375 அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசுவதை நான்கு பாணிகளில் மொழிபெயர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால், அது நடைமுறையிலே ஒருக்காலும் சாத்தியமான காரியமாகத் தோன்றவில்லை.

“முதற்படியாக எனக்கு ஒரு பெரிய திகில் உண்டாயிற்று. அது என்ன வென்றால், இந்த நான்கு பாணிகளில் மொழிபெயர்த்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. உருது பாணியில் பேசுபவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களும் அந்த பாணியில் மொழிபெயர்க்கவேண்டுமென்றால், ஐந்து பாணிகளில் மொழிபெயர்க்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அப்படி இந்த ஐந்து பாணிகளிலும் மொழிபெயர்க்க வேண்டுமானால் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் 365 நாட்களும் போதாது.

“நடைமுறையில் காரியங்களை நடத்துவதற்கு சட்டங்கள் போட்டு அமுலுக்கு வர வேண்டும். அந்தச் சட்டங்களை சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பி, கோர்ட்டு களிலே அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி இருக்க நாம் செய்யவேண்டிய சட்டத்திற்கே வருஷம் 365 நாட்களும் போதாது என்றால், அதை சட்டமாக நடைமுறையிலே நடத்துவது எப்படி என்ற சந்தேகம் ஏற்பட்டது.

“இரண்டாவது சந்தேகம் என்னவென்றால், ஒவ்வொரு தொகுதியிலிருந்து அங்கத்தினர்களாகிய நாம் மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோமே, அந்தத் தொகுதி மக்களுடன் பேசி, அவர்களுடைய குறைகளைத் தெரிந்துகொண்டு, அதற்கான காரியங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு, சட்டசபையில் வந்து பேசவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படி தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு நாம் செய்ய வேண்டிய கடமை இருக்க, நம்முடைய ஜீவிய காலம் பூராவும் சதா சட்டசபையில் பேசிக்கொண்டே இருந்துவிட்டால், தொகுதியிலுள்ள விஷயங்களில் நாம் எப்படி கவனம் செலுத்தமுடியும் என்ற சந்தேகமும் ஏற்பட்டது.

“மூன்றாவது சந்தேகம் என்னவென்றால், நாம் ஏதோ பெண்பாட்டி பிள்ளைகளோடு இருக்கிறோமே; இப்படி வருஷம் 365 நாட்களும் சட்டசபையில் இருந்துவிட்டால், பெண்டு பிள்ளைகளின் கதி என்ன ஆகும்? என்ற இம்மாதிரியான சந்தேகம் ஏற்பட்டது. இம்மாதிரி 365 நாட்களும் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று முடிவாகிவிட்டால் என்னடா செய்வது என்று யோசனை செய்தேன். சரி, நமக்குத் தொகுதியில் வேலை இல்லை; மூட்டை முடிச்ச களுடன் இங்கேயே குடிவந்து விடவேண்டியது தான், வேறு வழியில்லை, சட்டசபையில் நடக்கும் பேச்சுக்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டே இருந்தால் போதும், தினத்திற்கு ரூ. 12½ வந்துவிடுகிறது. ஆகவே வருஷம் 365 நாட்களும் ரூ. 12½ வீதம் படியும், மாதமொன்றுக்கு ரூ. 150 சம்பளமும் வந்துவிடுகிறது; அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நம்முடைய ஜீவிய காலம் பூராவையும் இப்படியே கழித்து விடலாம் என்ற ஒரு யோசனைக்கு வந்தேன்.

6 p.m. “இது ஒரு அசட்டு யோசனை. அந்த முறையிலே பார்க்கும்போது, பல மெம்பர்கள் பல பாணியில் பேசுவதைப்பார்த்தால் அழகாகத்தானிருக்கிறது. இவைகளை எல்லோரும் இலகுவில் புரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். நான் எல்லா பாணியிலும் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் பேசுவேன். கிட்டத்தட்ட சுமார் இரண்டு மாத காலம் இங்கு தங்கியிருந்து, இதர பாணியில் பேசுகிறதை புரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். தெலுங்கில் பேசும் நண்பரை கேட்கும்

[Sri S. Thinakaran Thevar] [8th December 1952]

லாபங்கள் விசாரிக்கும்போது, எமண்டி எக்கடருஞ்சி ஒஸ்துன்னு, எக்கட போத்துன்னு, மீக்கு ஏமி பனி என்று கேட்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறேன். எல்லா பாணிகளிலும் இலகுவில் பேசிவிடலாம். அதே மாதிரி மலையாளம் பேசுபவரிடம், எந்து செய்யுன்னு எவ்விட நின்று வருன்னு எவ்விடே போகுன்னு என்று கேட்கமுடியும். பிரயத்தனப்பாடல் எந்த பாணியையும் தெரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். இதற்காக நாம் வீண்கிளர்ச்சியை உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டாம். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று அந்த நண்பரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன்.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“The hon. Member was abusing Malayalam, Mr. Speaker, Sir.”

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“అధ్యక్షా, గత ఎనిమిది మాసమునుంచి ఈ శాసన సభా కార్యక్రమము వి విధంగా కొనసాగుతూ ఉన్నది. ముఖ్యముగానే చాలా విచిత్రంగా ఉన్నట్లు బోధపడుతుంది. ఇదంతా విధి బంతు ప్రదర్శనలలోనే ఉన్నట్లున్నదని చెప్పటకు విచారించున్నాను. ఈ శాసన సభలో కలు భాషలను మాట్లాడువారున్నారు. వారిలో చాలామందికి ఇంగ్లీషు భాష రాదు. అనేకమంది సభ్యులు వారి వారి మాతృ భాషలలోనే మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. ఈ కారణంగా ఒక ప్రాంతం వారు మాట్లాడే విషయాలు ఇంకొక ప్రాంతవానికి అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఈ కారణంచేత కలుకు సభ్యులు ఈ సభా వ్యవహారాలలో సరిగా పాల్గొనేలేక పోతున్నారు. ఇట్టి విచ్ఛిన్నతను తొలగించుటకే ఈ శీర్షానం ఉద్దేశించబడింది. వి భాషల సభ్యులు మాట్లాడినట్టి వారి అభిప్రాయాలు అందరికీ వ్యక్తంకావడానికి ఈ శీర్షానం ఉద్దేశించబడినది. దీనిని కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులూకూడా అనేక మంది ఆమోదిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. అయితే ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఈ ఆవసరాన్ని గుర్తించి నందుకు నా ఆశాభాగాన్ని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులలో చాలామందికి ఇంగ్లీషు తెలియదు. ఈ శాసన సభలో రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు విమల అంబారో అనే భయంచేత వారు తమ వాస్తవాభిప్రాయాలను తెలుపజాలకున్నారేమిగాని పార్టీ సమావేశంలో అయినట్లయితే వారి ఇబ్బందులను గూర్చి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి చెప్పిఉంటారని నా నమ్మకం. కాంగ్రెస్ అనేకమార్లు మాతృభాషలలోనే కరిపాలన కొనసాగించాలని, అలాగే ప్రజలు తమకు స్వాతంత్ర్యం సిద్ధించినట్లు, భావిస్తారని ఇదివరలో అనేక కార్యాయాలు చెబుతూ ఉండేవారు. అయితే అధికారంలోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత అపస్థితి మరచిపోయారు. ఏదో రాజకీయ ప్రయోజనాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఈ శీర్షానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించవద్దని ప్రభుత్వవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడే సభ్యులకే శాసన సభా వ్యవహారాలలో పాల్గొనే సావకాశముంది ఇతర భాషలు మాత్రమే తెలిసిన వారికి అట్టి సుపారావకాశం లేక పోవడం నిజంగా ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలకు విరుద్ధమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అనేక మంది సభ్యులు ఇంగ్లీషురాని కారణంచేత తమ నియాజక వర్గాలలోని ప్రజల ఇబ్బందుల గురించి ఈ శాసన సభలో ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనిరానేక పోతున్నారు. ఈ కారణంవల వారు ప్రజల పట్లపాటి గౌరవార్థమైన సరిగా నిర్వహించలేకపోతున్నారని కూడా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయములన్నింటినీ ముగిసివర్తన వారు గమనించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఏ రాజకీయ ఉద్దేశములతోకాకుండా, పూర్తిగా ఇంగ్లీషురాని సభ్యుల సౌకర్యార్థమే ఈ శీర్షానాన్ని ప్రవేశపెట్టనామని గుర్తించి రానిని అందరు బలపరచవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు శాసన సభలో తమ ప్రజల కష్టనష్టాలను గురించి వారి స్వభాషలో తెలుపుకొనుటకు, మంత్రులు

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] [8th December 1952]

వాటిని అర్థం చేసుకొనుటకు సరియైన అవకాశంలేక పోయినట్లైతే ప్రజలు స్వంత శ్రం శిద్ధించిన ఫలితం పొందలేరన్నమాటం మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అనేకమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు ప్రజలలో పని చేసేవారు. ప్రజల కష్టాలేమీ కనుగొని వాటిని తొలగించుటకు అవసరమైన వర్యులు లీసుకొనవలసిన శ్రద్ధకలవారు. అయినప్పటికీ ఇంకా పని కానికారణంచేత వారికి అనేకమైన యువంటి ఇబ్బందులు కలుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ విధమైన చిక్కులు పెంటనే తొలగించాలి. సభ్యులకి ప్రశ్నలు మంతులకు తెలియాలి. సభ్యులు ఇచ్చే ఉపన్యాసాలు మంతులకు అర్థం కావాలి. ఇట్టి సదుపాయాల లేని నాడు ఈ శాసన సభ యొక్క పూర్తి ప్రమాణాన్ని ప్రజాసామాన్యం పొందలేరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అనేకమంది ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు ఈనాడు ఇంకా తెలియనందు వల్ల చాలా వాదాలు పడుతున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీకి చెందిన శాసన సభ్యుడు శాంతప్పగారి విషయం లీసుకొనండి. మరొకరు అభివృద్ధికొరకు ఎంతో కృషి చేసేవ్వకే అయిన. అటువంటివానికి ఈ శాసన సభలో వివిధ జరుగుతున్నదో సరిగా అర్థం చేసుకోవడం కష్టంగా ఉన్నది. అయిన మా ఆనందపురం జిల్లానుంచి ఎన్నికైన వారే కనుక వారిని గురించి నాకు బాగుగా తెలుసు. వారివంటివారే అనేకమంది సభ్యులు ఈ శాసన సభలో ఉన్నారు. వారందరికీ ఈ శాసన సభ కార్యకలాపం టెంట్లలో జరుగుతున్నందువల్ల ఇతర ప్రాంతీయ భాషలు వారికి తెలియనందువల్ల చాలా ఇబ్బందిగా ఉంది.

“ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులలో ఒకరు తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతూ విభాషనప్పటికీ మాడు మాసములలో నేర్పుకొనవచ్చునని, ఎంతో మొత్తం వ్యయంచేసి అనువాదకులను నియమించవలసిన అవసరంలేదని తెలియజేశారు. వారి సలహా యంతవరకు సబబైనది అని నేను అడుగుతున్నాను. మాడు నెలలుకాదు, మన ఈ శాసన సభ మొదలుపెట్టి యిదిమీది మాసాలెది. అయితే ఇంతవరకు Speaker గారికి కాని, ఆఫీసర్ మంతులకాని యంతమందికి తెలుగు అర్థం చేసుకో నీటంత మరొక మాసా కలిగించా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఒక ప్రాంతంవారు మాట్లాడినప్పుడు మరొక ప్రాంతం వారికి భాషకదాలంటేను, ఈ శాసన సభ కార్యక్రమ నిర్వాహణలో అందరు సరిగా పాల్గొనాలంటేను వివిధ భాషలలోని సభ్యుల ప్రసంగాలను తర్జుమా చేయించడం మొక్కటే సబబైన పద్ధతి అని తెలుసు ఈ లీసునాన్ని అందరు బలపరచవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI P. CHELLATHURAI :—“తலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சபையின் முன்பு இருக்கும் தீர்மானம் மிகவும் சிக்கலானது. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் எதிர்க்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் நான் எதிர்ப்பு தற்குக் காரணம் வேறு. இந்தச் சபையின் முன்பு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை அவசியம் இல்லை என்று துணிந்து எவரும் எதிர்ப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. ஆனால் இது நடைமுறையில் இயலுமா என்பதுதான் இப்பொழுதுள்ள கருத்து வேறுபாடு. அதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்லுகிறேன். கிராமத்தில் ஏழைக் குடியானவன் ஒருவன் தன்னுடைய பார்வையை இழந்து விடுகிறான். அவனுக்குப் பார்வையை உண்டாக்கிக் கொடுத்தல் அவசியம் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆனால் அவன் கிராமத்தை விட்டு சென்னை போன்ற நகரத்திற்கு வந்து கண் வைத்திய நிபுணர்களைக்கண்டு ஆலோசனை செய்து விலை உயர்ந்த மூக்குக் கண்ணாடியைப் போட்டுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால், அது சாத்தியமா? இது தான் எல்லோருக்கும் மிகுந்த சிரமத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறது. இது போன்ற நிலைமையில் இது அவசியமா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதை உணர்ந்த பிறகு அதற்காக ஒரு வழியை நாம் கண்டு பிடித்துத்

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தான் ஆகவேண்டும்; திட்டவட்டமாக அதற்கு ஒரு மார்க்கம் உண்டு என்பதை இங்குள்ள நமது தலைவர்கள் எல்லோரும் அறிவார்கள். எதிர்கட்சியிலிருந்து கொண்டு வந்துள்ள தீர்மானத்தின் கருத்து ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் தனிபாக பிரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதுதான். காங்கிரஸ் மகா சபையின் ஆதித் தீர்மானமும் அதுவே தான். இத் தேசத்தில் மொழிவாரியாக நாடுகளைப் பிரிக்க வேண்டும் என்பது தான். அதைப்பற்றித் தலைவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தீவிரமாக ஆலோசனைசெய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்று வரையில் இங்கிலாந்தில் பேசியவர்கள் திடீரென்று தெலுங்கில் பேச ஆரம்பித்து விட்டதை ஒரு குறைபாடாகச் சீக்கோதரர்கள் பலர் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை அறவே நான் மறுக்கின்றேன். அவர்கள் போலவே தமிழ் மக்களும் ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவர்களானாலும், ஆங்கிலம் பேசக்கூடியவர்களானாலும், அதை அறவே விட்டொழித்து விட்டு, இனிமேல் எல்லோரும் தமிழிலேயே பேசவேண்டும் என்று முடிவு செய்து விட்டால் சீக்கிரத்திலேயே மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் பிரிக்கப்பட்டு விடும். அதற்காக நமது தலைவர்கள் அதிலும் குறிப்பாக நமது தலைவர் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சர்க்காரின் தலைமை பதவியைத் தாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுதே அதற்கு பெரும் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டு மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தைப் பிரிப்பதற்கு காரியங்களைச் செய்வார். அவ்விதம் செய்வதற்கு மக்கள் சரியாக நடந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் சிக்கலான வகையில் அபிப்பிராய பேதங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து திக்குமுக்காடச் செய்தால் வெளியிலுள்ளவர்கள் தப்பான அபிப்பிராயம் கொள்ளுவார்கள். மற்றும் ஆங்கிலத்திலேயே நடவடிக்கைகளை நடத்தி வந்தால் ஆங்கிலம் படித்தவிரல் விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடிய ஒரு சிலர், மற்றவர்களை பொம்மைகளாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஆளத்தான் விரும்புகிறார்களோ என்று அபிப்பிராயம் கொள்ளுவதற்கு இடமேற்படும். அந்த விதமான வகைகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்காமல் தலைவர்கள் சீக்கிரமாகவே மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால்தான் நல்லதாகும். அதற்கு முட்டுக் கட்டை போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வார்த்தை சொல்ல வேண்டும். சென்னை நகரம் வேண்டும் என்று ஆந்திரர்கள் வின்ன சிளர்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையில் தஞ்சை, திருச்சியில் ஏற்பட்ட குராவளியைப்போல் பெரும் புயல் ஏற்பட்டு இமயமலையின் சிகரம் இடிந்து விழுவது சாத்தியமானாலும் சென்னை நகரத்தை ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு விட்டுக் கொடுப்பது என்பது ஒருக்காலும் முடியாத காரியம். ஆகவே பரிசாரம் தேடுவது என்னவென்றால் மொழிவாரியாக இந்த நாட்டை உடனடியாகப் பிரித்தால் தான் இந்த தீர்மானத்திற்கு வழி காண்பதாகும் என்று தாழ்மையுடன் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு நான் அமருகிறேன்.”

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SRI A. RAMI REDDI :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ లీసును గురించి నా అభిప్రాయమును తెలియజేసే నుండుకొన్ని విషయాలను మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ శాసనసభలో అన్ని భాషా ప్రాంతాలకు సంబంధించిన వారు ఉన్నారు. అనేకమంది సభ్యులకు ఇంగ్లీషు తెలియదు. వారికి ఒక్క మాత్రమే మాత్రమే తెలుసును. అట్టివారికి ఇతర భాషలలో మాట్లాడేవారి అభిప్రాయాలు బోధపడవు. అయితే ఈ ప్రసంగాల సన్నివేశ వివిధ భాషలలోని తర్జుమా చేయించవలసిన ఈ లీసునాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించినవారు తెలియజేశారు. ఇది సాధ్యమైనటువంటి విధానమా అని నేను సందేహిస్తున్నాను. ఈ ప్రసంగాలను, ప్రశ్నలను వివిధ భాషలలోని తర్జుమా చేయించవలసిన సభా కార్యకలాపాలు యంతో కాలం పడుతుంది అనే విషయం అందరు గుర్తించుకోవాలి. అంతే కాకుండా యంతో ధనవ్యయమువుతుంది. ఒక ప్రశ్నను గాని, ప్రసంగానిగాని అయిన భాషలలోని అనువాదవలసి ఉంది. ఇందువల్ల ఎంత కాలం వృథా అవుతుందో గుర్తించుకోవాలి. అందువల్ల 10 రోజులు కావలసిన సమావేశానికి 10 × 10 = 100 రోజులు కావలసివస్తుంది. అంతే ఇప్పుడు ధర్మ కన్న చది రెట్లు అదనంగా ధర్మచేయవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు శాసనసభలో జరిగే

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fate? They must all understand it. It may be they have not raised the question. They have not raised it for other reasons, as you and I know. For example, one hon. Member said, 'I will speak for the motion, but I will vote for the Government'. Why did he say it? It was because he did not understand what was going on here. But all the same his leader was a Minister and he was obliged to say, 'I will speak for the motion, but I will vote for the Government.' So, Sir, this state of affairs must be remedied. We don't offer any dogmatic solutions. The least, simplest and cheapest thing is to provide arrangements for simultaneous translation. They are not very costly. We have had a very valuable discussion, in the sense that we have spent about Rs. 10,000 by discussing this motion for two days. Why did we do it? If, Mr. Speaker, you had felt that it was not necessary, you would not have given so much time. I believe you have understood that the problem is one of the most serious problems. I beg of you, Mr. Speaker, and of the Members belonging to the Government, to consider this problem seriously. Otherwise, let us tell the Members—although the Constitution does not say so, 'You please don't attend the session because you do not understand anything. There is no point in coming and sitting in the Assembly.' Therefore, Mr. Speaker, I want all Members, whether they are on this side or on the other side, to consider this from that point of view and come to some arrangement."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I do not want to go into other extraneous matters and spoil the atmosphere. I want the Government also to remove all the extraneous considerations from their view and make some arrangement. We have suggested simultaneous translation. I believe the Government know the arrangements followed at the U.N.O. and it won't be very costly. After all, even after the separation of Andhra State, the problem will continue. There are huge blocks of Telugu speaking people in Tamil Nad. (Interruptions from Ministerialist side.) I am sorry I strayed into a very touchy field. Supposing they want to speak in Telugu, you cannot get rid of them. Assuming for the moment that Madras goes into Tamil Nad, what are you going to do with Telugu people here? They must have some facilities. Sir, let us have the consideration of the motion on its own merits and I want you, Sir, to make some arrangements about this and that is why we are all wholeheartedly supporting the resolution. It does not matter whether the Members are Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kanarese. All of us on this side are supporting the resolution and so also let all Members from the other side, without other prejudices and political considerations, support this resolution."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had a very long debate on this resolution and I am the 64th Member participating in the debate. So far 63 Members have spoken. Now, I think it is necessary to point out to the

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hon. Members of the House what the resolution is, because in the heated discussion and the impassioned speeches made, I am sure many of us have forgotten it. Therefore, let us know it before we proceed to consider it—

'This Assembly recommends to the Government that translators be appointed in this House to interpret speeches made in the House to persons not acquainted with the language in which they are made.'

Sir, mainly, this is a matter dealing with the transaction of business in the House and I would request every hon. Member to consider this resolution from that aspect and that aspect alone. I am glad the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham made an appeal that all other extraneous considerations should be brushed aside. I also want to make the same appeal. But unfortunately in discussing this resolution, so many other extraneous matters have been brought in which are likely to cloud our judgment. Linguistic considerations, linguistic provinces considerations, questions of democracy and a foreign language, English being used, all these have been brought in. Sir, I respectfully submit that all these are quite irrelevant for considering this resolution. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition led the way by making a speech in Tamil, and not being content with making a speech in Tamil, he went on to expatiate on the glories and richness of Tamil language in the beautiful words of Poet Bharati as if we on this side do not have love for Tamil language and we are not interested in the development of Tamil language. I may tell the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, as far as I am concerned and as far as any of the Members are concerned, we are second to none in the love for our Tamil language and in our interest for the development of that language. I respectfully submit, Sir, that has nothing to do with this resolution. I know when Mr. Ramamurthi began to speak in Tamil, he purposely did it. He intentionally wanted to create an impression in the minds of hon. Members that linguistic considerations and the interests of the mother-tongue are involved in it. I respectfully submit, no such question arises in the consideration of this motion.

"Sir, the second point made by Sri Ramamurthi was that English was a foreign language. He said that we had been here in this and of freedom for the last 5 years and that yet we continued to have English language. But I respectfully ask, Sir: does this resolution take away the use of English on the floor of the House. It is absolutely nothing of that sort. I am sure this resolution will only perpetuate the use of English on the floor of the House because there will be translation into various languages and there will be no compulsion on the part of the Members to press that English should be abolished. Therefore, it is not a question of abolishing English altogether. As a matter of fact, this question of English language was before the framers of our Constitution in the Constituent Assembly. They discussed it and made a provision in regard to the use of English. Sir, I may be permitted to read Article 345 for the benefit of hon. Members so that they may know, if they want to get rid of English, that there

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is provision in the Constitution. But somehow hon. Members who spoke supporting the resolution, wanted the hon. Members of this House to believe that this resolution would get rid of English. On the other hand, English will be entrenched more and more in this House. Article 345 reads:

'345. Subject to the provisions of articles 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one or more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution.'

Sir, it is 'by law' which has a technical meaning and not 'by resolution'. Therefore, Sir, if the hon. the Leader of the Opposition wants to discontinue the use of English language on the floor of the Assembly, a definite method has been laid down. But the passing of this resolution will not certainly eliminate English. It is only in an attempt to confuse the issues that the issue of English language has been raised as if this resolution is going to get rid of the use of English language.

6-40 p.m. "Sir, another question that was brought in, was about the linguistic provinces. Sir, I do agree that linguistic States will be a solution for the difficulty here. Is this resolution going to help the formation of linguistic States? On the other hand, it may perpetuate the same state of affairs because once translation is given in all languages, all the Members will be able to follow the business of the House. Therefore, there won't be any necessity for linguistic States. After all, what is the main argument advanced for the abolition of the use of English language? It is that we should be able to carry on our discussions and official business in a certain language which all the Members can understand. If we now translate the proceedings of the House into various languages, the force of the argument is lost. I do agree that the formation of linguistic provinces is the only solution for this difficulty. Let us all work together in that respect, so that linguistic provinces may come into existence as soon as possible. And do the Government stand in the way of the formation of linguistic provinces. Some interested parties assert that we are against that, on the other hand, we are also interested in the formation of linguistic provinces. If any help is necessary from the Government side in that respect, we are always prepared to give it. But what is the main obstacle in the way of the formation of an Andhra province to-day? Everybody knows it; everybody wants to shut his eyes to that and goes on crying that the Government are standing in the way. Thousands of people may press, but unless the obstacle is removed, there is not going to be an Andhra province. Let us make sure of it. There is no use simply saying 'Give me an Andhra province'; there is no use making a demand which has an unjustifiable condition attached to it. Then, it is said: 'After all, we do not claim Madras

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City'. If you do not claim Madras City, then why should you care about its future? It will take care of itself; the people living in the City of Madras do not require the protection of somebody living outside the City. They do not need that; they will take care of themselves. If the people of Madras want to have a separate province of their own, they will work for it and they will take care of themselves; let not others who live outside the City dictate that Madras City should be formed into a separate province. But, Sir, that is another extraneous matter, and I do not want to dilate on it at present.

"A point was made about the fast of a particular gentleman on the question of the formation of the Andhra province. I submit, Sir, this resolution has nothing to do with the formation of the Andhra province or with the fasting to death which a particular gentleman seems to have undertaken. Let us not cloud the issue by referring to all that.

"Another point was made that Praja Swamyam was in danger, that democracy was in danger. I respectfully submit that Praja Swamyam is not in danger; if it is in danger, this resolution is not going to save it.

"Again, it has been argued that people outside should follow the proceedings of this Assembly. I do agree. Suppose the proceedings are conducted in Tamil or in Telugu or in any one of the four languages of this province. Even then, will all the people be able to follow the proceedings? For the matter of that, how many who are in the galleries here are able to follow the proceedings in this Assembly? A few interested persons come here every day to see the tamasha, then go away . . ."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"No tamasha, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What he meant was 'from their point of view.'"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Being the Leader of the House, certainly I won't characterise the proceedings of this House as a tamasha; I said, from their point of view they came to see some tamasha."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"They cannot think like that with reference to us."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"As far as the question of the people following the proceedings of the House is concerned, I may submit that we must thank the Press, the efficient Press that we have, for publishing the proceedings in all the languages, and I am quite sure people do really read them. As a matter of fact, even some of the Members who do not attend the Assembly but just peep in for a minute or two and go away, they come to know of the proceedings of the Assembly, by going through the papers. That being so, for the purpose of the people outside being enabled to follow our proceedings intelligently, it is

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not necessary that this resolution should be passed. As I said, that function is being very efficiently discharged by the Press.

"Therefore leaving all these other considerations apart, let us now look at the question as to how far the passing of this resolution will help the efficient transaction of business on the floor of the House. It is only from that point of view I request every hon. Member to consider this resolution. What is our difficulty, let us know it first. Our difficulty is that we are living in a multi-lingual province, and there is no common language known to all the people living in the province. So, as long as there is no common language, whether we change the official language from English to Telugu or from English to Tamil or to Kanarese or to Malayalam, it is not going to help all the persons here. Merely bringing in a law to change the language of this State also will not therefore solve the problem, because there is no common language. That is why Mahatma Gandhi, when he carried on the struggle for freedom, emphasised the need for a common language for the country, so that the transaction of all official business might be carried on in that language. But wisely or unwisely, some of us have been objecting to the introduction of a common language, Hindi, and there we are. Hindi has not spread very much because of this objection and there is no other language which could be used as a common language. Therefore, the question is, how best can we get on in the existing circumstances? We should solve this problem to the best of our ability, but in such a way that it would be practical. There is no use saying that everybody should follow everything done here. If we analyse it and if we find it to be impractical, there is no use of acting up to this resolution at all. So, let us analyse it. What does it say.

'This Assembly recommends to the Government that translators be appointed in this House to interpret speeches made in the House to persons not acquainted with the language in which they are made.'

"We should realize that when once translators are appointed, translation of speeches cannot be confined to the speeches of certain Members alone. The speech of every Member is as important as far as he is concerned, as the speech of every other Member. Therefore, we cannot make a distinction as between one Member and another Member and say 'This Member's speech alone need be translated' and 'that other Member's speech need not be translated'. Therefore, we will have to translate the speech of every hon. Member; otherwise it will be offending the self-respect of any Member whose speech may not be translated. And that is the difficulty we have to face. If the translation of the speeches of all the Members is to be made, it has got to be made in such a way that every Member here should be able to understand it. As was pointed out by Mr. Viswanatham, there are certain Members who understand only Telugu, there are certain others who understand only Tamil, others only Malayalam and some others only Kanarese. That is the position here. Therefore, if every Member in the House should understand the speech of every other Member when he makes one, it will come to this: that when a speech is

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made in English, it must be translated in all the four languages, viz., Tamil, Telugu, Malayalam and Kanarese. If it is made in any of the four languages, then it has necessarily got to be translated into the three other languages, no doubt one less, but only in case speeches are confined to the regional languages alone. Then we come to the next question: how is this translation to be made? Apart from the mechanism, can we say that the translator shall give only the gist of the speeches? Can we give him the freedom to find out what are the important points in a speech, so that he can crystallise them and give us a summary? No, I don't think any hon. Member will agree to that. So, if we want to have every speech of every hon. Member to be understood by all the other hon. Members, then every speech of every hon. Member will have to be translated *in toto* and in its entirety; otherwise, it won't be of any use. That is one point to be remembered. Secondly, what is the mechanism for this? In a way, Mr. Viswanatham suggested 'why not have a simultaneous translation'? Sir, in regard to the cost, as far as I am concerned as Finance Minister, for the purpose of securing the expeditious and efficient transaction of business in this House, I am prepared to spend any amount; finance will be no bar to it, I may assure the House. I won't mind if we have to spend Rs. 5 lakhs or Rs. 10 lakhs or even Rs. 50 lakhs. Personally, I do consider that the efficient transaction of the business of this House is an essential part of the administration, and if money is not to be found for this purpose, it is not worth having it at all, and it is not worth spending it on any other matter. Therefore, I am prepared to allot as much as possible for expenditure to be incurred in this respect. Of course, I am prepared to give first priority to the expenditure to be incurred in this respect. Therefore, leave alone the question of finance altogether. Then, what is the solution? The solution suggested is, 'have a simultaneous translation: are they not having it in the UNO and in the Geneva conventions'? In regard to simultaneous translations, the point to be considered in these international conferences is, no *extempore* speeches are made there. But, the speeches are written beforehand and they are in the hands of the translators and they have also their scripts ready in their own hands, and as the written speech is delivered the translators who have their scripts in their hands read the translations of the speech. That is what is done there.

"Now, my Friend, Mr. Somayajulu, is speaking in Tamil and he talks at such a speed that even a mail train cannot compete with him. I challenge anybody to have his speech translated in any language as he speaks. It will be an absolute impossibility. In fact, so many hon. Members are also speaking in Telugu at such a terrific speed that I find even the reporters are struggling to take down their speeches.

"Under those circumstances, Sir, without knowing the trend of the speeches or without knowing the substance of the speeches

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will it be possible for any human being to translate the speeches when they are delivered extempore at that high speed"

MR. SPEAKER:—"May I know how long the Hon. Minister will take to finish his speech?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"After the speech of the Hon. Minister, Mr. C. V. K. Rao will take some minutes to reply."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the Hon. Minister wish to continue his speech to-morrow also?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am in the hands of the House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"There are also other important amendments to be disposed of and some of them are very good amendments which I think, Government may accept. So, I think the Hon. Leader of the House will finish his speech and then we can carry the discussion over to the next non-official day, because the main part is over."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Before putting the resolution to vote, we should have the advantage of appealing to the House, but there is no use splitting my speech."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It will not affect the voting."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Taking a vote on that day will not make any difference."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I never said anything of the sort."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"It can be postponed, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If the insinuation is that my speech will have no effect on the voting, I think, Mr. Viswanatham has got greater experience and I have nothing to say on that. However the point is whether we can have translators for the purpose of translating speeches which are made at such a terrific speed. We cannot say that people speaking fast will not get their speeches translated. But they are also entitled to have their speeches translated."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When is the next non-official day?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Next Thursday. We have got the food debate on Thursday and Friday."

MR. SPEAKER:—"So, we shall sit for 10 more minutes to-day and finish, because food is more important than language."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I think we can finish in half-an-hour on that day."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think, the Hon. Minister will not take more than three minutes and then I will put the resolution to a vote."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I will take 15 minutes more, Sir."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, I would like to point out that on such important debates like this, it is usual for the Hon. Leader of the House, on behalf of the Government, to speak and he will be the last speaker, except the mover of the resolution. If, on the other hand, the Members of the Opposition wanted the discussion to be carried over to another non-official day, then there will be many more Members coming forward to speak and if this fact had been mentioned earlier, Sir, you would not have called on the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam to speak on behalf of the Government. Now that the Hon. the Leader of the House has practically wound up the debate, I would entreat you, Sir, to seriously consider the suggestion of Mr. Viswanatham to sit at least for half-an-hour more to-day and finish the debate."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He did not say so. I said it."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am sorry, I heard it wrongly. Even if he has not said that it does not change my position. The proper procedure would be to finish the debate to-day whatever it may be."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I would like just to inform the hon. Member that much earlier in the day I had gone to the Speaker twice and requested him to close the debate to-day. But, unfortunately, many more Members wanted to speak and the Speaker wanted to give those speakers an opportunity. Therefore, it is not as if Members on this side had not gone to the Speaker and informed the Speaker. The entire House is responsible for the debate."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If it is the wish of the House to postpone discussion to the next non-official day, the Hon. Leader of the House may continue his speech on that day. (Hon. Members: 'Yes, yes')."

"Before I adjourn the House, I wish to inform hon. Members that from Wednesday onwards the sitting hours of the House will be from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. I had consultation on this with the Hon. Leader of the House, the Leader of the Opposition and also the Party leaders and they came to this conclusion and it is therefore the considered opinion of the Leaders that the House should sit from 9 a.m. to 2 p.m. from Wednesday. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 90 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 8th December 1952, page 291 supra.]

Serial number and name of the industrial concern to whom State aid was given.	Nature and extent of State aid given.	The purpose for which the aid was given for each of the years 1946-52.	The amount given for the			
			starting new industries.	expansion of the existing unit.	Renovation of the old plant.	Installation of new plant.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4) RS.	(5) RS.	(6)	(7) RS.
1945-46.						
1 Messrs. Radios and Electricals, Limited, Madras.	Shares worth Rs. 2 lakhs (G.O. Ms. No. 2786, Development, dated 17th July 1945).	For assembling the component parts of radios.	2,00,000	..	..	..
1946-47-Nil.						
1947-48.						
2 Messrs. K. V. Brahman and Sons, Bhimavaram, West Godavari district.	Loan of Rs. 3,000 and subsidy of Rs. 3,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4260, Development, dated 2nd September 1947).	For development of fountain pen industry.	..	6,000	..	..
3 Messrs. K. V. Ratnam & Bros., Rajahmundry, East Godavari district.	Overdraft of Rs. 2,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4504, Development, dated 16th September 1947).	For the development of fountain pen industry.	..	2,000	..	..

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4 Messrs. Industrial and Commercial Syndicate, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 85,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 123, Development, dated 9th January 1948).	For the expansion of factory for the manufacture of kerosene oil lamps, brass stoves, Etna burners, Petromax lights and hurricane lanterns.	..	85,000	..	..
5 Messrs. Narayana Tile Works, Hosur, Salem district.	Loan of Rs. 5,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 122, Development, dated 9th January 1948).	For the development of tile factory.	..	5,000	..	..
1948-49.						
6 Messrs. Star Tyre Service Company, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 12,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1859, Development, dated 14th April 1948).	For the development of the workshops engaged in the tyre retreading.	..	12,000	..	..
7 Messrs. Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, Malabar district.	Two loans of Rs. 1,00,000 + 75,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2063, Development, dated 24th April 1948, and G.O. Ms. No. 6211, Development, dated 15th December 1948).	For the purchase of additional machinery for the manufacture of agricultural implements.	..	..	..	1,75,000
8 Sri Kadambari Seshadri, Kuppam, Chittoor district.	Subsidy of Rs. 1,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2112, Development, dated 27th April 1948).	For the construction of a working model of a new type of internal combustion engine.	1,000	..	..	..
9 Messrs. Mohan Industries, Limited, Tenali, Guntur district.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2623, Development, dated 21st May 1948).	For the manufacture of tiles and bricks.	1,00,000	..	..	..
10 Messrs. Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, Kalpadi, North Arcot district.	Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 3220, Development, dated 17th June 1948).	For completing the construction of factory for the manufacture of Vanaspathi.	10,00,000	..	..	..

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Serial number and name of the industrial concern to whom State aid was given.	Nature and extent of State aid given.	The purpose for which the aid was given for each of the years 1946-52.	The amount given for the			
			The amount given for starting new industries.	The amount given for the expansion of the existing unit.	Renovation of the old plant.	Installation of new plant.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.		
1948-49—cont.						
11 Messrs. Radhakrishna Vegetable Oil Products, Pamidi, Anantapur district.	Loan of Rs. 1,25,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 3503, Development, dated 20th June 1948).	For use as working capital for purchase of raw oils, chemicals, etc., for refining oil.	..	1,25,000	..	..
12 Messrs. Sree Venkateswara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Limited, Tirupati, Chittoor district.	Loan of Rs. 2,50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4771, Development, dated 21st September 1948).	For completing the construction of the factory for the manufacture of straw boards.	2,50,000	..	..	..
13 Messrs. Vegetols, Limited, Chittoor.	Loan of Rs. 5,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 5073, Development, dated 3rd December 1948).	For completing the construction of Vanaspati plant and for the purchase of plant and machinery.	5,00,000	..	..	..
14 Messrs. Madras Vanaspati Limited, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 10,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 5656, Development, dated 16th November 1948).	For completing the construction of Vanaspati Factory.	10,00,000	..	..	..
15 Messrs. Rayalaseema Mills, Limited, Adoni, Bellary district.	Loan of Rs. 7,50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 3839, Development, dated 26th November 1948).	For the construction of building and for the purchase of machinery required for a spinning mill.	7,50,000	..	..	..
16 Messrs. Purnima Straw Board and Paper Mills, Limited, Moodbidri, South Kanara district.	Loan of Rs. 80,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 6142, Development, dated 11th December 1948). Actually disbursed Rs. 40,000 only and the balance cancelled.	For the purchase of additional machinery and equipment for the manufacture of straw boards.	40,000	..	..	..

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17 Messrs. Sree Swarna Industrial Engineering Company, Limited, Vijayavada, Krishna district.	Loan of Rs. 20,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 671, Development, dated 11th February 1949).	For the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of agricultural implements and for use as working capital.	..	20,000	..	..
18 Messrs. National Manure Works, Udumalpet, Coimbatore district.	Loan of Rs. 25,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 670, Development, dated 11th February 1948).	For the purchase of electric motor, discharge of a loan of Rs. 5,000 and the balance for use as working capital for the manufacture of manure.	..	25,000	..	..
19 Messrs. Pakanadu Oil Mills, Limited, Nagari, Chittoor district.	Loan of Rs. 40,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 779, Development, dated 17th February 1949).	For clearing the existing mortgage of Rs. 20,000 and the balance for the purchase of equipment and construction of building.	..	40,000	..	..
20 Messrs. Sri Vijayalakshmi Textiles, Gudiyattam, North Arcot district.	Loan of Rs. 24,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1602, Development, dated 26th March 1949).	For the purchase of machinery and working capital for the manufacture of silk fabrics.	..	24,000	..	..
21 Messrs. Kuhnar Industries, Edathara, Malabar district.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1600, Development, dated 26th March 1949).	For the construction of a shed (Rs. 60,000) and the balance for use as working capital.	..	1,00,000	..	..
22 Sri P. Lakshmanaswamy, Kodikonda, Anantapur district.	Subsidy of Rs. 2,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1601, Development, dated 26th March 1949).	For the production of shuttles, looms and charkas.	2,000	..	..	..
23 Sri K. S. Ananthanarayanan, Mylapore, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 6,000 and subsidy of Rs. 2,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1785, Development, dated 2nd April 1949).	For the purchase of equipment (Rs. 2,000) and for the manufacture of industrial and chemical products.	8,000	..	..	..

1949-50.

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Serial number and name of the industrial concern to whom State aid was given.	Nature and extent of State aid given.	The purpose for which the aid was given for each of the years 1948-52.	Amount given for the			
			The amount given for starting new industries.	The amount given for the expansion of the existing unit.	Renovation of the old plant.	Installation of new plant.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1949-50—cont.						
24 Sri B. F. Aranha, Proprietor, Messrs. B. F. Aranha, Kankannady, Mangalore.	Loan of Rs. 33,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2636, Development, dated 17th May 1949).	For the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of whiting from shells.	8,180	..	..	..
25 Messrs. Ratnam Industrial Works, Vepery, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 2,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4176, Development, dated 10th August 1949).	For the purchase of a screw cutting lathe for the manufacture of brass holder for electric bulbs.	..	2,000	..	..
26 Messrs. The Techno Chemicals, Limited, Kozhikode, Malabar district.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4465, Development, dated 2nd September 1949).	For the purchase of additional machinery for the discharge of existing liabilities and for use as working capital for the manufacture of soap, etc.	..	1,00,000	..	..
27 Messrs. Hindupur Vegetable Oils and Refineries, Limited, Hindupur, Anantapur district.	Loan of Rs. 2,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4473, Development, dated 2nd September 1949).	For the erection of a mill and refinery and for use as working capital for the manufacture of refined oil.	2,00,000	..	..	..
28 Messrs. Madras Rubber Factory, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 30,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4941, Development, dated 8th October 1949).	For purchase of machinery and for use as working capital for the production of latex, rubber goods.	30,000	..	..	..
29 Messrs. Vizagapatnam Vegetable Oils Products, Limited, Bobbili, Visakhapatnam district.	Loan of Rs. 4,50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 5147, Development, dated 22nd October 1949).	For the discharge of liabilities and for use as working capital for the manufacture of refined oil and Vanaspathi.	4,50,000	..	..	..

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Serial number and name of the industrial concern to whom State aid was given.	Nature and extent of State aid given.	The purpose for which the aid was given for each of the years 1948-52.	Amount given for the			
			The amount given for starting new industries.	The amount given for the expansion of the existing unit.	Renovation of the old plant.	Installation of new plant.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
30 Messrs. Kasturi Engineers, Limited, Coimbatore.	Loan of Rs. 50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 5323, Development, dated 4th November 1949).	For the construction of a new factory for the manufacture of textile machinery and spare parts.	..	50,000	..	..
31 Messrs. Thanigai Murugan Metal Works, Satravada, Chittoor district.	Loan of Rs. 25,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 5464, Development, dated 4th November 1949).	For the purchase of additional machinery (Rs. 15,000) and for the construction of additional buildings (Rs. 10,000) for the manufacture of brass and copper utensils and agricultural implements.	..	25,000	..	..
32 Messrs. Guntur Tobaccos, Limited, Guntur.	Loan of Rs. 2,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 334, Development, dated 24th January 1950).	For clearing of the loan raised by company, for the purchase of plant and machinery for re-dyeing tobacco.	..	..	..	2,00,000
33 Messrs. Andhra Pharmaceutical Works, Limited, Vijayavada, Krishna district.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 338, Development, dated 25th January 1950). The loan was restricted to Rs. 50,000 in G.O. Ms. No. 270, Development, dated 30th June 1952).	For the cancellation of the guaranteed overdraft of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 4683, Development, dated 14th September 1948.	..	50,000	..	..
34 Messrs. Hemalatha Textiles, Limited, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 6,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 276, Development, dated 20th January 1950).	For construction of and working of a cotton spinning mill.	6,00,000	..	..	..
35 Messrs. Rajeswari Mills, Limited, Gudiyattam, North Arcot district.	Loan of Rs. 5,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 342, Development, dated 25th January 1950).	For the purchase of machinery for spinning mills and for erection of factory and for discharge of liabilities.	5,00,000	..	..	..

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Serial number and name of the industrial concern to whom State aid was given.	Nature and extent of State aid given.	The purpose for which the aid was given for each of the years 1948-52.	Amount given for the		
			The amount given for starting new industries.	The amount given for the expansion of the existing unit.	Renovation of the old plant.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
			RS.	RS.	RS.
		1948-50—cont.			(7)
36 Messrs. Guntur Vegetable Oil Industries, Limited, Guntur.	Loan of Rs. 1,30,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 340, Development, dated 25th January 1950).	For the discharge of existing liabilities and for use as working capital for the manufacture of refined oil and its bye-products.	..	1,30,000	..
37 Messrs. Chemicals, Limited, Nidadavole, West Godavari district.	Loan of Rs. 75,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 337, Development, dated 25th January 1950).	For use as working capital for the manufacture of industrial and pharmaceutical chemicals.	..	75,000	..
38 Messrs. Vasant Soap Works, Limited, Madras, at Vijayavada, Krishna district.	Loan of Rs. 1,25,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 339, Development, dated 25th January 1950).	For the purchase of machinery and for use as working capital for the manufacture of soap.	1,25,000	..	..
39 Messrs. National Lime Works, Panyam, Kurnool.	Loan of Rs. 10,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 363, Development, dated 25th January 1950).	For the construction of kilns and for the purchase of raw materials and running expenditure for the manufacture of lime.	..	10,000	..

1950-51.

40 Messrs. A. S. Krishna & Co., Limited, Guntur.	Loan of Rs. 1,50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1961, Development, dated 15th May 1950).	For the purchase of a new dyeing plant (Rs. 80,000) and for the construction of godowns (Rs. 70,000).	..	70,000	80,000
41 Messrs. Iris Manufactures, Limited, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 40,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2061, Development, dated 23rd May 1950).	For the discharge of existing liabilities and for use as working capital for the manufacture of inks and toys.	..	40,000	..

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42 Messrs. Virudhunagar Textile Mills, Limited, Madras (Factory at Virudhunagar).	Loan of Rs. 3,50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2514, Development, dated 24th June 1950).	For the purchase of additional machinery (Rs. 1,00,000) and the balance for the construction of and working cotton mills.	2,50,000	..	1,00,000
43 Messrs. Kadri Mills (Coimbatore), Limited, Coimbatore.	Loan of Rs. 4,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2614, Development, dated 3rd July 1950).	For the discharge of liabilities (Rs. 2,00,000), purchase of additional machinery (Rs. 1,00,000) and for use as working capital (Rs. 1,00,000) for cotton spinning mill.	3,00,000	..	1,00,000
44 Messrs. Premier Mills (Coimbatore), Limited, Coimbatore.	Loan of Rs. 3,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2613, Development, dated 3rd July 1950).	For the purchase of machinery (Rs. 2,00,000) and for the discharge of liabilities (Rs. 1,00,000) for a spinning mill.	1,00,000	..	2,00,000
45 Messrs. Tuticorin Spinning Mills, Limited, Tuticorin.	Loan of Rs. 5,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2636, Development, dated 4th July 1950).	For completing the construction of additional building (Rs. 2,00,000) and for the purchase of additional machinery (Rs. 3,00,000) required for the spinning mill.	2,00,000	..	3,00,000
46 Messrs. Textool Company, Limited, Coimbatore.	Loan of Rs. 6,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2752, Development, dated 13th July 1950).	For the purchase of additional machinery (Rs. 2,00,000) for the discharge of liabilities (Rs. 2,50,000) and for building and working capital for the manufacture of textile machinery and spare parts.	..	4,00,000	2,00,000
47 Messrs. Vegetable Oil Products, Limited, Pollachi, Coimbatore district.	Loan of Rs. 50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 4442, Development, dated 4th November 1950).	For the purchase of soap plant.	..	..	50,000

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Serial number and name of the industrial concern to whom State aid was given.	Nature and extent of State aid given.	The purpose for which the aid was given for each of the years 1948-52.	The amount given for the expansion of the existing unit.			Amount given for the renovation of the old plant.		Installation of new plant.
			(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
48 Messrs. Damodhar Envelope Factory, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 50,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 5326, Development, dated 29th December 1950).	For the purchase of additional machinery (Rs. 35,000) and for the construction of additional factory shed for the manufacture of envelope, etc.	..	15,000	..	..	..	35,000
49 Messrs. South Indian Silk Limited, Gudiyattam, North Arcot district.	Loan of Rs. 60,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1288, Development, dated 24th March 1951).	For the discharge of existing liabilities.	..	60,000	..	..	..	..
50 Messrs. Vummidiars (Manufactures), Limited, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 1,85,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 1589, Development, dated 9th April 1951).	For liquidating the loan raised for the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of stainless-vessels on industrial scale.	..	..	..	..	..	1,85,000
51 Messrs. South India Gas Industries, Limited, Madras.	Loan of Rs. 1,00,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 2310, Development, dated 23rd May 1951).	For the erection of machinery and equipment for the construction of factory building pertaining to the plant for the manufacture of carbonic gas.	1,00,000	..	..	..	..	..
52 Sri P. A. C. Ramasamy Raja, Rajapalayam, Ramnathapuram district.	Loan of Rs. 1,25,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 3969, Development, dated 3rd September 1951).	For the purchase of machinery for the manufacture of wood screws.	1,25,000	..	..	..	..	..

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53 Sri K. Sambasiva Rao, Proprietor, Kesinath Poteries, Kattirenpadu, Krishna district.	Loan of Rs. 77,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 6021, Development, dated 5th December 1951).	(1) For the discharge of liabilities (Rs. 25,000), (2) For the construction of kiln and chimney (Rs. 15,000), (3) For the purchase of pallets and racks (Rs. 25,000), (4) For working capital (Rs. 10,000), and (5) For the purchase of lands (Rs. 2,000 for the manufacture of bricks and tiles).	..	..	77,000	..	..	..
54 Sri L. S. Pere, Proprietor, Associated Knitting and Cottage Industries, Chingleput.	Loan of Rs. 5,000 (G.O. Ms. No. 6313, Development, dated 27th December 1951).	For use as working capital for the manufacture of quality socks.	..	5,000	..	..	..	..
		Total ..	68,39,180	14,76,000	77,000	..	..	16,25,000

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 102 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 8th December 1952, pages 296-297 supra.]

List of works taken up for execution by the Nellore District Board to relieve unemployment among agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions in the district.

Name of work.	Estimated cost.
(1)	(2)
RS.	
1 Forming a road from 113th mile of Kurnool-Guntur road to Tarlapadu (via) Tadivaripalli	50,000
2 Forming a road from Dondakonda R.S. to Dondakonda village (Darsi taluk)	15,000
3 Forming a road from 9th mile of Pamur to Kanigiri road (via) Narapareddipalli, Chiraladinne, Eluruvaripalli, Guravajipet and Vangapadu	30,000
4 Forming a road from Ganeswarapuram in Udayagiri taluk to meet Pamur-Kandukur road at Botlagunduru village [Kanigiri taluk (via) Narasimhapuram and Kambaladinne].	40,000
5 Forming a road from Venkatachalampalli to Donakonda R.S. (via) Ghandalur and Gangadevipalli	42,000
6 Forming a road from Pamur to Chandrasekharapuram in Kanigiri taluk	70,000
7 Forming a road from Mundalamur (via) Tallur to Sreerampuram (8½ miles)	50,000
8 Forming a road from Jammalamadaka to Marella (2½ miles).	9,000
9 Road from Kondapi to Petlur and on to Kuchipudi (9½ miles).	60,000

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 9th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Amount spent on free medical aid to N.G.Os.

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

(a) the actual amount spent so far now towards free medical aid to Non-Gazetted Officers by Government; and

(b) for what purposes such amounts were spent?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) The information is not available. The time and labour involved in the collection of information from all parts of the State would be very considerable with little commensurate usefulness. It is also not possible to calculate the cost with reference to each class of patients.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“City లో ఉన్న N.G.O.'s కునూ, mufassal districts లో ఉన్న N.G.O.'s కునూ medical expenses లో వేరువేరుగా యివ్వగలరా ? Mufassal లో districts నుంచి city లో ఉన్న ఆసుపత్రికి వచ్చునప్పుడు, ఈ N.G.O.'s, కు ఏమైనా T.A. ఇస్తారా ?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I am not able to understand the question.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“Mufassal లో N.G.O.'s కు Government Hospitals లో medical treatment ఉచితముగా యిస్తారని అంటున్నారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు వారికి ఆ hospitals లో మందులు లేవని పంపివేయబడుతూ ఉంటే, అట్లు చెప్పిన డాక్టర్ల యిల్లకు treatment కు వెళ్లితే, అన్ని మందులు ఉంటున్నాయి. ఈ సంగతి ఏమైనా ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా ?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Notice please.”

Scholarships for Harijans.

* 358-A Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state :

(a) the amount applied for this year by the Director of Harijan Welfare towards residential and non-residential scholarships for Harijan and Backward communities; and

(b) the amount sanctioned by the Government this year for the purpose?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) Provision for scholarships is made in the Parts I and II Budgets. The provision asked for by the Director of Harijan Welfare, viz., Rs. 9,30,400 for eligible communities and Rs. 10 lakhs for Backward communities was allowed almost in full in the Budget Estimates for 1952-53. Over and above this, the Director of Harijan Welfare asked for an additional sum towards the grant of scholarships, which was not anticipated by the Director of Harijan Welfare at the time of Budget provision. Normally Government do not sanction additional expenditure over and above the budget provision during the course of the year unless it is very essential; also the amount of additional provision made is based on the availability of funds. Taking into account the ways and means position of the Government an additional allotment of Rs. 1 lakh for eligible communities and Rs. 75,000 for Backward Classes for the grant of scholarships was sanctioned by the Government. The Government do not consider it necessary to give any further detailed figures.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“Schedule Caste Federation వారు ఈ scholarships grant చేసేందుకు ముచ్చిన memorandum అందిస్తానికి అందిందా? ఎంత మంది హరిజనులు scholarships లేక కష్టపడుతూ ఉంటే, వారికి ఎంత మొత్తం ఆక్కడ కావాలి? అందుకు ను sanction చేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ముందుకు వస్తుందా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Under the present financial circumstances, it was possible to make only this much provision.”

SRI B. APPALASWAMI :—“District Board grants నుంచి scholarships ముచ్చినట్లు వింటున్నాము. Residential scholarships లేక కుర్రవాళ్లు రాదపడుతున్నారు. ఇంకనూ college కుర్రవాళ్లు పరీక్షకు జీతాలు కట్ట లేకుండా రాదపడుతున్నారు అని వింటున్నాము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ scholarships ను యిస్తూ, ఈ విద్యార్థుల అభివృద్ధికి త్వరలో ఖర్చు చేస్తారా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I have already stated that over and above the budget allotment, Rs. 1 lakh for the eligible communities and Rs. 75,000 for the backward classes has been sanctioned.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that the trainees in the Teachers' Training School, Egmore, are denied these scholarships even though they belong to the Backward Communities? If there is any prohibition to granting them scholarships, may I know what the reason for it is and will the Hon. Minister look into the matter if it is brought to his notice?”

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

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“May I know whether the scholarships for Backward Classes will be extended to the high school students?”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Under the present financial conditions, that question cannot be taken up now.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“In view of the fact that less number of scholarships are granted in Rayalaseema, will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the number of scholarships for Rayalaseema?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Within the provision made, some consideration is shown to the backward areas including Rayalaseema.”

SRI M. P. PERIASAMI :—“Is it a fact that in spite of numerous representations to the Government, a number of hostels newly started have not yet been given the grants for the year 1951-52?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Within the limited allotment, a fair distribution is made to applicants.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“Is any portion of this allotment utilized for granting scholarships to Christians?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Some Christians are included in the eligible communities.”

Tenders for the supply of Diesel oil engines.

* 358 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 2-10 p.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Director of Agriculture called for tenders for the supply of diesel oil engines;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from Messrs. Modern Engineering Company, Madras, alleging that though all the tenders were opened, the tendered rates were not disclosed to the tenderers by the Joint Director of Agriculture, Madras;

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter; and

(d) what is the general practice followed in calling for and accepting tenders for the supply of diesel oil engines?

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

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Yes. The Government found that there was no case to interfere in the matter as the Joint Director of Agriculture had followed correctly the normal practice and they have replied to that effect to the firm.

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"(d) The practice that is generally followed in calling for and accepting tenders for the supply of diesel oil engine and other machinery is explained below :—

The tender notice with details of requirements of machinery and the last date and hour up to which the tenders will be received in the office of the Joint Director of Agriculture, Madras, is published in the Press. The tender form and schedule of contract are supplied to the intending tenderers on payment of the prescribed charges. The tenders in sealed covers are received either by post or by local delivery up to the last date and hour fixed.

The tenders are opened by the Joint Director of Agriculture in the presence of the tenderers or their authorized representatives on the date and time specified in the tender notice, and the rates quoted by each tenderer are usually read out to them. If there are a large number of items which would take some hours to dictate, the representatives are asked if they would like to have them all tabulated and listed for their ready reference on a comparative basis. On their concurrence, this is done. Later the tenders are tabulated according to the horse power rotations per minute, etc., and the quotations and the final selection of tenders is made in consultation with the State Agricultural Machinery Advisory Committee."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—"Sir, following the practice adopted by the Government of Mysore in accepting these tenders, will not this Government consider the desirability of giving the option to the ryots to purchase whatever kind of engines they want, prescribing however certain kinds of engines instead of only one?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Yes, Sir, the Mysore people have followed our example, Sir."

Enforcement of orders under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act.

* 359 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how long have the orders under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act been enforced in Madras City;

(b) whether it is a fact that the orders under Section 41 have been extended from time to time in Madras City for the past one year; and

(c) in what other areas is this section 41 or its counterpart being enforced in our State?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) An order under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act made on 5th April 1948 by the Commissioner of Police, Madras, has been kept in force in Madras City by short extensions from time to time and for adequate reasons."

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"(c) Section 41 of the Madras City Police Act applies to Madras City only and hence the question of an order made under this section being in force in any other area in the State does not arise."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"మద్రాసు నగరంలో City Police Act 41 వ సెక్షనును పాడిగించే విషయమై ప్రశ్నించగా, అప్పటివద్దటి అవసరాలనుబట్టి, enforce చేస్తామని మంత్రిగారు జవాబు ఇచ్చారు. అయితే యీ సెక్షనును, ఎంతకాలం ఇలా పాడిస్తారు? రోజుప్రమానం, యీ సెక్షను ఆమలులో ఉంటుందా, లేక కొన్ని ఘంటలకు మాత్రమేనా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Probably not, Sir."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—"ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు ఈ ఆధికారంలో ఉన్నంతకాలం ఈ 41 వ సెక్షను ఆమలు చేస్తుందా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Let us see, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"The Hon. Chief Minister said that it had been in force and for adequate reasons. May I know some of the adequate reasons at least, if not all?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"They have been explained in the order itself from time to time. I cannot be giving the reasons for the old orders."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Chief Minister is actually aware of the language and the words used in those orders? They have used only the language in the Criminal Procedure Code and the Police Act, and nothing more specific."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"They apprehend certain difficulties which necessitate the Police extending the order."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"అసెంబ్లీ సమావేశాలు జరిగినప్పుడల్లా ప్రభుత్వం వారికి గుండె భయంలేకుండా పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని అసెంబ్లీ హాలుమట్టును ప్రవేశ పెట్టే సేతప్ప ప్రభుత్వం వారి పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా కొనసాగదని తెప్పి పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని హాలు మట్టు వెట్టారా? లేకపోతే ఈ నాడు ప్రభుత్వము చిల్లులు పవేశ పెట్టుతున్నాము కాబట్టి ప్రజా అందోళన హాలువద్ద వుండకూడదని, పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని తెచ్చి పెట్టటం మంచిదని, ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఆధిపత్యమా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"It is not the nature of the laws or the administration that brings about this difficulty. It is the activities of other people."

Alleged dismissal of certain workers from Raja Rajeswari Weaving Mills, Azhikode, North Malabar.

* 360 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 69 workers have been dismissed from Raja Rajeswari Weaving Mills, Azhikode, Baliapatam,

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North Malabar, since 19th November 1952 by the Manager of the factory in violation of the Industrial Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act and workers have begun satyagraha before the factory;

(b) whether the Government have received any telegram or memorandum in this connection; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The Government have no information in the matter.

“(b) Yes, Sir.

“(c) The Commissioner of Labour has been asked to investigate the matter and his report is awaited.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Sir, according to section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, if a management changes the conditions of work and dismisses any worker or reduces the wages when a case is pending before the appellate tribunal, and if any factory owner

MR. SPEAKER :—“I think the hon. Member is reading the section. Let him put the question. The Hon. Minister knows the provisions in the Act. He should have read it many times from the time he became a Minister.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Sir, what action are the Government going to take against factory owners who have violated the Industrial Disputes Act? Are the Government going to prosecute the factory owners who have openly violated the provisions in the Act? It is not only one factory owner. So many factory owners have violated the provisions in the Act. What are the Government going to do immediately to see that the interests of the workers are not affected and peace is maintained in the Chirakkal taluk as far as the workers are concerned?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“May I submit to you, Sir, that this question is a hypothetical question? If the hon. Gentleman will raise a specific question, I shall answer it.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Labour Inspectors' handling of these problems is giving a helping hand to the managements and capitalists?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Not that I am aware of.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“My question was not a hypothetical question, Sir. Here is a clear case of the factory owners violating the Industrial Disputes Act. According to the Act, if the Government are satisfied that factory owners have violated the Industrial Disputes Act, they are bound to ask the Collector to launch a prosecution against the factory owners. My question is a definite question and not a hypothetical question.”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“First of all, facts have got to be verified. He has put the question ‘if it is a fact that the factory has violated’. That ‘if’ has got to be verified. That is why we are asking the Labour Commissioner to verify the matter.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“Sir, in view of the fact that the trouble in the Raja Rajeswari Weaving Mills has been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister, and in view of the fact that serious troubles have happened, and 69 workers are starving (this is a fact even according to the Hon. Minister) The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao : ‘No.’ and in view of the fact that we have represented to the Hon. Minister in the matter and we take the responsibility of proving the case, will the Government be pleased to take action to see that justice is done?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“It is only in view of these facts that I am asking the Labour Commissioner to find out the truth of the matter.”

Direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 361 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many directly recruited Police Sub-Inspectors were there in Madras State on 1st October 1952;

(b) how many Police Sub-Inspectors were there on 1st October 1952 who had been promoted from the ranks in Madras State;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the reversion of those Sub-Inspectors who had been promoted from the ranks to the posts of Head Constables for lack of vacancies;

(d) how many Sub-Inspectors of Police have been reverted in the months of September and October 1952; and

(e) whether it is a fact that among those reverted there are people who had completed their probation and had a service of 4 to 6 years to their credit?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) 1,767.

“(b) 638.

“(c) Officiating Sub-Inspectors promoted from the ranks reverted for want of vacancies consequent on direct recruits, who were till recently under-represented, taking charge of stations on completion of their training.

“(d) 65.

“(e) Yes, a few, Sir.”

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“Will the Government consider the reservation of 50 per cent of the Sub-Inspectors' posts for departmental promotions?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No, Sir. It has already been considered, and 30 per cent is considered to be fair."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, in answer to clause (e), the Hon. Minister was pleased to say 'there are a few'. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister whether, in future, the cases of these unfortunate few, will be considered when questions of promotion come up? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is actually under the consideration of the Government."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, what happened to the newly created posts of assistant Sub-Inspectors two years before? "

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

Repairs to the bridge over the Yeleru river, Peddapur taluk.

* 362 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation has been received complaining about the neglect in taking up the repairs to the bridge (which was washed out in the cyclone of 1949) on the G.N.T. Road over the Yeleru river at the village of Yerravaram in Peddapur taluk; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Chief Engineer has already been asked to arrange to push through the work and complete it as expeditiously as possible. The tender for the work is expected to be settled shortly and the work will be taken up for execution soon after."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Do the Government realize that between the cyclone of 1949 and the cyclone of 1952 three years have elapsed, and are the Government aware of the great inconvenience caused to the public? This is one of the main thoroughfares of the State and one of the gateways from the East Godavari Agency to the plains area? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I take the facts from the hon. Member."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am glad that the Hon. Minister takes facts from me. But having taken those facts, may I ask the Government to expedite the matter? What action do they propose to take to reconstruct the bridge at the earliest possible moment? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I wish to invite the attention of the hon. Members to the answer I have already

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given. The tender for the work is expected to be settled shortly, and the work will be taken up for execution soon after."

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Are the Government constructing a new bridge or, are they repairing the portion that collapsed? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is a new bridge, Sir."

Dispute between the management and the workers of the Thummapala Sugar Factory.

* 363 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government that in regard to the dispute between the management and the workers of the Thummapala Sugar Factory (Visakhapatnam district) the Appellate Tribunal's Award passed in March 1952 has not so far been implemented by the management; and

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

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

" (b) The High Court has issued orders staying further action in the implementation of the award on a petition presented by the management. No further action can be taken till the High Court passes final orders in the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The matter is *sub judice*. So, I cannot allow supplementary questions on this question."

Representations from the Police constables regarding a Police Union.

* 364 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government or whether any representation has been made to them by the Police constables to recognize a Police Union for them in the State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The answer is in the negative."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" పోలీసువారికి యీ సాగు వారి వాదలను గురించి చెప్పబోతున్నాను వివిధంగాను వీలులేకుండావున్నది. వారికి కలుగుతున్న కష్టాలు చెప్పబోతున్నాను ఒక్కరేగాని, యే యిద్దరుగాని సంతకాలు ఒకే ఆర్డీమీటర్ పెట్టుకోవడావసరం. గత నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలుగా కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ పోలీసులచేత కొన్ని పిచ్చి చర్యలు చేయించి వారిని వాధ్యులుగా చేశారు. ఎంతకంటే ప్రభుత్వం ఆర్డర్లచేత ఆనేక గ్రామాలలో ఆనేకమందిని తీసుకొని వెళ్ళి కాల్చివేశారు. ప్రభుత్వం తమకేమీ ఆ సంగతి తెలియదు, మేము వాధ్యులంకామంటుంది. దీనికంతకు పోలీసువారు వాధ్యులని ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. నిజానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు చెప్పిన ప్రకారం చేశారేగాని,

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పోలీసువారిని భాద్యుని చెప్పట అన్యాయము. కాబట్టి వీరి కష్టాలను చెప్పకోటానికి మరొక మార్గం ఉన్నదా? వీరు మనుష్య మాత్రులు కాబట్టి, వీరిని scape-goats గా చేయవచ్చునా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The question is about the receipt of any representation by the Government. I am afraid the supplementary question does not arise.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ ఇప్పుడు గవర్నమెంటు ఉద్యోగస్తులలో Non-Gazetted Officers కు అంబికి ఒక Association ఉన్నప్పుడు, పోలీసు Department కు కూడా అటువంటి association ఎందుకు ఉండకూడదో ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పతారా? ”

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

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ సుభుస్వాతంత్ర్యానికి Indian Constitution కు వ్యతిరేకమా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Nothing is done against the Constitution, Sir.”

Payment of the increased price of sugarcane.

* 365 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that representations were made to the Government that the increase announced by the Government in the price of sugarcane in the year 1948-49 was not paid to the cane growers in the Thummapala Sugar Factory area in Visakhapatnam district; and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to his own petition in August 1952 wherein he had requested the Government to see that the amount due to certain ryots in Thummapala Factory area for supply of sugarcane during the 1947-48 season which the ryots did not receive till then was paid to them without delay. No action was considered necessary on the petition as the Government had already examined an earlier petition from certain ryots of the same area and found that the factory had paid the dues in all cases except those where the question was the subject-matter of litigation.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ తుమ్మపాల sugar factory యజమానులకున్న sugar growers కున్న payments విషయంలో ఉచ్చిత తగాదా కూడు సంవత్సరాల క్రితమే జరిగిందని ముత్రికానికి తెలుసును. ఆ తగాదా యంతకరికునూ అపరిష్కృతంగానే ఉన్నందున, ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయములో జోక్యము కలుగజేసుకొని మిల్లు యజమానులమీద ఒత్తిడి తెచ్చి, ఆ డబ్బు యీ sugar growers కు యిప్పటికైనా payment చేసేటట్లు చేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ A suit was filed in the Court and it was decided in favour of the sugarcane growers. But there is an appeal pending in the High Court.”

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SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ ఈ తుమ్మపాల sugar factory యజమానులకు, అక్కడవున్న sugar growers కు payments విషయంలో ఉచ్చిత తగాదా court లో pending గా వున్నదని ముత్రికారు చెబుతున్నారు. ఈతగాదా పరిష్కారమును expedite చేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ After a decision is taken by the High Court, it will be possible to have this amount disbursed.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ ఈ ఘగర్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ యజమానులు చాలాచోట్ల యిబ్బంది పడుతున్నారు. సకాలంలో డబ్బు యివ్వకపోవడంవల్ల చెరకు రైతులచేత ఈ విషయం ఎప్పటికప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురాబడుతునేవుంది. ప్రభుత్వం తాత్కాలిక భత్తర్వులద్వారా పరిష్కారం చేస్తున్నదేగాని, ఫ్యాక్టరీ యజమానులకూ, రైతులకూ తగాదాలు రాకుండా ఎప్పటికప్పుడు వెంటనే payments చేసేందుకు ఉచ్చితమైన విధానమేది విర్వర్వలేదు. ఇప్పుడేనా ప్రభుత్వం అట్టి పద్ధతి ప్రవేశపెట్టే దానికి ఆలోచిస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The general question will be taken up and considered.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Is it a fact that similar complaints have been made against the management of Bobbili and Seethanagaram Sugar Factories, Bobbili, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The Government are enquiring into the matter.”

Ambulance car for the Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode.

* 367 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the service of an ambulance car is available for all the 24 hours a day at the Headquarters Hospital, Kozhikode;

(b) how many drivers are there for the ambulance car; and

(c) whether the Government are aware that a nursing orderly having night duty at Women and Children Hospital at Kozhikode has to attend duty from 6 p.m. to 12 noon next day, i.e., 18 hours at a stretch?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes, the van is available for all the 24 hours except during the times allowed to the driver for taking his meals.

“ (b) One driver.

“ (c) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that only one ambulance car is available for use for all the 24 hours of a day and that there is only one driver, may I know whether the Government will consider the question of appointing two more drivers to give relief to the existing driver? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The services of the driver will not be required during all the 24 hours. Moreover, he is off duty during meal-time four times a day."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" It is only at meal-time that the driver is off duty. Therefore, he is not able to go out anywhere. In view of this, will the Government consider the question of appointing two more drivers? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The driver is provided with a room in the quarters intended for the nursing orderlies."

Location of the Headquarters of the Ramanathapuram district.

* 368 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to shift the headquarters of Ramanathapuram from Madurai;

(b) whether any representation was made by Virudhunagar Municipal Council to shift the said headquarters to Virudhunagar; and

(c) if so, what orders were passed by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Representations to shift the headquarters were made on several occasions in the past.

" (b) Yes. In May 1946.

" (c) As a change of district headquarters is beset with numerous problems and difficulties and involves considerable expenditure, the Government decided that the proposal should wait for sometime."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I tell the Hon. the Chief Minister . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member giving any information to the Hon. the Chief Minister or, is he putting a question? "

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" My question will follow it, Sir. May I ask the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the Government consider Virudhunagar to be a suitable place for locating the headquarters of the Ramanathapuram district and may I inform him that Virudhunagar which is suggested by the Virudhunagar Municipality, is not at all suitable for locating the headquarters of that district? May I also tell him that Sivaganga or Manamathurai is a suitable place for locating the headquarters of the Ramanathapuram district? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is giving information."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" When the question of shifting the headquarters of the Ramanathapuram district is taken up, will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider the suitability of Sivaganga and Manamathurai for that purpose? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The objections and the recommendations will be kept in mind when the question is taken up."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" In view of the conflicting reports from two hon. Members of the locality, may I suggest that the headquarters be shifted to Madras? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Another alternative is that it may remain where it is now."

The village ooranies of former Pudukkottai State.

* 369 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the authorities now exercising jurisdiction over the village ooranies that belonged to the Revenue Department of the former Pudukkottai State before merger; and

(b) from what date did the present Revenue Department in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district, cease to exercise control?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"

" (a) The village ooranies lying within the panchayat board areas are under the control of the respective panchayat boards and those lying in non-panchayat areas are under the control of the Tiruchirappalli district board.

" (b) From August 1951."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is it a fact that on account of the confusion of ownership of the ooranies, the watchmen have not been paid for months together, if not for years, and that they have begun to relax their vigilance leading to the misuse of these ooranies? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"

" I think the watchmen were not paid previously, but now that the panchayat board and the district board are in control of them, the pay will be disbursed. I cannot exactly say whether it has been actually disbursed."

Maternity benefit for women workers.

* 370 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to amend the provisions of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act of 1935 so as to enable women workers employed in the non-seasonal factories in the State entitled for the maternity benefit to get full wages instead of annas 8 as stipulated in section 5 of the Act? 2-30 p.m.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is a proposal to amend the Madras Maternity Benefit Act, 1935, to remove the distinction between 'seasonal' and 'non-seasonal

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factories' and references to the Factories Act, 1934, consequent on the repeal of the Factories Act, 1934, by the Factories Act, 1948. It is also proposed to amend the proviso to section 5 (1) of the Act to make it clear how the period of 240 days should be calculated and also to bring it into line with the more liberal provisions of the Mines Maternity Benefit Act in regard to qualifying service and medical examination.

But there is no proposal to amend the Act so as to enable the women workers employed in the non-seasonal factories entitled for the maternity benefit to get *full wages* instead of 8 annas as stipulated in section 5 of the Act."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that the cost of living has increased by four or five times since 1935 and in view of the fact that the mother-workers in the non-seasonal factories are suffering a lot with the meagre allowance, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of giving effect to the proposal? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I would like to have notice on this question, Sir."

Silt clearing in Kolianur channel, Villupuram.

* 371 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER (on behalf of Sri V. R. Nagarajan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the ryots of the Villupuram taluk regarding the Kolianur channel flowing through the Villupuram town;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the encroachments made on the channel and its banks; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to remove the silt and sewage-mud formed in abundance on the bed of the channel?

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

" (b) & (c) A report has been called for from the Collector of South Arcot."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—" May I know the date on which the representation was received and the reasons for the delay? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The reason for the delay is, it was referred to the Public Works Department. But, it is now understood that it is with the Minor Irrigation Department. So it is now in charge of the Collector. I think this was received about two months back."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" In view of the heavy rainfall in Villupuram, will the Government consider the desirability of removing this silt and sewage mud accumulated in this channel as early as possible? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The matter will be considered."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to state that the Collector's report has been called for. May I know whether he will be pleased to place before the House the Government's order on the report? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is not usually done. If, however, the hon. Member wants any specific information, I will let him know."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" May I know when the report from the District Collector was called for? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot exactly say offhand and I have to search for it. I want notice, Sir."

Appointment of Assistant Labour Inspectors.

* 372 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the procedure for appointing Assistant Labour Inspectors, their qualifications and the duties to be discharged by them; and

(b) the number of Labour Inspectors recruited from among the Harijans?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) & (b) The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know whether the Government have prescribed any test for the Assistant Labour Inspectors and whether those already in service are going to be removed from service for not having passed that test? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I heard the hon. Member say, 'removed from service'. I am not aware of any such thing. So far as the qualifications and examinations are concerned, they are printed and placed before the House."

SRI B. APPALASWAMI :—" రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్న labour inspectors లో Communal G. O. ప్రకారం హరిజనులు ఉన్నారా? లేనిచో లోటును పూరించే ప్రాచీన? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" There are twenty Harijans working as Assistant Labour Inspectors."

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Provision for Government aircraft in the Budget estimates.

* 373 Q.—SRI V. V. RAMASAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) why a provision of Rs. 10,000 was made in the Budget Estimate for 1952-53 for "Government Aircraft" under Demand IX and whether it has any relationship to 'Hanuman'; and

(b) if so, for what purposes the amount granted by the House is proposed to be spent?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The provision was intended to meet the following items of expenditure connected with the Government Aircraft ‘Hanuman—VT-CTG’ :—

	Per annum RS.
(i) Hangar rent as Rs. 1,000 per quarter ...	4,000
(ii) Insurance charges covering ground risks only.	5,000
(iii) Routine maintenance charges (viz., Aviation oil and other maintenance charges) ...	1,000
	10,000

The Government Aircraft having been given as a free gift to the Defence Ministry of the Government of India on 15th March 1952, there will be no expenditure in the current year except the payment of some arrears relating to the period before the disposal of the aircraft to the Government of India. The budget appropriation will be modified as usual towards the end of the year with reference to actual expenditure.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“May I know the reason for giving away this aircraft to the Defence Department and whether it was useless or air-worthy?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The plane was not put to much use. With the development of commercial aircrafts, there was no necessity for this. Further, as the offers were not very advantageous when it was put for sale, the Government thought it best to give it as a free gift.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“May I know whether that ‘Hanuman’ was in good order when it was given to the Defence Department?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I should like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGIAH:—“ఇది ఎప్పుడు ముందుకు వెళ్తుంది?”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“2,57,680 rupees, Sir.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—“May I know whether the ‘Hanuman’ is now flying and if so, where?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“It is not flying with the Madras Government.”

Alleged smuggling of rice from the southern borders of Malabar.

* 374 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received complaints that large-scale smuggling of rice is going on from southern borders of Malabar to Travancore-Cochin State; and that the price of rice has gone up in Malabar from Rs. 42 to Rs. 55 per bag?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“No.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“In view of the fact that rice is decontrolled in Malabar and rice is still under control in Travancore-Cochin and there is a great probability of large-scale smuggling of rice into Travancore-Cochin State from Malabar, may I know whether the Government will consider the desirability of taking adequate precautionary measures?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Several precautionary measures have already been taken and the Collector's report is, he is satisfied, that there is no large scale smuggling into Travancore-Cochin State.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“Are the Government aware that the cost of rice in Malabar has gone up after decontrol and if so, the reasons for that?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, if a general question regarding the entire district of Malabar is put, I am not able to answer. It is true that in certain parts, the cost of rice has gone up and the reason for the price going up . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It has nothing to do with the present question. Let us pass on to the next question.”

Cultivation of lands by Harijans under the Grow More Food Scheme in Krishna district.

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

(a) whether the Harijans and other agricultural labourers of Bommuluru of Nuzvid taluk (Krishna district) applied to the Collector of Krishna for permission to cultivate the lands in Guravarajugunta, Sundaravarigunta and Kothacheruvu of Bommuluru village under Grow More Food Campaign; and

(b) if so, what action the Collector took in the matter?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ఈ మూడు చెరువులను భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకొన్నారు. పోయిన సంవత్సరం పొగాకు, ఇంకా ఇతర ఆపరాలు వ్యవసాయం చేసారు. అయితే ఈ ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం చెబుతూ మౌలికారు అటువంటిదేమీ లేదని తెలియజేయడం చాలా ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉంది. ఈ విషయం సరి అయినది కాదు కనుక తిరిగి విచారణ జరిపించి వాస్తవపరిస్థితులను తెలుసుకొనుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“The hon. Member has not understood the answer. I said no representation was made. If the hon. Member wants any further information, let him put a separate question and it will be answered.”

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMA RAJU :—“అయ్యో, ఈ భూమిని అసలు Grow More Food Scheme క్రింద వ్యవసాయదారులకు ఇవ్వడంలేదా? చరిజులకు సాగుకు ఇవ్వరా? లేక 1952 వ సం॥లో పరిపాలిస్తున్న కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం Grow More Food Scheme ను పూర్తిగా ఎత్తివేసిందా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“The question was, whether the petition was received. I said ‘No.’”

Alleged filling up of an irrigation channel in Udumalpet taluk.

2-40 P.M. * 376 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a representation signed by about 50 villagers of Vithampatti, Udumalpet, Coimbatore district, complaining that the Collector has ordered the filling up of an irrigation channel excavated at their own cost; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any action on the said representation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) & (b) No such petition signed by about 50 villagers has been received by the Government. A petition, dated 17th November 1952, on the subject was received by the Government from Sri K. T. Raju, M.L.A., and a report has been called for from the Collector.

In 1950 and 1951 several mahazars were received by the Tahsildar, Udumalpet and Revenue Divisional Officer, Pollachi, requesting permission to excavate a channel in S. No. 42/A-1-A, natham poramboke of Veedampatti village to take the stagnant water in the kuttai on the western side of the natham to the kuttai on the eastern side near the Mariamman temple, with a view to raise the water-level of the neighbouring wells. While the matter was under

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enquiry the villagers under the leadership of some persons commenced the excavation of the channel. The construction of the channel in natham poramboke was considered objectionable by the Sub-Collector, Pollachi, and he passed orders of eviction. An appeal has been preferred to the Collector against the Sub-Collector's orders. The Collector has issued orders staying the eviction. The matter is now pending before the Collector.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know whether the report disclosed the grounds of objection raised by the Government to the excavation of the channel?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“The villagers wanted that a channel should be dug in order to raise the water-level of the neighbouring wells. The matter was under the consideration of the Government. Then the villagers themselves took the work on hand. So it became a matter for the Sub-Collector and the District Collector to interfere. The matter is now before the District Collector.”

Grant of loans to artisans.

* 377 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the categories of artisans that the Government intend to help under the personal security loan not exceeding Rs. 100 to artisans in famine areas; and

(b) whether under this scheme it is enough if a personal security is given by the person concerned?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a)

Under the special scheme of loans to artisans in the famine areas of the Rayalaseema districts, bona fide and deserving artisans who are actually engaged in the manufacture of goods, e.g., village carpenters, blacksmiths, are eligible for special loans not exceeding Rs. 100 on personal security under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948.

“(b) Yes.

“The Director of Industries and Commerce must be satisfied with the applicant's bona fides and need for the loan.”

SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDY :—“May I know whether it is necessary to furnish any property security?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Hon. the Minister has said ‘personal security’.”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“It is personal security as I have said and nothing else. The Director of Industries and Commerce must be satisfied that

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the applicants are *bona fide* people. If he is satisfied as to the *bona fides* of the application, a loan will be sanctioned by him to the extent of 100 rupees."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Is the Director of Industries and Commerce who is so far away the sanctioning authority and not the District Collector?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"It is the Director that sanctions finally."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—"రాయలసీమకు ఎంత మొత్తం జారీచేశారు. ఎన్ని అడ్డీలు వచ్చాయి? ఎంతమందికి సహాయం చేయబడింది?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—"ఈ సహాయం ex-toddy tappers కు కూడా చేయబడుతుందా?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"ఇది ex-toddy tapper లకు ఉద్దేశించబడలేదు. కంచరి, కమ్మరి, పుమ్మరి మొదలైన వారికి ఇది intend అయినది."

*Taking over of zamindaris in Chintalapudi taluk,
West Godavari district.*

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

(a) how many zamindaris in Chintalapudi taluk, West Godavari district, have been taken over by the Government after the coming into force of the Zamindari Abolition Act;

(b) how many zamindaris are still to be taken over and why there has been delay in taking them over; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the zamindars have demanded pattas for communal lands reserved for animals, temple lands, burial grounds and filed suits for the same before the Courts of Law and what is the number of such suits?

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

" (b) There are no other zamindari estates in Chintalapudi taluk to be taken over by the Government.

" (c) The particulars of the applications, if any, filed by the landholders in this behalf are not available. No suits have, however, been filed in civil courts in this behalf."

SRI M. KUNE RAO :—"నేను Speaker గారికి ప్రశ్న పంపినప్పుడే నాకు సమాధానం తెలుగులో ఇప్పించవలెనని తెలియజేసుకొన్నాను. కాబట్టి మంత్రిగారు తెలుగులో జవాబు ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను."

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I am trying to learn Telugu. If I now attempt to give an answer in Telugu it will be a wrong answer. I do not think the hon. Member wants a wrong answer."

The Co-operative Marketing Society, Veeravasaram, West Godavari.

* 379 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Marketing Society of Veeravasaram, Bhimavaram taluk, West Godavari district, was superseded by the Government ten or eleven months ago, and if so, for what reasons;

(b) whether it is a fact that the society office has been locked up ever since it was superseded; and

(c) whether the Government propose to re-open the society, and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) It is not a fact that the Committee of the Veeravasaram Co-operative Marketing Society was superseded.

" (b) Consequent on the misappropriation of certain funds of the society, the Directors lost interest in its working. The society is not transacting business now and is practically closed.

" (c) The Enquiry Officer appointed under section 38 of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act has been directed to convene a general body meeting to ascertain its opinion regarding the future of the society and to reconstitute the Committee if the members resolve accordingly."

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—"మర్రి ఎప్పుడు meeting కు పిలుస్తారో చెబుతారా?"

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

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"ఈ సొసైటీని supersede చేయబడినదిని కారణమేమో చెప్పగలరా?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"Supersede చేయలేదని చెబుతున్నాను. నేను ఇచ్చిన సమాధానం వారికి అర్థంకాలేదేమో అనుకుంటున్నాను."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"Supersede చేయబడలేదని, అయితే సొసైటీ ముసివేయబడింది అని మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసును. అది తిరిగి తెరువబడుతుందా మంత్రిగారు ప్రయత్నిస్తారా?"

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

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Government Hospital, Kallakurichi.

* 380 Q.—SRI L. ANANDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken so far towards the construction of the maternity ward in the Government Hospital, Kallakurichi; and

(b) the reason why construction work has not yet been started?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) In July 1951, the Government approved an estimate amounting to Rs. 60,000 for the construction of a maternity block in the Government Hospital, Kallakurichi. The work could not be taken up during 1951-52 in view of the drastic reduction in the allotment for capital works as a measure of economy. As the provision for capital works for the current year also has been reduced as a measure of retrenchment, the work may not be started during this year. When funds become available the work will be proceeded with.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR:—“ஸார், கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகா மலைப்பிரதேசமாக இருக்கும் காரணத்தாலும் அங்கே ரோடு வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தாலும் அங்கே பிரசவத்திற்கு வரும் ஸ்திரீகள் வழியிலேயே பிரசவித்து விடுகிறார்கள் என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரியுமா? அதை நிவர்த்தி செய்வது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை இல்லையா என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் கேட்கிறேன்.”

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

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“In view of the fact that the Kallakurichi area is a mountainous region and in view of the fact that pregnant women give birth to children on the way to the hospital, will the Government consider the desirability of pushing the scheme through as early as possible?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“As soon as funds become available, the scheme will be taken up.”

New bus route from Eluru town to Gundugolaru in Eluru taluk.

* 381 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the M.L.As. and M.Ps. of West Godavari district for the opening of a bus route from Eluru town to Gundugolaru of Eluru taluk for a shuttle service in view of the heavy traffic between the two places; and

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The Government have received a representation signed by Sri Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthi Raju, M.L.A., and Sri M. Rajeswara Rao, M.L.A.

“(b) The matter is under examination in consultation with the Central Road Traffic Board.”

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Amendment to the District Municipalities Act.

* 382 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have recently received any memorandum or resolution from the Palghat Municipal Council requesting for an amendment to the District Municipalities Act?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“No, Sir.”

Supply of yarn made out of Indian cotton to handloom industry.

* 383 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of bales of yarn count-war accumulated with the mills in the State; (1) spun out of an admixture of foreign cotton; and (2) spun out of Indian cotton, at the time of the Government permitting the mills to export them;

(b) whether the Union Government consulted the Madras Government before permitting the exports of yarn;

(c) if so, what steps the Madras Government took to secure adequate supply of yarn made out of Indian cotton to the Handloom Industry in the State;

(d) out of the total number of bales of yarn spun out of Indian cotton and reported to have accumulated with the mills, how many bales count-war were offered to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society in excess of the usual allotment to the said society and whether the society rejected any of them;

(e) if the State Society had not rejected any of the said bales, what the reason was for the Government to permit the mills to export the said bales or to sell them to the traders of their own choice; and

(f) whether the Government will recommend to the Union Government to prohibit the export of all yarn spun out of Indian and foreign cotton?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The answer” is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—“In view of the fact that mills are underselling yarn, will the Government take steps to get the prices of yarn reduced immediately?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The matter will be referred to the Central Government for necessary action. We have already done it and we shall do it again.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—“When do the Government expect a reply from the Central Government to the various representations made, as stated in the answer?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I am afraid, I cannot give an off-hand answer to that question.”

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SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMA RAJU :—“ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం consider చేస్తున్నదని చెప్పారు. అయితే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం recommend చేసిన ధర ఎంతో చెప్పగలరా ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Notice.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Harijan officers in the Revenue Department.

110 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of Harijans working as (i) Collectors; (ii) Deputy Collectors; (iii) Tahsildars; (iv) Stationary Sub-Magistrates or Regular Deputy Tahsildars; (v) Deputy Tahsildars appointed under rule 9 (a) (i); and (vi) Revenue Inspectors in each district?

A.—A statement containing the information is given below :—

Statement showing the number of Harijans or members of the Scheduled Castes working as Collectors, or in the grade of Collectors, Deputy Collectors, Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars, Stationary Sub-Magistrates and Revenue Inspectors in each district in the State

District.	Collectors or officers in Collector's grade.	Deputy Collectors.	Tahsildars	Deputy Tahsildars including Deputy Tahsildars appointed under general rule 9 (a) (i).	Stationary Sub-Magistrates.	Revenue Inspectors.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
West Godavari ..	..	..	1	1	1	2
Krishna ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Guntur ..	..	..	..	1	..	..
Nellore ..	..	1	..	..	..	3
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	1	..	..	..	2
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Madras ..	2	1	..	..	..	1
Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
North Arcot ..	..	1	..	..	..	5
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore ..	..	2	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	2	..	..	..	1
Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli ..	..	2	..	2	..	2
Salem ..	1	2	..	..	..	..
Coimbatore ..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	1
South Kanara ..	..	1	..	1	..	1
The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	4	15	1	6	1	30
Officers on leave ..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Grand total ..	6	15	1	6	1	30

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Length of cement concrete roads in each district.

111 Q.—SRI K. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the length of cement concrete roads in each district;

(b) why the South Kanara district has no cement concrete roads at all; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to cement-concrete any road in South Kanara?

A.—(a) A statement* showing the length of cement concrete roads in each district and also mileage of roads that are being cement-concreted or are proposed to be cement-concreted in the current year is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Traffic intensities on the roads in the district do not warrant the provision of cement concrete surface—
Vide also answer given on 21st July 1952 to a supplementary question under starred question No. 151.

(c) No.

Expenditure on Rural Welfare Scheme.

112 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure district-wise on Firka development, from the State Funds in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 so far;

(b) the number of Firka development centres and the number of villages covered in each district now; and

(c) how many schools, hospitals, wells, length of metal road, the Firka Development Department has been able to bring into existence in 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to date?

A.—(a) & (b) The details are furnished in the Statements I and II^b given below.

(c) Detailed particulars of work done are available only calendar year-wise from the year 1950 onwards. These details are incorporated in the yearly Administration reports.

In Statement III below the details of the work done from the inception of the scheme to the end of March 1952 are given.

Relief measures in Udayarpalayam taluk.

113 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the people of Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, that famine conditions prevail there;

* Printed as Appendix III on page 466 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IV on pages 467-471 infra.

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(b) the steps taken so far to relieve the distress of the famine-stricken people; and

(c) the reason why the Government have not till now declared the taluk as famine area?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) No special relief measures have so far been taken up in this area.

(c) The Government do not consider that distress in an acute form prevails in Udayarpalayam taluk so as to justify taking up of relief measures on an extensive scale immediately.

Promotions from the posts of Sub-Registrars to the posts of District Registrars.

114 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) the number of District Registrars of the Registration department belonging to Backward Classes; and

(b) whether the Government Order reserving seats for Backward and Scheduled Classes is applicable to promotions from Sub-Registrars to District Registrars?

A.—(a) Seven.

(b) No.

Publication of pamphlets of Agricultural department in regional languages.

115 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that booklets and pamphlets published by the Agricultural department for the information of the agriculturists are published only in English and not in the regional languages; and

(b) whether it is also a fact that the poor paid maistries and fieldsmen are compelled to sell those booklets?

A.—(a) The Agricultural department has recently published a series of brochures in English only. Their translation in regional languages is in progress. The intention is to publish them in the languages also.

(b) It is not a fact.

Recruitment of Forest Rangers.

116 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the criterion under which Foresters are promoted as Forest Rangers;

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(b) the percentage of Ranger personnel recruited by transfer from Foresters and the percentage reserved for direct recruitment; and

(c) whether it is a fact that low-paid and work-charged men like watchers and Foresters are transferred to distant places from Madurai to Madras or *vice versa*?

A.—(a) Foresters are promoted as Rangers on grounds of merit and ability, seniority being considered only where merit and ability are approximately equal.

(b) 30 per cent of the vacancies in the category of Rangers are reserved for direct recruitment, 30 per cent for appointment of Foresters trained at the Madras Forest College, Coimbatore, and 20 per cent for appointment of untrained Foresters.

(c) No, Sir.

Reduction in the selling price of milo.

117 Q.—SRI V. MADANAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the reason for reducing recently the selling price of milo which the Government had on stock with them;

(b) how much per cent was reduced;

(c) what is the loss on this account;

(d) what was the machinery through which the milo was distributed; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken to ensure that the consumers derive the benefit of the reduction of price?

A.—(a) At the beginning of July last the Government had a stock of 1.2 lakhs tons of milo held either by wholesalers or in their own godowns. The average weekly offtake during the previous four weeks was only 1,435 tons and at that rate the stocks would have lasted for over 1½ years. The condition of the grain was, however, such, that it could not stand such a long storage and there was therefore imminent danger of the deterioration of stocks. It was in these circumstances that Government ordered on 28th July 1952 that milo should be sold at the basic price of Rs. 8-8-0 a maund to wholesalers so that consumers can get it at about Re. 0-6-6 a Madras measure.

(b) The reduction works out to about 26 per cent of the pool price fixed by the Government of India.

(c) The loss is about rupees one crore.

(d) The milo was distributed to selected wholesalers for sale to fair price shopkeepers and also in open market.

(e) The Collectors were asked to obtain an undertaking from the wholesalers that they will not sell the grain

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to retailers at a price higher than that fixed by the Government. They were also asked to keep a vigilant watch on the transactions of the merchants and take necessary action against them by stopping the allotments of the grain to them, if they were found selling the grain at higher rates. The Commercial Tax Officers were also instructed to issue such direction as is necessary to the merchants under condition 9 of the licence under Madras Foodgrains Control Order, 1947, to ensure that the grain reached the consumer at the prescribed rate.

'Malarial areas' in Nellore district.

118 Q.—SRI B. SANKARAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the areas notified as 'Malarial areas' in the Nellore district; and

(b) the officers of various departments in Rapur taluk who are paid malarial allowance, and since when?

A.—(a) The following places in the Nellore district have been declared as unhealthy localities, on account of their being malarial, on the recommendation of the Director of Public Health:—

- (1) Duggarajapatnam.
- (2) Kothapatnam.
- (3) Kondurpalayam.
- (4) Manneru.
- (5) Tammanapatam.
- (6) Rapur taluk.

The Director of Public Health recommended that Rapur taluk in the Nellore district might be declared as unhealthy locality for a period of two years in the first instance.

(b) Government servants of all the departments of the Government (like Medical, Public Health, Police, etc.), who are stationed in the taluk are eligible for unhealthy locality special pay at the prescribed rates. They have been drawing the special pay ever since the locality was declared as unhealthy in G.O. No. 1372, Finance, dated the 19th December 1951.

Issue of new ration cards.

119 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) if ration card-holders were transferred from one place to another whether they are allowed to get new ration cards in the new places; and

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(b) if so, whether it is necessary to get a certificate from the ration office of the original place and whether necessary instructions have been given to the officials in this connexion?

A.—(a) & (b) Except members of the 'Essential Services', others are not issued 'ration cards' to draw 'rations' from fair price shops when they are transferred from one station to another.

Necessary instructions have been issued to all Civil Supplies officials concerned to see that the fair price shop-keepers in the new places register the old 'ration cards' of the members of the 'Essential Services' and issue 'rations' on them at the scale applicable in the new areas.

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* SRI POTTI SRIRAMULU'S FAST FOR THE FORMATION OF AN ANDHRA STATE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Nagi Reddi has given notice of an adjournment motion. The motion reads—

'That the House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz.,—

"the grave situation caused by the failure of the Government to take effective steps to terminate the fast undertaken by Sri Potti Sreeramulu for the formation of Andhra Province for more than 50 days because of which his condition has become very precarious nearing 'Atmarpanam'."

I may tell the hon. Member that a similar Motion was brought before the House only the other day and I gave a ruling on that. I explained to the hon. Member how a motion on which a ruling has once been given cannot be brought forward again in the same session. He told me that this was a different motion. I do not know how this is different from that. Let the hon. Member now explain how the purpose of this adjournment motion is different."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ తీర్మానం చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటు 2-50
పంటిది. దీనికి ఎంటే ప్రాధాన్యత ఉంది. ఈ తీర్మానములోని విషయం గురించి p.m.
ఈ శాశన సభలో ఇదివరలో చర్చింపబడినందున ఈ నాడు తిరిగి దానిని చర్చించుట
అవసరంలేదని తమరు అభిప్రాయ పడుచున్నట్లుకూడా నాకు తెలుసును. ఇదివరలో
శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ప్రాయోచనము గురించి జరిగిన సాటికి నేటికి పరిస్థితులలో
ఎంతో వ్యత్యాసమున్నది. ఈ నాడు ఆయన పరిస్థితిలో అనాటికన్న ఎంతో మార్పు
వచ్చింది. ఆయన ఆరోగ్యం గురించి వైద్యులు ఎంతో అందోళన చెందుతున్నారు.
ఈ వాస్తవ పరిస్థితులను మీరు గమనించాలి. శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆరోగ్య విషయమై
ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎట్టి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనక పోవడం ఎంతో విచారికరమైనటువంటి
విషయం."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not mention here, whatever might have happened elsewhere."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ He is only answering the argument that was put forward, namely, that it is a matter concerning the Central Government and this Government has nothing to do with it.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారికి కూడా శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆరోగ్యం విషయమై శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసిన వాద్యత ఉంది. అంధ్ర ప్రజాసేకమంతా శ్రీరాములుగారి ప్రాణరక్షణార్థమై ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎట్టి చర్యలు తీసుకొంటుందా అని తహ లాడుచున్నారు. ఈ వాస్తవ పరిస్థితులను అధ్యక్షులవారు గుర్తించవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను. ఇది ఢిల్లీకి సంబంధించిన విషయమనే మీరు భావించరాదని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడా ఇందులో వాద్యత ఉంది. శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆరోగ్యం ఆ రోజు కా రోజు క్షీణించుకొని పోతుంది.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member arguing the point that a motion ruled out previously should not be brought forward again for the same reasons? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఈ పరిస్థితులలో మన ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ చూపవలసి ఉంది. ప్రభుత్వం తన కేవల పట్టనట్లుంటే అంధ్ర ప్రజాసేకమయొక్క కోవాన్ని కి వారు గురికావలసివస్తుంది. అందువల్ల ఈ విషయమై మీరు ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడా వాద్యత ఉన్నదిని గమనించవలసి ఉంది. ఈ నాడున్న ఉద్రిక్త పరిస్థితులను సరిగా అర్థం చేసుకొనవలసినదని, అట్టి విషయ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడకుండుటకుగాను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారికి మా అభిప్రాయాలను ప్రార్థిగా తెలియజేసే అవకాశమిస్తున్నా ఈ విరామ తీర్మానం వర్తించుటకు అనుమతి ఇవ్వమని మిమ్ములను కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, you were pleased to say that the same subject has already been disposed of. If I felt it was disposed of last time, I would not rise here now. When the adjournment motion was moved on the last occasion, it was sought to discuss the fast of Sri Potti Sreeramulu. The substance of this motion although it relates in particular to Sri Potti Sreeramulu, it relates really to some other points, namely, the position . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Our Government is not responsible. It is not due to the failure of the Government to take effective steps. What can our Government do in this matter? I am not able to understand.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, whether the Government are responsible or not, we will certainly point out, if you are pleased to allow two hours for this discussion . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ In other words the hon. Member is asking me to admit the motion. Instead of saying, ‘admit the motion’ the hon. Member asks for two hours for discussing this matter.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ What I am submitting is this. At the time of considering whether this motion is or is not in order, I cannot go through all the steps by which I would try to fix the responsibility on the Government. The fact is, not merely the Central Government, but this Government also are responsible

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and have got a hand in the matter and so all of us feel that this Government have not taken the steps which lay in their power to take with regard to this matter. This Government not having discharged their responsibilities, certain consequences have followed. That is the substance of this motion. The fast of Sri Potti Sreeramulu is only one result and the consequences of that position are the serious repercussions in the country, the tension. The day of the fast being the 52nd or the 53rd has added to the urgency of this motion . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ On the other hand it has become delayed . . . ”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I submit, Sir, the condition of the gentleman is growing more and more serious from minute to minute. The consequences are not going to abate. On the other hand the consequences likely to follow this fast are increasing.

“ This subject is a different one from the previous motion and apart from the absolute technicalities of the rules with regard to the adjournment motion, I am asking you to stretch a point in favour of us and allow a debate so that the Government will be in a position to make a comprehensive statement and we will also be in a position to place our view point before the Government. You will be doing a good thing if you give a liberal interpretation to the rule in favour of this motion.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Last time a motion was brought before this House to discuss a specific question, namely, the fast of Sri Potti Sreeramulu and the daily deteriorating condition of the gentleman as a result of the continuance of the fast. But this motion is entirely a different one. This motion categorically charges the Government with failure to do certain things which only can avert the serious consequences that will follow if any calamity should befall this gentleman. In view of the fact that the entire Andhra people are to-day tremendously agitated over this important question, there is a specific responsibility on the Government to do certain things. It was stated that it was the specific responsibility of the Central Government to carve out a State for the Andhras. But even so, this Government can take immediate steps which would ensure the early formation of an Andhra State. It is not enough for the Government to come forward and say : ‘ They can have the State if there is agreement with regard to the Madras City.’ We are aware of the fact that during the time of the agitation for swaraj the British Government stated : ‘ If there is agreement between the Congress and the Muslim League, the Indians can have swaraj.’ There is a specific responsibility cast on the Government to do what is considered to be just to satisfy the aspirations of the people for the formation of States on a linguistic basis. Irrespective of the claims and counter-claims for Madras City, irrespective of these things, a State can certainly be created and the Madras Government can take steps towards that

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end.] Therefore, Sir, we feel very strongly that just as the British Government was using the discord between the Muslim League and the Congress to prevent our getting independence, the Government at the Centre as well as the Government in this State are using this discord over the City of Madras for preventing the formation of a separate State for the Andhras. That is the specific charge. Because we feel Government have failed to do certain things, this motion has been moved. We feel that this Government can do certain things. Some of us feel very strongly that the Government have failed to take steps on the basis of justice. Let us not go into the question of claims and counter-claims put forward by different groups. On the basis of justice, let the Government satisfy the aspirations of the people for the formation of linguistic States. Therefore we feel, Sir, this is entirely a different motion and if this motion is allowed we can have a discussion and the Government can understand what exactly is the position."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, in the competition for the advocacy of the particular adjournment motion, we are going farther and farther away from the points with which we are concerned at the present moment. Is the adjournment motion, which is said to be based on urgency, concerned with the Andhra partition or with the fast? If it is concerned with the partition question and the justification for the formation of an Andhra State on which Mr. Ramamurthi dwelt with great emphasis in the last speech, there is no question of urgency or emergency about it for which an adjournment motion can be brought now in this 3 p.m. House. Therefore if we wish to make out a case of urgency, we have to go back to the fast. On that you have already given a ruling and I think I have also dealt with the question in a way this morning in the other House and I am quite certain in my mind conscientiously and justly that a debate on the adjournment motion will not save the situation either of the Andhra Province or of the fast."

The hon. Member Sri T. Nagi Reddi rose to speak.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no right of reply for the hon. Member."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I strongly object to this discussion on the point of order being longer than a debate on the adjournment motion itself if allowed."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" మీరు ఆక్కడ మాట్లాడినది విమర్శించి ఆమెను వస్తాను ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member can see it in to-morrow's morning papers or from the report of the Council."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri T. Nagi Reddi along with the Leader of the Opposition brought this adjournment

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motion to me and I explained to them that a similar motion was ruled out last time and that a motion which had been ruled out could not be brought again in a different language. If for argument's sake it is conceded that this is a different motion, the present motion reads: 'The grave situation caused by the failure of the Government to take effective steps . . .'. I have already told the House that this is a matter to be dealt with by the Centre. But I respect the feeling and honesty of the hon. Member, Sri T. Nagi Reddi, because he told me that he brought forward this motion as he honestly felt that this Government were responsible for the failure in not giving an Andhra Province and not for staging a walk-out. However, as I have already explained fully, I rule this adjournment motion out of order."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. When we discussed the question of this adjournment motion with you, we certainly told you about our attitude when you asked us, 'Is this adjournment motion for staging a walk-out?'; we mean no disrespect to the Chair or to the ruling given by the Chair. But some of us very strongly feel that the Government of Madras could have done something. I am not questioning the ruling given by you, Sir. But I just want to say, as a mark of protest against the attitude of the Government, some of us will walk out of this House for a few minutes."

Then, some Members led by Sri P. Ramamurthi walked out of the House.

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 9th December 1952, from the Hon. the Chairman, Madras Legislative Council :—

'I transmit a copy of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.'"

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) BILL, 1952—cont.

Clause 3—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall now resume the discussion on clause 3 of the Bill."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I submit, Sir, that in a similar case in 1925, if I remember correct, when about 44 Members of the then Swaraj Party walked out of the Central Assembly, the then President, Sri Vithalbai Patel, said that he would not proceed further with the business of the House when a good number

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of Members had walked out. So, may I request you, Sir, to allow amendments to be moved after the Members who have walked out, return?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, it is not possible."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" This is a slavish imitation, Sir. Because there was a walk-out in Delhi must they also walk out here? Because somebody delayed the proceedings, must we wait for the 'walked-out' gentlemen to come back? All this is very wrong, Sir."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I must protest against the word 'slavish' used by the Hon. Chief Minister."

" Sir, I want to say a few words respecting clause 3. In spite of the best and most persuasive attempts made to make the Government change their adamant attitude against the bus operators, the Government have not seen their way to reduce the rate of taxation. Amendments were suggested that the rate might be reduced to three pies or six pies if three pies was not acceptable and this would have helped the bus operators a great deal. As I submitted already, Sir, quite a number of accounts of the operators had been perused and I read out the accounts of an operator and showed how they were not in a position even to pay nine pies in the rupee. I would ask the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Transport Minister that they might give due consideration to this aspect when the Bill goes to the Council and reduce the rate to six pies in the rupee. The Hon. Finance Minister said that they would get about Rs. 1.20 crores by means of this Bill. If they reduce the rate to six pies in the rupee, they would not lose more than Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 lakhs and they would still get a substantial amount of Rs. 1 crore. I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to be satisfied with Rs. 1 crore under this Bill by reducing the rate to six pies in the rupee. The amount of Rs. 1 crore is not a small amount, Mr. Speaker, when they are at present collecting about Rs. 3.87 crores budgeted under this head. If as an addition they get about Rs. 1 crore more, it would be a 20 per cent enhancement over the present collection and so the Government must be satisfied with this 20 per cent increase over the existing collections. I, therefore, appeal to the Government that they must reconsider the position when the Bill goes to the Council and reduce the rate to six pies in the rupee."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I do not agree with the suggestion, Sir."

Clause 3, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 4.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'Omit sub-clause (2) and the figure "1" and the brackets in sub-clause (1).'

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'For the words "approved by", substitute the words "previously approved by a resolution of".'

Sir, sub-clause (2) reads: "The schedule may, from time to time, be amended by rules made by the Government and approved by the Legislative Assembly of the State." Now I am suggesting that the rules may be previously approved by a resolution by the Legislative Assembly of the State."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, this amendment is not necessary. The sub-clause, as it is, is all right."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I may submit, Sir, that at the time when this particular clause was inserted, I would request the Hon. Finance Minister to remember, the Select Committee had no idea that the Government would introduce clause 16 'power to make rules'. We were not aware that a proviso had been added here. All rules under clause 16 have to be placed for approval on the table of the House. Therefore, it will be quite right if they omit this."

3-10
p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, it is all right as it is."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am not pressing the amendment, Sir."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

Clause 5.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I move—

'For the words "daily or at such other", occurring in the last line, substitute the words "monthly or at such longer".'

It is a very simple amendment. Under this clause, the operators are required to submit daily returns. Instead of having to submit daily returns which will be an inconvenience to all people concerned, I would make them submit monthly returns. Check-ups are always there and unnecessary expenditure also will be avoided. We shall try to put them to the least inconvenience—that is the purpose of this amendment."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I second this amendment; it is a very modest amendment, Sir."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, while supporting this amendment, I would like the Government to note these facts. They have asked the bus-operators to submit their statements every day. What happens when I sit in a bus which carries me from Madras to some other place? The driver stops at the police station on the mere pretext that he should get into the police station and sign the

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register maintained there. What will happen if there is to be another station where he has to submit his statement? There also he will have to stop. Surely, it will be duplication of work. We know that, after the introduction of the sales tax in our State, merchants are submitting accounts. Even though transactions are carried on in a business concern every day, the business people do not submit accounts every day to the Commercial Tax Officer. They only submit monthly returns and we find it in practice that they are not in a position to cheat Government. Where then is the necessity or the reason for submitting statements of account daily, I want to know. It will only be penalising the public, inconveniencing the operator and duplicating the work of the Government officers, and it will make the officers go through a long process of work. In order to avoid the waste of their time and energy, I submit that this amendment may be accepted."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the public will not be inconvenienced; our officers also will not mind looking into the accounts. I feel, Sir, these daily returns are absolutely necessary."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" It is not a question of the officers being inconvenienced, Sir. It is a question of the people who have to pay the tax being forced to submit returns every day; it is not a thing heard of in connection with any other tax."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is all the difference in the world between a day-book and a ledger. If anybody is asked to send account once a month, there is plenty of room for manipulation. This is the daily ledger in this case and if they are asked to send daily accounts, nobody need look into them, because each day it is sent up. It is a healthy rule."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" It will not be a healthy rule for the bus operators."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I now put Mr. Ramamurthi's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'For the words "daily or at such other" occurring in the last line, substitute the words "monthly or at such longer".'

The amendment was lost.

Clause 5 was put and carried.

Clause 6.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" If you will permit me, Sir, I want to move an amendment now. I would like to delete the words '10th day' in line 5 and substitute the words '15th day'. It has been brought to the notice of the Government that most operators pay salaries to their employees on the 7th of each month, and to ask them to pay again to the Government on the 10th will be a difficulty."

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"So, I move—

'In line 5, for the words "tenth day" substitute the words "fifteenth day".'

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'In line 5, for the words "tenth day" substitute the words "fifteenth day".'

The amendment was carried.

Clause 6 as amended was put and carried.

Clause 7.

Clause 7 was put and carried.

Clause 8.

Clause 8 was put and carried.

Clause 9.

Clause 9 was put and carried.

Clause 10.

Clause 10 was put and carried.

Clause 11.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I move—

'In sub-clause (a), for the word "seven", substitute the word "fifteen".'

"My amendment only seeks to raise the time-limit within which the bus operator has to pay the tax or the penalty from seven days to fifteen days, so that he may not be put to much loss. It is a very simple amendment."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" I second the amendment."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I accept the amendment, Sir."

The amendment was carried.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" My next amendment is this :

'For the existing sub-clause (b), substitute the following :—

"(b) in case the returns required by section 5 have not been submitted for more than fifteen days after the time prescribed under section 5."

"It is only consequential to the amendment just now accepted by the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir; it is not consequential. It is an addition to the delay."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ This sub-clause refers to the submission of returns within seven days. Mr. Ramamurthi's amendment is not consequential, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I am not pressing the amendment.”

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 11, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 12.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ For the existing sub-clause (2), substitute the following :—

“(2) The Transport Commissioner after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the appeal as he thinks fit and the Transport Commissioner shall have power during the pendency of the appeal to stay the operation of the order appealed against.”

“ The original sub-clause (2) is—

‘ The Transport Commissioner or any officer authorized by him may, after giving the appellant an opportunity of being heard, pass such orders on the appeal as he thinks fit.’

“ My amendment simply seeks to make it clear that stay of proceedings must be allowed. It is a very simple amendment, Sir.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ I second it.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ In the case of taxes, generally, there is always a rule that the amount due should be paid if an appeal is to be admitted. Much more, therefore, is it necessary here in regard to these fleeting transactions where they fly about and accounts have to be sent, that the amount should be paid and the appeal heard. There is nothing wrong in that.”

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 12 was put and carried.

Clause 13.

Clause 13 was put and carried.

Clause 14.

Clause 14 was put and carried.

Clause 15.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member, Sri V. Sri Krishna has given notice of an amendment to omit the clause. I wish to

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inform him that amendments to omit the clause will not be allowed. If the hon. Member wants, he can speak against the clause or vote against it.”

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

‘ In clause 15, for the words “ one thousand ”, substitute the words “ two hundred and fifty ”.’

“ The reason for the amendment is that the monthly tax of a bus comes to Rs. 180 and the penalty therefor should be less than double that amount. Since thousand rupees is in excess of it, we are prepared to reduce it to Rs. 250.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I want to know, Sir, whether for the words ‘ one thousand ’, wherever they occur, the words ‘ two hundred and fifty ’ would be substituted? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Only in this clause, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In clause 15, for the words “ one thousand ”, substitute the words “ two hundred and fifty ”.’ ”

The amendment was carried.

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ అధ్యక్షా, నేను యీ బిల్లులోని 15 వ క్లాజును oppose చేస్తూ ఛార్జిగా omit చేయాలని అంటున్నాను. బిల్లులోని యీ క్లాజులో ‘ or is reasonably suspected of having committed ’ అనిస్తే ‘ a sum of money not exceeding one thousand rupees or double the amount of tax payable whichever is greater in addition to the tax recoverable ’ అనిన్ని ఉదహరించివున్నది. ఈ విషయములు రెండిన్నూ ఒక్కటే అపరేటర్లనున్న లారీ అపరేటర్లనున్న కాలా యిబ్బందులకు గరితేస్తున్నాయి. అందులో వెనక్కి విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమే సవరణ తెచ్చింది కాబట్టి కొంతవరకూ నా ఉద్దేశ్యం నెరవేరింది. పాథారణంగా ఎక్కువ డబ్బుగలవారుగా ఉండే అపరేటర్లు యీ penalties కు తట్టుకోగలరు. చిన్న అపరేటర్లు మాత్రం యీ penalties ను కట్టుకోలేక వాళ్లకున్న బస్సులుగాని, లారీలుగాని, అక్కుకోవలసిన పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతాయి. ఇట్టి స్థితులు ఏర్పడకుండా వల్ల కుటుంబాలు కూలిపోవడముతప్ప మరేమీ కనబడదు. అందువల్ల for the words ‘ one thousand rupees ’ substitute the words ‘ two hundred and fifty rupees ’ అని చెబితే బాగుంటుంది.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Hon. Minister himself has moved that.”

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ ఈ offence ను రుజువుచేయకుండానే డబ్బు గుంజేందుకు, యిబ్బందులు పెట్టేందుకు ఆఫీసర్లకు కాలా scope యిస్తుంది. ఇంతకు ముందే బిల్లులోని 6, 7 క్లాజులలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వం మార్పులు చేసింది. అందుకని యీ క్లాజును ఛార్జిగా omit చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. లేదా, ‘ reasonably suspected of having committed ’ అనే మాటలు అయినను యీ క్లాజులోనుంచి తొలగించి వేస్తే నాకేమి అభ్యంతరము ఉండదు.”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I oppose the amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“He is opposing the clause itself.”

Clause 15, as amended, was put and carried.

Clause 16 was put and carried.

Clause 17.

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“అధ్యక్ష, బిల్లులోని 17 వ క్లాజుకు నేను amendment తెచ్చాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“As I have already stated, amendments to ‘Omit the clause’, need not be moved, but hon. Members may speak against the clause.”

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ బిల్లులోని 17 వ క్లాజును omit చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. విలసనగా యీ క్లాజు బిల్లు ఆపరేటర్లను, లారీ ఆపరేటర్లను ఆఫీసర్లు అనవసరంగా కోర్టుకు లాకటానికి తోడ్చుతుంది. ఈ క్లాజు bus operators మీదగా, lorry operators మీదగా ఆఫీసర్లు ఎక్కువగా అధికారం చెలాయించి, నిజానిజాలు తెలుసుకోకుండా అనేక ఇబ్బందులకు గురిచేయటానికి scope యిస్తుంది. ఈ ఆపరేటర్లు అనేక కష్టాలకు లానుకావలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ క్లాజులో గవర్నమెంటు permission లేనిది గవర్నమెంటు ప్రతినిధుల మీద criminal proceedings తీసుకోవడానికే అని వ్రాసింది. దీని వల్ల ప్రతి గవర్నమెంటు ప్రతినిధిని ఈ ఆపరేటర్ల మీద అధికారం చెలాయించుతారు. అందువల్ల అటువంటి scope ఈ ప్రతినిధులకు యివ్వకుండా ఉంటే, అనవసరపు అధికారం ఈ ఆపరేటర్ల మీద చెలాయించుటకు వీలు వుండదు. అందుకే ఈ క్లాజు వద్దని అంటున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ ప్రతినిధి తప్పుచేస్తే వారిమీద ఏమి action లేకుండా ప్రభుత్వం కాపాడుతున్నది. ఈ ఆపరేటర్ల మీద offences రుజువు అయినా కాక పోయినా, ముందు వీరిని criminal courts కు యీడ్చేటందుకు సావకాసం వుంది. ఒక వేళ రుజువు కాకపోతే, suspect చేసి కేసు పెట్టాము అంటారు. గనుక యిటువంటి అనవసర అవకాశాలు ప్రభుత్వ ప్రతినిధులకు యివ్వకుండా ప్రభుత్వం చూడాలి. ఈ కారణాలవల్ల ఈ క్లాజును పూర్తిగా omit చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ బిల్లులోని 17 వ క్లాజును నేను వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాను. ఎందుకంటే, ఈ క్లాజువల్ల గవర్నమెంటు ఉద్యోగులను ఏమి తప్పుచేసినను, ఎన్ని అక్రమాలు చేసినను, ఏలాంటి అన్యాయాలు చేసినప్పటికీ, ఈ ఉద్యోగుల మీద కోర్టులో ఏలాంటి వ్యాజ్యాలు చేయటానికి వీలు లేకుండా ఈ క్లాజును తీసుకొని రాబడింది. ఎవరైనా అన్యాయాలు, అక్రమాలు జరిగితే కోర్టులో న్యాయం జరిగే ఉపకారము కోరుతారు. అటువంటిది ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులయితే అన్యాయాలు చేసినను, న్యాయం అని చెప్పటానికి, ఆపరేటర్లు న్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తించినను, ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు ఎవో మిషన్ పెట్టుకొని, అన్యాయపు కేసుపెట్టితే, శిక్షించేయటానికి, ప్రభుత్వము ఈ క్లాజు చేర్చింది. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు చేసేది అంతయు న్యాయమంటారు. ఆపరేటర్లు చేసేది న్యాయమైనను అన్యాయమే అంటారు. ఇదికాకుండా ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు అక్ర

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మాలు చేస్తే, వారిపైన కేసు పెట్టలే కోర్టులో హాజరు కావటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ముందుగా permission యిస్తేనే గాని వారిపైన కేసు పెట్టటానికి వీలుండదు. ఇటువంటి protection ఈ ఉద్యోగులకు ఇవ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఈ క్లాజు పెట్టింది. అనేకమంది పోలీసు ఉద్యోగులకు ఎవ్వో అన్యాయాలు చేసినా, ఎవ్వో అక్రమాలు చేసినా, వారిపైన కేసు పెట్టవలసి వచ్చినట్లయితే గవర్నమెంటు previous sanction కావలసివుంది. ఒక వేళ ఈ ఉద్యోగుల మీద కోర్టులో కేసు రుజువు అయితే శిక్ష వేస్తారేమో అని భయంతో ఈ protective clause లేబడింది. క్లాజువల్ల విధానంలో స్వతంత్రము కావాలని కోరుతున్నప్పుడు, ఈ క్లాజు ఉపయోగ మేమని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇది democracy అనిపించుకోదు. ఇదివరకు బ్రిటిషువారి హయాములోగూడా యీ మాదిరి provision ఉంటూవచ్చింది. వారు ఆ కాలములో ఆ మాదిరి system పెట్టుకొన్నారు. వాళ్లలో అనాడు District Officers గాన, వాళ్లలో important places లో వాళ్ల జాతివారు ఉన్నంత వాళ్లకు protection కొరకు అటువంటి provision పెట్టుకొన్నారు. అదే provision స్వతంత్రరాజ్యము అని చెప్పుకునే యీ క్లాజును గవర్నమెంటుగూడా ఆ provision renew చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ క్లాజు వుంటే ప్రజలకు స్వతంత్ర మనేది ఎక్కడవుందని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ క్లాజువల్ల బిల్లు ఆపరేటర్లమీదను, లారీ ఆపరేటర్లమీదను, ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగుల నిర్ణయంగా అన్యాయపు కేసులుపెట్టి కోర్టులకు లాగే స్వతంత్రము యిస్తుంది. ఈ క్లాజును ప్రభుత్వము ఇంకను బ్రిటిషువారి సాంప్రదాయాలనే అనుసరించుచున్నాను. దీనివల్ల చూడగా బ్రిటిషువారు నిరంకుశ ప్రభుత్వ విధానము ఏలాపడిపోయారో, అదేవిధముగా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కూడా నిరంకుశ విధానము పెట్టాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యము కనబడుచున్నది. అందువల్లనే యీ క్లాజును omit చేయమంటే వారు అంగీకరించజాలమని అంటున్నారు. ఆ నాడు బ్రిటిషువారున్నప్పుడు High Judicial Officials గాని, తదితర పెద్ద ఉద్యోగులకొరకు వారికి ఆ విధమైన provision కావలసివచ్చింది గనుక పెట్టుకొన్నారు. ఈ నాడుగూడా అదేవిధంగా ప్రభుత్వపు సడక కన్పించుచున్నది. అందువల్లనే ఈ క్లాజు లేబడిందని స్పష్టపడుచున్నది. ఈ క్లాజు యీ ఆపరేటర్లకు అన్యాయం జరగటానికి దోహదమిస్తుంది గనుకనున్నా, democratic విధానానికి వ్యతిరేకము గనుకనున్నా యీ క్లాజును omit చేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ బిల్లులోని 17 వ క్లాజును 3-30 P.M.

పూర్తిగా తీసివేయాలని ప్రతిపాదించబడినటువంటి ఆ సవరణను నేను 2లవరకు చున్నాను. దీనికి రెండు కారణాలున్నవి. మొదటిది ఏమిటంటే, ప్రభుత్వము వారి చేసేటటువంటి ఉత్తరాలు తన officers ద్వారా పనులు జరిపిస్తూఉంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులను రక్షించుకొనుటకొరకై యీ క్లాజును ప్రవేశ పెట్టింది. ఈ క్లాజువల్ల ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు బిల్లు ఆపరేటర్ల మీదను, లారీ ఆపరేటర్ల మీదను అధికారం చెలాయించుటకు వీలు కలుగజేసేటటువంటి క్లాజు అని చెప్పవచ్చును. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు యీ ఆపరేటర్ల మీద అన్యాయపు కేసులుపెట్టి, అక్రమంగా కోర్టులకి కట్టాలకు గురిచేసేటటువంటి క్లాజు అయియున్నది. ఆపరేటర్లు తప్పు నిజముగా చేయకపోయినను, అధికారము, అజమాన్య అధికారమున్నందున, యీ ఉద్యోగులకు అనేక విధాలుగా వీలు కలుగజేస్తుంది. ఆపరేటర్లు తప్పుచేస్తే శిక్షించుటకున్నా, ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు తప్పుచేసినను రక్షించుటకున్నా యీ క్లాజు పూర్తిగా సావకాశము యిస్తుంది. ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులు ఆపరేటర్లమీద కేసులు పెట్టడానికి

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యీ క్లాజు భవయోగిస్తుందిగాని, అపరేటర్లు యీ అఫీసర్ల మీద కేసులు పెట్టుటకు వీలుండదు. ఒకవేళ యీ ఉద్యోగస్తులు తప్పు చేసిపప్పుడు కేసు పెట్టాలంటే, గవర్నమెంటుదగ్గరించి ముందుగా పర్మిషన్ తీసుకోవాలని ఉంది. పర్మిషనుకు అఫీసర్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అట్టిది యివ్వక నిరాకరిస్తారు. అధికారము చేతిలో ఉన్నదనే మిషన్ అపరేటర్ల మీద ఆక్రమ అధికారం యీ ఉద్యోగస్తులు వలాయించుటకు యీ క్లాజు సహాయము చేస్తుంది. గనుక ఉద్యోగులకు ఎలాంటి హక్కు యీ క్లాజువల్ల కలుగుతున్నదో, అలాగే యీ అపరేటర్లకు ప్రజలకునూడా అధికారముండ వరను. కాని అటువంటిదిలేదు. సామాన్య ప్రజానీక మైన యీ అపరేటర్లు యీ క్లాజులో సూచించబడ్డ penalty ఖయాన, ఉద్యోగస్తులకు లాంగిపోవలసి వచ్చింది. ఈ క్లాజులో సూచించబడ్డ విధానము సరియైనదికాదు. అపరేటర్లకు అన్యాయం జరిగిందంటే ఉద్యోగస్తులమీద కేసు పెట్టాలంటే పర్మిషన్ కొరకు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అనుసరించాలి. అది అంత తేలికైనదికాదు. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో యీ అపరేటర్లు యిబ్బందులకు అన్యాయముగా గురి కావలసివస్తుంది గనుక, యీ క్లాజును omit చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. అందువల్ల యీ క్లాజునుగాను తేల్చిని సవరించు 20 వరుస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, while supporting the deletion of this clause absolutely from this Bill, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the following facts. To enforce this Act, the Government will need the assistance of prescribed officers or police officials. I am not one who is against police officials. They are the guardians of peace, and if they discharge their duty properly they are quite welcome in our State. But from actual experience we find and I say this without fear of contradiction that in the mufassal police officials have been using their power of control over buses as a lever in their hand to terrorize bus operators, cause great inconvenience to passengers, and do all the rest of it which I am not prepared to disclose here. I am one with the Government that no proceedings should be instituted against any Government official for any steps taken in the discharge of his duty. But there should be a provision to enable the institution of criminal proceedings against officials who are guilty of using their powers beyond a reasonable limit. Officials who commit mistakes must be brought to book. It will be difficult for the bus operators to prove to the Government the misbehaviour of police officials. Past experience shows that the Government have given their consent in very rare cases. If we have a clause of this type, we are only vesting a dictatorial power in the police officials, a power the magnitude of which we cannot conceive of now. That is the reason why I want this clause to be deleted completely from the Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, this is not a new or strange provision. Such a provision is there in almost every such Act. Further, there is a proviso which even restricts the old order of things. I wish to add this. Here are police officials who must necessarily come in daily contact and conflict with those concerned with the running of buses and lorries. We know how things are going on and even hon. Members on the other

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side complained that many wrong things were being done. Without the police checking and constantly supervising, this business cannot go on at all. If every policeman has to do his duty with the expectation or fear or apprehension that next morning on a private complaint he will be hauled up before a sub-magistrate, work cannot go on at all. Therefore, I submit that, with all the inconvenience and with all the doubts, the Opposition must allow this provision."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, as a matter of fact, this provision was considered by the Select Committee, and it was at the instance of Mr. T. Viswanatham that the previous sanction of the Government was restricted to proceedings in a criminal court. With regard to civil action, it is open to the party to go to the court directly."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry the Hon. Finance Minister has taken us into another aspect and made it appear as though this clause was passed in the Select Committee with my consent. I objected to the whole clause in the original Bill. My power of persuasion could not go beyond making the Government omit civil suits from the clause. They retained the rest. It does not mean that I was in agreement with it."

" The Hon. Chief Minister asked whether it would be possible for officers to work with the prospect of their being prosecuted or hauled up the next day in some criminal court."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Even a private complaint will do."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I submit that a provision like this will surely make the officials reckless and callous to people's conveniences."

" For the other argument that this is not a new provision and that a similar provision exists in so many other Acts, I respectfully submit that those so many other Acts too will have to be revised soon."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I am opposing the clause on an entirely different ground. Our Constitution has laid down equality before law. Why is the previous sanction of the Government necessary for prosecuting a police or any other Government official and why is it not necessary in the case of others? The Hon. Chief Minister said that the officials should not be in fear of having to answer a court summons at any time. The same question applies to private individuals, particularly politicians. We also stand in fear of having to answer summons and in fear of arrest with the prospect of no bail being granted. Why should the police officer or the Government official alone stand on a different footing? I submit that where private parties have got definite allegations to make, it must be left to the magistrate to decide whether a

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prima facie case is made out. What else is the magistrate there for? Once a complaint is given to him, it is not always that a magistrate takes it on his file. He makes a *prima facie* enquiry or he throws it away. This is what normally happens. To invest the executive with the power to decide whether a particular prosecution has got to be launched or not, or whether a private individual can be allowed to prosecute an officer of the Government, is a very dangerous provision. It gives immunity to the officials to do what they please. Therefore, I oppose the clause."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, these operators enjoy a limited amount of monopoly, and they must accept such conditions."

Clause 17 was put and carried.

Clause 18.

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Sir, I move—

'For the words "six months" in the last line, substitute the words "one year".'

"In moving this amendment, I submit that the six months' time provided in this clause is very limited, and any party may not be in a position to obtain financial and other assistance to launch a prosecution or to file a suit against orders passed. I do not wish to take much of the time of the House on this subject. I only request the Government to extend the time-limit from six months to one year."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I second the amendment for the following reason. Suits and prosecutions should be instituted against the Government within six months from the date of the act complained of, according to this clause. Why we are pleading for a period of one year instead of six months is this. In a different clause dealing with payment of dues to Government, the operators have been given some concession. For instance, the Government are incapacitated from recovering arrears of taxes or dues to the Government, if the taxes or dues should relate to a period beyond one year. If an operator has to pay some money to the Government which has not been paid in due time, that amount cannot be recovered after the lapse of one year. (Interruption.) Such a concession has been given to the operator. When that is given, it is only logical that he should be given a time-limit of one year so that he can muster sufficient strength, strength in the sense that some of the bus operators are not well acquainted with the Act and they have always to go to their advocates to understand what exactly their position is. These people must, therefore, be given a reasonable opportunity to know exactly where they stand and where exactly the Government have gone wrong. It will be nothing but justice meted out to them if one year's time is given to the bus operators."

[9th December 1952]

* SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY:—"అధ్యక్ష, ఈనాడు ప్రతిపాదించిన సవరణను నేను విలపరచుచున్నాను. ఈ క్లాజు ద్వారా పోలీసు అధికారులకు అదనపు అధికారాలు యివ్వబడ్డవి. పోలీసు ఆఫీసర్లు అనగా స్పెషల్ ఇన్స్ పెక్టర్లుగాని, సబ్-ఇన్స్ పెక్టర్లుగాని అనేక వ్యవహారములు చేస్తూ ఉంటారు. వారికి గవర్నమెంటు తరపున పనివున్నను, లేక వారి స్వంతపనులు ఉన్నను యీ బస్సులను, లారీలను తెప్పించుకొని పని చేయించుకొంటూ ఉంటారు. బస్సు అపరేటర్లుగాని, లారీ ఆపరేటర్లుగాని పోలీసువారికి లోంగి ఉండనియెడల, అక్రమపు కేసు పెట్టుతారనే బయోండో శిషవలన యీ ఆపరేటర్లు లోంగి ఉంటారు. అలా పోలీసు వారి పనులు కేరవేర్చుటకు నిరాకరించినయెడల కేసులు పెట్టి యీ ఆపరేటర్లను కష్టాల పాలుచేస్తారు. యీ ఆపరేటర్లు గవర్నమెంటు మీదకాని పోలీసు ఆఫీసర్లు మీదకాని కేసు పెట్టాలంటే, యీ ఆపరేటర్లకు ఆరు నెలలు గడువుమాత్రం యీ క్లాజులో provide చేసియున్నది. ఈ గడువు చాలదు. విలసంటే వాటి తగిన రికార్డుగాని, యింకను కేసుకు సంబంధించిన పనులు నెరవేర్చుకొని కేసు పెట్టటానికి గడువు సరిపోదు గనుక, ఒక సంవత్సరమైనను గడువు కావలసివుంటుంది. అందువల్ల యీ క్లాజులో ఆరు నెలలు అనే మాటను ఒక సంవత్సరముగా మార్చగోరుచున్నాను."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Sir, in supporting this amendment, I wish to point out that this is a special concession shown to the police officers against any prosecution being launched by private parties. There is no limitation to a criminal prosecution under the Criminal Procedure Code and also under the special laws. I see no corresponding provision in the Bill in favour of the bus owners against prosecutions by the Government. The bus owners also must be given a corresponding time-limit for any prosecutions against them. This concession is only to safeguard the police officers and other Government officials against prosecutions by private individuals. The amendment only seeks to extend the time-limit from six months to one year. I hope, Sir, that the Hon. Minister will be pleased to accept this very modest amendment."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"అధ్యక్ష, బిల్లులోని 18 వ క్లాజుకు తెచ్చిన సవరణను నేను విలపరచుచున్నాను. ఈ ఖ్యంగా యీ 17 వ క్లాజు, 18 వ క్లాజు పోలీసు ఆఫీసర్లకే సహాయంగా యీ బిల్లులో చేర్చారు. పోలీసుల మాత్రం రుజువులేకపోయినా, అనుమానమీదనే పెనాల్టీలు వేయవచ్చుననీ, పోలీసులు అక్రమంచేస్తే మాత్రం పదస్యం అనుమతి పొందాననీ, ఆరు మాసాల గడువులోపలనే యీ శతంఘమంతా జరగాలనీ వుంది. ఇది నిరంకశరాజ్యాంగాని కొకచిహ్నం. పోలీసుల లేని హక్కులను పోలీసులకు యివ్వటం, పోలీసులకు రక్షణ, పోలీసులకు దండన. ఈ సూత్రాన్నే వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాం. ఈ క్లాజువల్ల పోలీసువారు నిరంకశ రాజ్యం యీ ఆపరేటర్లమీద చలాయించటానికి వీలవుతుంది. తప్పుచేసినా చేయకపోయినా, యీ ఆపరేటర్లను బెదిరించి, వాళ్ల బస్సులు, లారీలు పోకుండా విడో ఒక విష కల్పించి, వాళ్లకు నష్టము చేసుకోవడం యీ పోలీసు ఆఫీసర్లకు యీ క్లాజు వలన అభ్యుపేక్ష ఉంది. అక్రమంగా డబ్బు జూపిగా వసూలు చేసేరనిగాని, తదితర అన్యాయపు కేసులు పెట్టటానికి వీలువుంది. ఆపరేటర్లు యీ ప్రద్యోగస్థులమీద కేసు పెట్టాలంటే యీ క్లాజులో ఆరు నెలల పరిమితి పెట్టబడింది. ఈ గడువు చాలదు."

[Sri V. Sri Krishna] [9th December 1952]

ప్రభుత్వం తమ పోలీసువారిని రక్షించటానికై యీ క్లాజులో యీ కొద్దిపాటి గడువు పెట్టారు. గడువు చాలకను, ప్రతిదానికిని ఆక్రమపు కేసులు యీ పోలీసు వారు పెట్టి తడవతడవకు, యీ బస్సులను లారీలను తనికీ బంగారీనీ, ఆపరేటర్లకు నష్టము వాటిల్లుగలుగ చేస్తారని, భయపడి యీ ఆపరేటర్లు ప్రభుత్వంమీద కేసులు పెట్టకుండా మనుకొందురు. అందుకనే ప్రభుత్వం యీ కొద్ది గడువు పెట్టింది. యీ క్లాజు ముఖ్యంగా పోలీసువారు ఆపరేటర్లమీద ప్రతి చిన్న విషయమునకు బస్సులను, లారీలను ఆపుచేసి స్టేషనుకు తీసుకుపోయి, ఆక్కడ యీ ఆపరేటర్ల వద్దనుంచి ఒక రూపాయి, మూడు రూపాయలు, లేక ఐదు రూపాయలు మామూళ్ళ వసూలుచేస్తారు. పోలీసువారి మాట వివకపోతే, ఆక్రమపు కేసులు పెట్టుతారు. పోలీసువారు చెప్పినదాని కనుగుణంగా పోతూంటే, మామూళ్ళు తెప్పింటారు. అసలే యీ బస్సులకు, లారీలకు ప్రభుత్వముకు వన్నెలే చెల్లించలేకుండా ఆవస్థలు వడుతూ యుంటే, యింకను యీ ఆవస్థ ఖచ్చితము యీ ఆపరేటర్లను యీ పోలీసు వారు గురిచేస్తారు. పన్నుల భారముతో యీ ఆపరేటర్లు అనేక యిబ్బందులు పడి ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బు కట్టుకూతుండవలసివస్తే, యింకను యీ ఆవస్థ యిబ్బం దులుగూడ ఈ ఆపరేటర్లకు కలిగించబడుతున్నవి. ఇలాంటి యిబ్బందులు ఎన్ని అయినను పెద్దపెద్ద బస్సు owners లారీ owners తట్టుకోగలగుదురేకాని, చిన్న చిన్న ఆపరేటర్లు బొత్తిగాతట్టుకోలేకను, యీ పోలీసువారికి మామూళ్ళు యిచ్చుకోలేకను చిట్ట చివరికి యీ బస్సులు, లారీలు అమ్ముకోవలసిక స్థితికి యీ పోలీసువారు తీస్తారు. ఒకవేళ ఆక్రమపు కేసు పోలీసువారు పెట్టారని కోర్టులో complaint వేస్తే యింకను ఆక్రమపు కేసు ఆడుగు అడుగుకు పోలీసువారు యీ ఆపరేటర్ల మీద పెట్టుతారు. ఈ కారణాలవల్ల యీ 17, 18 క్లాజులు రెండూ ఆపరేటర్లను చాలా కష్టాలపాలు చేయును గనుకనున్నూ, పోలీసువారి ఆక్రమపు కేసులు యీ ఆప రేటర్లమీద పెట్టటందుకు అవకాశాలు వున్నవి గనుకనున్నూ, యీ క్లాజులు సవరిం చాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

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P.M.

* SRI K. RAJAGOPALARAO:—" Sir, ఈ బిల్లులోని 18 వ క్లాజును గురించి నేను ఒక విషయము చెప్పదలచుచున్నాను. ఈ క్లాజులో ఆరు నెలల గడువు ఎత్తివేసి ఒక సంవత్సరము గడువు పెట్టవని కోరే సవరణ చాలా ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది. ఈ క్లాజు సవరించకుండా అంగీకరించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు విడుచివేసినను, ఎలా ప్రవర్తించినను, అది గేదానికి అవకాశాలు లేకుండాపోతుంది. అందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులయొక్క ప్రకార ప్రమాత్రం లోపముగా ఉండినపటికిని, యీ ఆపరేటర్లమీద కేసులు తగ్గించటానికి తగిన అవకాశాలు యివ్వకపోతే traffic పడిపోతుందని చెప్పాలి. యీ క్లాజులో ఆరుమాసాల గడువు ఒక సంవత్సరానికి పొడిగించమని కోరగా అంగీ కరించక పోవటం నాకు అర్థంకావటంలేదు. Bus operators కు, lorry operators కు తగిన సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించితేనేగదా ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఆదాయం వస్తుంది. అటువంటి దానికి బదులు నష్టాలు కలిగించి, traffic కు యిబ్బందులు తెచ్చి క్లాజు పెట్టితే ప్రయోజనముండదు. వాస్తవంగా పోలీసు ఉద్యోగుల ప్రవర్తన ఎలావున్నా, బస్సు ఆపరేటర్లకున్నూ, లారీ ఆపరేటర్లకున్నూ, తగిన రక్షణ కల్పించకపోతే, ప్రభుత్వానికి నిజంగా యీ ఆపరేటర్లమీద సమర్థత కలుగుతున్నట్లు కనిపించదు. యీ ఆపరేటర్లమీద పోలీసు ఆక్రమ భార్యలు తగ్గించాలని, యీ ఆపరేటర్లకు తగిన రక్షణ కల్పించాలని ప్రభుత్వానికి ఇదే దృఢదేశ్యముంటే, యీ క్లాజులోని ఆరు నెలల గడువు మార్చి ఒక సంవత్సరముగా పొడిగించటానికి ఏలుగా యీ క్లాజు మార్చవని కోరుతున్నాను."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Sir, without any further argument, I am prepared to accept the amendment, on behalf of the Government. I do not think we need argue about it hereafter." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" The question is—

'For the words "six months" in the last line of clause 18, substitute the words "one year".'

The amendment was carried.

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR:—" On a point of information, Sir. The institution of proceedings has got to be sanctioned by a departmental officer. Is the time-limit fixed to commence from the date of the decision given or from the date of the commission of the offence? That has got to be made clear."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" The time-limit has been extended to one year, by our accepting the amendment. Therefore, this need not arise."

Clause 18, as amended, was put and carried.

THE SCHEDULE.

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

In paragraph 1 of the Schedule—

- (i) in clause (a), for the words "eight annas", substitute the words "six annas" and after the word "permitted" insert the words "or at the option of the operator, of twelve rupees and eight annas per seat per quarter";
- (ii) in clause (b), for the words "one rupee and eight annas per day", substitute the words "twenty-two rupees and eight annas per month";
- (iii) in the Explanation at the end, for the words "the fee of eight annas per seat per year per mile", substitute the words "one-third of the fee per seat".

" Sir, it is obvious and I think hon. Members will agree that the Government have been very reasonable and generous in reducing the fee, because the argument that Members were adducing 24 hours before has met with the response of the Government. We agree with them and we, therefore, lower the rates both in the case of the stage carriages and the lorries."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" అధ్యక్షా, గవర్నమెంటు amendment నా amendment రెండు వున్నవి. గవర్నమెంటు amendment లో composition fee రూ 22-8-0 వున్నది. నా amendment లో దానిని రూ 15-0-0 చేయమని అంటున్నాను. అందువల్ల నా amendment ను ఓటుకు పెట్టినతర్వాత అది carryout అయితే, ఇక గవర్నమెంటు amendment తో అవసరముండదు. ఇంకొక amendment ఎనిమిది అణాలకు రూపాయి నాలుగు అణాలు చేయమని మరొకటి రూ 1-8-0 నుంచి 0-8-0 లకు తగ్గించాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member not moving his amendment? ”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the hon. Member move his amendment as an amendment to the Government amendment.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

(i) In paragraph 1, clause (a), for the words “ eight annas ”, substitute the words “ four annas ”.

(ii) In paragraph 1, clause (b), for the words “ one rupee and eight annas ”, substitute the words “ eight annas ”.

According to the Government amendment, the composition fee is Rs. 22-8-0, whereas according to my amendment, it will come to Rs. 15. My amendment is a very reasonable one. “అధ్యక్షా, నా amendment చాలా సరసమైనటువంటిదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. దానిని ఆమోదించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఎందుకంటే నేను యీవిషయమే ఒక మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. సభ్యులలో చాలామంది యీ బస్సు ఆపరేటర్ల విషయమును గాని, లారీ ఆపరేటర్ల విషయముగాని, వారు యిన్ని యిబ్బందులకు లోనై యీ బస్సులు లారీలు నడుపుతుంటున్నారో దివరకు ప్రభుత్వానికి పన్ను కట్టలేని స్థితికి వచ్చినప్పుడు అది అమ్ముకోవలసిన పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతున్నవని ఇదివరకే ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేసియున్నాను. దేశంలో ఒకటో, రెండో బస్సులుగాని లారీలుగాని పెట్టుకొని జీవించేవారు, నాథారణంగా వీడవారై ఉంటారు. ఇవికూడా ఏ మార్వాడీవద్దో ఆళ్ళు తెచ్చుకొని ఈ బండ్లను యేర్పాటుచేసుకొని జీవిస్తున్నారని ఇదివరకే ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుకొని యున్నాము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విషయము గమనించియే వారు ఏర్పరిచిన రేట్లకు తగ్గించటానికి ఆనుమతించారు. అంటే బస్సుల విషయంలో మైలుకు సీటుకు ఎనిమిది అణాలనుంచి ఆరు అణాలున్నూ, లారీల విషయములో మైలుకు దినమునకు రూ 1-8-0 బదులు quarter కు రూ 22-8-0 లకు తగ్గించటానికి ఒప్పుకొన్నారు. కాని యిది చాలాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. నేను సభ్యులలో చాలా మందికి నచ్చజెప్పి ఈ amendment ను move చేశాను. అంటే బస్సుల విషయములో సీటుకు ఎనిమిది అణాలకు బదులు ఆరు అణాలుకాకుండా నాలుగు అణాలు తెచ్చుకొని కోరుతున్నాను. లారీల విషయంలో గవర్నమెంటు వారు వప్పుకున్న రేటు రూ 22-8-0 లకు బదులు యింకను తగ్గించి రూ 15-0-0 చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయములో యీ ఆపరేటర్ల పరిస్థితులు ప్రభుత్వం కనికరముతో గుర్తించాలి. ఇదివరకు యధము సమయములో రైల్వే రాకపోకలు తగ్గినందువల్ల బస్సులలో ఆధికలాభములు సాధించి యుండవచ్చును. కాని పరిస్థితులు అప్పుటి కన్న యిప్పుడు చాలా మారియన్నవి. లారీల విషయములో ఒక విషయము గమనించాలని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. లారీలకు ప్రతిదినమును గిరాకీ వుండదు. నెలకు రూ 10, 15 దినముతో పని వుంటుంది. దీనికిగూడా competition వుండటము వల్ల లారీ యజమానులు ప్రభుత్వమునకు పెంజవలసిన పన్ను కొరతైనను యీ లారీలను నడవవలసి వుంటుంది. ఒకప్పుడు గిరాకీ రాకపోయినా కాదుగ వచ్చినప్పుడైనా, యీ నష్టము పూర్తిచేసికొందురు గనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారిని నేను తెచ్చిన సవరణను గుర్తించి

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ఆమోదించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. నిజంగా, చిన్న చిన్న లారీ యజమానులు కొంతమంది వీడవారై ఉండుటవల్ల, ఒకొక్కప్పుడు ఈ లారీలను నడవలేని స్థితిలో ఉంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వ పన్ను కట్టటానికైనను ఈ ఆపరేటర్లకు అవకాశమివ్వవలెను. అధిక పన్నులు వేసినందుల ఈ బస్సులుగాని, లారీలుగాని నడువలేక అమ్ముకోవలసిన పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతాయి. ప్రభుత్వ పన్నులే కాకుండా ఈ బండ్లకు tyres, spare parts వగైరా కొనుక్కోసేందుకు అనేక ఖర్చులుండును. ఇవన్నియు భరించగలగలే ఈ ఆపరేటర్లకు ఇస్తేనేగాని, వీరు ప్రభుత్వమునకు కట్టవలసిన పన్ను మొలభముగా చెల్లించలేరు. పన్నులు కట్టలేక బస్సులు ఆగిపోవలసిన స్థితి ప్రయాణికులకు యిబ్బందిగలుగను. అందువల్ల ఈ రేట్లు ఏదో ఒక ఖచ్చితమైన basis మీద ఏర్పాటుచేయాలని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. నేను కోరే రేటులు ఏమనగా సరాసరి అన్నింటిలోను గవర్నమెంటు ఇప్పుడు వప్పుకున్న రేట్లకు బదులు మొదట ఏర్పరిచిన రేట్లకు 50% తగ్గించాలి అని కోరుతున్నాను. అంటే బస్సుల విషయములో సీటుకు మైలుకు 8 అణాలు బదులు 4 అణాలున్నూ, లారీల విషయంలో యిప్పుడు వప్పుకున్న ప్రకారం quarter కు రూ 22-8-0 లు బదులు రూ 15 లు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. నేనుకోరే రేట్లు చాలా సరసమైనవి కాబట్టి ఈ రేట్లు వప్పుగోగలందులకు ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయములు ఆన్నియైన ప్రభుత్వము వారు గమనించి, ఈ ఆపరేటర్లు వీడవారగుటవల్లను వారి కుటుంబములు నాశనము కాకుండా జీవించగలందులకును సబబయిన రేట్లు నేను కోరిన ప్రకారం ఆమోదించి నా సవరణను అంగీకరించవని ప్రభుత్వాని కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna has given notice of a similar amendment. Let him not move it. Instead, he may second the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu and speak on it.”

*SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ అధ్యక్షా, 4 వేక టేవర్సరుగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన 4 p.m. సవరణను నేను సవరణచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సవరణ చాలా సరసమైనటువంటిది. మంత్రిగారు మేము చేప్పేది సావధానంగా విని సమాధానం యివ్వవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆనంతపురం జిల్లా విషయాలు ఆడిగితే తంజావూరు జిల్లాకు సంబంధించిన అంశాలపై సమాధానం ఇవ్వబడినట్లు మాత్రం కాక మా ప్రసంగాలను సావధానంగా ఓరిమికోవిని సవరణను ఆమోదించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. మా వాదనను ఆపార్లమెంటు చేసుకొనక న్యాయమైన విషయాన్ని గమనించవలెనని మంత్రిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. 8 అణాలు అని ఉన్న రేటును 6 అణాలకు తగ్గించవలెనని మంత్రిగారి సవరణతెచ్చారు అంటే మొట్టమొదట వారు అభిప్రాయపడినట్లుగా కాకుండా 8 అణాలు రేటు విధించినట్లు యితే బస్ యజమానులకు విశేషనష్టం వాటిల్లుతుందనే కారణంవల్లనే వాళ్లు 6 అణాలకు తగ్గించవలెనని సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించారు. అదే కారణం చేత నేను దానిని ఇంకను తగ్గించవలెనని 4 అణాలు రేటుకుమాత్రమే తగ్గించవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. సీటు 1 కి సంవత్సరానికి మైలుకు 6 అణాలు చొప్పున వసూలు చేసినట్లయితే ఎంత హెచ్చు మొత్తాన్ని బస్ ఆపరేటర్లు ఇమ్ముకోవలసి వస్తుందో గమనించండి. బస్ ఆపరేటర్లు ముఖ్యంగా ఒకటి రెండు బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని నడుపుతున్న చిన్న ఆపరేటర్లకు చెప్పుకోతగ్గ లాభాలేమీ రావడం లేదు. అనేకమంది నష్టాలు భరించవలసి వచ్చింది. కాబట్టి మా సవరణను అంగీకరించి రేటును 4 అణాలకు తగ్గించవలెనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

[Sri V. Sri Krishna] [9th December 1952]

“రెండవది లారీల విషయం. ఈ లారీలవారు రోజుకు రూపాయిన్నర చొప్పున యిచ్చుకోవాలని మొదటి షెడ్యూలులో చేర్చారు. దానికికూడా మంత్రిగారు ఒక సవరణను యిచ్చారు. దాని ప్రకారం నెలకు 22-8-0 రూపాయిల ఆదనపు వస్తును లారీ యజమానులు కట్టవలసి వుంది. అంటే రూపాయిన్నర చేతును ప్రభుత్వంవారు 12 అణాలకు తగ్గించ గలిగారన్న మాట. ఇదికూడా చాలా హెచ్చు వస్తు అనే మా అభిప్రాయం. దానిని 8 అణాలకు తగ్గించవలెనని మా సవరణ. లారీలు హెచ్చు వస్తును భరించలేవని మాత్రం మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. బస్సులు రోజూ ప్రయాణం చేయవచ్చుచేయగాని, లారీలకు ప్రతి రోజు పని వుండదు. వెలలో చాలా రోజులు పని లేక అవి నిలచిపోయి వుంటాయి. కొన్ని కొన్ని సీజనులలో తప్ప లారీలకు హెచ్చు పని వుండదు. సాధారణంగా నెలలో 10, 15 రోజులు మాత్రమే అవి నడుస్తాయి. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ లారీలను నడపే యజమానులలో చాలామంది పేదవారు. కండక్టర్లు, డ్రైవర్లు, మాటీ నైనికులు మొదలైనవారు ఏ పాఠశాలకువద్దో అప్పు తెచ్చుకొని వాయిదామీద చెల్లించుకొంటూ, లారీలను నడుపుకొంటున్నారు. అటువంటివారిని నెలకు రూ. 22-8-0 ఇవ్వమనడం చాలా అన్యాయం. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు పునరాలోచన చేయవలెనని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మరొక విషయంకూడా గమనించవలసియున్నది. గత కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం వారి హయాములో బస్ రూట్లు చాలావరకు మౌల్తల బంధు మిత్రులకు, అనూ యాయమానులకు మాత్రమే ఈయబడినవి. వారు ఈ రూట్లలో బస్లను నడపకుండా వాటిని ఇతరులకు రూటు ఒకటింటికి 15 పేలు, 20 పేలు ఉచితార్థంగా తీసుకొని అమ్మివేశారు. ఇప్పుడు బస్లను నడుపుచున్నవారిలో చాలామంది ఈవిధంగా రూట్లు కొనుక్కొన్నవారే. అట్టివారిపై ఈ ఆదనపు వస్తులను కనక విధించినట్లయితే వారు విశేష నష్టానికి గురికావలసి వస్తుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరకటి మున్సిపల్ కార్పొరేషన్ల ఆదేశ పక్షపాతంవల్లనే ఈనాడు బస్ పరిశ్రమ ఎంతో నష్టదాయకంగా పరిణమించినది. ఈ విషయంగురించి శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారు విచారణ జరిపించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయంబట్టి, రెండు, మూడు బస్లను పెట్టుకొని కాలక్షేపం చేస్తున్నటు ముఖ్యంగా ఒకటి, రెండు, మూడు బస్లను పెట్టుకొని కాలక్షేపం చేస్తున్నటు వంటి చిన్న చిన్న వారికి ఈ ఆదనపు వస్తు తగులకుండా చూడవలెనని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. మిత్రులు గోపాలకృష్ణయ్యగారు ఈ బిల్లుపై మాట్లాడుతూ ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్న బస్ యజమానులలో ఎవరికికీ ఎన్నెన్ని బస్లు ఉన్నాయి అనే విషయమై అంకెలను ఇచ్చి ఉన్నారు. వాటిని గమనించినట్లయితే మూడు బస్లవరకు ఉన్నవారు అందరుకలిగి ఉన్న బస్ల సంఖ్య మొత్తం బస్ల సంఖ్యలో నూటికి అయిదు వంతులకు (5%) మించరని తెలుసుకొనవచ్చు, ఈ విషయముల నన్నింటిని గమనించి ఈ వస్తు చేతులను తగ్గించుటకాను శ్రీ వెంకటేశ్వర్లుగారు ఇచ్చిన సవరణను ఆమోదించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri D. Seetharamiah may move his amendment.”

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“అధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రతిపాదించిన సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ, schedule కు నా సవరణ ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. నా సవరణ ఇది:

(i) In paragraph (1) (a), for the words “eight annas” substitute the words “two annas”, and correct the Schedule accordingly.

[9th December 1952] [Sri D. Seetharamiah]

(ii) In paragraph (1) (b), for the words “one rupee and eight annas per day”, substitute the words “rupees twenty per quarter.”

“షెడ్యూలులోని పేర్కొన (1) (ఎ) లో ఉదహరింపబడిన ఎనిమిది అణాలు అనే దానికి బదులు రెండు అణాలు అని ఉండవలెనని నా అభిప్రాయం. అలాగే పేర్కొన (1) (బి) లో రోజుకు రూ. 1-8-0 కు బదులు ఒక క్వార్టరుకు అనగా మూడు మాసములకు 20 రూపాయలు ఉండవలెననికూడా అభిప్రాయము. ప్రభుత్వం వారు ప్రతిపాదించిన సవరణలో బస్లకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు సీటుకు రూ. 0-8-0 లకు బదులు రూ. 0-6-0 లు మాత్రమే విధించవలెనని ఉన్నది. వారు ఈ మొత్తాన్ని రూ. 0-6-0 లకు తగ్గించినప్పటికీ బస్ యజమానులకు చాలా నష్టం సంభవిస్తుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు బస్ యజమానులు, ముఖ్యంగా రెండు, మూడు బస్ల వరకు మాత్రమే ఉన్నవారు ఈనాడు ఇదివరకువలె విశేష లాభాలను గడించలేక పోతున్నారు. ఈ ఆదనపు వస్తులనే కాకుండా బస్ యజమానులు, లారీ యజమానులు పోలీసులకు, ఇతరులకు ఎన్నో లంచాలు, మామూళ్లు ఇచ్చుకోవలసి ఉంది. అనేకవిధములైన పోలీసు జులముకు తల ఒక్కవలసి ఉంది. ఈ ఖర్చులకుతోడు ఈ ఆదనపు శిస్తుకుకూడా వారిమీద విధించినట్లయితే వారు బస్సులను, లారీలను అక్రమంగావలసి వస్తుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు మంత్రిగారు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన సవరణ(బి)కారమైనట్లయితే ఒక్కొక్క బస్ ఇకమీదట సంచత్వరానికి 1,250 రూపాయలవరకు ఆదనంగా వస్తు చెల్లించవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇది చిన్నవారు భరించరానింత శిస్తు అని లింగి తెలియచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక బస్ రూట్లు ఇచ్చే విషయంలోకూడా చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. 4-10 P.M. ఎంతో అవధిపడి, ఎందరో ఉద్యోగులకు లంచాలిస్తేనేగాని remission ఇవ్వబడలేదు. అనేక బస్లు రూట్లు జిల్లాబోర్డు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రెసిడెంట్లయొక్క, మంత్రియొక్క బంధుమిత్రులకే ఇవ్వబడినవి. వీరందరు పెద్దపెద్ద ఖాన్సాములు. హెచ్చు సంఖ్యలో బస్సులు పెట్టుకొని, లిమిటెడ్ కంపెనీలస్వరూపంలో వీర్పడి కొద్దిపాటి బండ్లను పెట్టుకొని మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారం చేసుకొనే చిన్న యజమానులను ఈ కంపెనీల వారు ఎంతో వాధపెడుతున్నారు. ఈ కారణంతో చిన్న యజమానులు తమ బస్సులను పెద్ద కంపెనీలవారికి అక్రమంగాబోవలసి వస్తుంది. తత్ఫలితంగా మోటారు రవాణా వ్యాపారం గుత్తవ్యాపారమై మామూలు పోతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి బస్సులపై లారీలపై వేసిన ఈ ఆదనపు వస్తును తగ్గించవలసినదనే నా సవరణను ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంగీకరించ గోరుతాను.”

SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA:—“అధ్యక్ష, శ్రీ సీతారామయ్యగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన సవరణను నేను విలపిస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు బస్ యజమానులు, లారీ యజమానులు ఇదివరకువలె హెచ్చు లాభాలు సంపాదించలేకుండా వున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా చిన్న చిన్న యజమానులకు పోటీ వ్యాపారంవల్ల ఎంతో నష్టంకూడా సంభవిస్తోంది. అంతేకాకుండా మరొక విషయం గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి. జిల్లాలలో రోడ్లు మద్రాసు నగరములో ఉన్న రోడ్లవలె ఉండవు. ఇక్కడ రోడ్లు తారు పూయబడి నున్నా ఉంటాయి కాని జిల్లాలలో ఉండే రోడ్లు చాలా అభ్యాన్నపు స్థితిలో ఉన్నాయి. మిట్ట, పల్లెలలోను, గుంటలలోను అవి నిండి ఉంటాయి. ఇందువల్ల జిల్లాలలోని బస్ యజమానులు, డ్రైవర్లకు, ఇతర spare parts నిమిత్తం ఎంతో హెచ్చుగా ఖర్చు పెట్టవలసివుంది. ఈనాడు

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ఒక్కొక్క ఒకరు నెల అయిదు, అరు వందల రూపాయలవరకు ఉంది. అంతే కాకుండా ఏ టాక్సీనా రెబ్బతిన్నట్లయితే దానిని సరిచేసుకోవడానికి ఎన్నో రోజులు వదుతుంది. మరమ్మత్తు జరుగుతున్న రోజులలో బస్సులుగాని, లారీలుగాని నడువలేవు. రెడ్డి రెడ్డి క్లీన్లు ఉన్న వారైతే టిక్ టాక్ కాకపోయినట్లయితే మరొక బస్సు నైనా లైసులో తిప్పుకొంటారు. కాని చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులకు spare bus లు ఉండవు. ఈ కారణాలవల్ల వారికి విశేషంగా నష్టం సంభవిస్తోంది. ఇంతేకాకుండా ప్రతి రోజు వది, వస్తేండు రూపాయలైనా ఉంటేనే కాని ఒక్కొక్క బస్సును maintain చేయడం కష్టంగా ఉంది. ఈ ఖర్చులన్నిటితోడూ వారు పోలీసులకు, ఇతర ఉద్యోగులకు లంచాలని, మామూళ్లని ఇచ్చుకోవలసివుంది. లేకపోయినట్లయితే వారు బస్సులను తిప్పుకోవడమే కష్టమైపోతుంది. ఈ కారణముల నన్నింటినీ గమనించి ఈ సవరణను అంగీకరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.”

* MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi may move his amendment.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The amendment that stands in my name is a consequential one. Had some other amendment been moved and accepted, then my amendment would have some meaning. Therefore, I do not propose to move the amendment.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, I am supporting the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu. The original Bill as presented to the House contemplated charging one anna on every rupee collected as fare in the case of a stage carriage and as freight in the case of a public carrier. The Government were good enough to reduce it from one anna to nine pies in the case of a stage carriage and half-anna in the case of a public carrier. What was the reason which impelled them to reduce it in spite of the deficit in the Budget? It was done because to a certain extent they were convinced of the desirability of reducing it. Now, the same Government come forward to reduce the rate of compounding fees from eight annas to six annas. Let us take it for granted that generosity impels them to reduce it. We plead once again that it may be reduced from eight annas to four annas.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Then we will have to retrace our step.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ If you like it, you may do so. Sir, in my aside talk with the Hon. Minister, I was given to understand that most of the bus operators would resort to this sort of composition fee rather than to submit the accounts monthly and then willingly pay the fees due to the Government. So, they will first commit the offence . . .” (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member be disturbed.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I was given to understand from reliable quarters in the House that most of the operators would resort to this kind of thing. The Government should not have this kind of suspicion while bringing forward a Bill. Of course,

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if they are serious, I will give them food for thought. If they have guts, let them enquire into the cases that I shall presently cite. The Government are thinking of such bus-owners who will always be trying to bypass the law and who will be willing to pay the compounding fees. They should not come to the conclusion that all bus operators are bad people.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I think the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam is making a mistake. This is not like a forest offence where compounding takes place after an offence is committed. This is not compounding in that sense. Here, even beforehand the concerned person comes to an agreement.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I have known cases where people with some influence manage to get permits for bus routes and sell them to others at heavy prices. This kind of people really should be punished by the Government. I shall give an instance now. The President of the Chittoor District Board has taken permits for 6 bus routes. But he has not run buses even in one route. He has sold the permits to others. It is for the Government to enquire into the matter.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Here, it is not a case of compounding after an offence is committed. It is a case of compounding the rate of taxation. It is not compounding for an offence at all.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Even if it is not a question of offence, if the rate of taxation is to be compounded, the Government have no right to come to the conclusion that most of the bus operators will only resort to this kind of composition fees rather than willingly pay the tax which is legitimately due from them to the Government. If they feel that all the bus operators are bad people, I shall give them some instances of people belonging to their own Party. Let them enquire into the instances I have cited.”

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have heard the large amount of appeal made to reduce the rates contained in the Schedule. So far as lorries are concerned, a strong plea has been entered into in respect of people who own a single lorry on the ground that they are poor people and that they should not be harassed by taxation of any kind. You may remember that, after the passing of the General Sales Tax Act, a large traffic in goods is being carried on through lorries and this traffic is going unaccounted for in a large measure. Nearly 80 per cent of this traffic is unaccounted for and it is not possible to levy any sales-tax on it because the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department have no power to stop lorries or to check the goods or to make any investigation into the matter, nor has such power been given to the Police and rightly so because it was not felt desirable to subject these dealers to any harassment. On the other hand, dealers have been making huge profits through these lorries without paying any

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sales-tax at all. Now, this Bill contemplates taxation of another kind. At the same time, it may make it possible for the Government to get at a large part of the goods that are now escaping the payment of sales-tax. Sales-tax can be levied on these goods if only the rules framed under this Bill will go to the extent of enabling the officers of the Commercial Taxes Department to get at a correct estimate of the amount of traffic that is passing through the lorries. That is all I want to say."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, hon. Members have stated the difficulties which the bus-owners are put to and the possible defects of this Bill. All these points were answered by me while replying to the discussion on the first reading of the Bill. Hon. Members are just repeating what they have already said. But I can assure them that the Government themselves have realized some of those difficulties, and in clause 3 they have reduced the rate of tax from one anna to nine pies in the case of buses and from one anna to six pies in the case of lorries. As a consequence, we have to introduce this provision relating to composition fees. I must tell the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam that compounding of tax is not an offence. It is one method of paying the tax. The assessee can pay it at one time without getting into all the troubles and difficulties which he may otherwise be subjected to. There is nothing wrong or illegal in compounding the tax. It is right and it is an advantage both to the Government and to the party concerned. I, therefore, feel that, having regard to the difficulties and the financial requirements of the Government, the utmost we can give is that proposed in the Government amendment. I oppose all other amendments."

4.20 p.m.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" అధ్యక్షా, మౌలికంగా ఇచ్చిన సమాధానం చాలా అసంతృప్తికరంగాను, అసందర్భముగాను ఉన్నదని తెల్పుతుంది విచారిస్తున్నాను. మా వాదనలో తెలియజేసి issues వేటికి ఆయన సరిగా జవాబులు ఇయ్యలేదు. అందువల్ల నేను నా సభరణను press చేస్తున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Sri Seetharamiah pressing his amendment ?"

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" అవునుండీ. నేను నా సభరణను press చేస్తున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the amendment of Sri P. Venkateswarlu to the vote of the House. The question is—

(i) In paragraph 1, clause (a), for the words " eight annas ", substitute the words " four annas ".

(ii) In paragraph 1, clause (b), for the words " one rupee and eight annas ", substitute the words " eight annas ".

The amendment was lost.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the amendment of Sri D. Seetharamiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

(i) In paragraph (1) (a), for the words " eight annas ", substitute the words " two annas " and correct the Schedule accordingly.

(ii) In paragraph (1) (b), for the words " one rupee and eight annas per day ", substitute the words " rupees twenty per quarter ".

The amendment was lost.

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

In paragraph 1—

(i) in clause (a), for the words ' eight annas ', substitute the words ' six annas ', and after the word ' permitted ' insert the words ' or at the option of the operator, of twelve rupees and eight annas per seat per quarter ' ;

(ii) in clause (b), for the words ' one rupee and eight annas per day ', substitute the words ' twenty-two rupees and eight annas per month ' ;

(iii) in the Explanation at the end, for the words ' the fee of eight annas per seat per year per mile ', substitute the words ' one-third of the fee per seat '.

The amendment was carried.

The Schedule, as amended, was put and carried.

Preamble and Clause 1.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members Sri D. Seetharamiah, Sri V. Sri Krishna and Sri S. S. Kolkebail have each given notice of an amendment to clause 1. The House having accepted another amendment in another place, they cannot now move these amendments. So, all those amendments are out of order."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" అధ్యక్షా, on a point of information, ఇన్ని సభరణలను అచ్చు వేశారు. మొట్టమొదట వీనిని అంగీకరించి, ఈ సభరణలపట్టికలో చేర్చి అచ్చు వేయించి, చివరకు చర్చకు వచ్చే సందర్భంలో వాటిని out of order అని ప్రకటించడం వాగుండలేదు. అసెంబ్లీ కార్యాలయంలో నైకటరీగారు ఈ సభరణలను admit చేయకచ్చు వేశారేదో ముందుగానే చూడవలసి ఉన్నది. ఏమైనా పట్టికీ వీటిని అచ్చు వేసినారు కనుక ప్రతిపాదించుటలో తప్పేమి అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is the Parliamentary practice. Sri Krishna's amendment is out of order. He cannot move it."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ కన్ను బస్ ప్రాకయిట్లమీద విధిస్తున్నారా లేక వానెంజర్లమీద, గుడ్డుమీద అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఏదో మార్గానికి, బట్టతలకు లంకె పెట్టినట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది."

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* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna submits that these amendments after all do not go against the spirit of the further clauses of the Bill. The Bill seeks to impose a tax on passengers, whereas in reality it is a tax on other things."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have already told the House that we are not concerned about the incidence of taxation—where the is, and where the incidence is. All these are merely academic questions."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The hon. Member wants that it may be called a tax on bus operators."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have already stated that the amendment is out of order. Hon. Member Sri P. Ramamurthi may now move his amendment."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I move—

' After the words " on such date " insert the words " after the commencement of this Act " . '

The purpose of my amendment seeks to take away that provision which enables the Government to give retrospective effect to the Bill. As it is, the time when this Bill will come into operation has got to be determined by the Government by a notification and it may be that the Government might notify that this Bill will come into force from the 1st of April 1952. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramanian : ' That is not the intention. ') If that is not the intention let us clarify the position and state very clearly in this sub-clause that this Bill will come into force from the date on which it is actually passed. So this amendment only seeks to clarify the position and can be accepted."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We have put it as ' on such date ' in order to make it more convenient for people and not to give retrospective effect. It is only intended to give time. I don't think you need worry about it."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Chief Minister (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ' I may tell the hon. Gentleman that it is not a legal assurance. ') We are not concerned with any legal assurance on the floor of the House. Now the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister have said that the Government have no intention to give any retrospective effect to this Bill from April 1952. That is enough for my purpose. So, I am not pressing my amendment, Sir."

The amendment of hon. Member Sri P. Ramamurthi, was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 1 and the preamble were then put and carried.

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

' That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be passed into law. '

In so doing, I wish to express my appreciation of the help and co-operation given by every hon. Member of this House. It is true that we might have differences on the necessity for the Bill and we also might have differences on the rate of taxation. We might have differences whether the officers must be protected or not. But, having once agreed to the Bill, I am thankful for the help and co-operation given so far. Hon. Members may have a fear, which they have expressed during the first reading, but which I did not answer at that time and especially hon. Members from South Kanara and some others said that they would support this Bill as long as it was absolutely necessary. Members have raised innumerable difficulties and doubts. I can say only this much, viz., that the Government will keep a very careful watch on this Bill and if we find there were causes for changing it, we shall come before the House for that purpose. I can assure the hon. Members that the idea of this Bill is to get enough money to cover the deficit. That is the only purpose for which we have moved this Bill. So, I request the hon. Members to agree to the passing of this Bill into law without any mental reservation and without any fear about the genuineness of the Government's desire."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be passed into law. '

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose the third reading of this Bill for the following reasons. (Interruption.) What is your motion? (The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao : ' That the Bill be passed into law. ') Sir, I think the motion cannot be ' that the Bill be passed into law '. I think the more correct procedure is to move that ' the third reading of the Bill be passed ' ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" According to our rules, the motion is to be that ' the Bill be passed into law. ' We have been following this procedure till now. That is the third reading."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" If that is proper and is also accepted by you, I am opposed to the passing of this Bill into law. I appreciate the spirit in which the Hon. Minister has just said that he appreciated the co-operation received from the Opposition, notwithstanding our differences on the principle of the Bill, on the principle of taxation, on the incidence of taxation, etc. Notwithstanding all these differences, he was pleased to say that we had co-operated and he has made an appreciative reference to us. However, all the sweetness which the Doctor has tried to put under medicated honey will not make this bitterness sweet. I may tell

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the Hon. Minister that on account of the heavy incidence of taxation, a good number of the vehicles are bound to go out of the road.

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p.m.

" Sir, you will remember that when the original Bill was published, there was an uproar throughout the whole State. It was not merely on the part of the bus operators but also from the passengers. That was because the original Bill was against passengers. Then, Sir, during the Select Committee stage, the incidence was shifted to the bus operators under a wrong understanding because the point was not put up in a concentrated way before the Select Committee by those who came to give evidence who were not aware of the contemplated change in the Bill. It is true that incidentally and casually, we went into the matter. At that time, Sir, there were no lorry operators present and there were only bus operators. The bus operators went on to argue: 'Although you ask us to collect the fares from passengers, in effect, we will have to pay the tax from our own pockets because the provisions of the Bill are so complicated that they will not be a workable proposition.' The press throughout the State also criticised the Bill. We cannot say that the most important and influential newspapers of this State are behind any particular operator or operators. Sir, going through the provisions of the Bill and respecting public opinion at the time, it was good that the Government realised that it was a wrong measure. This was after the Select Committee had sat for two days. Of course, on that day they moved an amendment to the Bill shifting the incidence of taxation to the operator. Then, not content even with this, they brought in the lorry operators also because they wanted to follow the provisions of the Bihar Act. It is all right. But what happened? We objected to the amendment on grounds that the Bill as amended was a new Bill, that the substance of the Bill that was referred to the Select Committee by the Legislature had been changed and that, therefore, the Committee could not proceed with it. Sir, I am speaking not about the technical aspect alone. The real difficulty was that the Select Committee had no opportunity to go into the merits of the new Bill at all. At that time the operators in the State were not in a position to speak out their case except by generally and casually saying that they would not be able to bear the additional burden of taxation. The Government also promised that they would not tax the bus owners. We did not also have the time or feel the necessity to ask for detailed accounts from operators. The question came up again here, Sir, in this House and you were pleased to say just as we said at the time of the sittings of the Select Committee that it was a new Bill and as such had to be reintroduced. We again argued that the Bill had to be referred to a Select Committee since it was a new Bill. The Government were not agreeable to this suggestion. I say, without any fear of contradiction, that this Bill has been rushed through this House. If there is a single instance of a legislation being rushed through on the floor of this House, it is this particular Bill. And now what is the result? The bus

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operators are going to be stifled to a great extent. I have taken the House through the accounts rendered by the operators from Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Chingleput, Bellary, Kurnool and Salem districts. They have sent their accounts not only to us but I believe to the Hon. the Minister for Transport also. They have given their income and expenditure. I believe that they waited in deputation on the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Ministers for Transport and Finance. But what happened? The Government did not heed. The idea that was dominating their mind was bridging the gap between the income and expenditure as disclosed in their Budget Memorandum presented last. Their mind was not particular about analysing or assessing the truth or correctness or otherwise of the figures furnished by the operators. According to their own view, they had the idea of bridging the gap in the Budget and nothing more. Sir, if a Committee was appointed to go into the various items of income and expenditure, we would have shown how to rearrange the whole Budget so that the gap could be filled even under the existing structure of taxation. This Committee, we demanded at the time of the Budget. What did the Government do? They refused even to make enquiries. They refused to appoint a committee of their own, if not a committee of the House. They started with the idea of taxation in the month of June saying: 'Whatever facts may come to light, it does not matter; our idea must be carried out.' It is this idea of the Government that has placed us in this position of opposing the Bill, apart from the fact that this measure will weigh very heavily on the owners of buses and lorries. I am not pleading for any particular owner. I do not know any of the operators. This Bill is sought to bring a revenue of 120 lakhs of rupees to Government from a section of the people who are already burdened with heavy taxation. Under the existing laws, the Government are able to get 387 lakhs of rupees and by this one Bill, they want to increase it by another 120 lakhs of rupees. What is the percentage of this 120 lakhs to the 387 lakhs that they are now paying? Is there a Government, is there a Finance Minister, who has at any time raised a single tax such as this which is nearly 32 per cent of the tax already collected from the same source? The Finance Minister and the Transport Minister are merry because the Bill is going to be passed by the majority they have got in this House. But have they considered whether there is an example of any such increase of nearly 32 per cent by one stroke of the pen? This is indeed too much. I could understand a surcharge, a super-tax, and excess profit-tax and the like which are raised by different slabs at different levels to meet a special emergency. All these facts should have weighed with the Government when they thought of such a measure. The Government must reconsider the matter. It is not yet late because the Bill has got to go before the Council. The Government have time to reconsider the matter. I would certainly like them to give up the entire tax. They can certainly get hold of some other kind of taxation. It is not as if we are touching people who are

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not paying anything now. They are already paying more than 45 per cent of their income to the Government by way of taxes. Therefore, it is not as if the Government have discovered some people who have been evading payment of taxes all these years. Who is there, in this State, except the ryotwari pattadar having four or five acres, paying more than 45 per cent of his gross-income to the Government? Sir, in the other Bill put down for to-day, we are going to impose a further tax on landowners although they are paying more than fifty per cent of their income to the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Do you seriously mean it?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I seriously mean it. The ryotwari pattadar has been paying much more than he could. That has been the contention of all persons including Congressmen. They issued pamphlets saying that the incidence is very high. We were saying so at one time. But we seem to forget the same thing when we get into the Government and we do not know now what is wrong and what is right. I can understand a measure like this if it is directed against persons who escape the existing taxes by paying only five or ten per cent of their income. Are the operators the persons on whom the Government should sit tight and say: 'You pay or get out?' If the operators make so much money, why not nationalize transport? Sir, although one Government in 1946-47 made a decision in favour of nationalization, the Government that came subsequently said 'No.' If it is a fact that the bus owners make large profits, then why not the Government, instead of complaining that the owners are making illegal exactions and are not providing necessary amenities to passengers, take over the entire transport system? Let them come forward with a scheme for nationalisation. I am ready and willing to support it provided it makes no discrimination against any. But the Government do not do it. They have good reasons for it because they know that most of these operators are not making profits. In the first days of nationalization they thought that they made lot of profits. But soon after when they took into consideration the real account, after paying the taxes and the licence fees, they found that the nationalized bus transport was not so remunerative as they imagined. From the figures they have got about their transport service, they must be able to calculate the margin of profit made by the private operators. When the margin of profit is so low, I ask, why the Government have not accepted the most modest and reasonable amendment reducing the proposed tax to six pies in the rupee and not keep it at 9 pies? Even the reduction of a quarter anna would be a great thing to the private operators even though the Government may lose only some 15 to 20 lakhs from out of the expected revenue from this taxation. To the ordinary operator it is a great thing. It gives just the margin to enable him to pull on in the occupation. The Government although it is a welfare Government have not formulated schemes

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of welfare employment services. They have not formulated schemes for giving educational or medical facilities for all; even minor concessions have not been extended to the poor in the State although they have been able to give to the poor non-gazetted officers some concessions. People of this State must have some employment to carry on. If the Government are not able to find alternative employment for the people, is it right for them to throw out persons already in employment? After all the Government are not able to create occupations for the people or show them other avenues of employment. I submit it is the duty of the Government to provide avenues of employment and see that facilities are provided for private enterprise to carry on their trade as best they can in the public interest, subject of course to regulations that might be made by Government with regard to the amenities they should give to the passengers. On the other hand they are thinking that the bus operators are people who are making piles and piles of money. The other day the Hon. the Chief Minister said in winding up the general debate: 'Here are people who are making tons of money or at any rate have made tons of money'

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I did not say that. But you all said that."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"He says he only quoted what everybody was saying that these operators have made tons of money. Though he did not say it himself, he did not deny or agree with that statement. But the Hon. the Chief Minister at the head of the Government has agreed to tax the private operators on the basis of the alleged profits. The profits alleged to have been made by the operators have been assumed as correct. This is proved by the statement he has made. I say, Sir, it is a wrong assumption on their part. Sir, it was said in the evidence given before the Select Committee that after the slump set in, 60 buses or lorries of a private operator were thrown out of the road. It is a fact. The Hon. Minister knows it. Of course, I appreciate the Government's amendment reducing the tax to nine pies. But what I am saying is that the Government have not understood the seriousness of the position. They are only tinkering with the position by merely reducing it by a quarter of an anna. I am submitting at this stage that the bus operators cannot bear any further taxation. That is my considered opinion which I have formed after looking into the accounts. It is not because I have got any personal interest in any one of these operators. None of them are my relations, none of them are my clients and none of them approached me on this. They sent memoranda to me. I asked them, examined them, cross-examined them on the accounts they produced and I am only proceeding on that basis. I am entitled to take these accounts as correct because fairly under all heads of expenditure and income these figures tally with those shown by Government with regard to their own bus service. Otherwise, I would not

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mention these facts at the risk of repetition. I say the Government have not done well in pursuing with this measure of taxation in such post haste.

"We have come to the month of December. Only three months are there in the financial year. They are not going to get the amount they expected from out of this taxation because they are not going to give retrospective effect to this legislation. With the revenue they might get out of this taxation they are not going to bridge the gap. Then why should they be anxious to rush through this Bill in this manner without some fact finding as it were with regard to the profits made by the bus operators? After all, these operators are not saying that they are going to pay this tax. It is only a question of their ability to pay under the present circumstances, under the present trade position, the general slump and the general disinclination of the passengers to go by bus if the bus fare is to be increased.

"There is another point and it is this. It was said: 'It is a tax on bus operators and therefore why should you grudge?' I submit it is a tax on bus passengers also. In all parallel routes and uneconomic routes where bus operators are now charging less than seven pies the bus operators may raise the fares up to the maximum fixed in this Bill and then it becomes a tax on the passengers. The Government cannot avoid it, because the Bill gives permission to the operators to increase the fares. It is not a tax on passengers only where the operators are already collecting the maximum laid down by the Government. Therefore, I submit, it is not merely a tax on the operators, it is an extra tax on the passengers also. It is these things that we wanted the Government to consider carefully. We thought that the best thing would be to refer the Bill to a Select Committee where these facts could be found. Even now I am submitting as there are only three months more and they cannot collect much revenue in the short period, the Government must postpone notification, and agree to refer this Bill to a fact finding committee to ascertain the real position of the operators. That alone will help the Government and the passengers and the operators will be satisfied that their case has been reasonably heard. The people won't be discontented if after a proper hearing they are taxed although they are not able to pay it. The bus operators and we, members on the Opposition feel that the case has not been heard but the legislation is being rushed through. That is why I am opposed to the passing of this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am fixing a time limit of ten minutes. The hon. Member Mr. Govindaswami Naicker will now speak."

*SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, பஸ் பிரயாணிகள் மீது போடுகின்ற இந்த வரியை நான் எதிர்த்துப் பேசுகின்றேன். இந்த வரியானது 'பஸ் முதலாளிகளின் மீது தானே போடப் படுகிறது; ஆனால், பிரயாணிகளின் மீது போடப்படவில்லையே' என்று முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும் அவரைச் சார்ந்திருக்கிற தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்களும், நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும் அடிக்கடி சொல்லி வருகின்றார்கள். இது எப்படி

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இருக்கிறதென்றால், விற்பனை வரி போட்ட காலத்திலே 'கடைக்காரர்கள் தானே இந்த வரியைக் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள்; வாங்குபவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படவில்லையே' என்று வாங்குவோர்களிடம் சொன்னார்கள். கடைக்காரர்களிடம் போய் 'யார் சரக்கு வாங்குகிறார்களோ, அவர்கள் தானே இந்த வரியைத் தாங்குகிறார்கள், நீங்கள் ஏன் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றீர்கள்?' என்று இதே முதல் மந்திரியார் அப்பொழுது விற்பனைவரி கொண்டுவந்த காலத்திலே கூறினார்கள். அதே முறையிலே இப்பொழுது இந்த வரியைக் கொண்டுவந்து, 'இந்த வரியானது பிரயாணிகளைப் பாதிக்கவில்லை, பஸ் சொந்தக் காரர்களைத்தான் பாதிக்கிறது' என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இது எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்றால், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் 'பூனைக்குத் தோழனாகவும், எலிக்குச் சேவகனாகவும் இருக்கிறதேபோல்' இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதாவது, பூனையையும் எலியையும் பக்கத்திலே வைத்துக்கொண்டு, 'பூனைகளே நீங்கள் பயப்படாதீர்கள், உங்களுக்கு நல்ல ஆகாரம் இருக்கிறது' என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, 'எலிகளே, உங்களுடைய உயிருக்கு அபாயம் ஒன்றுமில்லை' என்று சொல்வது எப்படியோ அதேபோல்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த பஸ் பிரயாணிகளைப்பார்த்து, 'இந்த வரியானது உங்களுக்கு இல்லை, பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்குத்தான்' என்று சொல்வதும், பஸ் முதலாளிகளைப்பார்த்து 'இது பிரயாணிகளைத்தானே பாதிக்கிறது. உங்களுக்கு என்ன கஷ்டம்' என்றும் கேட்கிறார்கள். இது சரியான வாதம் அல்ல என்பதை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கும் அவரைச் சார்ந்தவர்களுக்கும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

"கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள்: இந்த வரியைக் கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள், எதிர்க்கட்சிக் காரர்கள் எந்த வரியையும் எதிர்த்துக் கொண்டு இருக்கின்றார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்டுக் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் மட்டும் இந்த வரியை எதிர்க்கவில்லை. பொது ஜனங்களிடத்தில் தொடர்பு கொண்ட எல்லா கட்சியும் எதிர்க்கும். ஜனநாயக உணர்ச்சி கொண்டவர்கள் யாவரும் இந்த வரியை எதிர்க்கத்தான் செய்வார்கள். பொது மக்களின் மீது வரி போடும்போது, அந்த பொதுமக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நல்ல காரியம் செய்யக்கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த வரியானது அந்த முறையில் ஜனங்களுக்கு நல்லதை செய்யக்கூடியதாக இல்லை. ஆகவே தான், உழைப்பாளிகள் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த நானும் இந்த வரியை எதிர்க்கின்றேன்.

"எங்களுடைய கட்சி ஒட்டுக் கட்சிபென்றும், hotch-potch என்றும் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இன்றையதினம் ஆட்சியிலே இருக்கின்ற காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியும் கதம்பக் கட்சியாக இருந்துகொண்டிருப்பது உங்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அந்தக் கட்சியிலே இன்றைக்கு காமன்வீல் கட்சியும் முஸ்லீம் லீக் கட்சியும் சேர்ந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. கே. எஸ். பி. என்ற ரங்கா கட்சியும் அதனுடன் சேர்ந்து இருந்து இன்றையதினம் காங்கிரசை விட்டு கிழித்துக் கொண்டு இந்தப் பக்கத்திற்கு வந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். எதிர்க்கட்சி ஒட்டுக் கட்சியாக இருக்கிறது என்று கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொல்வது தவறு என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதையெல்லாம் சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

"அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம், 'நீங்கள் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள், அதனால், எதையும் நீங்கள் எதிர்க்கின்றீர்கள்' என்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்டேன். நேன். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தபோது நாங்கள் ஏகமனதாக அதை ஆதரித்தோம். அடுத்தபடியாக, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள குடியானவர்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யக்கூடிய விவசாயி பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தை நாங்கள் எதிர்த்தோமா? அதையும் ஏகமனதாக ஒத்துக்கொண்ட காலத்தில், எதிர்க்கட்சியாகிய நாங்கள் சொல்வதை நீங்கள் ஏன் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள மறுக்கின்றீர்கள்? இந்த வரியானது பொதுமக்களுக்கு நல்லதல்ல என்று எதிர்க்கட்சியாகிய நாங்கள் சொல்லும்போது, 'எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இப்படிச் சொல்லு

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[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [9th December 1952]

கிறார்கள், அதனால் நாங்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டோம்' என்று நீலைத்து நாங்கள் சொல்லும் ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்தையேனும் நீங்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ள மறுக்கிறீர்கள். ஆகவே தான் இதையெல்லாம் நான் சொல்லக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன்.

"இன்றையதினம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பஸ் காரர்களுக்கு உடந்தையாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று ஓளவுக்குச் சொல்லலாம், அவர்களுக்கு சமாதானம் சொல்லும்போது ஆனால், இது பஸ் காரர்களையும் பாதிக்கின்றது என்று தான் நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகின்றேன். குறிப்பாக, சென்னையிலிருந்து செங்கற்பட்டுக்குப் போகவேண்டுமானால், இப்பொழுது பஸ்காரர்கள் ஒரு ரூபாய் பஸ் சார்ஜ் வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு மைலுக்கு 6 பைசா என்ற விகிதத்தில் இப்பொழுது வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டத்தில் மைலுக்கு 7 பைசா வரையில் பிரயாணிகளிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கலாம் என்று இருந்தம்கூட அவர்கள் 6 பைசாதான் வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால், இந்த வரியானது அமுலுக்கு வரும்போது, மைலுக்கு 7 பைசா வீதம் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் வசூலிக்கத் தயங்கமாட்டார்கள். அதாவது சென்னையிலிருந்து செங்கற்பட்டுக்குச் செல்வதற்கு ஏற்கனவே ஒரு ரூபாய் (1-0-0) வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள், இந்த வரியானது அமுலுக்கு வரும்போது ரூ. 1-3-0 வாங்குவார்கள். அதாவது ஏற்கனவே வந்துகொண்டிருந்த ஒரு ரூபாய் பஸ்காரர்களுக்கு கிடைத்து விடுகின்றது. 9 பைசாவை சர்க்காருக்கு கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். 0-2-3ஐ யும் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இருதரப்பிலும் பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்குப் பணம் வருகிறதென்று சொன்னாலும், என் இதை பஸ் சொந்த காரர்கள் எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள்? சட்டப் பிரகாரம் மைலுக்கு 7 பைசா வரையில் வாங்கலாம் என்று இருந்தாலும், மைலுக்கு 6 பைசா தன் பஸ் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் வாங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், பொது மக்களிடமிருந்து பஸ் சொந்தக் காரர்களுக்குக் கருணை பிறந்துவிடவில்லை; பொதுமக்களிடமிருந்து அவர்களுக்குக் கருணை கொஞ்சமும் இல்லை. மைலுக்கு 7 பைசா என்று போட்டால், அதிகமான பேர்கள் பஸ்வரையில் பிரயாணம் செய்ய வரமாட்டார்கள். ஆகையால், அவர்களுடைய வருமானம் குறைந்து விடும், என்பதற்காகத்தான் 7 பைசா வீதம் வசூலிக்காமல் இருக்கிறார்களேயொழிய ஏதோ பஸ் பிரயாணிகளிடமிருந்து கருணை பிறந்துவிட்டது என்பதற்காக அல்ல. பக்கத்தில் ரயில் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது, குறைந்த சார்ஜ் வசூல் செய்தால்தான் பஸ்வரையில் பிரயாணம் செய்வதற்கு அதிகமான பேர்கள் வருவார்கள், அப்பொழுது தான் தங்களுக்கு வருமானம் வரும் என்று பஸ் முதலாளிகள் சட்டத்தில் 7 பைசா வசூலிக்கலாமென்று இருந்தாலும், 6 பைசாதான், ரயில் பாதை சமீபத்தில் இருக்கின்ற இடங்களில் வசூலிக்கின்றார்கள். ரயில் போகாத இடங்களில் அவர்கள் அதிக சார்ஜ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வருவதும் சர்க்காருக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். ஆனால், சென்னையிலிருந்து செங்கற்பட்டு, திண்டிவனம் போன்ற இடங்களுக்குப் போகும்போது சார்ஜைக் குறைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக சொல்லவேண்டுமானால் 20 பேர்கள் இப்பொழுது பிரயாணம் செய்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால், இந்தப் புதிய வரி போட்டால் மைலுக்கு 7 பைசா வீதம் வசூலிப்பதால், பஸ்காரர்களுக்கு 6 ரூபாய் குறைந்து விடும். ஆனால் நபருக்கு 0-2-3 லாபம். ஏனென்றால் ஒரு பிரயாணத்திற்கு 5, 6 பிரயாணிகள் குறைந்துவிடுவார்கள். தங்கள் சார்பாக 0-2-3 அதிகப்படி வருமானத்தின்மூலமாக 2-1-3 லாபம் வருகிறது. ஆகவே, கிட்டத்தட்ட பஸ்காரர்களுக்கு ஒரு பரிப்புக்கு 4 ரூபாய் குறைகிறது. அதனால்தான் அவர்கள் இதை எதிர்க்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவேதான் பஸ் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் இதனால் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

"யுத்தம் ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன்பு spare parts அதிக விலை வில்லை. இப்பொழுது ஒன்றுக்கு நான்கு மடங்காக விலை ஏறியிருக்கிறது. பெட்ரோல் விலையும் ஏறியிருக்கிறது. இன்றைய தினம் பஸ் சொந்தக்காரர்களெல்லாம் மார்வாடிக்கையில் C Certificate-ஐ அடகு வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். கல்கட்டிமோ, அந்தந்த

9th December 1952]

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

ஜில்லா சூப்பரெண்டெண்ட் அவர்களிடமோ நீங்கள் கடிதம் எழுதிக்கேட்டால் உங்களுக்குத் தகவல் வந்துவிடும். சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் செளகார் கனிடம் அடகு வைக்காத பஸ் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் இருக்கவே இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அப்படி யாராவது இருக்கிறார்களென்று சொன்னால், அது சிம்சன் கம்பெனி, டி.வி.எஸ். போன்ற பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இருக்கலாமே தவிர, 1, 2 பஸ் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களும், இன்னும் fleet owners என்று சொல்பவர்கள் கூட கடன்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எவ்வளவு வட்டி கொடுக்கிறார்கள் தெரியுமா? வட்டி நாட்டார்கள் இந்த நாட்டைச் சுரண்டு வதற்கென்றே இருக்கின்றவர்கள் 36% வட்டி வாங்குகின்றார்கள். இந்த சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு உடந்தையாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். 36% வட்டி மார்வாடிகள் வாங்குகிறார்களென்றால், இது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியாதது அல்ல. அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. மார்வாடிகள் இப்படி அநியாயமாக வட்டி வாங்குவது தெரிந்தும், அப்படி அதிக வட்டி வாங்குவதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. 36% மார்வாடிகளுக்கு வட்டியைக் கொடுக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு லாபம் இல்லாமலா இருக்கும் என்று கேட்கலாம். வேறு யாரும் பணம் கொடுக்கத் தயாராயில்லை. அந்த காரணத்திற்காகத்தான் மார்வாடியிடம் 36% வட்டிக்காவது கடன் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரே முன்வந்து 24%க்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதாயிருந்தாலும் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் கடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு தொழிலை நடத்தத் தயாராயிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அப்படிக்கடன் கொடுக்க முன்வருமா என்றால் அவர்கள் முன் வரமாட்டார்கள்.

"நாங்கள் தேசியமயமாக்கப் போகிறோம் என்று சொன்னார்களே, இந்த பஸ் நடத்துவதை தேசிய மயமாக்கக்கூடாதா? என்று கேட்கின்றேன். சென்னை நகரத்தில் சர்க்கார் பஸ் ஸர்வீசை நடத்துகிறார்கள். அதனால், அதிக லாபம் வருகிறது என்று சென்னை சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிந்தம்கூட ஏன் இதுவரையில் மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் அதை விஸ்தரிக்க வில்லையென்று கேட்கிறேன். நீங்கள் விஸ்தரிக்கத் தயாராயிருந்தால் பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் தொல்லைகளையெல்லாம் விட்டு விட்டு, பஸ்களை சர்க்காருக்கு விற்றுவிட்டுப்போகத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

"இன்றைய தினம் காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பில் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள், எதற்காக காங்கிரஸிலே வந்தார்கள்? அதிக ரூபாய்க்கிடைக்குமென்று வந்தார்கள். வந்த இடத்தில் இடிவிழுந்த மாதிரி வரி போட்டு வருமானம் குறைக்கப்படுகிறது என்று கவனித்துக்கொண்டு, தாங்கள் பேச முடியாது என்ற காரணத்திற்காக, 'நீங்கள் எடுத்துத் தாக்கீப் பேசங்கள், வரியைத் தடுத்துப் பேசங்கள்' என்கிறார்கள். தாங்கள் என்ன பண்ணுவது என்று அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு சுற்றறிக்கை போகிறது. சர்க்கார் whip-ஐப் பார்க்கும்போதும், நிதி மந்திரியைப் பார்க்கும்போதும் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கருத்தைச் சொல்ல முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரியை எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று எண்ணம் இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும்கூட வேறு வழியில்லாமல் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் அங்கே இருக்கின்ற பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இன்றைய தினம் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உள்ளப்படிக் இந்த வரியை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் இல்லை. அவர்கள் செய்த பாவத்தை தான் இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் அனுபவிக்கின்றார்கள்.

"கடந்த தேர்தலில் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அத்தனை பேரும் தங்களுடைய கார்டுகளைக் காங்கிரசுக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள். பெட்ரோல் கொடுத்திருந்தார்கள் அனைக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இன்று பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு உடந்தையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரியானது பஸ் முதலாளிகளையும் பாதிக்கின்றது. சாதாரண பிரயாணிகளையும் பாதிக்கின்றது.

"நான் ஒரு கிராமத்திலிருந்து வந்தவன். அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஒரு ஊரிலிருந்து மற்றொரு ஊருக்கு அவசரமாக போக

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

[9th December 1952]

வேண்டுமானால்தான் அவர்கள் பஸ்விலை போவார்கள். அதற்கு ரூ. 0-6-0 சார்ஜ் என்றால், முந்தாளியில் முடிந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த ரூ. 0-4-6 பணத்தை எடுத்துக் கண்டக்டரிடம் கொடுக்கும்போது, சார்ஜ் ரூ. 0-6-0 என்று கண்டக்டர் சொன்னால், அவர்களால் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது. ரூ. 0-1-6 கொடுத்தால்தான் பஸ்விலை போகலாம் என்று கண்டக்டர் சொல்லுவான். ஆனால், அந்தப் பிரயாணியிடம் 4½ அணுவுக்கு மேல் பணம் இருக்காது. கொடுக்கமுடியாமல் திண்டாடுவான். '1½ அணுவும் கொடுத்தால் பஸ்விலை போகலாம், இல்லாவிட்டால் கீழே இறங்கிவிடு' என்று கண்டக்டர் சொல்லும் போது வேறு வழியில்லாமல் அவன் பஸ்ஸை விட்டு இறங்கி, நடந்து செல்ல வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருப்பான் அவ்விதமே மற்றவர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவன் ஒரு அவசியமான காரியத்திற்காகப் போக வேண்டியிருக்கும். ஆனால், வழியிலே இம்மாதிரி தடைப்பட்டு அவன் அந்தக் காரியத்தைக் கவனிக்க முடியாமல் போகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் பிரயாணிகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இந்த வரியானது ஏழைகளைப் பாதிக்குப்போது, இது ஏழைகளை பாதிக்கவில்லையென்று சொல்ல முடியுமா? 'என் ஏழைகளெல்லாம் பஸ்விலை போக வேண்டும்?' என்று முதல் மந்திரிகேட்கிறார். நடந்து சென்றால் உடலுக்கு வலுவாக இருக்குமே, நடந்து செல்லலாமே என்று அவர் சொல்லலாம். இவர்கள் நடந்து போனால் கஷ்டங்கள் தெரியும் என்று நான் சொல்லுகின்றேன். இவர்களுக்கு மட்டும் கார்களும் இன்னும் பல செளகரியங்களும் வேண்டும். நாங்கள் சுதந்தர வீரர்கள் என்று சொன்னவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் இன்று உல்லாசப் பிரயாணம் செய்வதற்கு புதிய புதிய கார்கள் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், ஏழைகள் மட்டும் பஸ்விலை செலவதற்குக்கூட மேலும் மேலும் வரி போடுவதென்றால் அதை என்னவென்று சொல்வது? பஸ்விலை செலவது இன்றைய நாகரீகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு ஊரிலிருந்து இன்னொரு ஊருக்கு அவசியமான காரியங்களுக்காக சாதாரண குடியானவர்களும், கிராமத்தில் லவசாயம் செய்யும் சிறிய விவசாயிகளும், இன்னும் வியாபாரம் செய்பவர்களும் தான் பஸ்விலை பிரயாணம் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு அதிக வரி போட்டால் அது எந்த விதத்தில் நியாயம் என்பதை என்னால் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை.

"இந்த நிலையிலே நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். பஸ்விலை பிரயாணம் செய்கின்றவர்களைத்தான் இந்த வரியானது வெகுவாக பாதிக்கிறது. அந்த நிலையிலே அவர்களுடைய தொழிலைப் பாதிக்கிறது என்றும், பஸ் முதலாளிகளையும் இது பாதிக்கின்ற காரணத்தால்தான் அவர்களும் இதை எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள் என்றும் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பில் இருக்கின்றவர்கள் பஸ் பஸ் முதலாளிகளின் (பொது மக்கள்) போட்டைப் பெற்று வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரிக்கு சாதகமாக அவர்கள் வோட்டு செய்வார்களேயானால் அவர்களுடைய தொகுதிக்குப் போக முடியுமா? பொது மக்களுடைய கேள்விகளுக்கு அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லியாக வேண்டியிருக்கும். 'மொழி பெயர்ப்பு வேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்; ஆனால், வோட்டுப் போடும்போது, தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்த்து வோட்டு செய்வேன்' என்று ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் சொன்ன மாதிரி, அந்த நிலைமையிலே இன்றைய தினம் காங்கிரஸில் பஸ் காரர்கள் அங்கே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பொது மக்களிடம் வோட்டு பெற்று வந்தவர்கள், இன்று இந்த வரிக்கு ஆதரவாக வோட்டுப் போட்டால், அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கும் வாக்குறுதி என்ன ஆவது? பொது மக்களை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இந்த வரி இருப்பதால், அதை எதிர்க்கிறேன். பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு பாதகமாக இருப்பதால் இதை எதிர்க்கிறேன். ஆனால், இந்த வரியை ஆதரிக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கும், அவர்கள் இந்த வரிக்கு வோட்டு செய்வார்களேயானால், பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு லாபம் இருக்குமேயானால், அவர்கள் ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்க முடியும். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கும் லாபம் இல்லை. பொது மக்களையும் இது பாதிக்கின்ற காரணத்திற்காக, தொகுதியிலுள்ள மக்கள் கேள்வி கேட்பார்கள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக இதை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன்.

9th December 1952]

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

"பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுத்தது நீங்கள்தான். அவர்களுக்கும் காங்கிரசுக்கும் எந்தவிதமான சம்பந்தமும் இல்லை. சரிந்துவிட்ட காங்கிரசை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்காக பஸ் முதலாளிகளும் இதில் சேர்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் அவர்கள் எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள்."

*SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது நம் முன்னால் இருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த மசோதாவைப் பொருத்த வரையில் இது எத்தனையோ எதிர்ப்பு நிலையில் இருக்கிறது, என்பதிலே இந்த மறைத்தில் அத்தனை அங்கத்தினர்களும் பேசியபிறகு பன்னிப் பன்னி நான் மறுபடியும் பேசவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கவில்லை. முதலிலேயே ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்து அது தனிக்கமிட்டியில் தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்டு பின்னால் வேறு ரூபத்தில் அதைக்கொண்டு வருவதிலிருந்தே சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலேயே இந்த சட்டத்திற்கு ஆதரவு இல்லை என்பதும் இந்த வரி போடுவதற்கு ஆதரவு இல்லை என்பதும் வெளிப்படையாக இருக்கிறது."

SRI K. RAJARAM NAIDU :—“இது தனிக் கமிட்டியில் தோற்கடிக்கப் படவில்லை."

*SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“செலக்ட் கமிட்டியில் தோற்கடிக்கப் படவில்லை என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் கூறப்படுகிறது. தனிக் கமிட்டியில் தோற்கடிக்கப்பட வில்லையானால் புதிய 'பில்' கொண்டுவரவேண்டிய அவசியமீராது. இது சாதாரணமாக பொதுப் படையாக எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகவே இந்த வரி மிகவும் சிக்கலான நிலைமையில் கொண்டு வரப்படுகிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இது ஒன்று.

"இரண்டாவதாக புதிய வரிகள் போடுவது அவசியம் என்று எதிர் தரப்பிலிருப்பவர்கள் ஏற்கனவே பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தில் கூறி இருக்கிறோம். புதிய வரி போடாமலேயே இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை சரிக்கட்ட முடியும் என்று சொன்ன யோசனையை சர்க்கார் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவில்லை. புதிய வரி போட்டால், துண்டுவிழக்கூடிய நாலு கோடி ரூபாயை சரிக்கட்ட முடியும் என்று கூறிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். இந்த நாலு கோடி ரூபாயல்ல இப்பொழுது பத்து கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டுவிழும் என்கூட சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அந்த நிலைமைக்கு இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கும் முன்பாக இன்னும் எத்தனை கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழுமோ என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நாட்டில் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடி ஆழமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை உணரவேண்டும். இதைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். இதைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு யாரால் கொடுக்கமுடியாதோ அவர்களிடத்தில் மேலும் மேலும் வரியை சுமத்த முயற்சித்தால் அது பலன் தராது. இதைச் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருப்பவர்கள் பார்க்கவில்லை. நாட்டில் பணம் இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் துண்டு விழுவதை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு ஜனப் பகுதியில் மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களிடத்தில் செல்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் தயாராக இல்லை. ஏற்கனவே இருக்கும் வரி பளுவை தான் முடியவில்லையே என்று பொதுமக்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பல மந்திரிகள் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தபோது அவர்களிடத்தில் மக்கள் என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய சுற்றுப் பிரயாணத்தில் மக்கள் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள்? எங்கு சென்றாலும் இந்த வரிக்கு கொடுமை தான் முடியவில்லையே என்றும் புதிய வரிகள் போடாதீர்கள் என்றும் மக்கள் வாய் விட்டு சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்வித நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது புது வரி போட்டு துண்டு விழுவதை சரிக்கட்டுவது என்றிருந்தால் அதில் நடைமுறையில் வெற்றி கிடைக்குமா என்பதைச் சர்க்கார் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இதை எவ்விதம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியும்? சர்க்காருக்கு இங்கு மெஜாரிட்டி கிடைக்கலாம். இங்கு மெஜாரிட்டி பெற்றுவிட்டால் அது மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைப் பெறுவது என்பதில்லை. இது, ஒரு கருத்துக்கு இங்கு மெஜாரிட்டி பெறுவது என்ற விஷயம் அல்ல. ரூபாய், அணு, பைசா விஷயம் இது. மக்களிடம் வரிமூலம் ரூபாய், அணு, பைசா, பெறும் விஷயம் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். முன்பு விற்பனை வரிமூலம் 16½ கோடி கிடைத்தது.

[Sri P. Jeevanandam] [9th December 1952]

பின்னர் பட்ஜெட் கூட்டத்தின்போது 14½ கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் வரும் என்று கணக்குப் போடப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அதுவும் குறைந்து விட்டது என்கிறார்கள். ஏன்? மக்களிடத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது. அதனால்தான் துண்டு விழுவது அதிகமாகி வருகிறது. நிலைமை இவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது எவ்விதம் புதிய வரியைப் பெறமுடியும். இஞ்சி மஞ்சளாகி, மஞ்சள் உள்ளியாகி, உள்ளி உள்ளே போய்விட்டது என்பதை உணர்ந்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பொருளாதார நிலைமை அவ்விதம் இருக்கிறது. நெருக்கடி ஆழமான நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். துண்டு விழுவதை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு இதைக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த புதிய வரியை நிறைவேற்றியே தீருவோம் என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் பிடிவாதம் காட்டப்படுகிறது. யதார்த்த நிலையை உணர்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். அரசியல் கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் எதிர்க்கட்சியினர் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் கடலூரில் 25, 30 பஸ்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் காங்கிரஸ் பாஷ்யம் ரெட்டியார் இந்த வரி பளுவை தன்னால் தாங்கமுடியாது என்றும் இனி மேல் வரி கட்டமுடியாது என்றும் சர்க்கார் வேண்டுமானால் பஸ்களை ஏடுத்துக் கொள்ளட்டும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலே பலர் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். கணம் கோவிந்தசாமி நாயகர் சொன்னமாதிரி காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களே எங்களிடம் வந்து இதை எதிர்க்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்கள் கூட சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நாங்கள் அழிந்து விடுவோம். நீங்களாவது இதை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு பஸ்காரர்கள் எப்படி இருக்கிறார்கள். என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு வருவாயே இல்லை. தொழிலை விட்டுவிடவேண்டிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை யதார்த்தமாகப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த வரி போட்டால் அது நடைமுறையில் வெற்றி பெறுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மிகப் பெரு முதலாளியான டி.வி.எஸ். செழிப்படைந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எஸ். ஆர். வி. எஸ். செழிப்படைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். 2 பஸ், 5 பஸ், 10 பஸ் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் இடையீட்டு முதலாளிகள் மிகவும் நஷ்டமடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையான பெரிய பஸ் முதலாளிகள் சவுக்கார்பேட்டையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். பேரளவில் முதலாளிகளே. சிறு சிறு பஸ் முதலாளிகள் மானமாக வாழ தங்களுடைய கார்களையெல்லாம் அடகு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா முதலாளிகளும் இப்பொழுது கடன் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சின்ன முதலாளிகள் பேருக்குத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையான முதலாளிகள் சவுக்கார்பேட்டையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு பேருக்காகத்தான் தாங்கள் முதலாளிகளாக இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்களெல்லோரும் தீவாலாகிவிட்டார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வரி போட்டால் பிரயாணிகளுக்குத்தான் அந்த பளு ஏற்படும். இத்தகைய பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு மேலும் புதிய வரியைச் சமத்தத் துணிகிறது சர்க்கார். அது எப்படி அமுலுக்கு வரும்? அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் அது என்னவாகும்? 5, 6 பஸ்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் செழிப்பற்ற நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வரியினால் அவர்கள் நொடித்துப் போவார்கள். பஸ்கள் ஓடுவதற்கு முடியாமல் போகும். முதலாளிகள் பஸ்களை ஒட்டினாலும் அதற்கு வருமானம் வராது. ஏனென்றால் பிரயாணிகள் வரமாட்டார்கள். அதன் வருமானம் குறையும். அதனால் முதலாளிகள் ஓடிந்து போவார்கள். பஸ்கள் ஓடாது நின்றுவிடும். அதனால் பிரயாணிகளுக்கும் அசௌகரியம், தொழிலாளிகளுக்கும் அசௌகரியம். அதற்குமேல் சர்க்கார் எந்த கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இந்த வரியைக்கொண்டு வந்தார்களோ—நாலு கோடி ரூபாயை சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு இதன்மூலம் ஒரு கோடி, இருபது லட்சம் வருதாகச் சொல்வது—அது நடக்காது. ஆகவே யதார்த்தமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும், என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். திருப்பித் திருப்பிச் சொல்ல விரும்பவில்லை. கஷ்டமோ நஷ்டமோ எப்படியாவது இந்த வரியைக் கொண்டுவந்து இந்த வருமானத்தைப் பெறவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பார் பார்க்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் புதிய வருமானம் பெறுவதற்கு வேறு வழிகள் இருக்கின்றன.

[Sri P. Jeevanandam] [9th December 1952]

பல யோசனைகள் இதற்குமுன் சர்க்கார் முன்னால் வைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன. மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திலிருந்து நம் மாகாண சர்க்கார் தனது அதிகாரத்தின் எல்லைக்குள் நின்றுகொண்டே பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழுந்ததை சரிக்கட்ட முதலில் சர்க்கார் செலவைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். அனாவசியமான செலவுகளைக் குறைக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால் இந்த வரி அனாவசியம். ஆனால் செலவைக் குறைக்க சர்க்கார் தயாராக இல்லை. மேலும் மேலும் வருமானம் வந்து சேரவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் மக்கள் தாளமாட்டார்கள். சாதாரண மக்களை ஒடிக்காமல் சின்னச் சின்ன பஸ்காரர்களை ஒடிக்காமல் பல வழிகளில் சர்க்கார் வருமானத்தை அடையலாம். அதற்கு பொருளாதார நிபுணர்களைக் கேட்கலாம். பஸ் முதலாளிகளே யோசனை சொல்லுவார்கள். அப்படி இல்லாமல் வரியை வாங்கியே தீருவோம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. இதை பொதுமக்களிடம் கொண்டுபோகவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய யோசனைகளைக் கேட்கவேண்டும். முதலில் கொண்டுவந்த மசோதாவை விட்டுவிட்டு இதை புதிய ரூபத்தில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு இருந்தது இது இல்லை. இது நடைமுறையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது இல்லை. ராஜாஜி ஆரம்பித்து இதைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. பொருளாதார நிலைமை பாதிக்கிறது. புயலினால் அதிக சேதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதையும் சர்க்கார் எதிர்நோக்கி நிற்கிறது. சர்க்கார் வருமானமும் கம்பியாகி வருகிறது. பொருளாதார நெருக்கடி ஆழம் பாய்ந்து பொதுமக்களை வாட்டுகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கையில் எப்படியாவது சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு மக்கள் தலையில் இந்த வரியை சுமத்துவது எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் அதற்கு ஒரு தமிழ் பழமொழி இருக்கிறது. அதுபோல் இருக்கிறது. கொம்பேரி மூக்கன் பாம்பு மனிதனைக் கடித்துவிட்டு செத்த பிரதம பச்சை பல்லக்கில் சுடுகாட்டுக்குக் கொண்டுபோய் அங்கே நெருப்பு பற்றவைத்து புகை வருவதைப் பார்க்கும் வரையில் அந்தப் பாம்பு அங்கே மரத்தின் மேலேயே இருக்கும். அந்தப் புகையைக் கண்ட பின்புதான் அது மரத்தைவிட்டு இறங்கும் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். அதுமாதிரி இருக்கிறது இது. எல்லா தரப்பிலும் இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தும் இந்த வரியை போட்டே தீருவோம் என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பார் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் ஓடிந்து போவார்கள், பிரயாணிகள் பஸ்ஸில் ஏற முடியாது. பஸ் 'ரூட்' இருக்கும், பஸ் ஓடாது. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமைக்குத் தான் வரும். ஆகவே இந்த 'பில்'லை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் தரப்பு தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன்.

* DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill has come 5-10
to its third reading stage without very many alterations and I have p.m.
very little doubt that the Bill will be passed into law also as such.
Personally I have made my position and the position of my party
clear that we are not opposed to taxation of the rich. But we are
only particular that what is collected from the rich should be
passed on to the poor. I welcome the assurance that was given on
the floor of the House by the Hon. Minister and we shall watch
with interest how he carries them out.

“ Sir, I would like to make one or two suggestions for the consideration of the Government. I had in the beginning pointed out that the Bill vests unusual powers on the ‘prescribed authority.’ Clauses 10 to 15 give the ‘prescribed authority’ almost dictatorial powers and complete control over the transport system of the State. The only check on him as mentioned in clause 10 is the Regional Transport Officer and the Transport Commissioner as mentioned in clause 12. But I do not consider that a check of an officer on an officer is sufficient; the officialdom has its own cliques, one always trying to cover the other. But when it comes to actual rubbing of shoulders with the public, there should be better check

[Dr. K. B. Menon] [9th December 1952]

than is provided in the Bill. I have no off-hand suggestions to make except that the Government must consider setting up, on a decentralized basis, a nominated advisory council who may receive complaints and grievances against the Transport Officer. I do not believe that it is a fool-proof suggestion, but I throw it in a sporting way for the consideration of the Government.

“One other subject that I would like to comment on is the overloading. It is a scandal in bus transport. There is overloading in railways but it is due to the ticketless travellers and they are few. The two are very different; in the case of bus transport, overloading is done by the bus-owner in order to cheat the State of its income-tax and this is done with the connivance of the police. This is nothing new. It is a well-known fact and I hope the Government will not deny it; perhaps they may be helpless in checking it. By this overloading, the bus-owners will be cheating not only the Government of India of their income-tax, but the Government of Madras also of the tax they propose to levy on them. I wish to make one or two off-hand suggestions for the consideration of the Government. There must be a good system of careful checking of tickets in buses and I am perfectly sure the bus-owners can be compelled to issue tickets to all the passengers. I feel that the responsibility of buying tickets should be thrown not on the bus-owner, but on the passenger himself. In Bombay the bus passengers are held responsible for buying the tickets and if a ticket inspector finds a passenger without a ticket, immediately he notes down his name and sends it on to the police. So, here also if the responsibility is thrown on the passenger, the evasion of income-tax or other taxes by the bus-owner can thus be prevented to some extent. You may probably think that it is a fancy suggestion, but I believe it is a matter of educating the public. In addition, the Government must also consider printing tickets and distributing them to the bus-owners or at least exercise some kind of check on the printing of tickets so that the Government may have some control over it. I make these suggestions for the consideration of the Government and hope they would authorize the police to book the bus-owners who overload their buses. There must be some change and what that change should be, I am at present unable to indicate.”

5-20 P.M. SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, we would have felt great satisfaction if the amount of tax that is to be collected under this Act is to be utilized for the improvement of roads in the mufassal. It is a well-known fact that the communication between villages is very bad and particularly in rainy season it is impossible to take to bus transport. Therefore it is necessary that the Government should have ear-marked the amount to be collected under this Act for the improvement of the village communications.

“Sir, we oppose this taxation measure on the ground that the bus transport is not so alluring as it was some time back. We all

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know that the prices of sugarcane and other cash crops have considerably fallen as a result of which there is a great economic depression and the profits in bus transport are fast dwindling. Therefore, I feel that the expectations of the Government may not be realized.

“As already pointed out by some hon. Members, there are several loopholes in the Act which will enable the bus operators to evade payment of tax. As pointed out by Dr. K. B. Menon, I hope the Government will take note of the defects and rectify them. In fact, there is no necessity for resorting to this measure of taxation. If it is a question of getting more revenue, bus routes can be auctioned and if this is not possible, at least restrictions in the issue of permits should be removed and any person who desires to run the business should be given a free permit. This will fetch a considerably large amount to the Government and will at the same time remove many disadvantages for persons who are ready to take to bus transport. I therefore feel that the Government may consider this suggestion and enforce it at least hereafter and remove the restrictions imposed by the Road Traffic Board.

(Sri C. Kandaswami occupied the Chair.)

“Finally, we oppose the Bill on another ground, that this measure will undoubtedly affect the through passengers and also the consumers of food articles; because in the mufassal, most of the food articles are carried only through buses, and the cost is tacked on to the prices of the food articles, and consequently it will heavily affect the poor man. Therefore we suggested that at least an amendment to reduce the rate of tax that is to be levied from 9 pies to 6 pies, might be accepted, but even this moderate and reasonable amendment was not accepted by the Government. Therefore, my submission is that this measure is ill-timed and ill-conceived and is certainly not in the best interests of the transport industry.”

*SRI V. MADANAGOPAL :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இந்த மசோதாவானது எந்த சமயத்தில் வருகிறதென்பதை இந்தச் சபை மிகவும் கூர்ந்து கவனிக்கவேண்டும். மாகாணம் முழுவதிலும் மிகப் பெரிய அளவில் பஞ்சம் பரவியிருக்கக் கூடிய காலத்தில், தஞ்சை, திருச்சி போன்ற இடங்களில் கோரப் புயலினால் கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற காலத்தில் இந்தப் புதிய வரி கொண்டுவரப்படுகிறது. இதற்கும், அதற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம்? பொது மக்களையா இந்தச் சட்டம் பாதிக்கப் போகிறது? பஸ் முதலாளிகள் அல்லவா இந்த வரியைக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் கட்சி மெம்பர்கள் சொல்லலாம். எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்பதால் எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் எதிர்ப்பதாகவும் பேசலாம். உண்மையில் இந்த வரியானது கசப்பு மாத்திரைக்கு இனிப்பைத் தடவிக் கொடுப்பதைப் போல பெரும் பாலான பொதுமக்களைத் தொழிலாளிகளை பாதிக்கப் போவதை மறைத்து பஸ் முதலாளிகளைத்தான் பாதிக்கப் போகிறதென்று சாமார்த்தியமாக பேசப்படுகிறது. இன்று எந்த வரியை போட்டாலும் முதலாளிகள் தங்கள் லாபத்திலிருந்து கொடுப்பதில்லையென்பது நாமறிந்திருக்கும் உண்மை. மேலும் இன்றையதினம் பஸ் முதலாளிகள் தங்கள் லாபத்திலிருந்து இந்த வரியைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லையென்பதையும்

[Sri V. Madanagopal] [9th December 1952]

நாம் உணர்வேண்டும். அதனால் நிச்சயமாக இந்த வரியானது பொது மக்களையும், தொழிலாளர்களையும் தான் பாதிக்கப் போகின்றது என்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்படி நான் சொல்லுகிறபோது இதைச் சிறு பிள்ளைத்தனமான பேச்சாக யாரும் கருதக்கூடாது. யுத்த பிற்காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டுவரும் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியை உன்னிப்பாக கவனித்து வரும் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் இதன் உண்மை நன்கு தெரியும். யுத்த பிற்காலத்தில் மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்தி மிகவும் குறைந்து கொண்டே வருகிறது. இன்றையதினம் வியாபாரம் மிகவும் மந்தமாயிருக்கிறது. எல்லாத் தொழிலும் நெருக்கடியான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக இந்தியாவின் புராதன கைத்தொழில்களைக் கைத்தறித் தொழிலில் ஏராளமான துணி தேங்கிக் கிடக்கிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மட்டுமல்ல. இந்தியா பூராவிலுமே இந்த நெருக்கடி வளர்ந்துவருகிறது. இதனால் எல்லாத் தொழில்களிலும் வருமானம் குறைந்து வருவதையும், வியாபாரம் மந்தப்பட்டு வருவதையும் நாம் காணலாம். குறிப்பாக சென்னை சர்க்காரும், மத்திய சர்க்காரும் தனது வருமானத்தில் மிக அதிகமான குறைவு ஏற்படுமென்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதிலிருந்து இது நன்கு தெரியும். இதனால் தான் இன்றையதினம் எந்தப் புது வரியைக் கொண்டு வந்தாலும் பொதுவாக அது தொழிலாளர்களையும் பொது மக்களையும் தான் பாதிக்குமென்பதை நாம் மறக்கக்கூடாது. இன்றையதினம் சில பஸ் முதலாளிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வருமானத்தில் பெரிய அளவு குறைந்து விட்டது. தொழிலே ஸ்தம்பித்து இருக்கிறது. அதனால் இன்றைய தினம் புதிய வரியை தொழிலாளர்கள் மேலும், பொதுமக்கள் மேலும் எப்படி சமத்தலாம் என்ற கருத்துடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்காக எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எல்லா வரிகளையும் எதிர்ப்பதாகக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது. சில விஷயங்களையும் உங்கள் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். யுத்த பிற்காலத்தில் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் உள்ள பஞ்சாலை தொழிலாளர்கள் சம்பள உயர்வு கேட்பொழுது சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தியது போலவே தொழிலாளர்களின் வேலைப் பளுவும் இரண்டு மடங்கு உயர்த்தப்பட்டது என்பதை நாம் மறக்கக் கூடாது. அப்பொழுது சில தொழிலாளர்களும் நீக்கப்பட்டார்கள். அதே மாதிரியாகத்தான் இப்பொழுது பஸ் முதலாளிகள் மேல் வரிபோட்டால் அவர்கள் அதை தொழிலாளர்கள் சம்பளத்தைக் குறைத்தோ, சிலரை வேலையைவிட்டு நீக்கியோ பொதுமக்கள் மீது வரியைப் போட்டோதான் அதைக் கட்டுவார்களே தவிர தாங்கள் அழிந்து போக ஒரு நாளும் சம்பந்திக்கமாட்டார்கள். நான் சென்ற வாரம் மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் திண்டுக்கல்லிலுள்ள ஒரு பஸ் முதலாளியைச் சந்தித்தேன். அவருடன் பேசிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது 49-ல் ஒரு பஸ்ஸுக்கு மாசத்தில் சராசரி மூவாயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருந்தது, இன்றையதினம் கிட்டத்தட்ட இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் தான் வருகிறதென்று சொன்னார். அதாவது 35 % வசூல் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. ஆப்பிரேடிங் செலவுகளோ எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்திருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி சர்க்கார் கட்சிக்காரர்களே சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“பஸ் முதலாளிகளான டி. வி. எஸ்., எஸ். ஆர். வி. எஸ்., சிம்ஸன் போன்றவைகள் இதனால் பாதிக்கப்படாமலிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் இரண்டு மூன்று பஸ்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் முதலாளிகள் எல்லாம் இதனால் நசித்துப் போய்விடக்கூடிய பேரபாயம் ஏற்படப்போகிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ரூட்டுகளிலும் ஆயிரக்கணக்காக லாபம் சம்பாதித்துக் கொண்டிருந்த காலம் அல்ல இது. உதாரணமாக இந்தச் சென்னையிலே பிரகாஷ்மல் அஹாசந் என்ற பிரபல வட்டிக்காரிடம் சுமார் 30 பஸ் முதலாளிகள் பஸ்களை அடகு வைத்து கடன் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நிலத்தையும், வீட்டையும், நகைகளையும் அடகு வைப்பதென்று. ஆனால் இன்று பஸ்களையே அடகு வைக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இன்று புது வரி போட்டால் சர்க்கார் நிர்வாகத்தால் அதை அவர்கள் ஒப்புக்கொண்டாலும் நிச்சயமாக பொதுஜனங்கள் தலையில் தான் அதைச் சமத்த அவர்கள் பார்ப்பார்கள். சர்க்கார் பிரயாணிகளிடமிருந்து 7 பைசா வரையில் வசூலித்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று கூறியுள்ளது இன்றைய

[9th December 1952] [Sri V. Madanagopal]

தினம் 5 பைசா எங்கும் கிடையாது. பஸ் 6 பைசா வசூலித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதை 7 பைசாவாக நிச்சயம் உயர்த்தி விடுவார்கள். அப்படியானாலும் பொது ஜனங்களை அது பாதிக்காதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இது பொது மக்களை பாதிக்காது பஸ் முதலாளிகளைத்தான் பாதிக்குமென்று சொல்லி எதற்காக பொது மக்களை ஏமாற்றவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் நான் கேட்கிறேன்? சர்க்கார் தரப்பு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களே சொன்னார். இன்றையதினம் லாரி வரியை உயர்த்தினால் அவர்கள் தேங்காய் மூட்டையை ஏற்றும் வியாபாரிகளிடமிருந்து ரூபாய் ஒன்றுக்கு பதிலாக ரூபாய் 1-2-0 வசூல் செய்து விடுவார்கள். வியாபாரி அந்த நஷ்டத்தைப் பொது மக்கள் மேல் சமத்திவிடுவான். ஆகையால் இது நிச்சயமாக பொதுமக்களைத்தான் பாதிக்கப் போகிறது. மறுபுறத்தில் நிச்சயமாக ஓர்க் ஷாப்பு சிப்பந்திகளையும், பஸ் தொழிலாளர்களையும் பாதிக்கப் போகிறது. அதனால் தான் இந்த வரியைக் கொண்டுவருகிற காலத்தில் சிறிய முதலாளிகளுக்கு விலக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று எங்கள் பக்கத்திலிருந்து கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தத்தையும் நிராகரித்துவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் மிகவும் நெருக்கடியான இந்த சமயத்தில் இந்த வரித் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவது சரியல்லவென சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இதை காலவரையின்றி ஒத்தி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த மோட்டார் வரி மசோதாவை கீழ்க்கண்ட காரணங்களுக்காக நான் அதை எதிர்க்கின்றேன். 5-30 p.m.

“முதலாவதாக பஸ்ஸிலே செல்லுகின்ற பிரயாணிகள் மிகவும் ஏழைகளாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் கொடுத்தக்கொண்டு வருகின்ற உப்பு முதல் சிசுமாவரை உள்ள வரிகளையே அவர்களால் தாங்கமுடியவில்லை. அப்படி இருக்கும்போது இன்னும் ஒரு பைசாவோ, அரை பைசாவோ, கால் பைசாவோ உயர்த்தினால் அதை அவர்களால் கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ஒரு சிறு ஸ்டாக்கரிடத்தைக்கூட எடுத்துவிடக்கூடிய நிலையில் இந்த மசோதா இருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்க அவர்களைப் புறக்கணிக்கக்கூடாது என்பது முதலாவது காரணம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற நிலையிலே நம்முடைய மாகாணம் முழுவதும் ஒரு ஜில்லா பாக்கியில்லாமல் பஞ்ச நிலை தாண்டவ மாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய வயிற்றுப் பாட்டையே கவனிப்பது எப்படி என்று ஆலோசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பொருள்களை வாங்கும் சக்தி மிகவும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கின்ற இந்த நிலையிலே இம்மாதிரி அவர்களைப் பாதிக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு புது வரியைக் கொண்டுவந்து போடுவது மிகவும் அநியாயமானது என்று நான் நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“இம்மாதிரி பஸ்ஸிலே பிரயாணம் செய்கின்ற பிரயாணிகளுக்கு வரி விதிக்காமல் இருந்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். மோட்டார் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு வரி போடுவதைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக நான் எதிர்ப்பதற்கில்லை. இருந்தாலுங்கூட சிறு பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்களே, அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வாறு சலுகை காட்டலாம். அதிக லாபம் பெறக்கூடிய அதிகமான எண்ணிக்கையுள்ள பஸ்களையோ, லாரிகளையோ வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு அதிகமான வரியைப் போடுவதனால் பரவாயில்லை. பஸ் பிரயாணிகளுக்குப்போடுகின்ற வரியை பெரிய பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்குப் போட்டால் பாதகமில்லை.

“பஸ் முதலாளிகள் சாதாரணமாக எப்படி அதிக லாபம் பெறுகின்றார்கள் என்றால் சர்க்காருடைய சலுகையை சிலபேர் வாங்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அம்மாதிரி இருக்கக்கூடிய பஸ் முதலாளிகளுக்கு அதிக வரி விதித்துப்பணம் வாங்குவது மேலாகும் என்று கருதுகின்றேன்.

“அதிக லாபம் பெறக்கூடிய பஸ் முதலாளிகள் இரண்டு விதமாக இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஒன்று, அதிக எண்ணிக்கை பஸ்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டும்,

[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [9th December 1952]

ചെറിയ ചെറിയ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒന്നൊന്നു ലോറിയും ബസ്സും ഉള്ളവർ പൊളിത്തുകൊണ്ടു ബസ്സിന്റെയും ലോറിയുടെയും സകല കൗതുകാവകാശവും ആഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു കിട്ടും. ആഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു തന്നെ ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ ബസ്സിന്റെയും ലോറിയുടെയും അധിവന്മാരായി, രാജാക്കന്മാരായി തീരുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു നികുതി വന്നുകൊള്ളട്ടെ, തരക്കേടില്ല എന്ന് ഇതിലൂടെ ഉണ്ടാകും. കാരണം ഈ ന്യായമായ ഇരവക നികുതികൾ വരുന്ന എല്ലാ കാലത്തും ചെറിയവൻ പൊളിയുകയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ ബില്ലിന് പല ഭേദഗതികളും ഇവിടെ കൊണ്ടുവരികയുണ്ടായി. മൂന്നു വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കും അഞ്ചു വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കും മേലെയുള്ളവരുടെമേൽ മാത്രമേ ഈ നികുതി ചുമത്താൻ പാടുള്ളൂ എന്ന് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്ന ഭേദഗതി കൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സ്വീകരിച്ചു. എന്താണ് ഇതിന്റെ അർത്ഥം. ഗവണ്മെന്റിനറിയാം ഈ നികുതി ചുമത്തിയാൽ ചെറിയവനാണ് കോട്ടാവരിക എന്ന്. അപ്പോൾ T. V. S. നെപ്പോലെയുള്ള വലിയ കമ്പനികൾ കോൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ നെടുത്തുണക്കായ കമ്പനികൾക്കും ലാഭംകിട്ടും. അതു കിട്ടട്ടെ എന്നാണ് കോൺഗ്രസ്സിനുള്ളത്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ നികുതി ചുമത്തണമെങ്കിൽ വമ്പിച്ച പണപോലെയുള്ള കള്ളപ്പണത്തിൽ നികുതി ചുമത്തുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം കൊണ്ടുവരട്ടെ. അല്ലാതെ എല്ലാവർക്കും ഒരു പോലെ നികുതി ചുമത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വ്യവസായം നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നാണ് ചോദിക്കാനുള്ളത്. ഈ ബില്ല് പാസ്സാക്കുവാൻ പാടല്ല. ഇതിനെ ഞാൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കുന്നു എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ അറസ്റ്റാക്കപ്പെടുന്നു.”

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIYAR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, for the first time we are faced with a taxation measure; but of course nobody is taken by surprise, because we had such an indication even as early as June when the Hon. Finance Minister made his Budget speech. After hearing the controversial debate, upon this taxation measure, I am reminded of the words of a famous British Finance Minister who said: ‘It is as difficult to tax and please people as it is to love and be wise.’ Apart from that, Sir, when the Bill was originally introduced, it was sought to tax the passengers, and the Bill was named ‘The Madras Stage Carriages Surcharge Bill.’ The Bill was very clear, and it was not as complicated as the present Bill. Everyone was made to understand that the Government wanted to levy a surcharge at the rate of one pie per mile on every passenger and nobody came forward and represented on behalf of the travelling public either to give up the measure or to make necessary modifications in it. But curiously, the bus operators, big and small, for the first time met in Madras in a conference and made some representations to the Government. So far as my knowledge goes, the bus operators came forward with a voluntary offer undertaking to forego a portion of their income and they did not want to shoulder the onerous responsibility of collecting one pie per mile more from the passengers. They put forward two reasons: firstly they said that it would be a very difficult and arduous task to maintain running accounts and secondly they said there would be a great reduction in the passenger traffic. Perhaps the bus operators did not like to submit their accounts for either scrutiny or further scrutiny. Whatever may be the reason, this is the only representation made on behalf of the bus operators. But subsequently, we are now faced with a Bill which says that it is a ‘Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill.’ The Hon. Chief Minister said in his speech and the Hon. the Transport Minister also wanted to convince us that the name of the Bill as now given does not mean that it is a taxation of

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passengers, but that it is a taxation of bus operators. Sir, let me at once submit to this House that if it is really a taxation of passengers, we are opposed and we are bound to oppose it, and all hon. Members are bound to oppose it; because next to the bicycle, the bus happens to be the luxurious conveyance so far as the common man is concerned. Already in almost all places, the common man is made to pay at the rate of 7 pies per mile, and there is no use trying now to burden him further. But if it is really a taxation upon the bus operators, I wish to ask why there should be this proviso to clause 3. If it is a simple provision stating that the tax will be a certain portion of the income of the bus operators, there ends the matter. Some distinction was sought to be made between the routes in which there is already a taxation of 7 pies per mile and the routes in which 5 pies or 6 pies per mile is charged. I want to put a simple question. In all the routes in which only 5 pies per mile is charged, are we to understand that the bus operators are charitably inclined not to charge 7 pies but only 5 pies? Certainly not. In such routes, the bus operators know that any further addition to the fare would really tell upon the passenger traffic. That is why the bus operators think they can get in such routes a maximum of 5 pies only and that is why they are charging only 5 pies and not 7 pies. As we read, the only important clause, clause 3, though it aims at charging only a portion of the income, in actual practical working, I am convinced it would really throw a burden on the passenger. So far as the bus operators are concerned, I think they enjoy the maximum privilege in this State. In the Madras Information, June issue, I find a notification to the effect ‘All Regional Transport Authorities are instructed to issue bus permits liberally and at the same time the interests of the existing operators shall not be affected.’ Any such safeguard or assurance is not given to any other business or industry or body of persons belonging to other professions. This is a unique assurance given by the Government to bus operators in this State, not to affect the interests of the bus operators. Therefore, tax on bus operators is just. That was the first impression which I got at the time. But after hearing the speeches and after having had conversations with some hon. Members, and especially those who have experience of the transport business, I am a little bit convinced that only the big bus operators would be able to survive this taxation measure and the small bus operators owning only two or three buses would have to quit the field ultimately. (At this stage, Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair.) I think after a careful analysis of the arguments advanced, there is some meaning in the argument that if this taxation measure is passed into an Act, perhaps the biggest bus operators only would survive in due course and the small operators would quit the field. Sir, taking that view and accepting that kind of argument, I am afraid that, at this rate, only a few operators who command a great number of buses and good business would be able to survive.

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"Now, Sir, so far as Tiruchirappalli is concerned, I do not find there is any single route in which they charge 5 or even 6 pies. Throughout the district, I think, the maximum of 7 pies per mile is charged and so the bus operators cannot charge even one pie or half a pie more per mile, because the passengers will feel the increase. And if the operators resort to some other means, that is charging for the goods—even if they carry below the maximum weight that is allowed—I think the passengers would be made to feel the increase.

"So far as the lorries are concerned, I shall give the figures roughly. Each lorry-owner has to pay for each lorry Rs. 1,440 by way of taxes; Rs. 110 for insurance; Rs. 1,800 for drivers; Rs. 1,080 for cleaners; Rs. 50 for brake certificate and Rs. 1,500 as expenditure at the time for brake certificate for repairing the lorry and for servicing, etc., and for tyres and spare parts Rs. 4,800, making up a total of Rs. 10,780 for each lorry. So, if the lorry-owner puts Rs. 10,780 as the minimum for maintaining a lorry, I am afraid, he will not be able to find any other amount to pay the Government tax. So, Sir, it is not correct to say that the bus-owners and lorry-owners can bear this tax. Certainly to my knowledge, lorry owners have not earned tons of money as it was remarked by the Hon. the Chief Minister. Of course, there may be some lorry owners in this State who have made much money, but taking the business as a whole and the number of employees involved in this business, they deserve consideration at the hands of the Government, and I think, the lorries may be omitted from this Bill and the bus owner alone may be taken into consideration. And even in the cases of buses, only the operators should be made to pay the charge and not the passengers either directly or indirectly. If the bus operators' income is to be taxed, then the question would naturally arise whether it may not amount to income-tax. If the Bill exclusively confines itself to taxing a portion of the income of the bus operator—whatever may be the name that may be given to the Act—it would amount to charging on the income, which may mean income-tax. So, Sir, taking all these things into consideration, I think the Bill is inopportune. Though there is a deficit and the Government are bound to make up the deficit, I think the Bill is not happily drafted. So, I oppose the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have given enough time for discussing this Bill and I find there is too much of repetition in the discussion. I am thinking of finishing this Bill to-day and will call on the Hon. Minister to reply to the debate at 6-30 p.m."

6 p.m. * SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is necessary for me on behalf of my party to draw a clear line of distinction between the opposition of the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramamurthy and our opposition. There are two types of inopportune. Though there is a deficit and the Government are the opposition which stems ultimately or rather directly from the

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bus operators. There is the other type of opposition, which is the opposition from the poor passengers, who resent any increase in the burden of taxation.

"I am glad, Sir, that the Hon. the Chief Minister should have provoked Mr. Ramamurthy to a very clear statement of the policy that his party advocates in the Assembly. Perhaps his recent visit to Berlin, and his proximity to the 19th Congress of the Russian Communist Party have clarified his mind with regard to the policy which his party is advocating to-day. He quoted at some length the Communist manifesto to the effect that a Government hurls the charge of Communism at every opposition to it. But the quotation further states that the opposition not infrequently hurls back the charge of Communism to the other side. In this case, what in effect is the statement he has made? In effect he states, 'I am not advocating a policy of Communism.' He defends the bus operators against what he characterized as a rapacious, avaricious, Communist attempt of the Ministry in seeking to take some portion of the exorbitant profits that they are making, and he went on to say that his party does not stand for nationalization of capitalist property. The Congress party at least during the elections stated in its manifesto that it stands for nationalization of the bus transport services. But, Mr. Ramamurthy, the representative of the Communist party, says that his party, despite the label of Communism, does not stand for nationalization of industry, or the means of exchange or transport in the State of Madras. To that extent, Sir, it must be admitted that the Congress, though in a halting way, is proceeding with the nationalization of bus transport services. In Madras City—there is the Government City Bus Transport Service and in the Bombay State also, the Congress Government have nationalized a goodly portion of motor transport. Therefore, at least as far as nationalization of bus transport services is concerned, surprising as it may seem, the Congress is to the left of the Communist party.

"In regard to his role, namely, of being defender of capitalist property, I think it is not new. Let me remind you, Sir, of the masterly silence maintained by the leaders of the Communist party when the Death Duties Bill was discussed in the House of the People. On that occasion they did not have the courage to come forward and support the vested interests in their oppositions to that measure. As I said earlier, the recent visit of Mr. Ramamurthy to Berlin has clarified his ideas and now he does not flinch from openly and shamelessly defending the interests of the capitalists on the floor of the Assembly. I am glad that he has come forward with a clear statement that he stands for vested interests. Sir, it has been the fate of every social reformer to see his doctrine vulgarized and perverted by his alleged disciples. That is why on a celebrated occasion Calvin confessed that he was no Calvinist. If Marx in his grave should hear Mr. Ramamurthy declaiming in his name that capitalist property should not

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be nationalized, he too may repeat: 'But I am not a Marxist.' The members of the Communist party say that they do not stand for nationalization. Why do they say now that they do not stand for nationalization of industries, of the means of exchange and of communication? They say that India is not ripe for socialism, ripe for nationalization. I want to ask the members of the Communist party whether India to-day is economically less backward than Russia in 1917. If Russia in 1917 was ripe for the socialist overturn, well, I submit that India to-day is ripe for the socialist overturn. Let me remind my Communist Friends that in January 1948 at their Calcutta Conference they came to the conclusion that India was not only ripe objectively for the socialist overturn, but was also ripe subjectively for it, and they called for an insurrection. What has happened to the Telengana martyrs?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member confine his remarks to the contents of the Bill."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Are they going to apologize to the relatives of the Telengana martyrs that the policy which they adopted in January 1948 was a policy of adventurism? Are they going to say that their policy was wrong and that to-day they are trying to rehabilitate themselves in capitalist society? Every pleader of reaction has always tried to pretend that his policy is in the interests of the people and that he is defending public interests against the attempts of the Government to subvert them."

"I am surprised to hear Mr. Ramamurthi say that, if this Bill is passed into law, it will mean cutting down of the wages of workers, retrenchment of staff and cancellation of bonuses, because the Bill, according to him, reduces the profits of the bus operators which are said to be low. This plea that bus operators are not making enough profits is the greatest disservice to the working class. His speech in the Assembly will be quoted by every bus operator before industrial tribunals when the workers claim higher wages or increased bonuses. Let me remind him of the award which Mr. Venkatarama Ayya gave with regard to wages in the bus transport services in the Madras State. My organization and his organization criticized Mr. Venkatarama Ayya for his weak and halting estimate of the profits which the bus transport services were making. Let me read from that award, and I am sure Mr. Ramamurthi will not deny the correctness of it. It was estimated by Mr. Venkatarama Ayya in his award that for a bus costing Rs. 15,000, after allowing interest at 6½ per cent on the capital, the surplus profit was Rs. 4,587. This is one estimate of Mr. Venkatarama Ayya. Let me quote the other estimate. Mr. Venkatarama Ayya quotes in his award the statement made by the Southern Roadways, Madurai, which admits a surplus profit of Rs. 4,000 per bus. Now new taxation has been imposed between the date of the award and the present time to modify these figures. There cannot be any doubt that the bus transport

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services are minting money. That is why we want to draw a distinction between the line of opposition which Mr. Ramamurthi has adopted and the line of opposition we are adopting. We are not pleading the case of the bus operators. Mr. Ramamurthi to-day is ready to form a united front of capitalist interests, of all the opponents of this measure including those on the Congress Benches. We are opposing the measure for a different reason, the reason being that the proposed tax can be passed on, may be and perhaps will be passed on to the poor passenger."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Should the hon. Member oppose it on a hypothetical ground?"

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"I am not opposing it on hypothetical grounds. I am opposing it on the basis of a provision in the Bill. Every intelligent man will have noted the redundant clause in the Bill which says that the present maximum rates will not be altered. What is the reason for introducing this redundant provision? It is introduced to hide the fact that there is a possibility of the rate being raised from 6 pies to 7 pies. It is possible for a bus operator to charge an extra 32 pies per rupee earned and return only 9 pies to the Government. In other words, he will become a tax-gatherer minting 32 pies and returning only 9 pies to the Government. If the Government gives an assurance that as a result of this measure, the rates will not be increased and that, if increased, they are ready to come forward with an Ordinance freezing the passenger fares at the rates prevailing at the time of the introduction of this Bill, my Party is ready to support this measure. We are not opposed to taxation of the rich; we are ready to support such taxation. Mr. Ramamurthi says that he opposes this measure because it may lead to further expenditure on Police. If that be so, he must oppose all taxation measures. But he is prepared to support measures adversely affecting zamindars. The illogicality of that position is clear to any intelligent mind."

"Sir, we have got another criticism to make with reference to this measure. The Congress Party has said that it stands for nationalization of transport. The Government run by the Congress Party in this State have nationalized the bus transport service in the City of Madras. Why do not the Government nationalize the bus transport services in the entire State if the profit-making capacity is as great as they admit?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Difficulties of management."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"I do not think that the Government are so inefficient or more inefficient than the bus operators."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"All the Members of the Opposition say that we are inefficient."

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* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" I cannot take that statement at its face value and I do not believe that the Government can be more inefficient than the bus operators. If the Government constitute a committee of this House to go into the working of the bus transport service in the City, I think it will be possible to raise the income from that source by implementing the recommendations of that committee. If the Government are ready to give an assurance that this is only a temporary measure intended for making up the deficit in the Budget and that they will as soon and as expeditiously as possible implement the policy of nationalization, we on this side of the House are ready to give our support to this measure."

6-10 P.M.

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it may be said that this Bill is to tax only the bus operators and not the bus passengers. As was pointed out by the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham, this Bill imposes a tax indirectly on the passengers. In some places, the buses do not charge the maximum rate of 7 pies per mile. As a result of this Bill, the bus operators may resort to increase the fares to the maximum limit. It is admitted by Members, including the Members on the Government side and the Hon. Ministers, that there is not much gain to the operators and that some of them are even working at a loss. The Government say that they introduced this Bill to make up the deficit in the Budget. In this connexion, I wish to point out that the large expenditure on Police and other departments may be cut down. Many Members feel that a separate department for enforcing Prohibition is unnecessary and that it may be abolished. By doing so, there will not be deficit in the Budget and there will be no need for fresh taxation. The other day the hon. Member Sri Pragada Kotaiah supported the Bill. While supporting the Bill he said that bus operators who are owning one or two buses and bus services run by ex-servicemen and co-operative societies should be exempted from this levy, and that a revised scale should be adopted for other bus services. It is curious to see that the hon. Member, while extending co-operation to the Government by one hand, is technically taking away that co-operation by the other hand. His support is not either in spirit or in substance. Surely, the bus operators owning one or two buses or the services run by ex-servicemen and the co-operative societies should be exempted, or a revised scale of levy should be adopted. There are certain bus routes on which at particular favourable timings the bus operators are running their buses for the last two decades or more and they are making a lot of money enjoying those routes and timings as vested rights. They are even now making a lot of money. These bus operators should be taxed. Our K.L. Party made a proposal to the Government that such routes should be auctioned, and we said that by such auctions the Government could expect to get a large income— income to the tune of crores of rupees. Auctioning these routes will also give some chance to other bus operators to make fortune to some extent."

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" Sir, in conclusion I request Government to reconsider the question and drop the Bill, and meet the deficit in the budget by auctioning bus routes. With these words I oppose the Bill, Sir."

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" అధ్యక్షా, రాయలసీమలో చిన్న చిన్న బస్సులు జమానులయొక్క, లారీ యజమానులయొక్క పరిస్థితి చూచినట్లయిన, అక్కడి ప్రజలయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితి చూచినట్లయిన, ఈ బస్సు యజమానులైనను లారీ యజమానులైనను ఇప్పుడు వేస్తున్న టువంటి ఈ పన్నులను సమర్థించుటకు వీలులేదు. కనుక దీనిని నేను సమర్థింపజాలను. ఈ సందర్భములో మన ముఖ్యమంత్రి గారు ఈ బిల్లును సమర్థించుటకును, వ్యతిరేకపక్షమువారి వ్యతిరేకాన్ని తగ్గించుకొనుటకును, ఈ బిల్లుకు సంబంధములేనటువంటి శాంతి ఉద్యమముయొక్క విషయములు ఇక్కడ తీసుకొనివచ్చుట చాలా శోచనీయకరమైనటువంటి విషయము. ఇటువంటి సందర్భములో శాంతి ఉద్యమముగురించి మాట్లాడవలసిన అవసరమేమి అని నేను హరిని ప్రశ్నించుచున్నాను. నిజముగా ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమముతో మాడు సంవత్సరాలుగా నాకు సంబంధము ఉన్నది. అఖిలభారత శాంతి ఉద్యమములో సభ్యుడుగా గూడా ఉన్నాను. కనుక ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమము విమోచిస్తున్నది. దీని ఆశయములేమి అనేటటువంటిది నాకు బాగా తెలుసును. ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమము హిరోషిమా, నగసాకిలో Atom Bomb ప్రయోగమువల్ల కాలినటువంటి పరిస్థితులనుగురించి, దీని ప్రయోగాన్ని యధాధిను నిరోధించుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ శాంతిసభ ప్రపంచంలో జరిగేటటువంటి ఈ యధాధినిస్థితినికూడా వ్యతిరేకించినటువంటి చరిత్రయున్నది. మాడు విప్లవముక దీని చరిత్ర వివిధంగా ఉన్నచో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు వెనుకకు తిరిగి చూస్తే దీని సహచారము వారికి అర్థమవుతుంది. ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమము యధాధిని ప్రోత్సహించేది కాదని, ఇది కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీయొక్క ఉద్యమము కాదని వారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వారు దీని విషయము మాట్లాడి విమర్శించువల్ల, ఈ సభలో శాంతి ఉద్యమముతో సంబంధములేనటువంటి చాలామంది మిత్రులు కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీకి సంబంధించినదని అనుకోవడం జరుగుతోంది. ఇది నిజంగా కమ్యూనిస్టు ఉద్యమము కాదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమానికి శంజాబు కాంగ్రెసు లీడర్ అయినటువంటి డాక్టర్ కేచ్చుగారు అధ్యక్షులుగా ఉన్నారు, తరువాత గాంధీమహాత్మని శ్రేష్ఠులు కుమరప్పగారు దీనికి ఉపాధ్యక్షులుగా ఉన్నారు. వీరేశాయుడా సుందర్ రావు కోసాంచి మొదలగు ఇతర వి పార్టీకి చెందినవారు చాలామంది ఈ అఖిలభారత శాంతి ఉద్యమములో ఉంటూ యధాధికు వ్యతిరేకంగా పనిచేస్తున్నారని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమము మూడవ యధాధిని ఆరికట్టుటకు సమర్థిస్తున్నది గాని మరేమేకాదు. కనుక ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమాన్ని విమర్శిస్తూ ప్రధానమైనటువంటి ఈ శాసనసభ సమావేశములో, ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఒక విసురు విసురుతూ మాట్లాడడం సరియైనది కాదు. నిజంగా ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమముయొక్క చరిత్రను బట్టి చూస్తే, ఇంగ్లండు ప్రభుత్వము శాంతి సభ ఆ దేశములో జరిగకుండా చేసే దినములలోనే ప్రజాసామ్య దేశములో ఆ మహాసభలు ఏర్పాటుచేసి సభను జయప్రథంగా జరిపించారు. కనుక రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ విధమైన విషయాలన్నీ మాట్లాడుతూ, విరోధిగా ప్రతిపక్షముయొక్క వ్యతిరేకతను తగ్గించుకొనే ఉద్దేశముతో కొంత విభేదము కల్పించేందుకు ఇటువంటి ప్రయత్నముచేయుట సరిఅయినది కాదని వారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను."

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] [9th December 1952]

“తరువాత ఈ బిల్లు విషయములూ మాత్రము, ఇప్పుడున్న ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితిలో ప్రజల యొక్క కొనుగోలు శక్తి తగ్గినటువంటి సమయంలో, బస్సు యజమానులు, లారీ యజమానులు, సరియైన ఆదాయములేక, చాలా కష్టనష్టాలకు గురిఅగుచుండునటువంటి సమయంలో ఈ అవకాశపు వస్తులను విమూలము ఖరించే స్థితిలోలేరని, కనుక ప్రస్తుతానికి ఈ బిల్లును నిలిపివేసి, వచ్చే బడ్జెటు సమావేశముతరువాత కావలసియుంటే అప్పుడు దీనిని ఆలోచించవచ్చునని మనవిచేస్తూ ఈ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను.

“ముఖ్యముగా ఈ సందర్భములో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమము విషయము మాట్లాడినప్పుడు, నేను point of order raise చేశాను, కాని స్పీకరు గారు దాన్ని నిరాకరించడం జరిగింది; తత్ఫలితంగా నేను walk out చేయడముగూడ జరిగింది. కనుక, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇతర రాజకీయ విషయాలేవైన మాట్లాడ వచ్చుగాని ఈ శాంతి ఉద్యమము విషయముగురించి ఇక్కడ విమర్శించియుండకూడదని వారిని హెచ్చరిస్తూ విరమించుకొంటున్నాను.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have had now nearly two days of debate on this Bill. Amendments have been gone through, and, in spite of the fact that most of the amendments have been rejected and the Government have succeeded in getting the clauses of this Bill passed, I would like to submit that we on this side of the House do not at all feel convinced about the correctness of the Government in bringing forward this measure.

“I do not want to go into certain allegations that were made by one of the previous speakers—the hon. Member Mr. Anthoni Pillai. I do not think that this is the platform which I should misuse for the purpose of having political discussions of an ideological nature, which that particular brand of Socialism represents. We are concerned with this measure which the Government have brought forward. The main argument that the hon. Member Mr. Anthoni Pillai adduced is one which concerns us. He referred to the adjudication report of Sri M. Venkataramayya, which is dated 1947. He pointed out that in 1947 both of us opposed that adjudication report, that Mr. Venkataramayya's findings were based on incorrect figures, and that bus owners were, in fact, making much more profits than what had actually been disclosed to the adjudicator. We forget one thing here, and, that is, that five long years have elapsed between now and 1947. During these five years the economic condition of this country has not remained the same as it was in 1947. The hon. Member probably does not know that to-day the cost of a bus amounts to Rs. 26,000 or Rs. 27,000, whereas in 1947, it was only Rs. 7,000 to Rs. 8,000. This is only to give one instance of the difference in cost between 1947 and now. The cost of spares has also increased equally—about two and a half times what it was before. Considering all these things and considering also what to-day the economic condition of the country is, it is out of place here to take the figures that were available to us in 1947 and which held good in

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1947 when entirely different conditions prevailed in the country. Apart from this, Sir, the Hon. Minister who piloted this Bill has not cared to place before the House facts and figures. It is not correct on our part to go on certain assumptions that, after all, most of these operators are paying income-tax, and that, therefore, they ought to be in a position to pay this tax also. That is not the way in which the Bill ought to be piloted. The House has got to be told of the facts and figures. After all it is not a very difficult matter for the Hon. Minister to find out the figures and place them on the table of the House. He himself must have looked into those figures and balance sheets. If he has looked into those balance sheets and accounts, and if he is satisfied as to their correctness, what prevents him from placing those accounts and balance sheets before this House in cold print? He could have told us, ‘look here; here are the figures in cold print; these people are in a position to pay the tax.’ By placing the figures on the table of the House, he could have proved that my apprehensions were unfounded. The Hon. Minister claims to have looked into those figures. In spite of it, he did not agree to place those figures before the House. I think it is true that he himself is not satisfied that the bus operators are making huge profits. That is why he made an appeal to their philanthropic sense and not to their capacity to pay. I do not want to take much more of the time of the House. I believe that this Bill ought to be opposed. I would, therefore, request the Government even now to withdraw the Bill. Otherwise, we will have to oppose it.”

6-20
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Opposition has continued in the same spirit in which it began when I did the *aropanam* that was referred to. (Sri P. Ramamurthi: ‘What is that *aropanam*?’) They charged me with protecting profiteers. To me it was a very great pleasure to see the hon. Member Sri Anthoni Pillai make the same charge against them (the Communists). At the same time, as the hon. Member Sri Anthoni Pillai has come back to his seat, I take the occasion and I shall proceed to say a few words. He made a few offers, so to say, or challenges whatever they may be called. He said that he did not want to oppose the Bill as such from the point of view of the bus operators that they could not bear this burden. But he was doubtful about giving his support to the Bill on the ground of the apprehension that the burden on the passengers might be raised. Now, I want him to consider this. He referred to a certain clause in the Bill, which reiterates that the 7-pie maximum remains. He asked a question, ‘Why this redundancy? Is it to remind the bus operators that they can raise the fares where lesser fares are now being charged?’ Sir, there is no need to remind the operators. The hon. Member Sri Anthoni Pillai will grant me that the bus operators are fairly clever and that they know their law. They not only know their law but they know their lawyers also. (Laughter.) Therefore, they have not the least difficulty about understanding their rights. In fact, we have been hard hit by the High Court in some cases at the instance of these operators. The operators are quite capable of

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taking care of themselves. There is no need to remind the bus operators about the law. What, then, is the reason for the clause? We have put in this clause because it was felt necessary to remove a possible apprehension. The bus operators represented to us, 'Are you also going to raise the maximum fare?' It may be it is redundant in one sense, but it is necessary in the other sense. It is done not with any idea of reminding them or suggesting to them that they could raise the passenger fares. I shall demonstrate it at once from the point of view of a Government which is anxious to get revenue. If even before the passing of this Bill, the operators had the legal right to raise the rates in those cases, what prevented them from doing it? Not failure to know the law but an economic position in which they thought their income would fall if they raised the rates. They feared diminishing returns if they raised the rates. That does not fail to operate even now. It still continues to operate and if they raise the rates, they will lose their income. What will be the further consequence to us? Some of the leaders on the other side pointed out that this Bill was a foolish measure, that the operators would go out of the field, and that income would fall rather than go up. If that is the result, the regressive effect on the profits of the bus owners will also be reflected in the revenues of the Government. Further, every Budget proposal for taxation is not an eternal proposition. If the income goes down, and if we find that we have committed a mistake and that the revenues of the Government go down, then we are bound to bring in a measure to correct the position. So, let nobody imagine that because we have introduced this Bill, we are for all time committed to this tax, even if we lose our revenue everyday. Therefore, on this question, the Government would be prepared to reconsider the position and their attitude in the light of results noticed. The hon. Member Sri Anthoni Pillai put to the Government, 'If I am satisfied or if the Government assure me that this is only a temporary measure, I am prepared to reconsider my attitude.' I have said enough on this subject. No taxation measure can be deemed permanent, especially a measure of this kind.

"Then, the other proposition that he put to the Government was this: 'Will you nationalise bus transport?' He put it partly in criticism of the hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi and partly as a query to us. As he himself pointed out, we have taken over the bus transport in the City of Madras. It is not a small matter. It is a very big budget and we have gone through it. When he raised this point, I intervened by saying that the difficulty we had been feeling was about our capacity to manage affairs like that. A mere general claim to efficiency on the part of the Government, even if we were not humble enough not to claim such a thing, is not relevant for the purpose of managing specialised business like transport. We could do something with it in Madras City. If, however, we feel at any time that we can manage such things at least in some places or in many places or in all places, we shall not hesitate to do it. But two things are necessary for it. This Assembly should vote the necessary funds for

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buying it over and it should vote the necessary funds for running it and it should give us their moral support to run it. If these things are available, I here and now say that we are not only not opposed to nationalisation but we are rather inclined to it. It is our apprehension about our own capacity to manage and finance it that keeps us away from it. To-day we have to finance not one thing or another. We have to finance the people's food; we have to buy, we have to stock and we have to look after all these things. We have many commitments and that is why we hesitate. Therefore, on the point of nationalisation also, let me tell the hon. Member Sri Anthoni Pillai that we do not swear by non-nationalisation or anything of that kind. But we are quite willing and if the Assembly will help us and will approve of it and if the general wisdom of the House is in favour of it, we shall certainly do it.

"I shall not deal with any other matter."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Sir, as I was listening to the speeches of Opposition Members to-day, I was reminded of an old saying 'Adversity makes strange bedfellows.' I was wondering if it was only adversity or if I should add two other words 'disappointment and frustration.' As I was listening to the speeches of the hon. Members Messrs. Govindasami Nayagar, Jeevanandam, Ramesam, Viswanatham and Ramamurthi, one after another attacking this Bill, I was wondering what really was behind this opposition. Was it with the desire to help the poor bus owner that this Bill was attacked? The bus-owner, according to the hon. Member Sri Vinayakam himself, goes about in flashy cars with tons of money behind him. Or, is there anything else behind this opposition? As the Hon. the Chief Minister put it yesterday, is it not really the desire to oppose the Government and not to help the poor bus-owners? This was really passing through my mind. But I shall not make a comment on that. If I take their word, the hon. Gentleman Sri Ramamurthi made it plain yesterday that he opposed the Bill on merits. I accept it. But I must protest against one statement which the hon. Gentleman Sri Govindasami Nayagar made. He insinuated and made charges against the bus-owners on the Congress side, who, he said, came into this House with a desire to get a few permits and now find themselves in a fix with the 'Damocles' sword over their heads. He narrated a story of how they came to him in their private capacity and begged of him and requested him to speak in support of them as they felt that they themselves could not oppose the measure brought forward by the Government. I do not think there could be a baser insinuation than that. I can tell him that bus-owners on our side did protest vehemently at every stage and they are now convinced that whatever may be their difficulties, they must come to the help of the nation at a time of need. The bus-owners on our side were consistent. They said, 'While there is famine raging everywhere, while more tanks should be repaired, and while more

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relief should be given to the poor, we realize our duty and we must come to the help of the Government and we must increase taxation.'

6-30 P.m. "There are two sets of citizens. I would like this House to tell me which of them is better. One set of citizens is consistent and says, 'Well, there is famine, there is all-round difficulty and all that; we agree; so while asking for more money to be spent on real nation-building activities, we must also support the Government and provide it with sufficient money.' That is one set. There is another set of citizens. They, right through the 365 days in a year, accuse this Government of going slow with their projects and of not digging enough wells, of not providing enough money for the famine-stricken and cyclone-affected victims. But when we bring forward certain measures for getting more money to help the poor people, they oppose those measures and say, 'Well, you cannot get the money from the people. How exactly you will carry on the administration is your own concern.' This is the other set. I would like to ask which of these two sets of citizens are more patriotic. Certainly, I would say that the bus-owners on this side of the House, who belong to the former category and who have the welfare of the country at heart, are the real patriotic citizens and I take my hat off to them. (Cheers.)

"The hon. Member Sri Rangaswami Reddiar of Tiruchirappalli had two ideas. He was not sure how he should vote. His first idea was that the bus industry was a profitable concern and so it can stand the taxation. Well, I think first ideas are always the best. (Cheers.) His natural conviction gave the real answer. But people around him tried to pull him up and impose their own conscience on him. That is why he has come to the unwarranted conclusion that this taxation was wrong.

"As I was just listening to hon. Member Sri Ramesam, I wished Sri Thimma Reddi were here. I suppose Sri Ramesam belongs to the same party as Sri Thimma Reddi. On the last occasion, Sri Thimma Reddi made a very strong accusation against the bus-owners and said they were minting money like anything. He said so many other things against the bus-owners. Well, I am surprised at the remarks made by Sri Ramesam who also belongs to Sri Thimma Reddi's party. Sri Ramesam observed that he did not believe the bus-operators were making money. At the same time he wanted that more bus routes should be given. If the hon. Gentleman sincerely feels that they are not at all making profit at the present time and if he is shedding real tears for them, then he should say, 'Please do not give more bus routes.' On the contrary, he has pleaded for the grant of bus routes to everybody. If his proposition is accepted, then the existing bus operators will get very much less than what they are getting at present. Because there will be many more competitors in the line and an operator who is getting a profit of Rs. 5 will get much less and may even incur a loss. So, that will be the position. I know Sri Ramesam,

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in his heart of hearts, is willing to support this measure, but at the same time is unwilling to do that openly and wound the feelings of some.

"As I was listening to hon. Member Dr. K. B. Menon, I was not sure whether ultimately he will support us or not. Regarding his remark about overloading, I may tell him that the Government are aware of it. We have a flying squad to detect cases of overloading. We are trying our best to check this. In this matter, I request the public and the legislators to co-operate with us and bring to our notice all cases of overloading. We want them to support us and give us evidence whenever cases of overloading are detected. I request them not to refuse to co-operate with us in the matter. If there is evasion of payment of taxes, if there is any taxi which is running unauthorisedly not having paid the full amount of taxes and if there is intentional overloading, let the hon. Members bring them to our notice, and I welcome their co-operation and assistance in this matter. If they only do so, here and now I give the assurance that the Government will take suitable action against the offender, to whichever side he may belong. (Cheers.)

"With regard to the tickets, we are making sincere attempts to see that tickets are not mis-printed. Very soon a method will be evolved by means of which we shall see that it is made fool-proof. Hon. Member Dr. K. B. Menon welcomed our assurance that the working of the measure will be carefully watched. The Hon. Chief Minister has already given an assurance that no measure of taxation is final and that every measure will have to be considered at the time of the Budget or whenever difficulties arise. I think that assurance is quite enough to convince the hon. Members that the whole thing will be reviewed.

"Finally, with regard to the observations made by the hon. Gentleman Sri Ramamurthi, I wish to say a few words. He wished I had given a balance sheet. I know these balance sheets and how much the hon. Gentleman will believe them. Times without number I have heard the remark that the balance sheets were wrong and all that. So even if I had given a balance sheet I don't know how far Sri Ramamurthi will believe it now. The trouble about these balance sheets is this."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I think the Hon. Minister knows that I can point out certain mistakes. I know how to read balance sheets, how to read in between the lines and find out how far they are true, where they are true and where exactly they are not true."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Balance sheets should be believed and at any rate audited balance sheets should be believed. That is my view always. But it is not always accepted. For, people tell me that there are various methods of preparing these balance sheets. They say that the depreciation

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percentage and the wear and tear percentage are not final and generally they won't be accepted by all to be correct or reasonable. Anyway, I am not the competent authority to discuss all those things here. It is enough if I say that I am prepared to believe balance sheets and especially audited balance sheets. Well I am glad that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has given the assurance that he believes the balance sheets and I hope he will have no occasion to differ from it. All these things considered, however harsh my friends have been, I know in their heart of hearts they want to support this measure. But externally, due to party influence and party affiliations and due to the desire that this Congress Government should be opposed at all costs they perhaps want to oppose this measure also. I am prepared to excuse them. But I may, however, tell them that when this Bill comes into force actually, they will see our sincerity of purpose. They will also understand that we have brought forward this measure only to balance the Budget. Let them take my assurance that if in the actual working of the provisions of the Bill, we find any causes for change, we will certainly come before the House. I once again thank all the hon. Members of the House, the hon. Leader of the Opposition, the Leaders of other parties and also you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me the privilege of moving this Bill."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It has become a very bad habit with Mr. Viswanatham to have the last word always." (Laughter.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I think the Hon. Chief Minister meant to say that it is a very good habit. (Laughter.) Referring to me and to others who joined in the opposition to this Bill, the Hon. Industries Minister said that adversity made strange bedfellows. May I tell him that prosperity makes stranger bedfellows on the other side?"

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"My point of personal explanation is this. The Hon. Minister for Industries was referring to some of the honest and patriotic bus-owners on his side. I admit they are now patriotic and also honest to the Government. After all, the Government want money. Sir, at the same time I want to point out that the bus-operators were not honest to us. They were playing the cat's-paw game and just like the monkey, they wanted us to pick up the chestnut from the fire for them. I want to make this point clear."

6-40
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952, be passed into law.'

The motion was declared carried.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

Ayes.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.	Sri V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" A. B. Shetty.	" V. Muthu.
" M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.	" A. S. Subbaraj.
" Dr. U. Krishna Rao.	" Thinakarasaami Thevar.
Sri K. Rajaram.	" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
" C. Rajam Ramaswami.	" S. Jayarama Reddiar.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.	" Vaikuntam.
" B. K. Nallasamy.	" G. Govindan.
" S. C. Virupakshiah.	" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.	" S. Ramaswamy Naidu.
" P. G. Manickam.	" Ar. A. Rm. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
" N. Mahalingam.	" P. Chellathurai.
" R. Kuppuswami.	" N. Rajagopal.
" V. K. Palaniswami Gounder.	" R. M. Palaniappan.
" N. Mounaguruswami Naidu.	" T. K. Rama.
" A. K. Subbaraya Gounder.	" T. V. Sannasi.
" P. S. Rangaswamy Naidu.	" Anthony Peter.
" S. R. Arumugham.	" T. R. Varadan.
" K. H. Bomman.	" S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.	" C. Muthiah Pillai.
" T. M. Kaliannan.	" R. V. Swaminathan.
" M. P. Periaswami.	" S. Chellapandiyan.
" K. S. Ardhanareswara Gounder.	" K. T. Kosalam.
" A. Sambasivam.	" P. Urkavalan.
" C. Lakshmana Kandar.	" R. S. K. Pandiyan.
Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.	" M. G. Shanker.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.	" S. Somayajulu.
" Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	" Chinnathambi Thever.
Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	" P. Selvaraj.
" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.	" V. Arumugham.
" K. Koti Reddi.	" K. Ramasamy Doss.
" A. M. Sambandam.	" R. S. Arumugam.
" M. R. Ramachandran.	" A. Venkatramiah.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.	" A. Rami Reddi.
" B. Parameswaran.	" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
" S. Panchaksharam.	" K. Shanmugam.
" A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.	" P. Venkataswamy Reddi.
" H. M. Jagannatham.	" Muthukumarasamy.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.	" G. Narayanaswamy Naidu.
" R. Thangavelu.	Raja Sri V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur
" L. Anandan.	Sri Thota Ramasamy.
" V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.	" P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
" G. Vagheesam Pillay.	Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
" A. S. Sahajanandam.	Sri P. Gunayya.
" O. A. Nanjappa.	" L. Lakshmana Das.
" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.	" K. Suryanarayana.
" K. S. Subramania Gounder.	" H. Satyanarayana Dora.
" A. M. Ratnaswami.	" P. Sangam Naidu.
" M. Marimuthu.	" T. C. Atchannaidu.
Janab Mohamed Salih Maraikayar.	" P. Venkatasubbayya.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.	" K. V. Vema Reddi.
" K. Venkataswami Naidu.	" S. Narayanappa.
" N. Sankara Reddi.	" K. Santhappa.
" D. Sanjivayya.	" N. Gopala Menon.
" S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.	" A. Appu.
Srimathi Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.	" V. C. Chudaman Deo.
" T. Kotamma Reddi.	" M. Rajeswara Rao.
Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillay.	" B. Krishnamoorthy Row.
" C. Chinnaaswami Naidu.	" A. Balarama Reddi.
" S. Chinna Karuppa Thevar.	" D. Ramabrahmam.
	" K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
	" M. Doraiannu.
	" H. Ramalinga Reddi.
	" G. Nagabhushanam.

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Ayes—cont.

Sri Ijari Sirasappa.
 „ Kotra Basavana Goud.
 „ S. Parameswarappa.
 „ V. Chinnayya.
 „ T. Mallayya.
 „ T. Anantha Pai.
 „ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
 „ K. Venkataramana Gowda.
 „ K. Ishwara.
 „ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
 Janab M. S. Mogral.
 Sri M. Jagannathan.

Sri L. C. Pais.
 „ W. J. Fernandez.
 „ M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
 „ Padmaprabha Gounder.
 Janab K. Moidoo.
 „ K. Uppi.
 „ Kunhi Mohamed Shaffee.
 „ K. M. Seethi.
 Sri G. Samia Koorayar.
 „ K. Venkata Setty.

Noes.

Sri M. Muni Reddi.
 „ B. Gangayya Naidu.
 „ P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.
 „ K. Narayana.
 „ M. Srungaram.
 „ M. Gangappa.
 „ M. Pentaannaidu.
 „ K. Venkatakurmi Naidu.
 „ H. B. Ari Gowder.
 „ K. T. Raju.
 „ K. P. Gopalan.
 „ C. Kandaswami.
 „ V. Madanagopal.
 „ S. Ramalingam.
 „ N. Sivaraj.
 „ K. V. Ramaswamy.
 „ T. S. Ardhaniari.
 „ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
 „ P. Narasimha Reddi.
 „ N. Sivarami Reddi.
 „ D. Seetharamiah.
 „ C. H. Kanaran.
 „ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
 „ R. Krishnan.
 „ E. T. Kunhan.
 „ M. Hanumantha Rao.
 „ K. Rajagopala Rao.
 „ P. Venkatasiviah.
 „ P. Rama Rao.
 „ V. Rama Rao.
 „ T. Potha Raju.
 „ P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
 „ K. Malakondayya.
 „ M. Narayanaswamy.
 „ K. Venkaiah.
 „ P. Syamasundara Rao.
 „ B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
 „ G. Satyanarayana.
 „ G. Anjaneyulu.
 „ V. Sri Krishna.
 „ G. Joseph.
 „ D. Lakshmayya.
 „ M. Kune Rao.
 „ G. Nageshwara Rao.
 „ Alluri Venkataramaraju.
 „ R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
 „ K. Ranga Rao.
 „ K. Subba Reddi.
 „ Chandra Ramalingayya.
 „ C. Prabhakara Choudary.
 „ G. Rama Rao.
 „ K. Govinda Rao.
 „ M. Veerabhadran.

Sri K. Vinayakam.
 „ S. Swayamprakasam.
 „ V. V. Ramasami.
 „ S. S. Ramasami Padayachi.
 „ P. Rathnaswami Pillay.
 „ A. Senapathi Gounder.
 „ E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
 „ M. Palaniandi.
 „ K. Krishna Rao.
 „ P. Rangasamy Reddijar.
 „ T. Shanmugham.
 „ T. Lakshminarayana Reddi.
 „ P. Kandaswamy Gounder.
 „ G. C. Kondayya.
 „ M. Manicka Sundaram.
 „ P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
 „ K. R. Sambandam.
 „ S. Kasi Reddy.
 „ P. Chokkalingam.
 „ V. Saka Venkata Rao.
 „ B. Sankarappa.
 „ T. Nagi Reddi.
 „ Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
 „ S. Deivasigamony.
 „ Bojja Appalasamy.
 „ S. Vemiah.
 „ K. Gajapathi Reddi.
 „ M. Lakshmanaswamy.
 „ K. Ramiah Chowdry.
 „ Y. V. Krishna Rao.
 „ B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
 „ C. Pulla Reddi.
 „ G. Bapanayya.
 „ T. Viswanatham.
 „ P. Ramamurthy.
 „ T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
 „ K. R. Viswanathan.
 „ N. Paramasivam.
 „ V. Gopala Gounder.
 „ A. Govindasamy Nayakar.
 „ K. Aranganathan.
 „ A. Ayyaru.
 „ G. Yallamanda Reddi.
 „ S. Kandaswamy Gounder.
 „ M. Venugopala Gounder.
 „ M. Kattimuthu.
 „ S. Radhakrishnan.
 „ K. T. Sridharan.
 „ M. Narayana Kurup.
 „ O. Koran.
 „ P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
 „ K. C. Gopalan Unni.

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Neutral.

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.

Ayes : 149. Noes : 105. Neutral : 1.

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 9 a.m. tomorrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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

G.O. No. 1800, L.A., dated 8th September 1952, regarding inclusion of certain parts within the limits of Coimbatore District Board.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 372 asked by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th December 1952, page 385 supra.]

(a) The method of recruitment to the posts of Assistant Inspectors of Labour and their qualifications are laid down in rules 2 and 4 of the 'Ad hoc' rules governing the posts of Assistant Inspectors of Labour respectively which are extracted below:—

" 2. *Appointment.*—Appointments to the posts shall be made by direct recruitment or by transfer from any other class or service:

Provided that out of every two posts sanctioned, the first shall be filled or reserved to be filled by direct recruitment and the second shall be filled or reserved to be filled by recruitment by transfer:

Provided further that out of every five posts so filled or reserved to be filled up by direct recruitment, the fifth post shall be filled or reserved to be filled by a candidate who is employed at the time of application under any municipal council or local board."

" 4. *Qualifications.*—A candidate for appointment to any of the posts if he is to be recruited direct—

(a) must possess a degree in Arts, Commerce, Science or Engineering of a University in the State; preference shall be given to the candidates who possess the M.A. Degree of the Delhi University in Social Work, and

(b) must not have completed 32 years of age on the first day of July of the year in which the selection for appointment is made:

Provided that a candidate for appointment to any of the posts reserved for the employees of municipal councils and local boards shall be eligible for such appointment, if he has passed the Intermediate Examination of a University in the State and has not completed 40 years of age on the 1st day of July of the year in which the selection for appointment is made."

Duties.—The Assistant Inspectors of Labour are mainly concerned with the administration of Madras Shops and Establishments Act. They are also appointed as 'Additional Inspectors' under the Factories Act, 1948, and are entrusted with the inspection of non-power factories and all hotels and restaurants. They enforce the provisions of the Payment of Wages Act, Madras Maternity Benefit Act, Minimum Wages Act and Employment of Children Act in the factories and establishments they inspect. Besides these items of regular work they are also entrusted with the work of periodical checking of the requirements of coal and coke of consumers, checking the accounts and the stock of the iron scrap dealers and fabricators and submitting monthly returns.

(b) Twenty.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 383 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th December 1952, page 393 supra.]

(a) The count-war particulars of the number of bales of yarn held by mills in Madras State at the end of March 1952 are as follows:—

	BALES.
Up to 6s	75
7s to 10s	303
11s to 20s	7,840
21s to 40s	15,055
Above 40s	3,875
Total	27,148

The count group particulars of these bales and their classification under "manufactured out of Indian cotton" and "manufactured out of foreign cotton" are not available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) This Government have already addressed the Government of India to reserve 40s yarn spun out of Indian cotton, for handlooms in this State and also to instruct the mills to spin yarn of right counts with Indian cotton for supply to handlooms. This Government have also requested the Government of India to compel the mills to consume yarn of 40s and below, made out of foreign cotton in their own weaving sections and to make it an offence for them to sell any portion of such yarn. They have also requested the Government of India to ban all exports of yarn, especially yarn made out of Indian cotton, so that adequate yarn of the required type may be available for the handlooms.

(d) & (e) The accumulations are mostly yarn lapsed to the mills due to non-lifting by the original allottees. The question of allotting any portion of these bales to the State Co-operative Society does not therefore arise. It has been reported that the State Society had rejected 1,221½ bales of Indian cotton yarn of counts 18s to 40s (both hank and fold yarn) of April Tex, allotted to it in April 1952.

(f) As already pointed out under clause (c), this Government have already recommended to the Union Government to ban export of all yarn especially that spun out of Indian cotton.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 111 asked by Sri K. Venkataramana Gowda at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th December 1952, page 395 supra].

Length of cement concrete roads in each district.

Serial number and name of district.	Length of cement concrete roads as on 31st March 1952.				Length of roads that are being cement concreted or proposed to be cement concreted during the current year 1952-53.			
	National Highways.		Other than National Highways.		National Highways.		Other than National Highways.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 Anantapur	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	0
2 Arcot, North	11	2	..	..	1	4	4	3
3 Arcot, South	..	..	9	2	..	..	12	4
4 Bellary	..	..	3	2	..	..	10	4
5 Chingleput	25	3	3	0	1	4	..	..
6 Chittoor	..	..	0	4	..	..	..	..
7 Coimbatore	20	6	26	0	..	..	4	3
8 Cuddapah	..	..	9	2	..	..	0	3
9 Godavari, East	0	3	15	3	..	..	0	2
10 Godavari, West	..	..	9	5	..	..	7	0
11 Guntur	16	5	6	4	1	7	6	0
12 Kanara, South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Krishna	8	5	6	2½	..	..	9	2½
14 Kurnool	..	..	0	5	..	..	0	4
15 Madurai	8	3	16	1	..	..	2	6
16 Malabar	5	2	2	1	..	..	5	0
17 Nellore	0	4	8	4	..	..	..	..
18 Nilgiris	..	..	19	6	..	..	0	4
19 Ramanathapuram	0	3	6	5	..	..	11	0
20 Salem	19	3	8	2	..	..	1	2
21 Tanjore	..	..	5	0	..	..	3	4
22 Tiruchirappalli	6	2	2	2	..	..	7	6
23 Tirunelveli	1	5	12	1	..	..	1	2
24 Visakhapatnam	6	2	5	7	13	3	8	6
25 Srikakulam	1	1	0	2½	..	..	1	0
Total	132	1	176	5	18	2	99	7

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 112 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 9th December 1952, page 395 supra.]

Statement I.

Districtwar expenditure incurred on the Rural Welfare Scheme during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 (up to July 1952.)

District.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (up to July 1952).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Srikakulam	20,436	46,234	12,250
Visakhapatnam	1,01,159	1,11,202	19,314
East Godavari	62,993	43,068	19,576
West Godavari	1,47,729	1,47,706	35,293
Krishna	55,434	91,163	15,546
Guntur	91,416	99,731	27,270
Nellore	71,835	83,507	17,273
Cuddapah	47,168	95,709	31,445
Anantapur	30,137	41,273	12,429
Bellary	42,194	91,760	12,625
Kurnool	72,938	77,280	2,16,812
Chittoor	53,213	72,629	10,079
Chingleput	61,329	54,902	15,948
North Arcot	85,342	82,646	12,095
South Arcot	1,09,524	95,550	32,680
Tanjore	38,967	62,759	16,787
Tiruchirappalli	78,398	1,04,660	17,986
Madurai	1,29,557	1,28,464	46,756
Ramanathapuram	74,535	71,533	15,500
Tirunelveli	1,11,011	93,106	19,788
Coimbatore	1,31,040	1,42,184	33,611
The Nilgiris	29,631	39,812	11,665
Salem	58,631	70,798	17,749
South Kanara	64,276	86,535	14,962
Malabar	84,387	86,777	29,020

Statement II.

Rural Welfare Centres and the number of villages covered in each district.

District.	Names of the firkas where Rural Welfare work is in progress.	Number of villages included in each firka.	Total
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Anantapur	1 Hindupur	23	
	2 Madagasira	23	
	3 Parigi	20	
	4 Roddam	26	
		—	92
North Arcot	1 Kalasapakkam	30	
	2 Thurinjapuram	49	
	3 Kadaiaadi	23	
	4 Kilpennathur	50	
		—	152

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District.	Names of the firkas where Rural Welfare work is in progress.	Number of villages included in each firka.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
South Arcot ..	1 Kadambuliur 2 Tirunavalur 3 Vaddakkanandal 4 Chinnasalem 5 Kurinjipadi 6 Kullanchavadi	35 46 61 32 21 13	208
Bellary ..	1 Alur 2 Holagundi 3 Chippagiri 4 Pedda-Hottur	22 23 23 24	93
Chingleput ..	1 Tiruvallur 2 Mappedu 3 Pandur 4 Odappai	52 66 40 61	219
Chittoor ..	1 Nageri 2 Arungolam 3 Narayanavanam 4 Pallipet	70 33 44 38	185
Coimbatore ..	1 Palladam 2 Tiruppur 3 Kangayam 4 Vellakoil 5 Avanashi	16 23 15 12 25	91
Cuddapah ..	1 Proddatur 2 Chapad 3 Arakatavemula 4 Thalamanchipatnam	1+ 17 15 Particulars not readily available.	
East Godavari ..	1 Rajahmundry 2 Raghudevapuram 3 Burughupudi 4 Tuni cum Kotauratla 5 Rajanagaram	19 18 20 11 12	80
West Godavari ..	1 Dendulur 2 Dharmajigudem 3 Kamavarapukota 4 Polavaram 5 Jangareddigudem	47 37 38 64 Particulars not readily available.	
Guntur ..	1 Ongole 2 Ammanabrole 3 Doddavaram 4 Guruvareddipalam 5 Duddukur	32 20 47 20 22	141
South Kanara ..	1 Kumbha 2 Mulki 3 Manjeshwar 4 Nileshwar 5 Sullia	25 38 31 8 31	133

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District.	Names of the firkas where Rural Welfare work is in progress.	Number of villages included in each firka.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Krishna ..	1 Tiruvur 2 Nuzvid 3 Vissannapeta 4 Musumur	35 47 44 38	174
Kurnool ..	1 Kurnool 2 Nandikotkur 3 Tripurantakam 4 Dupad 5 Erragondapalem 6 Dornal	1 14 14 11 18 Particulars not readily available.	
Madurai ..	1 Tirumangalam 2 Kallupatti 3 Pannikundu 4 Kalligudi (part)	64 39 61 11	175
Malabar ..	1 Tellicherry 2 Mattanur 3 Kuthuparamba 4 Payyanur 5 Madayi (part) 6 Taliparamba (part)	16 15 17 14 6 4	72
Nellore ..	1 Kanupur 2 Sarvepalli 3 Podalakur 4 Chittalore	30 19 18 14	81
The Nilgiris ..	1 Kundah 2 Gudalur 3 Pandalur 4 Thuner	8 7 7 7	29
Tamanathapuram.	1 Malli 2 Nathampatti 3 Edikottai 4 Kalayarkurichi 5 Sivakasi	14 14 14 11 11	64
Salem ..	1 Veerapandi 2 Veeranganur 3 Talaiwasal (part) 4 Chinnasalem (part) 5 Gangavally	24 17 14 7 Particulars not readily available.	
Tanjore ..	1 Saljamangalam 2 Vedarenayam 3 Talainayar 4 Alathambadi	32 40 21 28	121
Tiruchirappalli ..	1 Musiri 2 Thatthiengarpot 3 Faramathy 4 Vengalam 5 Valukandapuram 6 Vellakoil 7 Pulivalam	15 21 17 15 15 4 20	107

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District.	Names of the firkas where Rural Welfare works is in progress.	Number of villages included in each firka.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Tirunelveli ..	1 Pazamkottai	28	99
	2 Nilidanallur	12	
	3 Thiruvengadam	29	
	4 Sankarankoil	30	
Srikakulam ..	1 Gara	27	Particulars not readily available.
	2 Amudalavalasa	50	
	3 Srikakulam	27	
	4 Nagarikatagam	—	
Visakhapatnam ..	1 Pendurthi	23	276
	2 Sabbavaram	23	
	3 Jalluru	27	
	4 Tuni-cum-Kotauratla	22	
	5 Araku valley	118	
	6 Nakkapalli	63	

Statement III.

Statement of work done up to the quarter ended 31st March 1952.

I Rural water-supply—

1 Number of new wells sunk	643
2 Number of new wells under construction	433
3 Number of old wells repaired or improved	635
4 Number of old wells under repair or improvement.	68
5 Number of other drinking water sources repaired.	23
6 Number of other drinking water sources under repair.	6

II Village communications—

1 Length of roads formed	M. 717 F. 0
2 Number of roads formed in addition to item 1 above for which linear measurements cannot be given.	277
3 Number of roads under construction	264
4 Length of roads improved	M. 144, F. 7
5 Number of roads improved in addition to item 4 above for which linear measurements cannot be given.	93 (M. 4, F. 3)
6 Number or length of cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths formed.	208 (M. 42, F. 7)
7 Number of length of cart-tracks, village rasthas and footpaths repaired.	25 (M. 28, F. 7)
8 Number of culverts constructed	333
9 Number of culverts under construction	68
10 Number of culverts repaired	30
11 Number of culverts under repair	56
12 Number of road dams, dams across channels and foot bridges constructed.	107

III Education—

1 Number of Elementary Schools opened	373
2 Number of Night Schools started	506
3 Number of Adult Schools started	581
4 Number of Basic Education Schools started	43
5 Number of Elementary Schools converted into Basic Education Schools.	114
6 Number of school buildings constructed	198

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III Education—cont.

7 Number of school buildings under construction	35
8 Number of reading rooms started	270
9 Number of central libraries opened	24
10 Number of branch libraries opened	612
11 Number of reading rooms and libraries improved	149
12 Number of buildings for libraries and reading rooms constructed.	60
13 Number of radio-sets installed	247
14 Number of radio-houses constructed	62

IV Medical and Public Health—

1 Number of dispensaries, Ayurvedic dispensaries, Maternity centres and child welfare centres opened.	87
2 Number of latrines constructed—	
(a) Wardha type	541
(b) Other types	2,266
3 Number of latrines under construction—	
(a) Wardha type	69
(b) Other types	109
4 Number of latrines repaired—	
(a) Wardha type	22
(b) Other types	68
5 Number of septic tanks constructed	37
6 Number of dust-bins constructed	550
7 Number of cess-pools constructed	1,154
8 Number of bath-rooms constructed	203
9 Number of first-aid centres formed	70
10 Length of drainage constructed	..
11 Number of insanitary pits filled up	9,166
12 Number of Grama Seva Sanghams formed	1,921

V Agriculture—

1 Number of acres of waste land brought under cultivation	5,699.48 acres
2 Model agricultural farms started	87 (11 acres).
3 Agricultural demonstration plots started	811
4 Number of manure and compost pits dug	45,377

VI Irrigation—

1 Ponds constructed	35
2 Dams constructed	18
3 Minor irrigation tanks, lakes, ponds, etc., repaired	198
4 Supply channels excavated	77
5 Channels repaired	94
6 Kudimaramat work done	69
7 Sluices repaired	56
8 Any other item of work done	..

VII Veterinary—

1 Number of stud-bulls supplied	226
2 Number of rams supplied (other particulars, if any)	121

VIII Miscellaneous—

1 Number of trees planted	1,029,242
2 Number of charkas introduced (other particulars, if any)	16,284

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 10th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Survey of wells subsidized under Grow More Food Campaign.

* 384 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a survey of subsidy wells under the Grow More Food Campaign in this State was conducted and that two wells out of every hundred wells were not traceable;

(b) how many subsidy wells under the Grow More Food Campaign in this State are not traceable and how many are out of use;

(c) whether it is a fact that discrepancies were noticed by field staff between the number of wells reported by the State Government as completed and those shown as such in the list available in the Tahsil or Taluk Headquarters and if so, who is responsible for the discrepancy; and

(d) what action, if any, have the Government taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) A sample check of subsidised wells as a part of an All India Survey was undertaken in this State by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research in co-operation with the Economic Adviser. Inasmuch as the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has undertaken the survey on an All-India basis the results are being analysed by them. No report has so far been received from them on the results of their analysis.

“(b) According to the report of the Grow More Food Enquiry Committee, based on a tentative report relating to the survey referred to above, out of 90 wells inspected at a certain stage, 81 (or 90 per cent) were functioning (4 being incomplete and another 5 complete but not functioning).

“(c) No information is available on this point as the report of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has not yet been received.

“(d) Does not arise.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the materials already before the Government have shown that matters are not at all going on well, will the Government be pleased to institute a thorough enquiry into the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I have placed now all the facts before the House and the matter is going on very well and 90 per cent of the wells are functioning.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, may I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to this New Delhi report: ‘ A survey of wells constructed in six States (of which Madras is one) out of loans and subsidies given by the Centre under the Grow More Food Campaign revealed that two wells out of every hundred were not traceable. It also came to light that as high as 30 per cent of wells were out of use in some States and the field staff noticed discrepancies between the number of wells reported by the State Government as completed and those shown as such in the list available in Tahsil or Taluk registers’. Sir, has the attention of this Government been drawn to this report and if so did they conduct any enquiry into these things or deny the facts contained in the report? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, I am not aware of that report. As I said the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has taken up the check and we are awaiting its report. As far as the wells dug under the Grow More Food Campaign are concerned, I have already said that 90 per cent of them are functioning.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలో projects వలన లాభములేని ప్రదేశాలలో ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చేటటువంటి well subsidies పూర్తిగా కాకపోయినా, అర్థ భాగమైనా యివ్వడానికి ప్రభుత్వము ప్రయత్నం చేస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Notice, Sir.”

Supply of electricity to Paidimukkala Panchayat area, Krishna district.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation on 14th October 1952 from the President, Panchayat Board, Paidimukkala, for the extension of the electric line to Paidimukkala panchayat area from Vuyyur in Krishna district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

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“ (b) A major scheme for extension of supply of electricity to several villages including Paidimukkala is under scrutiny by the Government Electricity Department. The President, Panchayat Board, Paidimukkala, has been informed of the position.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ ఈ పైడిముక్కల అనే గ్రామం ఇప్పుడు electricity ఉన్న మంటాడ అనే గ్రామానికి సుమారు నాలుగు మైళ్ల దూరంలో ఉన్నది. మీరు చెప్పిన పెద్ద స్కీమును అమలుపరచేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం సిద్ధం కాకపోతే కొద్ది డబ్బులతో పూర్తి అయి 23% వెగా అదాన చేయి స్కీమును వెరుగా పరిశీలిస్తారా? దీన్ని పూర్తి చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నం చేస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I can only tell the hon. Member that the scheme under contemplation costs about Rs. 21.21 lakhs. If he wants the scheme to connect Paidimukkala to be investigated separately, I have no answer to give at present.”

Assignment of lands in Pedamushidivada in Visakhapatnam taluk.

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

(a) whether any representation has recently been received by the Government from the Harijans of Pedamushidivada village in Visakhapatnam taluk regarding the assignment of Banjar lands to them; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ 58 దక్కరనుంచి ఏ ఏ representation రాలేదని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పుతున్నారు? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir, that is right. The hon. Member has understood me correctly.”

Export of handloom cloth.

* 389 Q.—**SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU** (on behalf of Sri Pragada Kotaiah) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the action taken by the Government regarding the decision taken by the Handloom High Power Committee, that officials with expert knowledge of the trade in handloom cloth should be sent to foreign countries like Burma, Ceylon, West Africa and Malaya, etc., to develop the export trade in handloom cloth of specified varieties woven in the State?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This House is no doubt aware of the views of this Government, that they are

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not in favour of a costly search for foreign markets for our handloom goods and they are trying to obtain for handloom products an assured internal market by reservation of certain varieties.

It is however seen from press reports that the Government of India propose to send one of their officers to study the market for Indian textiles including handloom products, in the South East Asian countries, such as Malaya, Burma, Indonesia and Ceylon."

"SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, is the State Government aware of the fact that on the 22nd November a trade agreement has been signed between the Government of India and Hungarian Government and the latter have promised to take handloom cloth from India? In view of this fact and also in view of the fact that the varieties of cloth that might be required by the Hungarian Government will be of a different type, will the Government of Madras consider the desirability of sending a delegation to find out the varieties that may be required, so that we can export cloth immediately? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I am not aware of the pact signed between India and Hungary, which the hon. Member refers to. The question of sending a delegation abroad is a matter for the Central Government and not for the State Government.”

Alleged unauthorized occupation of land by the karnam of Nidumolu village, Krishna district.

9-10 a.m. * 390 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Karnam of Nidumolu village of Divi taluk (Krishna district) made any unauthorized occupation of the burial ground of Harijans of the village in R.S. No. 852;

(b) if so what action was taken by the Government and what penalty was levied for its occupation in the last fasli; and

(c) what were the orders of the Jamabandi Officers on the petition filed by the Harijans at the time of the last settlement of the village?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) & (b) The land in R.S. No. 852 of Nidumolu village, Divi taluk, Krishna district, is not the burial ground of Harijans of the village. It is classified in the accounts as ‘seri dry’ land included in wet ayacut and covered by patta No. 514 in the name of the head karnam of the village as trustee of Sri Maddirakammavari temple. The question of its unauthorized occupation and levy of penalty does not therefore arise.

“ (c) The petition put in by the Harijans at the time of last jamabandi was enquired into by the Jamabandi Officer and rejected by him.”

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SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ నిడుమోలు గ్రామంలో R. S. No. 852 కు భూమి హరిజనులు అసాదిగా ప్రశాసన భూమి క్రింద వాడుకుంటూఉన్న భూమికి పట్టా ఎప్పుడు వుట్టిందో మంత్రిగారు చెప్పగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, there is a separate place for burial ground. The survey number referred to is called ‘seri dry’ and these are dry lands which are cultivated with water available from Government sources. Therefore no burial ground is affected.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ మంత్రిగారు చెప్పిన సమాధానం అకుసలం అందకుండా పోకన పొందకుండా ఉంది. ఈ భూమి అసాదిగా చాలాకాలము నుంచి హరిజనులు సైతానముగా ఉపయోగించుకొనుచున్నారు. అయితే యిటీవల ఆ గ్రామ కర్లం ఆ భూమిని అక్రమంగా అక్రమించుకొనటానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నాడు. ఈ భూమి ఆ కర్లం స్వాధీనం నుంచి తప్పించి మరల హరిజనులకు పట్టాలకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇప్పిస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Member is entirely wrong, Sir. It is no burial ground at all. There are separate burial grounds: R.S. No. 807, Harijanawada, R.S. No. 914-4, Harijan burial ground and R.S. No. 671, Old Burial Ground of Harijans. So, Sir, the survey number referred to does not come under these. Therefore it is not a burial ground.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Since it is the karnam who maintains the village accounts and gives names to the different sites like Harijan burial ground, dry area, wet area, etc., it is possible that the karnam in order to take away a particular plot of land for his own use, would have classified it under ‘Seri Dry’. Will the Government have an investigation made into the old records and find out whether what the karnam wrote is correct? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, I have made the statement after enquiry. The hon. Member is making a statement without any enquiry at all.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఈ భూమి హరిజనులు తరతరాలుగా కాపురము చేస్తూ వున్నటువంటి భూమి. దీనిని ఇటీవల ఆ గ్రామ కర్లం తనవద్దనున్న రికార్డును బట్టి యింకొకటి పట్టా వుట్టించుకోవటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. అందువల్ల ఆ గ్రామ కర్లం భూమిని అక్రమంగా కాజేయటానికోసం ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నాడు అనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వం తనదృష్టిలో పెట్టుకుంటుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, the land in question is poramboke land and the karnam has not encroached on it. He has been cultivating it as single wet and a single wet rate is charged. No ‘B’ Memo. is issued because under the law he has been authorized to cultivate this land and he has been paying the water-rate also.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Will the Government consider the alienation of this particular plot of land as burial ground to the Harijans in view of their petition? ”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not know why the hon. Member wants to increase the mortality of the people there. There is sufficient burial ground."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" మంత్రిగారు దయ తుంచి సూటిగా సమాధానం చెప్పమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు వారు ఇచ్చినటువంటి సమాధానంలో ఇది పొరంబోకు భూమి అనినట్టి ఆ గ్రామ కర్షం సాగుచేసుకొంటున్నాడనినట్టి దానికి single water rate వేళామని తెలియజేశారు. దీన్నిబట్టి ప్రతి గ్రామ కర్షమున్నూ తనవర్గరవున్న రికార్డురీత్యా, తన పలుకుబడి ఉపయోగించుకొని సాగుచేసుకొంటున్నాడు. దీనికి పట్టాకుకూడా ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నాడని తెలుస్తున్నది. అందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వం మరల ఆ భూమిని తిరిగి హరిజనుల ఉపయోగానికి అట్టేపట్టు తాకా ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" So, Sir, the burial ground argument has been given up. It is now on some other ground. A separate question may be put, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question No. 391 will be taken up to-morrow."

Quarters for Police constables.

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

(a) the measurements of the accommodation set apart for police constables in Police quarters; and

(b) whether they are rent-free quarters or whether any rent is collected from them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The type design for quarters for Police constables provides for a plinth area of 393 square feet and the following are the details of accommodation available in each quarter :—

1 Front verandah	8' 0" × 3' 6"
2 Dining room	12' 0" × 8' 0"
3 Bed room	12' 0" × 10' 0"
4 Kitchen	8' 0" × 8' 0"
5 Open bath	6' 0" × 5' 0"

" (b) They are rent-free quarters and no rent is collected from the constables."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" మంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన లెక్కలు ప్రతి పోలీసు quarters ఐదుయంబోనూ ఉన్నాయి. అసలు ఈ పోలీసులకు యీ quarters ఏ basis మీద కయ్యారుచేయించిచ్చారు. Family basis మీదా ? లేక economic basis మీదా ? తర్వాత యిప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు ఉండే quarters ఏ basis మీద వారు తీసుకున్నారు ? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I want notice, Sir."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What is the basis upon which these quarters have been built? Is it on the basis of the accommodation requirements of the police constables and their families and how do they compare with the lodgings designed for the Ministers? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it compares well from one point of view; there is less space to keep clean and tidy and to furnish; it compares well certainly with the quarters to which they are used in their own life."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" Sir, ఈ పోలీసు quarters లో రెండు రకాలు ఉన్నవి. ఒకరకం పాత design వి, ఇంకొక రకం కొత్త design వి. కొత్త design కిం quarters కున్న పాత design కిం quarters కున్నా చాలా వ్యత్యాసము ఉన్నది. ఈ వ్యత్యాసముమూలంగా పాత design కిం quarters లో చాలా యిబ్బందులు ఉన్నవి. అందువల్ల యీ పాత design లో వున్న quarters విప్పి వేరే కట్టుటానికిగాని, extend చేయటానికిగాని ప్రభుత్వం ఏదైనా ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా ? "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" There are many inconveniences in the old type quarters. Are the Government thinking of redesigning the old quarters or extending them so that they could come up to the standard of the new quarters? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, all the conveniences of the police may be left to be attended to by the Government."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Are there enough quarters to house all the police constables? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir, we are working up gradually. In the meanwhile the number of police constables also is increasing."

Recruitment of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers.

* 393 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of posts of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers in the State;

(b) whether direct recruitment is being made to the post of Assistant Commercial Tax Officers as per rule 2 (b) under G.O. No. 2259, Revenue, dated 22nd September 1948, every year; and

(c) whether recruitment by transfer has been made from all the services mentioned in rule 2 (a) of the above Government Order to the post mentioned above since 1st April 1948?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) The total number of posts on 30th June 1952 was 266.

" (b) No. Direct recruitment can be made to this category only after all the persons who were probationers or approved probationers in the category on 1st April 1948 are confirmed.

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"(c) Yes, except from the Madras Secretariat Service. No qualified candidates were available from that service for recruitment as Assistant Commercial Tax Officers."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"How many were recruited by transfer from the Registration department during these years?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"I want notice, Sir."

Investigation of the Krishna-Pennar Project.

* 394 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount of money so far spent for investigating the Krishna-Pennar Project; and

(b) what is the regular expenditure incurred under this head towards establishment and other things per month?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The total expenditure incurred on the investigation of the Krishna-Pennar Project to end of September 1952 is Rs. 26,20,210-13-1 (Works outlay Rs. 16,50,853-7-3 and Establishment, etc., Rs. 9,69,357-5-10).

"(b) Rs. 17,000 on an average."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—"ఇటీవల ఢిల్లీలో గూడా సమస్యపై Technical Experts సహచేకం జరుగుతుందని ప్రతికూల పద్ధతి. ఈ విషయములో యీ experts కు మన మద్రాసు మంత్రివర్గం ఏమైనా సలహాలు ఇచ్చారా?"

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

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—"ఇరవై ఆరులక్షల రూపాయలు ఈ స్క్రీము తయారుచేయటానికి 'investigation' కు ఖర్చు చేసియున్నారు. కృష్ణనీరు తీర ప్రాంతాలైన తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలలో ఉపయోగపడకుండా ఖర్చుపెట్టినందువల్లనూ తిరిగి దాన్ని మార్చుకోవలసి రావటంవల్లనూ ఈ సొమ్ము అంతా మట్టిలో కలిసిపోయినట్లు అయినది. తిరిగి ప్రతి నెలా కొన్ని వేలు ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నారు. ఇటువంటి ఖర్చులు యీ విధంగా మట్టిపాలు కాకుండా యికమీదటైనా ప్రభుత్వం సరియైన వర్య తీసుకుంటారా? దాన్ని అరికడతారా?"

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

9-20 a.m. SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—"The Hon. Minister said, Sir, that investigation was made and some amount was expended. May I know whether that investigation was extended to the South Arcot district, and if so, to what extent?"

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

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—"అయ్యో, ఈ కృష్ణా - పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం యీనాడు వివాదాస్పదంగా వుంది. ఇప్పటికే ఎన్నో లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టినతర్వాత యీ project విషయంలో investigation ప్రస్తుతం ఆపుచేశారు. ఇంకను final investigation జరగబోతుంది కాబట్టి, ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తారా?"

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

SRI K. RAMIAH CHOUDARY :—"కృష్ణా - పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో అడిగిన ప్రతి ప్రశ్నకు కూడా మంత్రిగారు నోటీసు కావాలని అన్నారు. అలాగే నోటీసు కావాలనే దానిలో ఉద్దేశ్యము ఏమిటో మంత్రిగారు తెలివిస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"If the hon. Member wants to get information on any particular point, he could have put a specific question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"On a point of order, Sir. మంత్రిగారు ఇప్పుడు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం ఇస్తే supplementary question ను మళ్ళా allow చేశారు. కాని వారు ఇంగ్లీషులో యిప్పుడు చెప్పిన సమాధానం ఏమిటంటే, ఏదైనా specific question స్పష్టంగా answer కావాలనేటట్లుయితే, వేరే ప్రశ్న వేయాలని చెప్పారు. ఒక question అయినతర్వాత దానికి supplementary question అడుగుతున్నప్పుడు దాన్ని తెలియజేసేటటువంటి సమాధానం చెప్పాలి. తెలుగులో వేసిన ప్రశ్నలు సరిగా అర్థము కాకపోతే దాన్ని ఇంగ్లీషులో translate చేయించుకొని answer చేస్తే మాకు అభ్యంతరములేదు. అలాంటి ప్రశ్నలన్నిటికీ "Notice" "Notice" అంటే, చివరికి, చెప్పటానికి సమాధానం ఉన్నను, supplementary questions వేయటానికి వీలులేకుండా జవాబు ఇస్తున్నారు. Supplementary questions వేయటానికి వీలు ఉండో లేదో అని questions అడుగుతున్నారు. మంత్రిగారి సమాధానము అంగీకరముగా ఉన్నట్లయితే supplementary questions ఉండవు. ఈ విషయములో Speaker గారు ఒక ruling యవ్వవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have not followed Mr. Venkateswarlu."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"The Minister stated that if the hon. Member wants an answer to a specific question . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I will put the question as well as the answer. He is raising a point of order, I believe, that the Minister should be compelled to answer supplementary questions and not ask for notice. He wants the answers to be given, and says the Minister cannot ask for notice and that he should even be compelled to answer in Telugu itself. That is the sum total, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"No, Sir; the point of order raised by Mr. Venkateswarlu is only this: The Minister certainly is entitled to ask for notice if he has not got the information, but the Minister replied, in this particular case, that if the Member was anxious to get an answer to a specific question, he should put a separate question. After all, the supplementary question has been allowed by the Speaker, and the Minister cannot take up this attitude."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"That is what I was also saying. I think it is quite clear to hon. Members who have experience of our rules that the supplementaries and the primaries are to elicit information, and there is no compulsion attached to it."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I may straightaway tell the House that as far as the Chair is concerned, the Chair cannot take the responsibility for seeing that the question is answered. If the Member is not satisfied with the answer given, as I have been stating often in the last Assembly, he has his weapon in his own hands, i.e., during the Budget time."

House-rent allowance for the menial staff of Cannanore Municipality.

* 396 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum on 9th September 1952 from the Municipal Mazdoor Sabha, Cannanore, for the grant of house-rent allowance to the menial staff of the Cannanore municipality, and if so, what steps the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Yes. The Government did not comply with the request."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the Cannanore Municipal Council has already passed a resolution recommending the grant of house-rent allowance to the menial staff, and in view of the fact that the Government have allowed house-rent allowance to all municipal employees except the menial staff, and in view also of the fact that the Hon. Minister once said in the Assembly that he would consider this question if the Municipal Council passed a resolution to that effect and that Government would not stand in the way, will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to reconsider this question and grant house-rent allowance to the menial staff when the Municipal Council itself has recommended the same?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, the wages of the menials are regulated with reference to the prevailing local market rates. If the finances of the municipality are sound, the Government will consider the matter."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know whether the Government are providing quarters to a section of the municipal employees, and if so, why not the Government grant house-rent allowance to those who are not provided with quarters?"

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

SRI V. GOVINDASWAMI NAIDU :—" Will the Government reconsider the question of granting house-rent allowance to the menials of Municipal Councils considering their poverty and the present famine conditions prevailing in the State?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" This question relates to a particular Municipal Council, while the hon. Member wants a general answer in regard to all Municipal Councils. Let him put a separate question."

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SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Menial staff అంటే ఏమిట? నా "menial" అనే పదము అర్థమేమిట, దీని లెక్క ఎలా?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" He can suggest names, Sir."

Retrenchment in the Police department.

* 397 Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there are any proposals to effect retrenchment in the Police department, and if so, of what categories?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" 721 officers and 3,367 Constables have been retrenched, besides 81 others viz., clerks and the like. This does not include other minor items."

There are no proposals to effect any further retrenchment at present."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" ఇంతకుముందు Chief Minister నారు ఒక సమాధానం చెప్పారు Police constables కు quarters provide చేసే విషయంలో, constables strength gradual ను increase అవుతున్నట్లు చెప్పారు. ఇప్పుడు temporary constables strength ను retrench చేశాము అని చెప్పారు. ఈ రెండు statements ఏది correct అయిందన్నది దయచేసి తెలియజేస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We have retrenched at certain points, but the demand for increase of constables still continues on account of the activities of my friend and others." (Laughter.)

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, is it a fact that a large number of Sub-Inspectors promoted from constables' rank are again reverted to the constables' rank, and if so, the reasons therefor?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" This is an old subject, Sir. The policy has now been amended in favour of these long-service acting Sub-Inspectors who belong to the cadre of Head constables, and as much provision as is possible with reference to the requirements of the State and the equipment of the people concerned, is being made."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—" In view of the prevailing lawlessness in the country as seen from the Police administration report, will the Government consider the feasibility of not effecting any retrenchment in the Police department in the interests of peace in the State?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" While the question supports my previous statement, I do not wish to accept altogether the proposal that we should go on increasing the Police. It is not always the number of constables that counts."

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SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, may I know the number of persons belonging to the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and backward communities affected on account of this retrenchment? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I presume the question is about the backward communities police constables. The retrenchment does not affect the community as such; but if the question is about the number of backward community police constables, who may have been retrenched, then I may say it is possible they may share these retrenchments in common with others.”

Supply of electricity to Yellamanchili, Visakhapatnam district.

* 398 Q.—SRI P. BAPU NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the present stage of the Electricity Supply Scheme to Yellamanchili in Visakhapatnam District?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A revised scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Yellamanchili and other surrounding villages in Visakhapatnam District has recently been submitted to the Government and it is being considered.”

SRI P. BAPU NAIDU :—“ ఎన్నికల్లో పని మొదలు పెడతారంటే.”

9-30
a.m.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ It is being scrutinised in the Electricity Department.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, the question is since how many days the matter is under consideration and within how many days we can expect the work to be started? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, this kind of question is too frequent on the floor of the Legislative Assembly and it is difficult for me to answer such questions as ‘ how many days will it take; when was it started ’ and so on. I have stated that it is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I submit to the Chair, Sir, that the answer now given by the Hon. Minister for Public Works affects one of the privileges of this House. There is no use of the Hon. Minister getting irritated. He has got the papers in his hands; he knows when exactly it was investigated and at what stage the investigation is and so on. And, if hon. Members put questions he is simply saying that the matter is under investigation. Will you tell him, Sir, that it is not a satisfactory answer, when he can say from the papers in his hands in what time the work can be started. On the other hand, the Hon. Minister says, ‘ this kind of question is too frequent in this House ’. It is a general aspersion he is making which we do not like. We want the Hon. Minister to apply his mind and kindly tell us when he expects the work to be started when he knows that it has been investigated. It is after all a simple question.”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have already submitted, Sir, that the scheme is under scrutiny in the Electricity Department and I said that it is not possible for me to say how long it will take. If the hon. Member is not satisfied with the answer, I cannot help it.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, if the Hon. Minister says that the Government are not in a position to say when the scheme will be completed, even though that answer is not satisfactory we will take it that is the way in which the Government function to-day and we have no quarrel with the Hon. Minister. But, when the Minister prefaces his reply with a statement that such questions are frequent in this House, it is to that particular statement that we take very serious objection, Sir, because hon. Members of this House are entitled to know when the particular schemes that have been sanctioned, or are under consideration, will be completed, so that people in the State could know certain things about them. When we ask for specific information there is no point in the Hon. Minister getting annoyed and saying that such questions are being asked again and again.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ May I appeal for a sense of humour, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ That sense of humour must be on both sides.”

Libraries started by the Rural Welfare Department.

* 399 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of libraries started in the State by the Rural Welfare Department; and

(b) the number of such libraries in the Cuddapah district and the recurring expenditure incurred annually for maintaining them?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ (a) 25 Firka Central Libraries and 674 Branch Libraries have been started in the selected areas in the State by the Rural Welfare Department.

“(b) One Central Library and 23 branch libraries are in the Cuddapah district.

The recurring expenditure incurred annually for maintaining the Firka Central Library and the Branch Libraries in the Cuddapah district is—

	Rs. A. P.		
1948-49	—	..	— 1,390 7 0
1949-50	—	—	— 1,598 14 0
1950-51	—	..	— 1,605 0 6
1951-52	—	—	— 1,637 3 0 ”

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SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ Sir, may I know whether there is any proposal to start such libraries in the villages where the Community Projects are started? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—“ Sir, will the Hon. Minister kindly say how much amount is spent over branch libraries and how much over district libraries? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ No separate account for such expenditure is maintained. The fact is this: The Rural Welfare Officer of the firka maintains the Central Library and for meeting the demands of branch libraries a cycle peon is engaged who will go round and distribute the books to branch libraries.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister that so many libraries have been started in the Madras State, may I know how many libraries have been started in the Chingleput district, for we do not see any library anywhere in the district. We had been going about the entire district during the elections but we never saw any library. Are they in their own houses? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ I will give the answer. In the Chingleput district there is one firka Central Library and 23 branch libraries. Wherever there is the Firka Development scheme, there is a central library.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Please let me know where it is? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ As a matter of fact, the question relates to the Cuddapah district and so, I can give an answer to the hon. Member only in a general way regarding Chingleput district; and if he wants any specific answer, the hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ I want to put certain questions in regard to Cuddapah district only.

“ పల్లె ప్రాంతాలలో నివసించే ప్రజల అధిరుచికి, విజ్ఞానాభివృద్ధికి ఈ గ్రంథాలయాలలో ఉండే పుస్తకాలు అనుగుణమైనవిగా లేవని complaints వస్తున్నాయి. అందువల్ల మంచి పుస్తకములు ఆ గ్రంథాలయాలు నేకరించేటట్లు చూస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ గౌరవ సభ్యులు అడిగిన ప్రశ్న చాలా generalగా ఉన్నది. పల్లె ప్రజల అధిరుచుకు అనుగుణమైనటువంటివి, చిన్న చిన్న విద్యార్థులు చదువుకొని విజ్ఞానాభివృద్ధి చేసుకొనుటకు ఉపకరించేటటువంటివి, అయిన పుస్తకాలను కొనినట్లు department వారు చెబుతున్నారు. అయితే ఆయా ప్రాంతాలవారి ప్రత్యేక అధిరుచులేనా నాకు గౌరవ సభ్యులు తెలియచేసినట్లయితే అందుకు అనుగుణంగా ఉండే పుస్తకాలను నేకరించే విషయమే చరితించగలను.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, how many of these libraries are libraries of a mobile nature? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ As I have already stated a central library is situated in the firka development area and the needs of all the villages in that particular firka will be made known to the librarian at the central place and the books will then be sent by a cycle peon to those villages once a week.”

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ Sir, may I know what is the policy that is adopted by the Government in starting these libraries? Is there at least one library for each firka? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Firka development schemes have been started in 25 firkas in 1946 and in these 25 firkas central libraries have been instituted. In 1950, fifty-four firkas were taken up for active work and in 1951 owing to financial stringency we could not introduce this scheme. If the financial position continues like this, we cannot expand it.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ ఆధ్యక్ష, కడప జిల్లాలో ఈ స్కీము క్రింద 600 లకు పైగా గ్రామాలైనా ప్రైవేటు ఉన్నవని మురిసిపోతున్నాయి. అయితే ఈ ప్రైవేటు ప్రైవేటు హుస్సేన్ లో ఉన్నాయా లేక పబ్లిక్ భవనాలలో ఉన్నాయా? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ గౌరవ సభ్యులు నేనిచ్చిన సమాధానాన్ని తప్పుగా అర్థంచేసుకొన్నారు. మొత్తం రాష్ట్రమంతటా కలిపి 23 సెంట్రలు ప్రైవేటు, 674 గ్రామాల ప్రైవేటు ఉన్నవనే నేను చెప్పినాను. గాని, ఇన్ని ప్రైవేటు ఒక్క కడప జిల్లాలోనే ఉన్నవని నేను మనవి చేయలేదు.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, the question put was with regard to mobile libraries. This is a specific question whether the Government have got any proposal to start mobile library units in the various districts? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, altogether too much reliance is placed on book knowledge. May I ask for a little less of enthusiasm in this matter? We can go on improving without these mobile libraries.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ In that case may I ask the Hon. Minister to appoint a committee to eliminate quite a good number of books, say 50 per cent, from circulation altogether? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If the hon. Member, Mr. Viswanatham will co-operate, I would most cordially do it.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Will the Hon. Minister also think of closing down schools as schools impart book knowledge? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ My attempt will be that schools give more than and other than book knowledge.”

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Calling of tenders by Divisional Engineers, Highways.

9-40 a.m. * 400 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether Divisional Engineers, Bridges (Highways), are authorised after calling for tenders for a work to grant the work to parties other than the tenderers;

(b) if so, under what conditions;

(c) whether the Government have received a representation recently about the injustice arising on account of such practice in the Kakinada Division; and

(d) if so, what action the Government have taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) When there is no response to tender calls or when all the tenders received are unsatisfactory and have to be rejected and it is considered that a call for further tenders will be fruitless or is undesirable, the Divisional Engineer (Highways) can allot the work to a contractor selected by him with the sanction of his immediate superior authority.

“(c) The answer is in the negative.

“(d) Does not arise.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The question is whether the Government have received any representation to the effect that a person who has not tendered has been given the contract in the Kakinada Division.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The hon. Member seems to know the name of the person. He could as well give it to me and I shall look into the matter.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“I do not have a copy of the representation just now nor do I remember the name. A representation has been made to the Government and the name of the person is given in it. Will the Government look into the matter?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I have not received any representation.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“మౌలి గారికి తెలుగు తెలుసు కనుక నా ప్రశ్నను సక్రమంగా, సావధానంగా వివరించి కోరుతున్నాను. కంట్లా కట్టు పెండర్లు పంపేటప్పుడు వాటిలో కొన్ని ఎస్టి మేట్లు కూడా ఉండుతాయి. ఆ అంశ వాటిలో ఇంతమంది కూలిలను నియమించవలసి ఉంటుందని, వారికి ఈ కుర్రేట్ల ప్రకారం వెళ్లింక దలచామని తెలియజేస్తారు. అయితే ఈ కంట్లా కట్టు కూలిలకు అంశ వాటిలో తెలియజేసిన కూలిరేట్లను ఇవ్వడం లేదనే విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలియనట్టిది కాదు. ఇట్టి అన్యాయాలను కంట్లా కట్టు చేయకుండా ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఏమి చేయాలి అని కోరడం వారికి తెలియజేస్తారా?”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The hon. Member seems to presume that I know too much. He can put a separate question.”

Grant of subsistence loans in Nellore district.

* 401 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how much money has been granted in Nellore district towards subsistence loans so far this year, and how much is to be granted within the end of the year;

(b) how much money has been granted towards Takkavi loans in Nellore district within this year up to now and how much is to be granted within the end of the year; and

(c) how much loan is to be granted towards agricultural loan and how much has been granted up to now in Nellore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) to (c) The amounts disbursed as loans under Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts and Subsistence Loans in Nellore district during the periods from 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952 and from 1st April to 30th September 1952 are as follows:—

	Amounts disbursed.	
	From 1st April 1951 to 31st March 1952.	From 1st April 1952 to 30th September 1952.
	RS.	RS.
Loans under Land Improvement	2,13,500	3,57,830
Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts		
Subsistence loans	Nil.	2,20,973

The requirements of the remaining months during 1952-53 under the two heads are estimated as follows:—

	RS.
Loans under Land Improvement Loans and	
Agriculturists' Loans Acts	 7,00,000
Subsistence loans	 10,00,000

The future disbursement of the amounts however depends on the seasonal conditions in the coming months.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that the grant of loans to the famine affected villages in the Nellore district has been stopped under the orders of the Famine Commissioner who visited the district in the month of November this year?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The Collector has been asked to reject applications for subsistence loans, unless it be that he has good reasons for supporting them in particular pockets in which case proposals may be sent at once.”

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SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :— “ఈ తర్వాత అప్పులకుగానూ ఉపయోగించే ధరభాను ఫారము ఇవ్వడానికి ఫారం ఒకటింటికీ అయిదు రూపాయల చొప్పున మెజిస్ట్రేటు ఆఫీసులలో పుచ్చుకొంటున్నారనే సంగతి మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసా? తెలిస్తే దానిని గురించి ఏమీ జరగ లేకుంటున్నారని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— “I am not aware of it, Sir.”

SRI K. RAMAYYA CHOWDARY :— “ఈ జీవనభృతి ఋణాలను ఏ రకమైన ప్రజలకు, ఏ వ్యక్తులలో ఉన్నవారికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇచ్చుచున్నారో నెలవీయాలరా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— “Owing to certain propaganda, there has been a great rush of applications. Therefore the grant of loans has been restricted to pattadars paying a land revenue of less than Rs. 50.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :— “అధ్యక్షా, ఏ జిల్లాలలో అయినప్పటికీ ఇప్పుడు ఈ జీవనభృతి ఋణాలు ఇస్తున్నారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— “When there is necessity, it will be given irrespective of what district it is.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :— “Applications from some famine-affected areas recommended by the Tahsildars have been rejected by the Collector under the orders of the Famine Commissioner. Will the Government assure that such applications will be reconsidered?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— “27,000 and odd applications were received and 11,000 and odd applications have been disposed of. The Collector has been informed that if there is necessity in any pocket, it may be given.”

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :— “Are the Government aware that from the loan amounts, a certain portion is taken for the benefit of the Revenue Inspector or the Tahsildar to meet the cost of supplies to the superior officers?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— “Has the hon. Member taken care to bring at least one such instance to the notice of the District Authorities or the Government here?”

Women's Welfare Centres in the State.

* 402 Q.—**SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted to Nellore district for the work of the Women's Welfare Department for the year 1952-53 and the number of centres in Nellore district functioning now;

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(b) the total amount allotted for cottage industries and handicrafts in the different women's welfare centres in various districts and the amount allotted to Nellore district under this head; and

(c) the names of industries and handicrafts now undertaken by the women's welfare centres in various places?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :— “(a) The amount allotted is Rs. 14,800; and the number of centres is eight.

“(b) The amount allotted for cottage industries and handicrafts in the different women's welfare centres in the State is Rs. 3,200 and the amount allotted for Nellore district is Rs. 200.

“(c) The names of cottage industries and handicrafts and the places in which they are started are given below :—

Branches in the districts.	Cottage industries and handicrafts undertaken.
1 Vishakapatnam and Srikakulam ..	Soap making and towel weaving.
2 East Godavari	Tape weaving and spinning.
3 Krishna and West Godavari ..	Toy making.
4 Cuddapah and Kurnool	Mat weaving.
5 Nellore and Guntur	Palmyra mat weaving; Tape weaving.
6 Bellary and Anantapur	Knitting, tailoring and Embroidery.
7 Tanjore and South Arcot	Spinning and tailoring.
8 Chingleput	Knitting and lace work, bathing powder.
9 Tiruchirappalli	Spinning.
10 Madurai	Spinning.
11 Ramanathapuram	Tailoring.
12 Tirunelveli	Pickle making.
13 North Arcot and Chittoor	Tailoring and lace making.
14 Coimbatore, Salem and Nilgiris ..	Tailoring.
15 Malabar and South Kanara	Frame work and spinning.
16 Madras City	Weaving.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :— “ఈ women welfare centre లు ఉన్న చోట్ల చుట్టూ తరగతి కుటుంబాలకు చెందిన స్త్రీలు వారి పిల్లలకి చాలాన్ని గడపడానికి

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అందుకు పరిష్కారమును నడుపుతున్నారా. కాని పనిచేయుట చేసుకొనలేకపోయిన అర్జిండు కొన క్రింది తరగతి స్త్రీలకు ఉపయోగించే పరిష్కారమును నడపడని లేదు. ఇకముందునా ట్టు పరిష్కారమును ఈ కేంద్రాలలో ఏర్పాటు చేస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“ఈ కేంద్రాలలో అందరు స్త్రీలు, తరతమజేదాలు లేకుండా పనిచేసి అర్జించుకొనుటకు అవకాశం ఉంది. క్రింది తరగతివారు కూడా పనిచేయుటకు ఏర్పాటుచేసి spinning and weaving పరిష్కారము కూడా ఈ కేంద్రాలలో ఏర్పాటుచేయబడినవి.”

JANAB M. S. MOGRAL:—“May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that some women welfare centres are located in centres where there are no women students available within a radius of 5 mile? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—

“Women welfare workers are intended to go about in the villages and do ameliorative work and see that the womenfolk there gain up-to-date knowledge in various subjects.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—“May I know the industry encouraged in the Srikakulam district? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“Soap making and towel weaving.”

Collection of water-tax by the Kozhikode Municipality.

9-50 a.m. * 403 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the year from which the Kozhikode Municipality has been collecting water-tax;

(b) the total amount of water-tax collected so far;

(c) the year in which the scheme for protected water-supply was sanctioned for Kozhikode Municipality;

(d) the year in which the work was started;

(e) the amount of expenditure incurred so far;

(f) the estimated cost of the scheme originally sanctioned;

(g) the amount that would approximately be required to complete the scheme;

(h) the stage to which the work has progressed;

(i) the year in which the scheme of water-supply is expected to be opened;

(j) whether it is a fact that the water-supply could not be opened because at the last moment it was found that the iron content of the water was above normal;

(k) whether the water was tested before the scheme was approved and work started;

(l) whether the Government have received any representations to find out the officers responsible for this muddle and deal with them properly;

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(m) if so, whether the Government have taken any and if so, what step; and

(n) if not, whether the Government will look into the matter and deal with the officers responsible for this sorry state of affairs of Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The water tax is being collected from 1st April 1936.

“(b) The amount would be about Rs. 7.45 lakhs.

“(c) The plans and estimates for the scheme were sanctioned in 1938.

“(d) The work was started in the year 1939.

“(e) The amount of expenditure incurred on the scheme is about Rs. 17.45 lakhs.

“(f) The estimated cost of the scheme as originally sanctioned was Rs. 14.78 lakhs and this was revised as Rs. 17.5 lakhs in 1946.

“(g) The immediate improvements to the scheme will cost about Rs. 4.0 lakhs and provision of mechanical filters, if required later, may cost a further sum of Rs. 3.0 lakhs.

“(h) The scheme has been completed as sanctioned. Treatment works for the removal of iron from water has to be taken up.

“(i) The supply of water to the town is expected to be given in 1953-54.

“(j) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(k) The answer is in the affirmative. The quality of the water at the source was tested from an experimental well and a boring at an earlier stage in 1919 and 1936 and the water obtained was pronounced satisfactory.

“(l) & (m) The Government have not received any representations in the matter.

“(n) The Government look into the matters as and when they arise.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that the iron content was normal when the test was carried out and it increased afterwards, or is it a fact that it was not properly tested even in the first instance? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“As I said already, it was tested in 1919 and again in 1936. At that time the analysis did not show any iron content in the water. It was only after the pumping installation started work in 1951, it was found that there was an excessive percentage of iron in the water.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Inasmuch as the whole muddle and difficulties have been brought about on account of the incompetence and negligence of the officers of this Government,

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will this Government at their expense do the further things necessary so that the Kozhikode municipality will have its water-supply at an early date? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The matter will be given consideration."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" In view of the fact that water tax is being collected from 1936 onwards and no water-supply is made so far, will the Government stop levying this water tax till supply of water is made? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" That cannot be done."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Whatever be the findings and the mistakes made in the past, are the Government aware that there is only one major tank for the supply of water for the whole Kozhikode town? When there was a slight failure of monsoon year before the last, water in the town had to be rationed, and there was very acute scarcity of water. Do the Government propose to take immediate steps to tap alternative sources? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. As early as possible the treatment works will be installed, and water will be made available to the people."

SRI A. APPU :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that large quantities of lead were taken away from the custody of the engineering staff, and, if so, who is responsible for the loss, and do the Government propose to take any departmental action against the officers who were responsible for the theft? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Are these testing experts still in Government service? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The sanitary engineers of that time are no longer in service. They have retired."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What is the result of the latest analysis about the iron content of the water? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The analysis shows that there is an excessive amount of iron, and it is not fit for either drinking or for industrial purposes unless it is treated."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Law, who was the Chairman then, be able to give us an insight into what has happened? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" If the hon. Member comes to my house, I shall answer."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I do not want private information. I want public information." (Laughter.)

* 404 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, in view of the importance of my question, I would like it to be taken up to-morrow for answer."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" To-morrow I want to finish off questions in half an hour and take up the food debate. But if the hon. Member still wants that his question should be taken up to-morrow, I have no objection."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" In view of the importance of the question, I want that it be taken up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection."

Measures to alleviate the distress of beggars.

* 405 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are proposing to take any measures to alleviate the distress of beggars in the State; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) & (b) In Madras City there are at present a workhouse for able-bodied beggars and a Special Home for infirm and diseased beggars maintained by the Corporation.

In the mufassal, the municipalities of Coimbatore, Ooty and Nellore are running Special Homes for infirm and diseased beggars under the Madras Prevention of Begging Act, 1945. The Madurai Municipality has a proposal to start a combined workhouse and special home which will be put into operation at a very early date. A proposal to open a beggar home in Pudukkottai by the Municipality is also under the consideration of the Government.

The Government have no other specific schemes under consideration at present to alleviate the distress of beggars in the State."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" In view of the fact that the provisions in the Act are not satisfactorily implemented, what measures do the Government propose to take to see that the Act is worked satisfactorily? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This is being worked only in certain towns. As far as I know, steps are being taken for the proper working of the Act."

SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN :—" Sir, is there any distinction between the City beggars and mufassal beggars in view of the fact that the City beggars are more organised or are craving for more amenities? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" City beggars are more prosperous than rural beggars." (Loud laughter.)

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" In view of the importance of this problem, may I ask the Government to appoint a committee to go into this question and arrive at a final solution? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The beggar problem is not an isolated problem. It is part of the general problem of raising the standard of our country."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Will the Government consider the suggestion that deserving beggars should be given shelter and food at the temples according to the income of the temples concerned? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. Certain temples have undertaken these relief measures for housing beggars."

SRI A. M. RATNASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that in recent times the beggar problem has assumed considerable proportions in Madras City, and, if so, what are the effective steps taken by the Government to mitigate this evil, if not to completely eradicate it? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whether the problem has increased in any way, I am not aware. Anyhow, proper steps are being taken as far as Madras City is concerned. As I have already said, the City beggars are perhaps in a prosperous condition."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Government consider the proposal to separate able-bodied beggars from the disabled, and compulsorily isolate them in beggar homes and also enlarge the accommodation for such persons? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They are kept separately, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Why not tackle the problem by the creation of a separate portfolio for beggars, Sir? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Considering the number of Members rising to put questions, the proposal seems quite important. But, Sir, I wish to bring to the attention of hon. Members who are interested in the subject—very rightly also—that the population in Madras City has increased, and all the people who can afford to give some charity are concentrating in Madras for their own purposes. As beggars know their own business they come here in greater numbers. I think these are all connected natural phenomena with reference to (1) our economic condition and (2) the movement of our rural population to urban centres. I think that this is not a light matter, nor is it an easy matter."

10 a.m. SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" In view of the fact that the beggar nuisance in Madras City has not abated, will the Government see that further steps are taken to check the increase of beggars? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I deprecate the use of the phrase 'beggar nuisance'. It is not to be looked upon as a nuisance. It has to be looked upon as a fact and as an economic symptom."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings."

Representations from the Bethapudi Rajakajane Tenants' Co-operative Society, Guntur district.

* 406 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received representations from the Bethapudi Rajakajane Tenants' Co-operative Society No. 1217 that the lands bearing S. Nos. 600 to 659 in Murukondapadu village, Guntur district, which are already in possession of the members of the society be assigned to the society and if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, the matter is under the consideration of the Government."

Import of cotton seeds from East Punjab.

* 407 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government imported P. 216 F. cotton seeds from East Punjab to sell them to the ryots in delta areas of the Circar districts;

(b) whether the Government took into consideration the suitability of the soil and the climate for these seeds;

(c) whether the Government are able to sell the stocks; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the staff in the Agricultural department are being threatened with penalty if the stocks are left unsold?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) During 1952 the Government imported from East Punjab P. 216 F. cotton seeds for distribution to the ryots for cultivation in the rice fallows of Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and South Arcot districts and not in the delta areas of Circar districts.

" (b) & (c) The answers are in the affirmative.

" (d) The answer is in the negative."

Cultivation of banjar lands.

* 408 Q.—SRI K. SUBBA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government for the cultivation of 'banjar' lands; and

(b) what is the total acreage of banjar lands in the State?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) It is presumed that by ‘Banjar’ lands the hon. Member means waste lands both at the disposal of the Government as well as in private holdings. No authoritative survey has so far been made to ascertain the extent of such lands.

In the year 1944, the Government appointed a Special Officer for the compilation of a list of lands fairly near the margin (i.e., economic margin) of cultivation. This scheme was terminated in 1945 as the work of the Karnams was found to be unreliable and inaccurate and it was not possible for the ordinary Revenue Staff to do the amount of supervision necessary to ensure accurate results. A different approach has since been made to tackle the question. In December 1950, the Government sanctioned a Special Staff headed by an Assistant Agricultural Engineer for the detailed investigation of compact blocks of waste lands. The Special Staff lists up lands in holdings which can be brought to profitable cultivation after reclamation as also Government waste lands which are capable of reclamation and cultivation after the provision of irrigation or drainage facilities wherever necessary. This Staff has since completed the work in Nellore, Ramanathapuram and Salem districts; it is at present engaged in South Kanara. The question of constructively utilizing the data obtained for the districts where the survey has been completed is actively engaging the attention of the Government.

With a view to gather the basic data of more immediate value than those contained in the season and crop reports and to have a more accurate idea of really ‘cultivable lands’ available, the Government are considering the question of making the Revenue Officials responsible for the listing up of all waste and fallow lands within their jurisdiction.

In order to dissuade private landholders from leaving their lands waste, this Government have promulgated the Madras Land Utilisation Order, 1950 which empowers the Collectors to take over occupied waste or arable land and lease out the right to cultivate these lands to other willing cultivators.

Assignments or leases of Government waste lands are being made as usual, wherever there is a demand for them.

“(b) The following particulars taken from the Season and Crop Report for the year 1950-51 (which is the latest report published) are available :—

Classification of land.	Extent in acres.
(i) ‘Culturable waste’	68,23,618
(ii) ‘Fallow land’ (excluding current fallows)	41,58,073

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(These figures, however include considerable areas of lands not fit for cultivation immediately and not fit for profitable cultivation even after reclamation.)”

The number of slums in Madras City.

* 411 Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of slums in Madras City and the number which have been improved by the Corporation of Madras; and

(b) the number of slums which are on Government poramboke lands and the number on private lands?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) The total number of slums in the City of Madras is 167. Forty-two of these slums are on Corporation lands, 41 on Government lands and 84 on private lands. The Corporation has improved 98 slums in all, including all the 42 slums on Corporation lands, by providing essential civic amenities like roads, water supply and drainage, lighting, etc.”

Civic amenities in slums in Madras City.

* 412 Q.—SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of slums owned by the Government in Madras City; and

(b) whether the Government have taken steps to see that they are provided with civic amenities such as light, water, drainage, etc.?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) There are 41 slums on Government lands in the City of Madras.

“(b) Steps are being taken to provide necessary civic amenities to these slums. So far 15 slums have been provided with civic amenities. Improvement of other slums will be taken up in due course.”

Alleged mismanagement of panchayat funds in Guntur district.

* 413 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the villagers of Nambur, Guntur district, about the mismanagement of panchayat funds;

(b) whether the Government have received any report from the present Special Officer in the matter;

(c) whether the Government have conducted any departmental enquiry; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take in this matter?

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

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The question is engaging the attention of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.”

and moved :

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) HANDING OVER OF SRI KOLLI KRISHNAMURTHY TO THE HYDERABAD POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have received three motions for adjournment of the business of the House to discuss matters of public importance. The hon. Member Sri P. Rama Rao has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

“This House stands adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the irregularity and, contrary to the safety of person guaranteed in the Constitution, calling one Sri Kolli Krishnamurthy of Chittala, Tiruvur taluk, Krishna district, to the Police Station by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Tiruvur, and handing him over to the Hyderabad Police on the 5th of December 1952, without any warrant whatsoever and removal of the person on that night itself to Hyderabad.”

“I wish to know from the hon. Member how this is a matter of urgent public importance and whether there is no remedy other than moving an adjournment motion like this. Is our Assembly a Court? Is there no Court where remedy can be sought?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, I may bring to the notice of the Chair that the hon. Member Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu gave me a letter on the subject. He had a talk with me and I have referred the matter to the office for information. It is unfair to bring an adjournment motion after all this had happened.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Apart from that, it is not in order.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Hereafter I have no confidence in discussing such matters with a Member. I see no purpose in it.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Apart from that, there is a remedy for that. The hon. Member can go to the Court. So, I rule the motion out of order.”

(2) ARREST OF HANDLOOM WORKERS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have received notice of another adjournment motion from the hon. Member Sri C. Kandasami. It reads as follows :—

“This House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the arrest of about 100 handloom workers who have come to Madras, while going in a procession in Mount Road on 9th December 1952 for the purpose of sustaining public sympathy for the suffering handloom workers of the State.”

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[Mr. Speaker]

“I wish to know from the hon. Member why I should not rule the motion out of order. I think it comes under the category of matters relating to the day to day administration.”

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் ஏழு லட்சம் குடும்பங்கள் கைத்தறியை நம்பி இருந்து அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் இதுவரையிலும் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை என்பதை யாரும் ஆட்சேபிக்க முடியாது. இப்படி இருக்கும் நிலையில் திக்கற்ற மக்கள் அருப்புக் கோட்டையிலிருந்து பிரதிநிதிகளை நம் மாகாணத் தலைநகருக்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சுமார் நூறு பேர்கள் சென்னை நகருக்கு வந்து சகல அரசியல் தலைவர்களையும் அரசாங்கத் தலைவர்களையும் சந்தித்து பொது மக்களின் ஆதரவையும் பெற்று ஏதாவது உடனடியாகக் கிடைக்கச் செய்வதற்காக இங்கு வந்தார்கள். அது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அவர்கள் வரும்போது வரும் வழிகளில் பொதுமக்கள் அவர்களுக்கு அனுதாபம் காட்டி அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். பலர் அவர்களை வரவேற்றும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் சென்னை நகருக்கு வந்து பல இடங்களில் சில தினங்களாக கூட்டம் போட்டு பொது மக்களிடம் தங்களுடைய பிரச்சனையை தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஆறு லட்சம் குடும்பங்கள் அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பிரதிநிதிகள் சென்னை நகரில் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் சந்தித்து அவரிடம் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களையும் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை முதல் மந்திரி கேட்டாரேயொழிய உடனடியாக ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது என்று பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டிய தாயிற்று. இன்னும் அவர்களுடைய பிரச்சனை தீர்ந்தபாடில்ல. தங்கள் உடைய ஊர்களுக்குத் திரும்பிப் போய் என்ன செய்வது என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சனையாக நம் முன்பு இருக்கிறது. சென்னை நகரில் பொதுக்கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு பிரசாரம் செய்ய இந்த மாதிரியாக ஒரு ஏழு லட்சம் குடும்பங்களின் பிரதிநிதியாக அவர்கள் வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இம்மாதிரி நூறு தொண்டர்கள் வரும்போது, அவர்களும் கைத்தறியாளர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக வரும்போது நேற்று நகரில் அவர்களில் சுமார் நூறு பேர்களை கைது செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“சீக்கிரம் முடித்து விடுங்கள்.”

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“கூட்டம் போட்டு தங்களுடைய அனுதாபங்களைத் தெரிவிப்பது தப்பா? அதற்காக ஊர்வலம் வருவது தப்பா? சட்ட பூர்வமாக அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு அனுமதி தர மறுத்திருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் கைது செய்தால் அது எதில் கொண்டு போய் விடும் என்பதை சிந்தித்தும் யோசித்தும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தங்களுடைய குறைகளை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர அவர்கள் வந்தார்கள். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் அவகாசம் அளிக்க மறுத்தால் அது எதில் கொண்டு போய்விடும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நூறு பேர்களைக் கைது செய்தது மாதிரி அல்ல பின்விளைவும் கூடத்தான். இதை எடுத்துக் காட்டத்தான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை இந்த சட்டசபைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தேன். ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரச்சனையில் அலட்சியமாக இல்லாமல் அரசாங்கம் பதில் சொல்லியாக வேண்டும். பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு நூற்றுக் கணக்கான நெசவாளர்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளை சொல்லிக் கொள்வதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. இம்மாதிரியான விஷயங்களில் எதிர் கட்சியினர் ஏற்கனவே சத்தியாகிரகம் செய்திருப்பதை யாரும் மறக்க முடியாது. இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்தத் தீர்மானம் ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. இந்த சபை இதைப்பற்றிப் பேசி தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைத் தெரிவிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இதை பிரேரேயிக்கிறேன்.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“The Hon. Speaker asks us to explain whether it is not a question of day to day administration. But I would like to submit to the Chair that there are certain things

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which, though they may come in the routine day to day administration by the Police or by the State, involve also certain questions of policy concerning the public. The present one is not an isolated case where somebody has been arrested. Here is a case where there is an agitation going on in the State for the redress of certain grievances of large sections of the people. In connexion with that particular agitation, when a certain act has been done by the Government, it involves the fundamental and basic question of what attitude the Government have got to adopt towards it. I submit that the Chair must make a distinction between motion and motion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"With your permission, Sir, I wish to say a few words. The question before you is no doubt limited to that of an adjournment motion. I think that we should not get into the habit of mixing up the importance of a certain matter with the relevancy of an adjournment motion. There are many important things going on in this country in the judicial, administrative and other spheres. We do not, for that reason, take up all those important matters as subject-matter for an adjournment motion in the House. Therefore it is that you rightly insisted on the point being in order being explained. But since the matter has been taken up and since you, Sir, follow a procedure of allowing the Members who have given notice of motions for adjournment to make long speeches explaining the point in question which opportunity they take advantage of to discuss the merits of the question itself, I cannot simply look on and keep quiet without making any statement on behalf of the Government. That is why I wish to say now that this matter of the handloom weavers is not a local problem. It is a problem of the handloom weavers all over the country. Hon. Members and the public are quite well aware of the steps which the House has taken, which this Government have taken and which the Central Government have also taken and are taking. Of their adequacy or inadequacy this Government are taking full notice and are in continual correspondence with the Central Government. When that is the state of affairs, it is difficult, important and, at the same time, delicate, there being difference of opinion between the Central Government and this Government, that that subject should not be handled roughly as we handle other matters of public agitation. Here is a matter where we are all deeply concerned and where the Government and the House are at one. We are doing our best. But we must be patient. As I said, it is not a local matter. When I got information that marches were being organized, I implored the weavers of those localities not to march to Madras. There are weavers in Madras and I think there are 20,000 of them in Madras. There is no point in a hundred weavers from Srivilliputtur and other places combining together and marching from place to place hoping by that to solve this general problem. I implored them not to come to Madras, but I got a curt reply from one of the leaders of their group saying, 'We shall march whatever may happen.' Now they have come to Madras and my

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hon. Friends on the other side have taken charge of them. I do sympathise with those friends as they have to provide food and accommodation to those people who have come to Madras. It is not as if there are no weavers here without sustenance and without any means of livelihood. They are only adding to the number. I say it is not right, it is not reasonable, it is not fair, it is not good and it is not wise. I implored the leading Members of the party opposite, Mr. Ramamurthy, Mr. Kalyanasundaram and others not to encourage this and I got a sympathetic reply from these Members. I understand that these hundred men from outside have come here after undergoing many difficulties. They hoped that this place would be a heaven where they could achieve their objects. I know they cannot be sent back easily, and I know the difficulties. But I don't know how an adjournment motion will solve the problem. We have already passed a solemn resolution unanimously in regard to this matter. If there was anything beyond what we have already done, hon. Members opposite would have recommended it to us even then. It has not been done. Now by this adjournment motion I am glad hon. Gentlemen, Mr. Kandasami and Mr. Ramamurthy, had an opportunity of saying a few words regarding this matter on this occasion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As I have already told the House, this comes under matters relating to day-to-day administration. Apart from that, we had a full-dress debate on this subject. For these two reasons, I rule the motion out of order."

"Just as I was coming to the Chamber, another hon. Member gave me an adjournment motion. I will take it up tomorrow."

(3) FORMATION OF AN ANDHRA STATE.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday there was an adjournment motion with regard to the fast of a particular gentleman and you were good enough to rule it out of order. Subsequent to that, the Prime Minister of India has made a statement yesterday in Parliament, in which people of this State are very much interested. Although it might be stated that it is nothing more than a reiteration of the earlier stand taken by the Government, viz., that there should be agreement with regard to the City of Madras, there are other matters which we must consider in that statement. (Interruption.) Yes, he has said that agitation over the City of Madras should cease."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member wants some information, let him be brief."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I feel that the Prime Minister of India never asked for universal agreement. He only wanted a large measure of agreement. As a step forward, I would like to know whether the Madras Government will take steps to see that there is as much agreement as possible on this question,

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so that this agitation may cease and the Andhra State may be formed immediately. I feel that the Government of Madras have also a responsibility in this matter. It is not right for them to say that the parties outside can come to agreement on their own. Let the Government try to bring all people together and take steps to see that this question is settled once and for all and as quickly as possible so that it may be better for all of us."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the matter has been brought up and I don't know under what procedure or under what condition. It has become a debating society so to say and the matter has been brought up before the House. Sir, I feel that we can't easily give up procedural rules, especially when we are dealing with important matters every day. It is a matter of importance that procedure should be followed. However, the matter has been taken up and Mr. Ramamurthi has seized the microphone and has made a statement. I think he has misconceived the position in some respects. I am not unaware of the whole report to which the Prime Minister of India has referred, viz., the J.V.P. Report. He has now repeated what was recommended in the J.V.P. Report, viz., that the claim and agitation over the City of Madras should cease. He also referred to general agreement and said that he did not want cent per cent agreement. But in what connexion he made that statement should be clearly understood. Well, I am in a position to explain this. The Hon. Prime Minister of India is aware of the fact that there is a large body of opinion in Rayalaseema against this kind of division. That is why he says . . . (Some hon. Members: 'No, no.') Mere noise cannot remove a practical difficulty, as the Prime Minister feels it. Therefore he has said, 'Let there be at least general agreement with regard to that matter.' It is in respect of the objections from Rayalaseema to such a proposal that the Prime Minister has asked for general agreement as distinguished from cent per cent agreement. In this connexion, I shall repeat what I have said in the other House and which hon. Members must have read by now. If unnecessary and impossible conditions are withdrawn and are not talked about—no doubt the Communist Party do not want to talk about them, but there are others who talk about them and, as a matter of fact, Mr. Prakasam has issued a statement insisting on maintaining that difficulty—if those things are put aside and are not to be bothered about and if I find that the people in the Tamil country are not to be worried about the other points to which I have referred, I shall be a busy fellow-worker with the people of Andhra who want to separate from us, although I don't think separation is good for anybody. If, however, they want to separate, then it has to be done according to the law of Mitakshara."

(Some hon. Members were seen rising to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not going to allow any more debate on this."

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III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

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

'That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 11th December 1952.'"

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, திருச்சி தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாக்களில் புயல் காரணமாக பல சேதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு கவர்னர் அவர்கள் நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்கு நிதி திட்டப் போகிறார்கள் . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் எந்த மோஷனைப் பற்றி இப்பொழுது பேசுகிறீர்கள்? தயவு செய்து உட்காருங்கள்."

"The present motion is for to-morrow. It is for converting the non-official day into official day. The Hon. Minister wants Government business to be transacted to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There will be a debate on the food situation on an official motion instead of a non-official one."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—"தயவு செய்து அதைப் பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு சட்டசபையை மாற்றி ஒத்திவைக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"எந்த ரூலின் கீழ் நீங்கள் இதை பேசுகிறீர்கள்?"

"I am now going to put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 11th December 1952.'"

The motion was carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS LAND REVENUE (SURCHARGE) BILL, 1952
(L.A. BILL NO. 6 OF 1952).

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to present the Report of the Select Committee^a on the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1952) and move—

'That the Bill, as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.'

Sir, the Select Committee met on seven days and thoroughly discussed the provisions of this Bill and produced a majority report with a few dissenting minutes attached to it. Sir, I may point out the important changes that the Select Committee made which necessitated the republication of the Bill.

^a Printed as Appendix on pages 546-559 infra.

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10-20 a.m. "With regard to clause 2 of the Bill, land revenue naturally includes water-cess also. But the Select Committee wanted to limit the water-cess to eight rupees. Any water-cess which is above eight rupees per acre will not come within the purview of the Bill. This is a concession made by the Select Committee.

"In clause 3, according to the original Bill, there was a provision to prevent partition or alienation taking place which would have the effect of splitting the land so as to escape the higher slabs of surcharge. Now, provision has been made to see that only partitions or alienations made during the current year and not those made during the previous years are covered by the Bill. The original Bill contemplated alienations and partitions made in the previous three years also to be covered by the Bill. This is also a concession.

"Another change made in the Bill is with regard to religious and charitable institutions. A single person may be the trustee of various charities and religious institutions. It has been provided that the institutions will be treated separately though the person who administers the trusts may be one. Surcharge will be based on the revenue paid by the institution and not by the person who is in charge.

"With regard to remissions, the surcharge will not affect that portion of the land revenue which has been remitted. This is also an improvement.

"We have made elaborate changes in order to provide for the peculiar conditions of Malabar and South Kanara.

"Again, Sir, in clauses 7 and 8, we have made provision for treating only false returns about income as an offence and not failure to submit returns as first contemplated. Rules also when framed will be placed on the table of the House. This is another change.

"Sir, despite all this, I know some crocodile tears will be shed on the floor of the House in the name of the 'poor dumb peasants'. I would like to point out that this measure will not affect the poor ryots. The total number of pattas in the State is about 72 lakhs. Let me also mention here that I propose to move an amendment to the Bill to raise the exemption limit to one hundred rupees. In the original Bill it was fifty rupees. The effect of this amendment will be that only about one per cent of the pattadars will be affected by the Bill. The rest of the pattadars will not come within the purview of the Bill. So, there need be no necessity on the part of Members to feel uneasy.

"With these words, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is the desire of the House to sit till 1-30 p.m. Is it the intention of the Government that the discussion on the Bill should be completed to-day or it should be carried over to the next day?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Next day, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The motion is—

'That the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1952), as amended by the Select Committee, be taken into consideration.'

I fix a time-limit of fifteen minutes for each hon. Member."

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

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—"అధ్యక్ష, ప్రభుత్వం వారు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన ఈ బిల్లును నేను తీవ్రంగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లు ప్రకటించబడినప్పటినుంచీ కూడా గాఢమందతటా అలజడి అందోళ్ళన హెచ్చుగా వున్నాయి. ఆనేక వేలమంది ప్రజా నీకం ఈ బిల్లును ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో తీసుకొని రావటాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించారు. ఆంధ్ర దేశంనుంచి, ఇతర ప్రాంతాలనుంచీ కూడా వేలాది రైతులు, ప్రజలు సంతకముల ద్వారా, సభలద్వారా, రాయవారములద్వారా ఈ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకొనమని చెప్పి స్పష్టంగా తెలిపివున్నారు. ఈ బిల్లు భూమి శిస్తు విధానానికి సంబంధించినటు వంటిది. ఈ నాడున్న ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులలో రైతులు అదనపు భూమి శిస్తును భరించ గలరా అనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఆలోచించాలి. రైతులు ఎంతమాత్రం హెచ్చు పన్నును చెల్లించుకొనలేరని నా అభిప్రాయము.

"బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం రైతాంగాన్ని కొల్లకొట్టడమే ఆశయంగా పెట్టుకొని అమలు పరచిన భూమి శిస్తు విధానాన్ని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కూడా అనుసరిస్తోందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. దేశంయొక్క మొత్తం ఆదాయం అయిన 600 కోట్ల రూపాయలలో ఈ నాడు దాదాపు 50 శాతం, అనగా సుమారు 300 కోట్ల రూపాయలు రైతులవద్దనుంచే వస్తూలు చేయబడుతోంది. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వానికి వస్తున్న 63 కోట్ల రూపాయల ఆదాయంలోను దాదాపు 40 కోట్ల రూపాయలు పన్నుల ద్వారా సామాన్య ప్రజా నీకంనుంచే వస్తూలు చేయబడుతున్నవనే విషయం మన ద్రుష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని ఈ ఆధ నపు పన్ను విధింపును బలపరచవచ్చో లేదో అనే విషయమై ఒక నిర్ణయమునకు రావలసిన గౌరవ సభ్యులందరను కోరుతున్నాను. ఎన్నికలసమయాలలో కాల్ గెస్ నాయకులు, మంత్రులు రైతాంగానికి ఎన్నో వాగ్దానాలను చేశారు. తాము అధికారంలోనికి వచ్చినట్లైతే పన్నులను తగ్గించిస్తామని, రైతులపైన ఉన్న శిస్తు భారాన్ని చాలావరకు తేలికపరుస్తామని చెప్పారు. ప్రజలకు ఇట్టి వాగ్దానములను చేసేవారు అధికారంలోనికి వచ్చారు. కాని అధికారంలోనికి వచ్చినతరువాత ఈ వాగ్దానాలన్నింటిని వారు మరచిపోయారు. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలను మోసపువ్వడం సబబుగా లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను, బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం హయాములో రూపాయకు ఒక అణా మాత్రమే సెన్సులుండేవి. కాని ఈనాడు సెన్సులు అయిదు అణాలవరకు పెరిగిపోయినవి. విద్యకు సెన్సు, లోకల్ బోర్డు సెన్సు, రైల్వే సెన్సు ఈవిధంగా ఎన్నో సెన్సులు పెరిగిపోయినాయి. రైతులవద్దనుంచి రకరకాల పన్నులను వసూలు చేస్తూవుండినాడా ఇంకా వారిపైన ఈ సర్చార్జిని విధించడం చాలా అన్యాయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"ఇదేవిధంగా రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ పన్నుల విషయం గమనించండి. ఇదివరలో భూములను ఎవ్వరైనా విక్రయిస్తే అందుకుగాను సూరు రూపాయల విశేషకు

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రూ 1-8-0 లు రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ ఫీస్ గా ఉండేది. కాని ఈనాడు ఆ రుసుము నూటికి ఏడున్నర రూపాయలవరకు పెంపు చేయబడింది. ఈ పన్ను కూడా రైతుల మీదనే పడుతున్నదనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనింపగోరుతాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా ఈ బిల్లు రాయల్సీమవంటి వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులకు చాలా నష్ట దాయకంగా ఉంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రాయల్సీమ జిల్లాలు ఎల్లప్పుడూ కరువు కాటకాలలో నిండివుంటాయనే విషయం అందరకు తెలిసినటువంటిదే. ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో వంద రూపాయలు చెల్లించే రైతుకు కూడా కుటుంబ పోషణకు చాలినంత ఆదాయం రాదు. అంతేకాకుండా ఒక విడాది వంట పండితే తరువాత మూడు, నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలు పంట పండటంతో పరిస్థితులు కూడా ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నాయి. అక్కడ రైతులు ఒక్క సంవత్సరములో వచ్చే పంట పైనే మూడు, నాలుగు విండ్లు ఆధారపడవలసివున్నదనే విషయం కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియవలసివంటిది కాదు. రాయల్సీమలో చాటు, సర్కారు జిల్లాలలోని, నెల్లూరు, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలలోని మెట్ట తాలూకాలు, ఇంకా ఇతర ప్రాంతాలు, అంటే రాష్ట్రం మొత్తములో సగానికిమించి ఈనాడు టేక్స్ ప్రాంతంగా ఉంది. వంటలు లేక రైతాంగం, ప్రజాసామాన్యం ఎన్నో బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో కొత్త పన్నులను విధించివట్టయితే సామాన్య రైతాంగం భరించుకోలేరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

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a.m. “రైతులు ఇదివరలో నేను చెప్పినటువంటి పన్నులనేకాక ఫార్మస్టు పన్నులను కూడా ఇచ్చుకొనవలసివుంది. పశువులను మేపుకొనుటకు పుల్లరులు చెల్లించుకోవాలి. వంచాయలి బోర్డులకు ఇండ్ల పన్ను చెల్లించుకోవాలి. జమీందార్లకు పన్నులు ఇచ్చుకోవాలి. ఈవిధంగా 15, 16 రకముల పన్నులను రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి చెల్లిస్తున్నారు. బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదులు పన్నులను వసూలుచేయుటకు అనుసరించిన విధానాలనే ఈ ప్రభుత్వంకూడా అనుసరించవద్దని మరీమరీ కోరుతున్నాను. రైతులను పీల్చి కిప్పిచేసే ఈ విధానం మారాలి. అనాడే దేశం బాగుపడుతుంది. ఇంత కాలంగా రైతు భాగ్యోన్నతికై పాటుపడతామని చెప్పిన కాంగ్రెస్ వారు ఈ నాడు ఆ రైతులైన పన్ను భారాన్ని అధికం చేస్తోందనేది హాస్యాస్పదమైనటువంటి విషయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఎన్నికల సమయంలో విమని ప్రజలకు, రైతాంగానికి వాగ్దానం చేశామో జ్ఞానికి తెచ్చుకొనవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. అన్ని పార్టీలవారు ఆరోజులలో రైతు డ్రైమాన్నే ఆకాంక్షిస్తున్నట్లు ఎలుగెత్తి చాటుకున్నాం. రైతాంగంపై పన్ను భారాన్ని తగ్గిస్తామని వాగ్దానాలను చేశాం. కాని అవాగ్దానాలను ఎవరు పాటించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. ఈనాడు మేము రైతులపై ఈ surcharge పన్నును విధించ వద్దంటే కమ్యూనిస్టులు రైతులను దెబ్బగొట్టడానికే ఈ విధంగా అంటున్నారని మంత్రి వర్గంవారు నిందరోపణలు చేస్తున్నారు. అదనపు పన్నులను వ్యతిరేకించేది ఒక్క కమ్యూనిస్టులు మాత్రమే కాదు. ప్రతి వత్సరంలో ఉన్న అన్ని పార్టీలవారుకూడా ఈ అదనపు పన్నును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు. విజ్ రాజ్ కియో కారణాలను చూపి ఈ పన్ను విధింపు సుబైసెడిగా నిరూపించ ప్రయత్నించినందువల్ల ఎంత మాత్రం లాభం లేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ పన్నును విధించినట్లైతే వ్యవసాయ రంగంలో సంక్షోభం పెరిగిపోతుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు వ్యవసాయ భిక్షులు పెరుగుటవల్ల రైతులకు సరిగా గిట్టుబాటు కావడంలేదు. ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోతున్నందున సామాన్య రైతులు వ్యవసాయం కొనసాగించు కొనలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. అదనపు పన్నులను విధించి రైతాంగమును అణచివేయడం

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వి ప్రభుత్వానికైనా మంచిపనికాదని గ్రహించవలసిందని కూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా రాయల్సీమనుండి, రాయల్సీమవంటి వెనుకబడిన ఇతర ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చిన సభ్యులకు, వారు ఎన్నికల సమయంలో ప్రజలకిచ్చిన వాగ్దానము లేదా గుర్తింపుకొనవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రైతుల పన్ను భారాన్ని తగ్గిస్తామని, వ్యవసాయ దారులకు ఎన్నో సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేస్తామని, కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ రైతులపై అభిమానం గల పార్టీ అని కాంగ్రెస్ ఆగ్ర నాయకులనుంచి అందరూ చెప్పినవారే. కాని అట్టి కాంగ్రెస్ వారి హయాము లోనే రైతులపై అదనపు పన్ను భారాన్ని విధించే ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుతున్నవని వారందరూ గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి. రైతుకు ఈనాడు హెచ్చు ఆదాయం వస్తున్నదన్న మాట ఎంత మాత్రము వాస్తవంకాదు. కొద్దిపాటి భూమి ఉన్నవాని పైన, వందలాది, వేలాది ఎకరము లున్నవానిపైన ఒకే రేటును ఆధారంచేసుకొని పన్ను విధించుట చాలా అశాస్త్రీయమైనటువంటి విధానం. ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని ఈనాడు ఇతరదేశాలేవీ అనుసరించడం లేదు. పెదపెద్ద భూస్వాములపైననే అధికంగా పన్ను విధించాలిగాని సామాన్య రైతులమీద పన్నును పూర్తిగా తగ్గించాలి. ఈ నాడు income-tax విషయం ఏమి జరుగుతున్నదో గమనించండి. 3,000 రూపాయలు ఆదాయం వచ్చేవారిపైన ఆదాయపుపన్ను లేదు. అంతకు మించి ఆదాయం వచ్చేవారిపైన ఒక క్రమపద్ధతిని, progressive taxation పద్ధతి ప్రకారం, పన్ను విధించబడుతుంది. అదేవిధంగా వ్యవసాయదారులపైనకూడా వారి వారి ఆదాయాలను ఆధారంగాచేసుకొని పన్ను విధించడం సుబైసెడివిధానమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పటికి 15, 16 రకముల పన్నులను చెల్లించుకొంటున్న రైతులపై ఇంకా అదనపుపన్నును విధించబడవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. సామాన్య రైతాంగంయొక్క స్థితిగతులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని, ఎన్నికల సమయంలో రైతులకుచేసిన వాగ్దానాలను జ్ఞాపకముంచుకొని, న్యాయమైన విధంగా ఈ పన్ను విధింపును వ్యతిరేకించవ రెనని కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులను కోరుచున్నాను.

“వ్యవసాయదారులకు సంతృప్తికలిగిననాడే ఉత్పత్తి అధికమవుతుంది. అందుకు బిన్నంగా రైతులైన మాయలేసంత పన్ను భారాన్ని విధించినందువల్ల వ్యవసాయం కొనసాగించుటకుకూడా రైతులు విముఖులవుతారు. గిట్టుబాటుకాని వృత్తిని చేయుటకు ఎవ్వరూ ఇష్టపడరు. అలాగే రైతులకూడా హెచ్చుపన్నులు ఇచ్చుకొనవలసినందువల్ల వ్యవసాయాన్ని మానుకొనవలసిన గతిపడుతుంది. చిన్నరైతాంగము సుఖపడాలంటే వారిమీదవున్న పన్ను రేట్లను తగ్గించాలి. ఈ లోటును భర్తీచేసుకొనుటకు పెద్ద భూస్వాములమీద అదనంగా పన్ను విధించండి. అదే న్యాయమైన, శాస్త్రీయమైన విధానం. ఈ విషయమే తిరిగి పరిశీలించవలసినదని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. పార్టీ ప్రయోజనాలకై రైతాంగంపై అధికంగా పన్నులను విధించుటను విలపరచవద్దని కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులనందరను మరల కోరుచున్నాను.

“నిన్నటిరోజు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నాగి రెడ్డిగారు తెచ్చిన బిల్లాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ రాయల్సీమలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వ్యతిరేకులైనవారు ఉన్నారని చెప్పారు. ఇది వాస్తవమైన విషయంకాదని చెబుతున్నాను. పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములు, పెట్టుబడిదార్లు, ఉద్యోగాలను అవేషించి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ఆశ్రయించుకొనే వారెవరైనా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వ్యతిరేకులుగాచూపితే చూపించవచ్చుకాని ప్రజాసామాన్యం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని వికగ్రీవంగా కోరుతున్నారని మీరు గమనించాలి. రాయ్ కియో ప్రయోజనాల నిమిత్తం ఆంధ్రులలో విభేదాలు పెంచవద్దని వారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri C. Pulla Reddi] [10th December 1952]

శ్రీ రంగా రెడ్డిగారివంటి వారెవరైనా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారితో అంగీకరించవచ్చునేమో కాని ఇతరులెవ్వరుగూ అంగీకరించరని తెలుసుకొనగోర్తాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చినట్లయితే రైతులపైన ఇట్టి హెచ్చు పన్నులు ఉండవని చెబుతున్నాను. ఇందులో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. దక్షిణ ప్రాంతాన వివేకో అభివృద్ధి పథకాలను అమలు జరిపే సమిత్తమే అధికంగా పన్నులు విధిస్తున్నారామోగాని, ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళికలను అమలుజరుపు సమిత్తం ఈ అదనపు ఆదాయం వినియోగించ బడదని ఆంధ్రులు తలుస్తున్నారు.

10-40 a.m. “ఈ బిల్లును రైతాంగం పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకించినదనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయవలసింది కాదు. పేలాది రైతులు, మహజర్లుద్వారా తమ వ్యతిరేకతను select committee కి తెలుపుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని మరుగుపరచకుండా, ఈ పన్నును ఉపసంహరించుకొనవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమవంటి వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలలో ఈ పన్నువల్ల రైతులు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. గత రెండు చూడు సంవత్సరములుగా పంటలులేక రైతులు చాలా ఇబ్బందులపాలవుతున్నారు. ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడా వర్షాలు సరిగాలేక పంటలు పండేపోయినవి. కాబట్టి భూమి శిస్తుపై surcharge ని విధించుటకు ఇది అనువైన సమయంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకొనవలసినదని, ఎన్ని కలసమయంలో రైతులకుచేసిన వాగ్దానాలను జ్ఞాపకముంచుకొనవలసినదని నేను విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. In doing so, I wish to make certain observations. Sir, no doubt the Bill has been opposed by many in this House. There was a great volume of opposition to the new taxation proposals. The Opposition know fully well the gravity of the financial situation that the Government are confronted with. They know that the deficit would go up to some crores of rupees and that it has to be made up by measures of this sort. They know that there is a wide gulf between the elastic expenditure and the inelastic revenue of the State. Knowing all this, why do they oppose the Bill? I put this question to them. How else to bridge the gap? Sir, this gulf can be bridged only by resorting to fresh taxation. My friends on the opposite, while discussing the Bus Passengers Taxation measure, suggested retrenchment, tightening up of the collection machinery and also scrapping of Prohibition which was said to be a colossal failure. I accept certain of the suggestions. But can they be implemented overnight? Can retrenchment bridge the wide gulf between the expenditure and revenue? I am sure this retrenchment can bring about a saving of only a few lakhs of rupees besides giving rise to several complications like unemployment. The object of this Bill is to improve the finances of the State. To-day Rayalaseema is passing through a grave crisis. Recently Tanjore was involved in a great tragedy caused by the cyclone resulting in loss of life and property. The Government should have ample funds to meet such situations. As a matter of fact, Mr. Pulla Reddi spoke about the misery of Rayalaseema. I also come from Rayalaseema. It is

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a fact we are passing through a grave crisis. The Government are not able effectively to deal with the problem of famine in Rayalaseema for want of funds. The Government have spent three to four crores of rupees for the relief of distress in Rayalaseema. The problem requires lot of money to be solved. Under these circumstances, no Government, whether it is Congress or any other, can resist the temptation of resorting to fresh taxation. It is true that the incidence of existing taxation is very heavy. The agriculturist is unable to bear the burden. But does this measure affect the poor agriculturists? That is the real question. The Bill contemplates a surcharge on persons who pay a land revenue of more than one hundred rupees. It was originally fifty rupees but the Government considering the high cost of living, considering the cost of production and also considering the increased standard of living, have proposed an amendment raising the exemption limit to hundred rupees. According to this provision a man paying an assessment of 200 rupees will have to pay a surcharge of only 25 rupees. I do not understand, in this context, the conception of the common man. Do the Communists think that those paying 200 rupees are common men? It is not the common man that is affected by this measure. It does not affect the poor agriculturists who pay an assessment of less than 100 rupees. It is only those who own large holdings and who pay 300 to 500 rupees that are affected. In fact, it is a duty cast upon the rich landlords and the upper middle-class men to come to the rescue of the Government in relief of the poor agriculturists. The Communists champion the cause of the poor man. The Government too want to improve the lot of the common man. So, the Opposition should render all help to the Government in the solution of these problems. The Government are not happy over these taxation measures. But circumstances warrant them. The landlords do not oppose these, nor the middle-class agriculturists. But the Communists oppose them!

“To-day, while opposing this measure, my friend, Mr. Pulla Reddi, suggested an alternative, viz., agricultural income-tax. Does it not affect agriculturists paying an assessment of over 200 rupees? Instead of proposing an agricultural income-tax, the Government have resorted to this measure temporarily. This is not a permanent tax. If conditions improve, this will be dropped. The Hon. the Chief Minister has given an assurance that these measures are temporary and intended to give relief to the poor. So, I am sure this measure will not be a permanent one. This will not be continued if better conditions prevail. Therefore I appeal to the Members of the Opposition to assist the Government in the solution of the problems with which they are confronted now.”

“I feel, these taxation measures are a prelude to land reform. The Congress believes still in Socialism. It believes in the establishment of democratic Socialism by parliamentary methods.

10-50 a.m.

[Sri K. V. Vema Reddi] [10th December 1952]

The impending land reforms which are going to be put into operation very soon will really solve the great problems. The reforms will result in the liquidation of the landlords by the redistribution of land and the development of co-operative farming societies. Under these circumstances the landlords and the upper middle class agriculturists must agree to such proposals. Already the discontentment among the common men of to-day has manifested itself in the hunger marches, strikes and demonstrations organized by a few unscrupulous band of young men in the villages. What does this show? Does it not show that the situation is leading to a revolution? I say, the landlords and the upper middle-class agriculturists are now being put to the acid test. They should therefore either agree to these proposals and the land reform which is to come in the future or face the great revolution that is coming. That revolution will result in a dictatorship which really threatens the freedom of speech, freedom of action and freedom of religion and also rights to property. That is going to happen if the landlords and the upper middle-class agriculturists do not agree to these proposals. Therefore I am sure my Friends on the Opposition Benches would agree to these proposals as they are only temporary proposals and will help the Government in the solution of problems facing them now."

*SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Land Revenue Surcharge Bill നെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആദ്യമെന്തെന്ന് എന്തുകൊണ്ടുള്ള മെമ്പർമാർ. അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ മാത്രമല്ല Select Committee യിൽ തന്നെ ഇതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെയുള്ള വരവുചിലവിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു ശരിയായ പരിശോധന നടത്തിട്ടുവെന്നും ഈ നികുതി ആവശ്യമാണോ എന്ന് തീരുമാനിക്കാൻ എന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഇങ്ങിനെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടവർ കാരണം? പല നികുതി പിരിവുകളുംതന്നെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ശരിയായി പിരിക്കാത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടു വേണ്ടത്ര വരവു കിട്ടാത്ത ഒരു നിലയുണ്ട്. വിശേഷിച്ച് Sales tax ന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഇന്നു ഒരു നിയമം ഉണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. Sales tax പിരിച്ചുവരുന്നത് എന്നുള്ളതും ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. എന്നാൽ പിരിക്കേണ്ട സ്ഥലത്തുനിന്ന് പിരിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ പല ആളുകളും ഇതിൽ നിന്ന് ഒഴിവാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതു ശരിയായി പിരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്തിനാണ് പിന്നെ Land Revenue Surcharge കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതെല്ലാംതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റും മന്ത്രിമാരും മറ്റു ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഭാഗത്തുള്ള മെമ്പർമാരും തട്ടിക്കളയുകയാണ് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടായത്. ചുരുക്കിപ്പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ഇന്നത്തെ വരവിനങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, ശരിയായിട്ടു വരവു ഇന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, വലിയ വലിയ ആളുകൾ നികുതിയിൽനിന്ന് ഒഴിവാകുന്നത് തടയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, തീർച്ചയായും മതിയായ ഒരു വരവു ഇന്നു ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു സാധിക്കും. പുതിയ നികുതി ചുമത്തേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇതു മാത്രമല്ല ചിലവു ഇന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിലും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പുതിയ നികുതികൾ ചുമത്തി കൊണ്ട് മാത്രമേ കാര്യങ്ങൾ നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന് പറയുന്നതു തെറ്റാണ് എന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ വ്യക്തമാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനേക്കാൾ പുറമെ ഈ പുതിയ നിലനികുതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്താണ് ഇന്നു നിലനികുതിയുടെ സ്ഥിതി എന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇന്ന് ഏറ്റവും ഉയർന്ന നികുതി ചുമത്തപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത് കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ മേലാണ്, നിലത്തിന്റെ മേലാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല ശേഖര പോലയുള്ള നികുതികളും കൊടുക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നുണ്ട്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ കൃഷിക്കാർ നികുതികൊടുത്തും പാട്ടുകൊടുത്തും വികസിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ കാലത്തു ഒരു പുതിയ നികുതികൂടി അവരുടെമേൽ ചുമത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൃഷിക്കാരെ അധഃപതിപ്പിക്കുക മാത്രമല്ല കൃഷിതന്നെ വളരെ പിന്നോക്കം പോകും എന്നുള്ളത് തീർച്ചയാണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യ

10th December 1952] [Sri C. H. Kanaran]

ത്തിലാണെങ്കിൽ ഉച്ചാദനം കറഞ്ഞുകറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് വരുന്നു. എന്താണിതിന്റെ കാരണം. പല കമ്മിറ്റികളും വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാരും ഒരുപോലെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത് ഇന്നത്തെ ഭൂവിതരണ സമ്പ്രദായവും, ജന്മി-കുടിയാൻ തമ്മിലുള്ള ബന്ധവും, പരിഷ്കരിച്ച കൃഷി ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും ആണ് എന്ന്. ഇതെല്ലാം മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുപോലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ പുതിയ നികുതി നിലത്തിന്റെമേൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതു അന്യായമായിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഇത് കൃഷി മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകുകയില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല പിന്നോക്കം കൊണ്ടുപോകും എന്നുള്ളതും തീർച്ചയാണ്. ഈ സംഗതി Select Committee യിൽ ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യേക ഭിന്നാഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുകൊടുത്തു രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ എടുത്തുകാണിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി, ഈ നികുതി വലിയ വലിയവർക്കു കെട്ടുകയുള്ളൂ എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പറയുന്നു. പക്ഷെ നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള ഭൂമിയുടെ നിലിനെ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജന്മി-കുടിയാൻ ബന്ധത്തെ പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതേ സമ്പ്രദായം നിലനില്ക്കുന്ന കാലത്തോളം, കുടിയാനെ രക്ഷിക്കുന്ന നിയമങ്ങൾ ഇല്ലാത്ത കാലത്തോളം എന്തു നികുതികെട്ടിയാലും, അത് ജന്മിയുടെ പേരിൽ കെട്ടിയാലും ശരി, ജന്മി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് തീരുമാനിച്ചാലും ശരി, അത് ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ കുടിയാന്റെ തലയിൽ വന്നുവീഴാനാണ് പോകുന്നത്. ജന്മി കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതായ നികുതി കുടിയാനെക്കൊണ്ട് കൊടുപ്പിക്കാൻ പാടില്ലെന്നും അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്യാൻ അതിന് എന്തിനായി നടപടികൾ എടുക്കും എന്ന ഒരു നിയമം ഇല്ലാത്ത കാലത്തോളം ഏതു തരത്തിലുള്ള നികുതിയായാലും ശരി അതു കുടിയാന്റെ തലയിലാണ് വന്നുവീഴാൻ പോകുന്നത്. എല്ലാവിധ സാധിനശക്തിയും ഏറ്റവും തരത്തിലുള്ള അവകാശങ്ങളുമുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ ജന്മിപുരുഷന്മാർ തങ്ങളുടെ മേൽ വരുന്ന നികുതി കുടിയാന്റെ തലക്കിടന്നു തങ്ങൾക്ക് രക്ഷ പ്രാപിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുമെന്നുള്ളതും ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. Tanjore Bill എന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി മലിനാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പൊതുവിൽ കുടിയാന്മാരുടെ രക്ഷക്കു അനുക്രമമായ ഒരു നിയമം ഇതുവരെ വന്നിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്നിട്ടുള്ളതാണ് Tanjore നെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു നിയമം. മലിനാശി കുടിയാനു ഭേദഗതി നിയമം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആഭ്യം ചന്തയിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ മലിനാശി സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ മുഴുവനും ഒരു കുടിയാന്റെ രക്ഷാനിയമം ഇല്ല എന്ന നിലക്കു നികുതി ഭാരം എന്ന് പറയുമ്പോൾ അതു കുടിയാന്മാരെ മാത്രമേ ഉപദ്രവിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. എത്ര നല്ല വാക്കുകൾകൊണ്ടും വാചകങ്ങൾകൊണ്ടും കുടിയാന്റെ മേലുള്ള ജന്മിയുടെ മേലാണ് വീഴുന്നതു എന്ന് എത്രതന്നെ നല്ല ഉദ്ദേശത്തോടുകൂടി പറഞ്ഞാലുംശരി അതു ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നടക്കാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമായിട്ടുള്ള സംഗതിയാണ്. ഒരു വളരെ വ്യക്തമാണ്, വലിയ ജിഹ്വയായ നികുതി കുടിയാൻ കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന് ജന്മി നിർവ്വന്ധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു കൊടുക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാനുള്ള ശക്തി കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇന്നില്ല. കൃഷിക്കാർ സംഘടിതരായ പ്രദേശത്തു മാത്രമേ കറിയെങ്കിലും എന്തിനുള്ള നൂതനം ചെയ്യുവാൻ ശക്തി അവർക്കുള്ളൂ. അധികവും കൃഷിക്കാർ ദൈനംദിനമായി ജന്മിമാരുമായി നേരിടേണ്ടി വരുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ തീർച്ചയായും ജന്മി അവരുടെമേലുള്ള നികുതിഭാരം കുടിയാന്റെ മേൽ ചുമത്തും. മറ്റൊന്നു പറയാനുള്ളത് ഇന്നു നിലനികുതിയുടെ തരംതിരിവിന് തെറ്റായ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലാണ്. ഇന്നു നെൽകൃഷിക്കാണ് (വയൽ കൃഷിക്കാണ്) അധികം നികുതി ചുമത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. തെങ്ങിൻ തോട്ടത്തിലാണ് അതിലും കുറവായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ചായ തോട്ടങ്ങൾക്കാണ് അതിലും കുറവായിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇന്നു നികുതിയുടെ തോതു ഒരു തെറ്റായ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിലാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരണം ആദായത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള ഈ നികുതി ചുമത്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ വൻകിട ചായത്തോടുകൂടിയ സാമ്പ്രദായിക നികുതി വളരെ കുറവാണ്. ഇതു കുറയ്ക്കുവാനുള്ള പ്രധാന കാരണം അവർ സാമ്പ്രദായികരാണ് എന്നതാണ്. അവർ ഒരു കാലത്തു ഇന്ത്യരാജ്യം ഭരിച്ചിരുന്നവരാണ്. 1947 ൽ ഉണ്ടായ സാമ്പ്രദായികരായി, വളരെ സ്വകാര്യമായി ചെയ്യുകയാണിത് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ സാമ്പ്രദായിക രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻവേണ്ടി, അവർക്കു വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകൊടുക്കാൻവേണ്ടി പബ്ലിക് ഓഫീസും കോൺഗ്രസ്സും അതിന്നു തയ്യാറായിട്ടുള്ളതിന്റെ ഫലമായിട്ടാണ് ഈ വക ചായത്തോടുകൂടെ മേലുള്ള നികുതി ഇന്നുവളരെ കുറവായി കാണുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ നാട്ടുകാരടേയും കൃഷിക്കാരടേയുംമേൽ വളരെ അധികം നികുതികൾ കെട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു ഇരിക്കുന്നു. അതാണ് പരമാർത്ഥം. തീർച്ചയായും നമ്മുടെമേൽ നികുതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു കെട്ടിക്കൂടെ എന്ന് ചോദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത് നികുതികൾ ആവശ്യമാണെങ്കിൽ ആദായ

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a.m.

[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [10th December 1952]

അതിന്റെ തോതനുസരിച്ച് നികുതി ചുമത്തുകയല്ലാതെ ഒരുപോലെ നികുതി ചുമത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു നിലവിലുള്ള അസമത്വങ്ങളെ കൂടുതൽ ഇരട്ടിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുക. ഈ നില കഠിനവും അംഗീകരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി ഇവിടെ പറയുവാൻ ഉള്ളതു എത്രകാലത്തേക്കാണ് ഈ നികുതി നിലനില്ക്കുക എന്ന് ഈ ബില്ലിൽ പറയുന്നില്ല. തല്ക്കാലമായി Budget ൽ ഉള്ള കമ്മി നികത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് ഈ നികുതി എന്ന് പറയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ എത്രകാലത്തേക്കാണ് ഈ നികുതി, ഏതു കാലത്താണ് അവസാനിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നത് എന്നൊന്നും ഈ ബില്ലിൽ പറയുന്നില്ല. ഈ കൊല്ലത്തെ കമ്മി നികത്തുവാനാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ഈ ബില്ലിൽ എടുത്തുപറയേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇതിൽനിന്നെല്ലാം മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു വ്യക്തമായ ഒരു ദൃഷ്ടാന്തം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ ബിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതാണ്. സ്ഥിരമായ ഒരു നികുതിക്കാരം സാധാരണക്കാരാടമേൽ ചുമത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു അടവായിട്ടുവേണം ഇതിനെ കണക്കാക്കാൻ. അപ്പോൾ തൽക്കാലത്തെ കമ്മി നികത്തൽ മാത്രമല്ല ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം. അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഈ നികുതി 1952-53 ലേക്കു മാത്രമാണ് എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ബില്ലിൽ പറയുമായിരുന്നു. ഇതിൽനിന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു് ഈ നികുതി എന്നെന്നേക്കും നിലനിൽക്കാനാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉദ്ദേശം എന്ന്. മലബാറിലെ സ്ഥിതി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എത്രയോ അധികം നികുതിക്കാരം ഉള്ള ഒരു പ്രദേശമാണ് മലബാർ, എത്രയോ അധികം ജനങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ് മലബാർ. ഒരു പ്രദേശത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് മലബാറിലെ ജനസംഖ്യയുടെ തോതു് കൂടുതലാണെന്നുള്ളതു് എല്ലാവരും അറിയുന്ന ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഭൂമിയാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ കുറവാണ്. കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപയോഗിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലവും മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളും തമ്മിൽ ശരാശരി കണക്കുവെച്ച് നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തമിഴ് നാട്ടിനേയും കണ്ണടക്കത്തിന്റെയും മറ്റ് ഏതു് ഭാഗത്തെ അപേക്ഷിച്ച് നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിലും മലബാറിൽ ഭൂമി വളരെ കുറവായിട്ടു കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. എത്രതന്നെ ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ടങ്ങളാണെങ്കിലും ശരി ഭൂമിയുടെ മേൽ ജീവിക്കേണ്ട ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ അധികം ഉണ്ട്. ഇതു് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. എന്തുകൊണ്ടാണ് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ വലിയ ഒരു ഭാഗം മറ്റു ഭാഗങ്ങളിലേക്ക്, വലിയ വലിയ പട്ടണങ്ങളിലേക്ക് പോയിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഭരണകാര്യം കോടി മലയാളികളുടെ കൂട്ടത്തിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു വിഭാഗം അന്യനാടുകളിലേക്ക് പോകുവാനുള്ള കാരണം എന്താണെന്ന് പരിശോധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന് ഒരു കാരണം അവിടത്തെ ജാതിസമ്പ്രദായമാണ്. രണ്ടാമതു് അവിടെ ഭൂമി കുറവാണ്. അപ്പോൾ ഇന്ന് കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന ഭൂമിയുടെ മേൽ വളരെ അധികം ആളുകൾ ജീവിക്കാനുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അതിന്റെ മേൽ ഒരു സർച്ചാജ് എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അത് മെന്താണ്? ഇന്നുള്ള വരുപ്പ് കൂടി കുറയുകയും അധികം ആളുകൾ നാട്ടുതെങ്ങികളായി പോകും എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ഇതിന്റെ ഫലം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മലബാറിലെ നെൽകൃഷിയുടെ മേൽ ഈ സർച്ചാജ് ബാധകമാക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു വ്യക്തമാണ്. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി വാസ്തവത്തിൽ വളരെ അധികം കഴപ്പു മറിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു കുടിയാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥയാണ് ഇന്ന് മലബാറിൽ നിലവിലുള്ളതു്. ഒരു ജന്മിയുടെ കീഴിൽ നേരിട്ടുള്ള കുടിയാന്മാർ മാത്രമല്ല, ഇടക്കുടിയാന്മാരും മറ്റുമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ് മലബാർ. പലവിധത്തിൽ ഉള്ള പാട്ടുവ്യവസ്ഥകളും മറ്റുപാട്ടങ്ങളും മറ്റുമുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലമാണ് മലബാർ. ഇത്തരത്തിൽ വളരെ കഴപ്പു പിടിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ജന്മി കുടിയാൻ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതും കാലം ഏതെങ്കിലും തരത്തിൽ ഒരു നികുതി ചുമത്തുക എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ ഇന്നുള്ള കഴപ്പാത്ത ഇരട്ടിക്കുക എന്നാണത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു് മലബാറിനെ സാമ്പത്തികമായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഈ നികുതി ബാധകമാക്കിക്കൂട്ടാ എന്ന് മലബാറിൽ നിന്ന് വന്ന മെമ്പർമാർ Select Committee യിൽ വളരെ ശക്തിയായി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിന്റെ കാര്യം പ്രത്യേകമായി കണക്കാക്കണം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുകൂടി മലബാറിനെ പററി ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ക്ലാസ് ചേർത്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ ബിൽ മലബാറിന് ബാധകമാക്കാനാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തീരുമാനിച്ചതു്. ആദ്യം ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ആ പ്രത്യേക ക്ലാസ് ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. മലബാറിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥ ഒരു വ്യത്യസ്തമാണെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മനസ്സിലാക്കിയതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ പ്രത്യേക ക്ലാസ് ചേർക്കുവാൻ തടയായതു്. എന്നാൽ അവിടത്തെ സ്ഥിതി മനസ്സിലാക്കി മലബാറിനെ ഈ ബില്ലിൽനിന്ന് ഒഴിവാക്കണം എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി എനിക്കു എന്റെ amendment അവതരിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിവരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മലബാറിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ Select Committee യിൽ ഇടത്തും വ്യക്തമാക്കിട്ടു കൂടിയും ഈ ഒരു പുതിയ

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section ചേർത്തു വളരെ തെറ്റായിട്ടുപോയി എന്ന് പ്രത്യേകം പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ ഈ ബിൽ എടുത്തു നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 50 ക. എന്നതു് 100 ക. യായി ഉയർത്തി ഭേദഗതി ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും, അതും പോരാ എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാൻ ഉള്ളതു്. ഈ സംഖ്യ ഇനിയും ഉയർത്തേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങിനെ മൂന്നു നാലു കാരണങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടു് ഈ നികുതി അന്യമായാണ്. കൃഷി കൂടുതൽ അധഃപരിപ്പിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ടു് കഠിനവും അനുവദിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന എന്റെ ബലമായ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഞാൻ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊള്ളുന്നു.

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am in agreement with the general principles of this measure of taxation not only on grounds of expediency but also on grounds of equity and progressive taxation. One of the main criticisms that has been levelled against this Bill is not that there is something fundamentally wrong about it, but that it is not necessary for the State to raise any further taxes. When this measure was contemplated the deficit that was expected was about Rs. 3½ crores and I am sure as the Hon. the Chief Minister has already pointed out the deficit would be much more than that and it would not be anything less than about Rs. 10 crores. If this is going to be the deficit, I know the measure of taxation that has been proposed can hardly fill the gap. The only one measure that can do it is perhaps cutting down our expenditure however unpopular that might be. If you look at the budgetary pattern of the State it looks inevitable that every year in the future, we have to provide nothing less than four crores of rupees on an average to meet unforeseen contingencies either due to too much of rain or too little rain and we are afraid that some one or the other part of the State will always be in need of some such succour. It would be very difficult for us in the future to look for any considerable help from the Centre and we may be compelled to look to our own State for our Revenues. This measure of taxation has therefore to be viewed from that point of view, from the point of view of purely raising some revenues. Of course an alternative has been suggested whether we could not think of an agricultural income-tax. So far as the agricultural income-tax is concerned, of course there is an element of progression in that. But as things stand it is rather a complicated measure. We may have to bring in thousands of assesses. We may have to have a separate establishment and a costlier establishment and the cost of collection would not be anything less than 10 per cent of the gross revenue. On the other hand the taxation proposed in the Bill under consideration is rather a simple one which would not involve the exchequer in any extra expenditure and whatever can be collected may be collected. There won't be any evasion. Many hon. Members in their note of dissent to the report of the Select Committee have pointed out that there is considerable evasion so far as other measures of taxation are concerned. One feature or one advantage so far as this Bill is concerned is that it is a Bill which would prevent any evasion of tax contemplated. Many hon. Members said: 'Why not collect the money from the plantation industry. That industry has been making a lot of money. An agricultural income-tax should be collected from them.' I submit, Sir, that every industry in this country

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has been passing through a crisis. The other day it was pointed out that this Government was responsible for ruining all industries. I may point out to you, Sir, that between the policies that might have been adopted and the policies advocated by many hon. Members on the Opposition side, our industries and trade have gone to dogs. There is no doubt about it. We have not taken an objective view of the state of affairs as they exist to-day. To-day industry and trade have been called upon to pay heavy taxes in order that our commitment so far as agriculture is concerned might be met. We have been investing crores and crores of rupees on our irrigation schemes. Even the Five-Year Plan has been contemplating investing crores and crores of rupees on the development of agriculture and not so much on trade and industry which are equally important if agriculture is to be carried on in this country. The Five-Year Plan contemplates expenditure on a huge scale on the basis that every State Government will be able to show surpluses. Instead of that we are confronted with the deficit which might run to 10 crores this year. I do not think the story will be better next year. If there is going to be deficit in our Budget in the future years, no plans would be put into execution so far as we are concerned. I am afraid we have to meet the situation as it is to-day. Look at the industry and trade. Everybody who has an income other than agricultural income exceeding 3 lakhs of rupees is called upon to pay income-tax and super tax to the extent of 70 per cent which comes to 2 lakhs and 10 thousands. If it is agricultural income it is completely exempt from taxation. From this point of view I think there is no justification for any sort of income to escape taxation. Agriculture being the largest industry in the country, it is inevitable that the incidence on the agriculturists should be naturally high. It will be so even if there is an increase in the sales tax. It will be so even if there is an increase in the surcharge on bus fares. So long as they are the people who form the majority any incidence of taxation will fall heavily upon them. Here is a taxation measure which will reduce inequalities so far as taxation of different types of income is concerned. Though it may not be agricultural income-tax as such, agricultural income also will be subject to taxation, by this measure of taxation. Here people with larger income, having larger holdings, paying larger assessment, will be called upon to pay surcharge for the present. I am not saying whether a particular slab should have been included or not. I am not now going into the details of the Bill. But what I am saying is, people with larger agricultural income should necessarily be made to pay a tax as is contemplated. It would be I think quite in equity and in keeping with the canons of progressive taxation.

“ There is however one difficulty. One of the reasons adduced in favour of this measure is that it would largely be the landlord who would be called upon to pay the tax. So far as South Kanara district is concerned, I am afraid, the tax will be passed on completely to the tenants. They will be the people who will be called upon to pay the tax. I know very probably it won't be

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possible for us to make a provision to the effect that the landlord or the tenant alone should pay the tax. It should be a matter of agreement between them. I would not under any circumstances like the tenants to be subjected to harassment because of this imposition. In fact the publication of the Subramaniam Committee Report itself was responsible for most of the mischief. So far as the landlord is concerned the problem started with the publication of that report and then began a second batch of eviction as there could be no agreement between the landlord and the tenant so far as principles were concerned. Now this measure would compel inevitably all the landlords to get their lease deeds revised incorporating the surcharge also. The only solution seems to be, conditions being peculiar in South Kanara district, to bring in legislation which would give the tenants a minimum security of at least five years which would prevent their eviction from the land. That should be brought into force immediately. Otherwise, I am afraid, though the object of the Bill might be that the landlords alone should pay the tax, it will be collected from the tenants and the landlords will have no grievance so far as this measure is concerned.

“ Sir, I feel on these general principles there cannot be two different opinions. I think it is necessary that the State should be encouraged to go ahead with this measure. In addition to this agricultural income-tax may come into operation because still I do feel that a large part of the agricultural income is escaping any sort of tax that has to be paid on incomes generally. In this country from time immemorial land has become a very attractive investment. Everybody is thinking of investing on land with the result that trade and industry have failed to attract the capital that is necessary for their development. During the war time considerable income made in the blackmarket escaped income-tax. They found their way in the purchase of the agricultural land. This also helped absentee landlordism. People invested on land without settling on the land and cultivating it themselves. All these added many problems to be faced by the State.

“ Taking all these facts into consideration, I feel that this measure of taxation is fully justified on grounds of not only expediency but also on equity. Thank you, Sir.”

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the outset I want to say that I take exception to the remark made by my esteemed friend the Hon. Revenue Minister that the Opposition would shed crocodile tears over this taxation measure. He said that this taxation measure would be equitable and would not affect the agriculturists. Perhaps my esteemed friend entered this House after an election campaign in the name of high taxation on the agriculturists by the Congress Ministry. I suppose my presumption is correct since it is not contradicted. 11-20 a.m.

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"Sir, I oppose this taxation because it is quite opposed to all canons of taxation that when taxation is proposed, the capacity of the community which is to be taxed should be taken into consideration. We must first consider whether the community of agriculturists which is sought to be taxed by this measure, is capable of paying this additional tax. It is a well-known fact that the agriculturists, especially that class of agriculturists that is sought to be taxed under this Bill, were in chronic indebtedness and the indebtedness was so chronic that during the later part of 1920's and the earlier part of 1930's various Governments constituted special committees to enquire into their position, statistics were collected and it was thought that some relief ought to be given. First the Satyanathan Committee was set up and the Debt Conciliation Act was passed to give some relief to the agriculturists. Then again, Sir, it was found that that measure was not sufficient to give relief and so the Congress Ministry of 1937 under the Chief Ministership of the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari thought that some additional relief should be given and the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act was passed and the speech made on the floor of the House by the present Chief Minister Sri C. Rajagopalachari showed that the agriculturist was the backbone of the country and those who were engaged in it must be given relief and that otherwise it would be ruined. But by the time the agriculturists could get some relief under the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act, in the years 1941 to 1942 when it could be said that the small agriculturists would have had some time of prosperity, controls came in and prices were fixed without any relation to the cost of cultivation. From the years 1942 to 1946 price controls were enforced with rigour and ruthlessness and so in spite of the general inflation the agriculturists did not prosper. From 1947 onwards we have had five years of continuous drought. Therefore, Sir, in spite of the various relief measures passed by the various Governments, the conditions of the agricultural community did not improve. They had to spend even the little amount of ill-earned money they got by selling the produce in the black market, in these five years of continuous drought and the present condition of the agriculturists is the same as it was prior to 1937 when Act IV of 1938 was passed. It may be said that after all the person who is paying more than Rs. 100 assessment is going to be taxed. But the worst sufferers are the lower middle class people and those who are paying more than Rs. 100 assessment. Persons who are paying less than Rs. 100 assessment are able to stand, but the lower middle class people who have set up some standard of life and who are spending much money on education and other amenities of life, are not able to adjust themselves to circumstances and they have fallen on evil days. Therefore, Sir, I say that the community which we are now proposing to tax is the only community which is not in a position to bear this additional burden and therefore it is that I oppose this measure.

"Sir, it may also be said that after all the agriculturist is asked to pay only Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 extra. This amount of Rs. 20

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or Rs. 30 extra may be very little to those with higher agricultural incomes. But a small agriculturist will be able to invest this on the land by way of manure and grow more food. But even this little margin that is left in his hands is now proposed to be taken away by the Government. After all, if there is less of manure in the land, there is less of production and consequently the colossal amount of foreign exchange we are spending on purchasing food-stuffs, will have to be continued to be spent or will have to be increased. The foreign exchange could be better utilized for increasing the industrial wealth of the country. Therefore, Sir, I oppose this Bill as it is ill-conceived in principle, ill-timed and disastrous in its consequences and harmful in its incidence."

*SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బిల్లును గురించి ఆలోచించేటప్పుడు ఈ రోజు ఉదయము శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రస్తావించిన విషయాన్ని మనము మరచిపోలేము. యెందుచేతనంటే, ఈ పన్ను విధానానికి, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి చాలా దగ్గర సంబంధమున్నది. ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్య వచ్చినప్పుడల్లా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పరిపరివిధాల మాట్లాడడం జరుగతూ వస్తుంది. నిన్న State Council లో నేనూ ఇచ్చినటువంటి ఉపన్యాసములో, తగాదా లేనటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము యేర్పరచడానికి సుముఖత చూపించడం జరిగింది. ఆలాగే, ఇక్కడ council లో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మద్రాసు సమస్య మాత్రము అటుకంగా ఉందని చెప్పడం జరిగింది. కాని ఈ రోజు రాయలసీమవారు ఒప్పుకోవడం లేదనే సమస్యను తీసుకొనిరావడం జరిగినది. ఈలాగు చెప్పడంలో రాయలసీమకును సర్కారుకును తగాదాలుపెట్టి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్యను వెనుకాడ వేయడమే వారి ఆశయమైనట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. లేకున్నా, నిన్న లేనటువంటి సమస్య ఈ రోజు యెందుకు వచ్చినదో అర్థంకావడంలేదు. అంతేకాదు ఈ రకమైన తగాదాలు పెట్టి విధిరకంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలమీద పన్నులు వేసే విధానాన్ని కొనసాగిస్తూ ఉంటారు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మీద ఆశపెట్టుకొని వారి వెనుకంటే నడుస్తున్న వారికి ఆకాశంగము కాక తప్పదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజలంతా ముందుకువచ్చి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని 11 జిల్లాలు, 3 తాలూకాలతో సాధించుకోవలెనని ఇక్కడ హెచ్చరించవలసియున్నది.

“ఇక ఈ బిల్లు విషయము చూసినట్లయితే, ఈ బిల్లు మొదట 50 రూపాయలపైన శిస్తు కట్టేవారిపై అదనపుపన్ను విధించడానికి నిర్ణయించుకొని ప్రవేశ పెట్టడం జరిగింది. ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టేటప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము వివిషయాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ప్రవేశ పెట్టడని నేను ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. రైతాంగానికి వచ్చే ఆదాయాన్ని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఈ విధంగా చేశారా, లేక ప్రభుత్వానికి యేదోవిధంగా డబ్బు రావాలని, యే కథతిలో అయినాసరే డబ్బు తీసుకోవాలనే ప్రయత్నముతో ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము సేరెక్కు కమిటీకి అందజేసినటువంటి రెక్కల పట్టా చూస్తే హుమమీద వీరు పన్నులు విధించదలచారో వారికి అవి భరించే తాగుతు లేనట్లు స్పష్టంగా కనిపించును. ఆరెక్కలను ఒకసారి పరిశీలించవలసియున్నది. అవి ఏవి రూపాయలు సీస్తు కట్టేవారివి. తంజావూరు జిల్లాలో 6.6 యెకరాల మాగాణి వున్నటువంటి వారికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము రూ. 983 గా చెప్పబడింది. అయితే, వారికి కుటుంబ ఖర్చుకింద 1,095 రూపాయలని చెప్పబడింది. తిరునల్వేలి జిల్లాలో 6.82 యెకరాల మాగాణి ఉన్నటువంటి వారికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము 602 రూపాయలుగా చెప్పబడింది,

[Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy] [10th December 1952]

వారి కుటుంబ ఖర్చు 1,132 రూపాయలని చెప్పబడింది. తరువాత కోయంబతూరు జిల్లాలో 7.25 యెకరాలు భూములవంటి వారికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము 803 రూపాయలుగను, వారి కుటుంబ ఖర్చు 1308 రూపాయలుగను చెప్పబడింది. బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో 7.54 యెకరాలు భూములవంటి వారికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము 1,237 రూపాయలుగను, కుటుంబ ఖర్చు 1,059 రూపాయలుగను చెప్పబడింది. తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో 6.29 ఎకరాలు భూములవంటి వారికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము 621 రూపాయలుగను, వారి కుటుంబ ఖర్చు 1,242 రూపాయలుగను చెప్పబడింది. ఆలాగే తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో 23.9 ఎకరాల పెట్టె భూమి ఉన్నటువంటివారికి వచ్చే ఆదాయము 1,207 రూపాయలుగను వారి కుటుంబ ఖర్చులు 1,242 రూపాయలుగను చెప్పబడింది. నీటిని పరిశీలించి చూచినట్లయితే రైతాంగముయొక్క ఆదాయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఈ పన్నులను ఈ విధముగా వేయలేదనియు కోలేదని విధివిధముగా తమకు రాబడి రావలెననే విషయాన్ని ప్రధాన కార్యకర్తగా తీసుకొని ఈ పన్నులు విధించడానికి తీర్మానించుకొన్నదని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. అందువల్లనే ప్రభుత్వము లాము విధించిన పన్నులను సమర్థిస్తూ, దీనిని మేము వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నామంటే, వ్యతిరేకంకొరకే అవిధంగా చేస్తున్నామని వారు చెప్పడంలో ఆశ్చర్యంలేదు. కాని ప్రభుత్వము వేసినటువంటి లెక్కల ప్రకారమే వారు వివిధంగా ఈ పన్నులు వేయగలిగారో చెప్పమని అడుగుచున్నాను. అందుకే ఇంతకు ముందునుంచికూడా ప్రతిపక్షములో ఉన్నటువంటి మేము వచ్చే ఆదాయాన్ని బట్టి క్రమానుగతంగా పన్నులు వేయాలని చెప్పుతున్నాము. ఈ వేళ అదనపు పన్నులు వేసినప్పుడు 50 రూపాయల శిస్తు మినహాయించిన విషయాన్ని ఆలోచించినట్లయితే 50 రూపాయలు వరకు శిస్తు కట్టేవారికి పన్ను పూర్తిగా రద్దుచేయడలేదు. కాని దానికి భిన్నంగా వైవారికి విధించడం మాత్రమే జరుగుతుంది. ఇక ఇప్పుడు ఈ మినహాయంపు 50 రూపాయలనుండి 100 రూపాయలకు పెంచుకుంటే ప్రభుత్వము తీర్మానించినట్లుగా చెప్పడంజరిగింది. ఈ రకమైన మార్పుచేయడంలో ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉన్న అధికారాలేమిటో వికారణంచేత ఈ లాంటి మార్పుచేయారో వివరాలేవి రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ఇవ్వకుండానే ఈలా మార్పు చేయడం మాత్రము జరిగిందనిచెప్పారు. ఇక ఈ విషయములో ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని చూచినట్లయిన రాష్ట్రమంతటాకూడా ఈ పన్నును పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకించే అభిప్రాయమే వచ్చింది. ఇందులో ప్రతిపక్షమువారేకాకుండా, ప్రభుత్వ పక్షములో ఉన్న వారు కూడా దీనిని వ్యతిరేకించారు. ఆంధ్రదేశములోని కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీవారు మొదట వంద రూపాయల శిస్తును కట్టే వారిని మినహాయించాలని కోరారు. కాని అక్కడ ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని చూసినతరువాత వారి ప్రతిపక్షమువారైన మేము చెప్పుతున్నటువంటి మొదటి 150 రూపాయల శిస్తు మినహాయంపునే నవంబరు మొదటి వారములో మద్రాసులో సమావేశమైన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర కాంగ్రెసు కమిటీవారుకూడా తీర్మానించడం జరిగింది. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ చూచినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వ పక్షమువారు రందరకూడా ఈ పన్నులు తగవని ఇవి వేయటం యోగ్యముగాదని చెప్పారని స్పష్టమవుతుంది. ఈ రకంగా మార్పు చేసినప్పుడు ఇదివరకు ప్రభుత్వము వేసిన Land Revenue Reforms Committee వారియొక్క సలహానైనా అంగీకరించారా అంటే అదీలేదు. ఆ కమిటీ వారు 150 రూపాయలవరకు శిస్తు మినహాయించవలెనని చెప్పారు. కనుక మేము తప్పనిసరిగా 150 రూపాయలవరకు శిస్తు మినహాయించవలెనని చెప్పాము. అంటే ఏమీ ఆదారములేకుండా చెప్పలేదు. ప్రభుత్వము నియమించినటువంటి కమిటీల యొక్క సూచనలైన అధికారముచేసుకొని వాటికి కట్టుబడి వుండవలసిందనికూడా ప్రభుత్వానికి చెప్పడం జరిగింది. ఇంకొక విషయముకూడా ఇక్కడ ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది.

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ఈ పన్నులు రైతాంగముయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితుల కనుగుణంగా, వారి ఆదాయాని కనుగుణంగా ఉన్నాయా అని ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది. వ్యవసాయము నుండి వచ్చే నిఖర ఆదాయములో దాదాపు దానిలో సగమువరకు పన్నులు విధించబడుతున్నాయని ఇదివరకు అనేక కమిటీలు చెప్పడం జరిగింది. అందువల్ల రైతాంగముయొక్క ప్రస్తుత ఆదాయాలను గమనించినట్లయితే మొత్తము రైతాంగానికి విమాత్రము పన్ను వేయడం సమర్థనీయం గాదు. రెండవది ఈ పన్ను మినహాయించడంలో, 150 రూపాయల వరకైనా శిస్తును మినహాయించక పోవడం చాలా అన్యాయము. ఈ రెండు విషయాలు పరిశీలించవలసియున్నది. మూడవది ఇప్పుడు ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు విరళంగా ఉన్నాయి, పన్నులు వేయడానికి పరిస్థితులు అనుకూలంగా ఉన్నాయా, రైతాంగము భరించగలదా అనేటటువంటి విషయము జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించాలి. ఇదివరలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వము దయవల్ల నా, అన్నట్లుగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వము చెరుకు ధర తక్కువగా నిర్ణయించి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి రిపోర్టు పంపడం తదుపరి కేంద్రం చెరుకు ధర తగ్గించు చేయడం, చెరుకు పండించేటటువంటి రైతు నిరుత్సాహము చెంది చెరుకు పండిస్తే గిట్టుబాటుకాదనే సమస్య కూడ రైతులను బాధిస్తున్నది. అందువల్ల ఆహార పంటలు పండించేవారికి, వ్యాపార పంటలు (commercial crops) పండించే వారికి కూడ లాభాలు లేకుండా ఉన్నవి. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయాలన్నీ ఆలోచించవలసియున్నది.

“తరువాత నీటి తీరువా విషయంలో ఈ విల్లుమొదట తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పుడు, ఈ నీటి తీరువా అంతా భూమిశిస్తుతో కలిపి వేయబడుతుందని చెప్పడం జరిగింది. ఈ రోజున నీటి తీరువా 5 రూపాయల వరకు భూమిశిస్తుతో కలిపి వేయబడుతుందని చెప్పారు. అసగా నీటితీరువ 8 రూపాయలకువైన కట్టెవారి విషయములో మార్పు జరిగిందన్నమాట. ఇది ఒక విధంగా వారికి మేలుగా ఉంటుంది. అయితే ఇక్కడ ఒక విషయము చెప్పవలసియున్నది. క్రిష్ణా డెల్టాలో ఎక్కువ ప్రాంతాలలో 6 రూపాయల వరకే నీటి తీరువ కట్టడం జరుగుతున్నది. పటముల pumping scheme క్రింద నీరు తీసుకొనేటటువంటివారు 18 రూపాయలవరకు నీటి తీరువ కట్టవలసియున్నది. వీరికి ఇప్పుడు నీటి తీరువ 8 రూపాయలకు పరిమితి చేసినందువల్ల, మొదటి విల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టినప్పటికంటే ఇప్పుడు విల్లు మూలవచ్చిన తరువాత 10 రూపాయలవరకు నీటి తీరువైన అదనపు పన్ను తగలకుండా ఉండగల మాట నిజమే. అయితే ఇక్కడ ఒక విషయము గమనించవలసియున్నది. ప్రక్కన ఉన్నటువంటి రైతు కంటే, ఇక్కడ పటములలో ఉన్నటువంటి రైతు విమియ అధనంగా సాపాదించక పోయినను అదనపు ఆదాయము రాక పోయినను మిగతవారు అసగా ప్రక్కన ఉన్నవారికి 6 రూపాయలే ఈ నీటి తీరువ విధిస్తున్నప్పుడు, వీరికి 8 రూపాయలవరకు ఎందుకు చేయవలసియుంటుందనే ప్రశ్న వస్తున్నది. కాబట్టి నీటి తీరువ ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో ఎక్కడైతే తక్కువగా ఉన్నదో దానినే ప్రాతిపదికంగా తీసుకొని మిగతాచోట్ల ఉన్నవారికికూడా దాన్నే పరిమితి చేయాలి. అందువల్ల ఈ 8 రూపాయల మార్పుకూడా సమర్థనీయంగాదని నా అభిప్రాయం.

“ముఖ్యముగా, surcharge మినహాయంపు విషయంలో, 150 రూపాయలవరకు శిస్తును మినహాయించి ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఇంకా డబ్బు కావలసినట్లే 500 రూపాయలకువైన శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారికి, ఇప్పుడు వేయదలచిన surcharge కంటే ఎక్కువగా అసగా రెట్టింపు చేయవలెనని నా అభిప్రాయము. కనుక ఈ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వము జాగ్రత్తగా ఆలోచించి తగు మార్పులను చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.”

* SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to offer just a few remarks on this Bill. At the outset, let me say

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that this Bill, in the form in which it was originally introduced and without the amendments and the new provisions that have since been incorporated therein at the instance of the Select Committee, would have worked a real hardship on particular sections of the people. The attitude adopted by the Government and the Members of the Select Committee in this regard is really commendable. I must say that persons who have benefited mainly by these changes are persons who hold properties in different capacities. I have in mind particularly the case of the Bishops in charge of Roman Catholic Dioceses. The Dioceses are distinct entities. They are legal or juridical persons capable of holding properties in their own name; and the Bishops in several Dioceses to-day hold properties in their own names as Pattadars. The property belongs to their respective Diocese. The Dioceses contain institutions which are run under the authority of the Bishop.

"Speaking with particular reference to the Diocese of Mangalore, I refer to Institutions like Fr. Muller's Charitable Institutions, St. Antony's Orphanage, St. Joseph's Asylum, the Leper Asylum, etc. These institutions are also juridical persons capable of holding properties in their own names. They own properties the income of which is utilised for the charitable works carried on by them. What generally happens in their case is that the pattas of properties belonging to them are in the name of the Bishop. Now to club together the various properties with a view to fix up the taxation level would certainly have worked absolute hardship so far as these religious institutions are concerned. They would have been deprived of a good part of their income.

"Sir, a new provision has now been inserted as sub-clause (4) in clause 3 to the effect that—

'Where lands belonging to or given or endowed for the support of distinct, religious or charitable institutions including Maths, are held by the same trustee, manager or other person, the Collector of the district in which any such lands are situated, shall on receipt of an application, from such person, cause the lands to be registered separately in the name of each institution; and each such institution shall be treated as a separate unit for the purposes of the levy of a surcharge under this section.'

"This is a very useful provision and it has been inserted with a view to meet the difficulties referred to before. The Catholic Bishop of Mangalore took a leading part in this controversy. Copy of the memorial submitted by him is in my hands. The Bishop asked for two things—

(1) That the definition of 'registered holder' may be suitably amended to meet the requirements of the case; and

(2) Charitable Institutions might be exempted from this measure.

His request has been met in part and there is still the question whether this measure should be made not applicable to religious and charitable Institutions. What is claimed is a total exemption. The Government have not been pleased to consider this part of the request.

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"I would appeal to the Government that having regard to the reasons which I am placing before them now, they may be pleased to bring in some necessary amendment in the near future touching this matter. With your permission, Sir, I will now refer to the three arguments, that were put forward by the Bishop of Mangalore in his memorial to the Government and the Select Committee.

"The first argument runs thus—

'On account of the steep rise in the prices of commodities, we are finding it more and more difficult to maintain the lepers, the sick, the maimed, the destitute and the orphans in our Hostels and Asylums. If the surcharge provided by the Act is enforced, we do not know what is to be the fate of our philanthropic institutions. No doubt the Government is giving grants for a few of these institutions, but that grant is very inadequate. As an illustration, I may point out that the maintenance of each leper in the St. Joseph's Leper Asylum costs Rs. 60 per mensem. Whereas the grant allowed by the Government is only Rs. 9-8-0 per month.'

"My argument is this—it would be very difficult for institutions of this kind to go on with their philanthropic work, if their income is going to be further reduced.

"The second argument that the Bishop put forward was this—

'In the statement of objects and reasons, it is stated that the surcharge on land revenue will be in accordance with the principles of agricultural income-tax. The income of the properties held by religious and charitable institutions is exempted from income-tax. It is necessary that the same exemption should be made applicable to the lands held by religious, charitable and educational institutions.'

"Supposing the agricultural income-tax was introduced, instead of the present measure, these religious institutions which are to-day catering to the needs of the poor and the helpless would certainly have received exemption. I ask: 'why should not exemption be given to them in regard to this measure also.'

"The last argument put forward by the Bishop is to this effect—

'The loss of revenue arising from such exemptions will be more than counter-balanced by the public, humanitarian and philanthropic work turned out by these institutions, when it is remembered that these institutions are doing the work for lack of Government institutions of similar nature.'

"Sir, it is not necessary for me to say more on the subject. Let me stress this point that any legislation which has the effect of curtailing the income of these institutions would make the public the poorer for it.

"So far as the main Bill is concerned, I have nothing further to say except that as a result of the deliberations of the Select Committee, very useful and important amendments have been made and suitable provisions have been introduced. Finally let me express the hope that being a measure brought in to tide over a temporary difficulty, it will remain on the Statute Book only as a temporary measure and that the moment the need for it ceases to exist, the Government will see to it that this measure goes out of

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the Statute Book. Secondly, let me also stress the point that the new burden which is to-day being cast on the landlord will not be passed on to tenants-at-will.

"Sir, one of the speakers who preceded me, who also comes from South Kanara explained this matter at some length. There are tenants in South Kanara, who are really tenants-at-will. These people have no security of tenure. To pass on this burden to such tenants will result in immense hardship to them. As I said, they have not been given security of tenure, and there has not been a fixation of fair rent in their case. Any misuse of the provisions of this measure by which the landlord may be enabled to transfer this burden to the tenant must be prevented by suitable provisions incorporated now in the Bill.

"With these few words, Sir, I hope that this Bill which has been duly considered and passed by the Select Committee will be accepted by the House."

*SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వము ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెట్టడం రైతులకు ఇకముందు ఒక agricultural income-tax చేయబోయే అభిప్రాయముతో, దీనిని ప్రవేశపెట్టబడినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. అందుకు ఈ బిల్లు ప్రాతిపదికగా ఉంటుందని తెలియజేశారు. రైతులకు ఎంత ఆదాయము వస్తుందనుకొని ఈలాటి పన్నులు విధిపడలచాలో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఈ సందర్భములో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులనుగాని, రైతులయొక్క కష్ట సుఖాలనుగాని, రైతులకు విమోచనపు నిఖర ఆదాయాలు వస్తున్నాయనిగాని రైతులు ఈ పన్నులను భరించగల స్థితిలో ఉన్నారా లేదా అనిగాని ఆలోచించినట్లు లేదు. విదేశీవిధముగా బడ్జెటు లోటును భర్తీచేయుటకే రైతులనుండి ఈ పన్నును రాబట్టదలచారు. రైతులు వ్యవసాయములో నానా వాదాలు పడుతూ చాలీచాలని ఆదాయముతో క్రుంగిపోతున్న పరిస్థితులలో, వీరికి ఏ గొప్ప ఆదాయము వస్తుందని చెప్పి దీనివై ఈవిధమైన పన్ను వేయతలపెట్టారనేది విచిత్రంగా ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ బిల్లు మొదట ప్రవేశపెట్టేటప్పుడు రాష్ట్రవ్యాప్తంగా రైతాంగము ఆందోళన చేయడం జరిగింది. ఇది నెలెక్టు కమిటీకి వెళ్ళినప్పుడుకూడా దీని విషయమై రైతులు తీవ్ర తరముగా ఆందోళన చేయడం జరిగింది. నెలెక్టు కమిటీలోకూడా చాలామంది శిస్తు మినహాయింపు పరిమితిని 50 రూపాయలనుంచి 150 రూపాయలకు పెంచించవలెనని కోరారు. ప్రభుత్వము అంతవరకు అంగీకరించకపోయినా, దాన్ని నూరు రూపాయలైనా చేయడం కొంతవరకు సంతోషము. కాని ఈ పరిమితిని నూరు రూపాయలకు పెంచించి దీనిని మినహాయింపింతమాత్రాన ఇతర మధ్యతరగతి రైతులకు అంత సహాయముగా నుండదు. ఈ సందర్భమున మంత్రిగారు 72 లక్షల పెట్టుబడిదార్లున్నారనియే వీరికి ఒక్కొక్కరికి 1 per cent చొప్పున పన్ను పడుతుందనియు చెప్పారు. అంతేకాకుండా, ఇది agricultural income-tax కు ప్రాతిపదికగా ఉపయోగిస్తుందని అన్నారు. అవిధంగా అటుంటి చట్టాన్ని లీసుకొని రావటానికి కొంతకాలము పడుతుందని అన్నారు. అది నిజమే అయితే, ఈవేళ ఈ బిల్లుకు కొన్ని సవరణలు చేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నదని అనుకుంటాను. ఎందుచేతనంటే, ప్రభుత్వము ఇచ్చిన రెక్కలప్రకారము ఇక్కడ ఉన్న గౌరవ సభ్యులు చెప్పినట్లు, ఒక రైతుకు వ్యవసాయమువల్ల వెయ్యి రూపాయల income వస్తే, మామూలుగా ఆ వెయ్యి రూపాయలు తన భర్తకు చాలా

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వాదపడుతున్నాడని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఆ రెక్కలప్రకారం 100, 150 రూపాయల శిస్తు కట్టేవానికి, వెయ్యి రూపాయలకుంటే ఎక్కువ income రాదు. అటువంటి వాళ్ళమీదకూడా ఈవిధంగా పన్ను వేస్తున్నారు. బడ్జెటులో లోటు ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పినప్పుడు, దానిని భర్తీ చేయుటకు మరొక విధముగా అవకాశమున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఈ బిల్లుప్రకారం 70 లక్షలవరకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు రాబడి ఉంటుందని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ఈ రాబడి తగ్గకుండాగానే, వేరే మార్గాన్ని సూచించుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు 500 నుంచి 1,000 రూపాయలవరకు శిస్తు కట్టే వాళ్ళనుంచి రూపాయకు రూపాయ చొప్పున విధించినట్లయితే, 24,34,400 రూపాయల రాబడి ఉంటుంది. వెయ్యి రూపాయలకు పైన చెల్లించేవాటికి ఒకటికి రెండు రూపాయలప్రకారం వేసినట్లయితే, 56,64,000 రూపాయలు ఆదాయము వస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రకారంగా మొత్తము 80,98,400 రూపాయల ఆదాయము వస్తుందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా, మొత్తము 25 లక్షల పెట్టుబడి దార్లకే ఈ పన్ను పడుతుంది. మిగతా మధ్య తరగతి రైతాంగ మంతిని ఈ పన్నునుండి మినహాయించవచ్చును. ఇంకొక విధముగాకూడ చేయవచ్చును. మినహాయింపు శిస్తు పరిమితిని 150 రూపాయలకు పెంచి, 150 రూపాయలనుండి 500 రూపాయల వరకు శిస్తు చెల్లించువారికి రూపాయకు నాలుగు అణాల వంతునను, 500 నుంచి 1,000 రూపాయల వరకు ఒక్క రూపాయకు ఒక్క రూపాయ ప్రకారమున్ను, వెయ్యికి పైబడిన వారికి ఒకటికి రెండు రూపాయల ప్రకారం వేస్తే, రాష్ట్రములోని మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలన్నీ పన్ను వేయకుండా మినహాయించవచ్చును. ఈ విధంగా మొట్ట ప్రాంతాల నన్నిటినీ మినహాయించవచ్చునని నా అభిప్రాయము. నిజముగా మన రాష్ట్రములో గత ఆరు సంవత్సరాలుగా ఈ మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోని పరిస్థితులు చూచినట్లయిన అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో పంటలు పండక పోతున్నవి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో సంవత్సరానికి, సంవత్సరానికి వరుసగా శిస్తు రెమిషను ఇవ్వడము జరుగుచున్నది. ముఖ్యముగా గత ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుండి మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలన్నీ కరువు ప్రాంతాలుగా ఉండున్నవి. కనుక మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలను ఈ పన్ను భారమునుండి మినహాయించడం చాలా అవసరము. ఈ మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నవాళ్ళు, 150 రూపాయలు, రెండు వందలు, మూడు వందలు చొప్పున పన్నులు భరించ లేరు. ఇది ప్రభుత్వము వారిచ్చిన రెక్కలవల్లనే తెలుస్తున్నది. అందువల్ల మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలను ప్రత్యేకించాలి. వాటికి కూడ పన్ను విధించడం అన్యాయమని అభిప్రాయ పడుచున్నాను. కనుక డెల్టా areas లో 150 రూపాయలకు పైన 500 రూపాయలలోపల శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారికి రూపాయకు నాలుగు అణాలు చొప్పునను 500 కు పైన వెయ్యికిలోపల శిస్తు చెల్లించే వారికి రూపాయకు రూపాయ ప్రకారమున్ను, వెయ్యి రూపాయలకు పైబడిన వారికి రూపాయకు రెండు రూపాయలు ప్రకారమున్ను విధించినట్లయితే ప్రభుత్వానికి 75 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఆదాయము రావడమే కాకుండా, ఎక్కువమంది మధ్య తరగతి, పేద తరగతి రైతాంగానికి నష్టము లేకుండా ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా బడ్జెటులోటును భర్తీచేయవచ్చును. మేము సలహాల్ని ఇస్తున్నామంటే, ఈ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించుట కొరకైనా ప్రభుత్వము అభిప్రాయ పడకూడదు. తమకు బిల్లును సవరించడానికి ఇష్టము లేకుండా, మేము దీన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నామని ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పడంలో ఆర్థంలేదు. ఎందుకంటే, ఇప్పుడు ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులే కాకుండా, ప్రభుత్వ పక్షములో ఉన్నవారు కూడ ఈ శిస్తు మినహాయింపు పరిమితిని 150 రూపాయలకు పెంచించవలెనని చెప్పుచున్నారు. దీనిని ప్రభుత్వము అంగీకరించవచ్చును. ఆ విధంగా అడికూడ సాధ్యము కాకపోతే, కనీసము మొట్ట ప్రదేశాలవైనా సరే ప్రత్యేకించుట అవసరమని నేను అభిప్రాయపడు

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చున్నాను. ఎందుకనగా, మెట్ట ప్రదేశాలు సరియైన నీటివసతి లేక, వర్షాలు లేక, పంటలు పండక, చాలా ధారుణ స్థితిలో ఉన్నందువల్ల ఆక్కడి రైతాంగమంతా ఇప్పటికే నానా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఉంకా అదనంగా పన్ను వేయడమంటే, చాలా అన్యాయంగా ఉంటుంది. వారు ఇవన్నీ భరించ లేక తుదకు వ్యవసాయాన్ని వదులుకొనే పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడుతుందనే చెప్పవలసియిస్తుంది.

“ఇక water rate విషయంలో ఎనిమిది రూపాయలవరకు water rateను భూమి శిస్తుతో కలిపి వేయవలసి నెలెట్టు కమిటీలో తీర్మానించారు. ఇది కొంతవరకు కొంత మందికి సహాయకరంగా ఉన్న మాట నిజమే కాని ఎనిమిది రూపాయలకంటే తక్కువ water rate కట్టేటటువంటి ప్రదేశాలున్నాయి. అటువంటిప్పుడు అతక్కువ రేటునే పరిమితిగా పెట్టడం బాగుంటుందని అభిప్రాయ పడుచున్నాను. ఎందుకనగా అటువంటి తక్కువ రేటు కడుతున్నటువంటి areas లో, ఒకరికి తక్కువ రేటువైన ఈ అదనపు పన్ను వర్తింప జేయబడుతుంటే 8 రూపాయలకంటే పైగా water rate కట్టేటటువంటి ప్రక్కన ఉన్న area లో ఉన్నవారికి 8 రూపాయలవరకు ఈ అదనపు పన్ను వర్తింప చేయడము సరిఅయినది కాదు. కనుక ఎక్కడైతే తక్కువ water rate ఉంటున్నదో, ఆ రేటునే పరిమితిగా తీసుకొని సగటుగా అన్ని ప్రాంతాలకు దాన్ని వర్తింపజేసేటట్లు చేస్తే బాగుంటుందని అభిప్రాయ పడుతున్నాను. కనుక ఆ విధంగా బిల్లును సవరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వము తప్పక అంగీకరిస్తుందని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక, ముఖ్యంగా, ఈ సర్ చార్జ్ విషయములో, ప్రభుత్వము, వ్యవసాయాధి వృద్ధికారకై కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక పనులకుగాను సౌకర్యములను ఖర్చు పెట్టవలసి యుంటుందని, కనుక ఈ రకంగా surcharges వేయవలసి వచ్చినదని ప్రకటనలు చేస్తున్నారు కాని ఈవేళ ప్రత్యేకమైన పనులు ముఖ్యంగా మన వ్యవసాయాధివృద్ధికై చేయడమంటే, అది ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క అత్యవసర బాధ్యత అయివున్నది. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఈరోజు దేశములో జిల్లా తరువాత జిల్లా, తాలూకా తరువాత తాలూకా కరువు కాటకాలను గురి అయిపోతున్న ఈ పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వము అత్యవసర మైన ప్రత్యేక కార్యక్రమాలను తీసుకొని ముందుకు వస్తున్నదా అంటే అదికూడా కన్పించదు. లేక, ఈ కరువు కాటకాల సమస్యను శాశ్వతంగా పరిష్కరించుటకు ఏవైనా ముఖ్యమైన ప్రాజెక్టులను తలపెట్టి వాటిని తీసుకొని వచ్చుటకు కూడా ప్రభుత్వం కృషిచేయడంలేదు. ముఖ్యమైన కొన్ని పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను తీసుకొని వచ్చినట్లయితే ఈ ధారుణ పరిస్థితులను ఆరికట్టి కరువు కాటకాల సమస్యను శాశ్వతంగా పరిష్కరించ వచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వము వీటి విషయములోకూడా శ్రద్ధ వహించడములేదు. పోని, ఇవి త్వరలో సాధ్యమయ్యే పనులు కాదనుకుంటే, ప్రత్యేకమైన కొన్ని చిన్న చిన్న minor irrigation పనులైన చేయటకు ప్రభుత్వము పూనుకొంటున్నదా అంటే అదికూడ విమిలేదు. ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలో చేయవలసినటువంటి చిన్న చిన్న minor irrigation పనులైనా చేస్తే, రైతులకు కొంత సహాయము చేసిన వారవుతారు. ఇటువంటి పనులేవి చేయకుండా, రైతులు యిదివరకే పన్నుల భారముతో భాద పడు తుంటే, వారికి ఏవో పెద్దగా లాభాలు వస్తున్నాయని, ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బు లోటు అయింది, కనుక ఈరికమైన పన్నులు రైతుల పైన విధించడమంటే చాలా అన్యాయంగాను, అసమర్థవీయంగాను ఉంటుంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విషయములన్నీ బాగుగా పరిశీలించి వారికి ఒకవేళ తప్పని సరిగా డబ్బు అవసరమైతే, వెయ్యి రూపాయలవరకే శిస్తుకట్టేవారికి ఒకటికి రెండు రూపాయలు ప్రకారమున్నూ 5 వందలకు వెయ్యికి మధ్య శిస్తు చెల్లించేటటువంటివారికి రూపాయకు రూపాయ ప్రకారమున్నూ,

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150 కి 500 కు మధ్య శిస్తు చెల్లించేటటువంటి వారికి, రూపాయకు 4 అణాలు ప్రకారమున్నూ, ఈ విధంగా ఎక్కువ శిస్తు చెల్లించేవారికి ఇప్పుడు వేయదలచుకొన్న దానికంటే అధికంగాను, 150 కి 500 కు మధ్య శిస్తు వారికి తక్కువగాను అనగా 4 అణాల ప్రకారము వేసినట్లయిన మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలను తొలగించడానికి వీలుంటుంది గనుక ఆ విధంగా చేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను. అవిధంగా చేయకుండా ఈ బిల్లును ప్రస్తుత రూపములో అమలు జరిపినట్లయితే, మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో వ్యవసాయము ఇంకా చెబ్బరినదానికి కారణ మవుతుందని తెలియజేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI B. GANGAYYA NAYUDU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the 12 noon.
Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill which is intended to make up the Budget deficit is placed before us for close consideration and approval. Before we go into the details of the Bill, we have to examine the capacity of the landowner and the peasant to bear the existing land revenue and in addition the surcharge on land revenue which is proposed to be introduced by this measure. The prosperity or the indebtedness of the peasants mainly depends in a great measure on various factors, such as irrigation facilities seasonal conditions, availability of manures and agricultural implements and the prices they could get for the produce they produce. First of all, I wish to submit for the consideration of the House the economic condition of the ryots belonging to the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. Last year, just before the commencement of the agricultural season, the economic condition of the ryots and the landowners in Visakhapatnam district in particular was such that they contracted debts, for the purpose of performing their agricultural operations, from moneylenders with the specific understanding that they would discharge those debts after the next harvest. In fact, after the harvest was over what happened was the prices they got were insufficient to discharge their debts. So, the moneylenders in their turn for not having discharged the contractual obligations, filed suits against the tenants, got decrees and brought the properties to sale. Again, this year, on account of uncertain seasonal rains most of the lands in the Visakhapatnam district are lying waste and especially in the taluks of Viravalli and Yellamanchilli most of the lands are lying fallow and even in some of the lands where crop was raised with the help of water from river channels, the crop has withered away because there is no water to feed it. That, Sir, is the condition of the ryots especially in the Visakhapatnam and other taluks of the district.

“ Another point which I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Members of the House is that as a result of the abolition of the estates, the rates that were applicable in Government villages were extended to villages in the estates, as a result of which the rents paid by tenants in estate villages is more than what they have been paying ordinarily before the abolition of the zamindaris.

“ I would like to place before the House one specific instance. A part of the Viravalli taluk was in the Vizianagaram zamindari area and the remaining part of the taluk is in the Madugole estate

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which is not taken over by the Government. While that estate was under the zamindar the ryots used to pay Rs. 18 or Rs. 20 per acre by way of land revenue to the estate holder. But, now, after the abolition of the zamindaris, although by the application of the provisions of the Rent Reduction Act, the rent was reduced by Rs. 2 or Rs. 3, yet they are levying what is called water rate from the tenants for each acre for second crop. So, the usual land revenue coupled with the water rate comes to about Rs. 22 or Rs. 23 per acre and this is being collected by the Government as land revenue. The result of it is that the revenue which is being collected from the tenants now is more than what they used to pay when they were under the zamindar. That is the position of the ryots in the Visakhapatnam district in spite of the abolition of the zamindaris and the introduction of the Rent Reduction Act.

"Now, in regard to the procedure adopted by the Government in respect of the Rent Reduction Act, I have to say one word. The way in which rent reduction is carried on is neither fair nor regular and the facilities that are placed at the disposal of the officers appointed under the Rent Reduction Act are very meagre, so much so the ryots in zamindaris and inams are not satisfied with the way in which it is carried on. (At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) I was saying, Sir, that the ryots in zamindari and inam villages have already felt and are feeling that injustice is being done to them in this matter. Such being the case, if they are burdened with any more taxation to be imposed against their will, in addition to the land revenue they are paying at present it will be a great hardship on them.

"I would like to refer in this connexion to another aspect of the matter. From last year, the economic condition of the ryot in the Visakhapatnam district has been deteriorating from day to day and the prices of foodstuffs, commercial crops and fodder crops have fallen and the indebtedness of the ryots in rural parts of Visakhapatnam and other places has considerably increased and so they are not in a position to bear any further taxation over and above the land revenue. Again the prices of agricultural implements, chemical manures, iron and steel which the ryots in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts have to purchase from the merchants have become very costly. Under such depressing circumstances, the ryots feel that any addition to land revenue will be a crushing weight from which they cannot recover. Attempting to put a surcharge upon land revenue alone amounts to class victimization which the Congress Party had pledged to avoid. No doubt, there are so many traders and people belonging to other professions who can afford to pay and such being the case, why should the ryot alone be taxed and why should those other people be left unaffected by the new taxation proposals? In fact, so many other persons are left without any taxation. Why should the ryot alone who is already burdened by over-taxation be made the target by the party in power? We have also suggested many other methods for making up the deficit at the time of the last

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Budget, but the Government have not paid any heed to any one of our suggestions. Knowing that Prohibition has become a failure, why should they still continue it? Why not scrap the Prohibition law and why not they revert to abkari sales and realize 20 or even 30 crores and thus make up the Budget deficit or utilize that income for improving and developing so many irrigation schemes which are left untouched in the State of Madras. I submit that there are 12-10 p.m.
so many other methods by which the Government can get money for making up the deficit. As one of my Friends suggested, they could as well take up agricultural income-tax instead of levying a surcharge on land revenue. In our State, large extents of land are concentrated in the hands of some people and many of them are getting large incomes. It is right and proper to tax rich people and by taxing them the Government can realize a large sum to make up the deficit.

"In view of the circumstances I have submitted, I oppose the principle of the Bill which is placed before the House for approval."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill. Even at the outset, I wish to point out that this measure is unjust and iniquitous. Mr. Anantha Pai, a Member of the party in power, compared this surcharge on land revenue with income-tax and excess profits tax. The principles underlying the taxation on land and the income-tax and excess profits tax are fundamentally different. There is an exemption limit for income-tax but there is no such thing for land tax. Therefore, there cannot be any comparison between the two, and so his arguments in that respect cannot hold water.

"The present time is very inopportune for levying this surcharge, because there is a slump and economic distress all over the State. If one visits the districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, he will find that even a big ryot is not in a position to raise a loan of fifty rupees. There is a fall in the price of commercial crops like jute, sugarcane and groundnut. The Central and the State Governments encouraged the production of jute during the last four or five years. Now there is a fall in price and no market at all and even though much agitation is going on, it is curious to see that the Central and the State Governments are not coming to the rescue of jute producers. There is no market at all for jute, and jute worth about two crores of rupees has accumulated in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. The jute produced last year has become useless and it cannot be sold at all. Whatever wealth has been accumulated during the time of high prices has already been spent or diluted. The cost of production is still high. Ryots have to buy fertilizers whose cost is increasing day by day. The price of consumer goods and other articles which the ryots have to buy, have not come down. When that is the state of affairs, it is not just and proper for the Government to come forward with a proposal to levy a surcharge on land revenue.

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"Now, I turn to the land tax prevailing in the erstwhile zamindari areas. Before the abolition of zamindari, zamindars used to collect only Re. 0-3-6 in the rupee towards taxes and cesses themselves, paying Re. 0-3-6 in a rupee. But now the Government are collecting 7 annas in the rupee from the patta-dars, i.e., the ryots. Though the Government say that they are applying the Rent Reduction Act, rent reduction is only a farce and there is no reduction at all. In Vijayanagaram, Bobbili and Siripuram Estates, the rents are commuted for the first and second crops. But now the Government are collecting water-cess for the second crop also. It can be seen from the above facts that the rents are not at all reduced to the level in the adjacent ryotwari areas. When that is the position, there is no logic or reason in imposing a surcharge on the land tax in estates where survey and settlement is not completed. Though the Government are deriving a large revenue from the former zamindari areas, they are not bestowing any attention on the improvement of irrigation sources there.

"There has been failure of monsoon throughout the State and under this condition when the State is passing through food and economic crisis it is not good for the Government to come forward with any taxation proposal. We, especially the legis-lators from Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts, see no encouragement in the Budget proposals, not even token grants and not even a gesture and the policy of this Ministry is the same as that of the previous Ministry in neglecting our districts alto-gether. The people of these two districts are not at all going to be benefited by the policy of the present Ministry. Irrespective of our party affiliation, we oppose this Bill. There is no need for fresh taxation at all, if only the Government apply their mind for cutting down expenditure on the Police and other departments. As I said yesterday, a separate department for enforcing Prohibi-tion is unnecessary and it can be abolished.

"With these words, I oppose the Bill and request the Govern-ment to drop it."

12-20 p.m. *SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த நிலவரி சர்ச்சாஜ் மசோதாவிற்கு என்னுடைய தெரிந்த சில திருத் தங்கள் தேவை என்கிற முறையில் இந்த சபை முன்பாக சில விஷயங்களைத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

"பொதுவாக, நஞ்சை நிலங்களைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும், அந்த நஞ்சை நிலம் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களில் மழை பெய்தாலோ பெய்யாவிட்டாலோ மேட்டூர் போன்ற தண்ணீர் தேக்கத்திலிருந்து ஆண்டு பூராவும் தண்ணீர் வந்து பாய்கின்றது. ஆனால், புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களில் மழை பெய்தால்தான் மானாவாரி வெள்ளாமை நடக்கும். மழை பெய்யாவிட்டால் எந்தவிதமான வெள்ளாமையும் நடக்காது. உதாரணமாக, சென்ற 4, 5 ஆண்டுகளில் சில பிரதேசங்களில் மழை இல்லாமற்போன காரணத்தால் எந்தவிதமான விவசாயமும் செய்யமுடியவில்லை பென்பது கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்குத் தெரிந்த விஷயம். மேலும் புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களில் மழை பெய்தால்தான் கிணற் றில் தண்ணீர் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி கிணற்றுக்குத் தண்ணீர் வருகின்ற அளவு நீண்ட காலமாக மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங் களில் விவசாயக் குடியானவர்கள் திண்டாடுவதைப் பார்க்கின்றோம்.

10th December 1952] [Sri N. Rathina Gounder]

"மேலும், நஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு விவசாயச் செல வும் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு நிரந்தரமான ஒரு வருவாய் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களில் அப்படியல்ல. அவர்கள் ஆடு மாடுகளைத் திடீரென்று விற்றுவிட முடியாது. பண்ணையாட்களை நிறுத்திவிட முடியாது. ஆகவே என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயமென்னவென் றால் நஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு 100 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் கிஸ்தி செலுத்து பவர்களுக்கு சர்ச்சாஜ் என்றால், புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு 200 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் கிஸ்தி செலுத்துபவர்களுக்குத்தான் சர்ச்சாஜ் வசூலிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே, non-deltaic area களிலுள்ள புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு முடியுமானால் சர்ச்சாஜ் போடாமல் இருப்பது நல்லது. அப்படி சர்ச்சாஜ் போடாமல் இருக்கமுடியாது என்று கவர்ன்மெண்டார் விரும்புவார்களானால் உச்ச நிலையை ரூ. 200 என்று வைத்து, ரூ. 200க்கு மேல் கிஸ்தி செலுத்து பவர்கள்தான் சர்ச்சாஜ் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று வைக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே, தயவு செய்து கவர்ன்மெண்டார் இதை நன்றாக யோசித்து, பாலே வனம் போன்ற புஞ்சைப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு, அதுவும் non-deltaic area களில் உள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வரிபோடாமல் இருக்கவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

*SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரியை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த வரியை எதிர்ப்பவர்கள் வரி போடுவதற்கே அவசியமில்லையென்று முக்கியமான வாதம் செய்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், கேள்வி நேரத்தில் அவர்கள் போடும் கேள்விகளைப் பார்த்தால், பூபூன்கள் முதல் ஆட்சியில் வேலை செய்யும் எல்லோருக்கும் சம்பளங்களை உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்று கோருகிறார்கள். இவர்களுடைய நிர்வாகமாக இருந்தால் வரி போடாமலேயே சம்பளத்தை மெல்லாம் உயர்த்திக் கொடுத்து விடுவார்களா என்று கேட்கி றேன். முடியவே முடியாது.

"அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம், நிர்வாகச் செலவிலே சிக்கனம் செய்யலா மென்று. ஆனால், அதே சமயத்தில் அப்படி நிர்வாகத்தில் சிக்கனம் செய்தால், அந்தச் சிக்கனத்தையும் எதிர்த்து, கேள்வி நேரங்களில் கேட்கும் கேள்விகளின் தோரணையைப் பார்த்தால், ஷே சிக்கனத்தை எதிர்க்கின்ற நிலை மையில் இருந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இது 'வேண்டாத பெண் டாட்டி கால் பட்டால் குற்றம், கை பட்டால் குற்றம்' என்கிற பழமொழியை ரூபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறதேயொழிய, நியாய புத்தியோடு எதிர் கட்டிக்காரர்கள் நடந்த கொள்கையார்களா என்று நினைக்க முடியவில்லை.

"அடுத்தபடியாக, ஒரு காரணம் சொல்லலாம். மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டம் சரிவர நடைபெறவில்லை; அது வெற்றி பெறவில்லை; ஆகவே, அதை ரத்து செய்து விடவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், மதுவிலக்கு பிரச்சினையை எதிர்த்து மாத்திரம் தேர்தலில் இவர்கள் ஜெயித்து வந்து விட்டார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். பல பிரச்சினைகளோடு, கள்ளுக்கடைகளைக் கொண்டு வருகின்றோம் என்று சொல்லி, சில குடிகாரர்களுடைய வோட்டு களையும் சேர்த்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு ஜெயித்து வந்தார்களேயொழிய, தனி யாக 'கள்ளுக்கடைகளை மட்டும் கொண்டு வருகிறோம்' என்று சொல்லி, இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு தாய்மார்களுடைய வோட்டை யும் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்தார்களா என்றால், வரவில்லையென்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். தாய்மார்கள் இப்பிரச்சினைக்காக வோட்டுச் செய் திருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக அவர்களைத் தோற்கடித்திருப்பார்களென்பதில் சந்தேகமே இல்லை.

"கடந்த தேர்தல் காலத்தில் நான் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்த காலத்திலே, 12-30 மிகவும் எதிர்ப்பு இருந்த ஊர்களிலே, உழைப்பாளர் கட்சிக்கு ஆதரவு p.m. கொடுத்துவந்த ஊர்களிலும் கூட, தாய்மார்கள் என்ன சொன்னார்கள் னென்றால், 'காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாகிய நீங்கள் ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்திருக்கீ ரீர்களென்றால், அது இந்த மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்ததுதான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்."

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [10th December 1952]

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Gentleman is expatiating on his election propaganda and on how he got votes, and so on. What bearing has this on the Bill, I should like to know.”

***SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—**“நான், இந்த மதுவிலக்கை, ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் சொல்லும் வாதத்தை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுகின்றேனென்பது என்னுடைய எலெக்ஷன் பிரசாரத்தை இங்கே செய்யவில்லை. மக்களுடைய மனம் எம்மாதிரி இருக்கின்றது என்பதை இங்கே எடுத்துக் கூறிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றேன். ஆகையால், மதுவிலக்கைப்பற்றி மக்களுடைய கருத்து என்ன என்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்வதிலே தவறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. சரியான முறையிலே இருக்கிறதென்பதில் எனக்குச் சந்தேகமே இல்லை.”

“ஆகவே, இந்த மதுவிலக்கை எதிர்ப்பவர்கள் மதுவிலக்குப் பிரச்சினையை மட்டும் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மக்களிடம் போட்டெடுத்தால், கண்டிப்பாக மதுவிலக்கு வேண்டுமென்றுதான் மக்கள் தீர்ப்பளித்திருப்பார்கள். குறிப்பாக, தாய்மார்களின் போட்டுகள் மதுவிலக்குக்குச் சாதகமாகத்தான் இருக்கும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, at the risk of repetition, I have to bring it to your notice that the hon. Member is proceeding in the same strain. You have also not given your ruling.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member will now come to the point.”

***SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—**“ஆகையினால் மதுவிலக்கை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டும், அந்தப் பணத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டு நாட்டை ஆளவேண்டுமென்றும் அவர்கள் சொல்வதிலே அர்த்தமில்லை. ஆனால், ஒன்று மாத்திரம் செய்யமுடியும். இப்பொழுதிருக்கிற நிர்வாகத்தையும் பரவல் முறையில் மாற்றி அமைத்தோமானால், நிர்வாகச் செலவைக் குறைக்கமுடியும் என்பது உண்மை. ஆனால், இன்று நாட்டிலே இருக்கக்கூடிய பூசல்களிலே, கட்சிச் சண்டைகளிலே அனுபவசாத்தியமா என்று பார்த்தால், இன்றைய நிலைமையில் அது சாத்தியமாக இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது.”

“பிரிட்டிஷர் காலத்தில் இருந்த பழைய நிர்வாக இயந்திரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இன்று நம்முடைய நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்த வேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றோம். இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து, நாம் பார்க்கப்போனால், இன்று வரி போடுவது அவசியமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறதென்பதை எந்த நியாய புத்தியுள்ளவர்களும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் செய்வார்கள். ஆனால், யாருக்கு வரி போடுகின்றோம்? பெரும்பாலான ஏழை மக்களுக்கு வரி போடுகின்றோமா என்று நன்றாக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்து பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்த வரித்திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் பெரும்பாலும் ஏழைகளாக இருக்கின்றவர்கள் இதனால் பாதிக்கப்படவில்லை.”

“குறிப்பாக, என்னுடைய தாலுகாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பேசினால், 500 ரூபாய்க்குமேல் கந்தாயம் செலுத்தக் கூடியவர்கள் ஒருவரே இருக்கிறார். 100 ரூபாய்க்குமேல் கந்தாயம் செலுத்தக்கூடியவர்கள் 200 பேர் கூட இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவின் நிலைமையே ஒரு தனி முறையாக இருக்கின்றது. பெரும்பாலும் பெரிய கந்தாயந்தார்கள் தாங்களாகவே சொந்தப் பண்ணை செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் அல்ல. குத்தகைக்கு நிலங்களை விட்டு குத்தகை பெறுகிறவர்கள்தான் பெரிய அளவு கந்தாயம் செலுத்தக் கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சில இடங்களிலே, ஈரோடு போன்ற வாய்க்கால் மூலமாக தண்ணீர் பாயக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களிலே நேரடியாக விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், இன்றைய நெல் விளைவுவரின் காரணமாக, இந்த வரி கொடுப்பதற்கு அவர்களில் யாரும் தயங்க

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மாட்டார்கள். கட்சிப் பிரசாரம் செய்வதற்காக இதை ஒரு சாதனமாக உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாமே தவிர, வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. அம்மாதிரி 100 ரூபாய் கந்தாயம் கொடுக்கின்றவர்கள் 6½ ரூபாய் அதிகமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு யாரும் பின்வாங்கமாட்டார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணமென்னவென்றால், கண்டிரோலை எடுத்துவிட்டதனால் ஓரளவுக்கு விவசாயிகள் மகிழ்ச்சி அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, இந்தமாதிரியான வாதத்திற்கு அர்த்தமில்லை.

“ஆனால், இன்று எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள், விவசாய வருமானவரி என் போடக்கூடாது? என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். வருமான வரியைப் பற்றி நமக்கெல்லாம் தெரியும். எவ்வளவு இடையூறு இருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் உணர்வேோம். வருமானவரி ஆபீசிலே சட்டத்தையே ஏமாற்றக்கூடிய வியாபாரிகள்கூட வருமானவரி ஆபீசர்களால் எவ்வளவு அல்லல் படுகிறார்கள், என்பதைச் சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. முதலாவது, அந்த முறையிலே ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் கணக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்ள முடியுமென்று எதிர்பார்க்க முடியாது. இரண்டாவது, பெரிய நிலச் சுவாந்தார்கள், அதிகமாக வரி கொடுக்கவேண்டியவர்கள், அதிகமாக குத்தகை வாங்குகிறவர்கள் குறைந்த குத்தகையில் பொய் பத்திரங்களை எழுதி, கணக்கை ஏமாற்றப் பார்ப்பார்கள். மேலும், லஞ்ச ஊழல்களுக்கும் பொய்க் கணக்குகளுக்கும் இது காரணமாக இருக்கும். ஆகையால், நிர்வாகச் செலவு அதிகமாக இல்லாமலும், நிர்வாகத்தில் லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் அதிகமாக இல்லாமலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய முறையில், கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் மூலமாக இந்த வரியை வசூலிப்பதுதான் சிறந்த முறை என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. வருமானவரி வேண்டுமென்று சொல்பவர்கள் பெரிய பணக்காரர்களிடத்தில் குறைவாக வரி வாங்குகின்றோம் என்று ஆட்சேபித்து இருந்தால் அது நியாயமாக இருந்திருக்கும். காரணம், பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் ரொம்பக் குறைந்தவர்கள்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் 500-க்கு மேற்பட்டவர்கள் 12 ஊறு வரி கொடுக்கின்றார்கள்.”

“அவர்கள் எல்லா வகையிலும் சலுகைகளை அடைந்தவர்கள். பாடுபடாமல் சுக ஜீவிகளாக இருந்து நல்ல வருமானம் அடைந்து வரக்கூடிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கலாம் என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். ஆகவே இந்த வரி ரொம்பவும் நியாயமானது. விவசாயிகளையும் உண்மையாக உழைப்பவர்களையும் இது பாதிக்காது என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இந்த வரியினால் பெரிய எதிர்ப்பு மக்களிடத்தில் இல்லை. ஆனால் கட்சி நலன்களுக்காக எதிர் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இதை மிகைப்படுத்தி கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்களென்பது வாஸ்தவத்தில் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் இதை எதிர்க்கவில்லை. சமீப காலத்தில் இந்த வரியைப்பற்றி பிரசாரம் செய்ய என் தொகுதி பூராவிற்கும் சென்றேன். அங்கே யாரும் இதை எதிர்க்கவில்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த வரியை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

***SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—**“அந்நேரம், சூ. விஜயலக்ஷ்மி நாராயணன் 1952-53-ல் 100 ரூபாய் கந்தாயம் செலுத்தக் கூடியவர்கள் ஒருவரே இருக்கிறார். 100 ரூபாய்க்குமேல் கந்தாயம் செலுத்தக்கூடியவர்கள் 200 பேர் கூட இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவின் நிலைமையே ஒரு தனி முறையாக இருக்கின்றது. பெரும்பாலும் பெரிய கந்தாயந்தார்கள் தாங்களாகவே சொந்தப் பண்ணை செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் அல்ல. குத்தகைக்கு நிலங்களை விட்டு குத்தகை பெறுகிறவர்கள்தான் பெரிய அளவு கந்தாயம் செலுத்தக் கூடியவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். சில இடங்களிலே, ஈரோடு போன்ற வாய்க்கால் மூலமாக தண்ணீர் பாயக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களிலே நேரடியாக விவசாயம் செய்யக்கூடியவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், இன்றைய நெல் விளைவுவரின் காரணமாக, இந்த வரி கொடுப்பதற்கு அவர்களில் யாரும் தயங்க

[Sri B. Sankarayya] [10th December 1952]

గారు చెప్పడమనేది సబబుకాదు. కాని వాస్తవముగా యీ బిల్లు ప్రజల క్రేయస్సు కోరిన బిల్లు కాబట్టి మేము వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాము. ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెచ్చినటువంటి యీ బిల్లుయొక్క భావాలు సరియైనటువంటివికావు రాష్ట్రములో ప్రజలు యీనాడు కరువుకు గురి అయియున్నారనే సంగతి ప్రభుత్వానికి పూర్తిగా తెలుసును. ఈ నాటి పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలకోరకు ఖర్చు పెట్టటానికే యీ బిల్లు తెచ్చారనేది వాస్తవంకాదు. ప్రజలయొక్క ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులను గమనించకుండా ప్రభుత్వం యీ బిల్లును యీ పద్ధతులలో తీసురావడంవల్ల మేము దీనిని వ్యతిరేకించుచున్నాము. ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలకోసము కాక పోలీసు సిబ్బందికే ప్రభుత్వం విడుదలై ఖర్చు చేస్తుంది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలనుండి అన్యాయముగా సొమ్మును వసూలుచేసి దుర్వినియోగము చేయటానికి సరి రుజువుగనుచున్నది. ఇదంతయును ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ఆక్రమ పరిపాలనయని చెప్పక తప్పదు. దేశంలో ప్రజలు అయితే యీ పన్నుల భారము భరించలేకుండాఉన్నారు. వారి అందరిమీద యీ పన్నును వేసి ప్రభుత్వము వసూలు చేయదలచినందున, యీ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. పది ఎకరాలు ఉండి నూరు రూపాయలు సీస్తు చెల్లించేవాళ్ళమీదనూ యీ పన్నును వసూలుచేయటానికి యీ బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వం తెచ్చింది. అటువంటి రైతు యానాడు ఆ నూరు రూపాయలైనా సీస్తు చెల్లించలేని స్థితిలోవున్నప్పటికిని, యింకా యీ Surcharge వేసి వసూలు చేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం తల పెట్టింది. ఇది క్రమమా ఆక్రమమా అనే సంగతి ప్రభుత్వమే గుర్తించాలి. పశువులకు గడ్డికొనలేని స్థితిలో ఉండి, గ్రామాలువిడిచి వెళ్తున్నారు. పది, పన్నెండు ఎకరాలు కలిగియున్నటువంటి రైతులు ప్రభుత్వం కోరేటటువంటి శిస్తులు భరించలేకుండా యున్నారు. వారికి వ్యవసాయమునకు కనీస సౌకర్యాలనూ యీ ప్రభుత్వము చేయలేకుండా యున్నది. ఇటువంటిపుడు యీ అదనపు పన్ను ఎక్కడనుంచి కట్టగలడో ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. నూరు రూపాయలకుపైగా శిస్తు చెల్లించే వారిమీద యీ పన్నును ప్రభుత్వం వేస్తామంటున్నారు. ఈ కారణాలవల్ల యీ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించవలసి వచ్చింది. Land Revenue మీద యీ పన్నును వేసేటదులు, ఫలనాయముమీదవేస్తే, సాధారణ రైతుకు యిది అంత చెబ్బకాదు. పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములు రాష్ట్రములో ఎంతోమంది ఉన్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ పన్నును ఆదాయముమీద వేస్తే యింకా ఎక్కువ సొమ్మును వసూలు చేయవచ్చునని చెప్పుతున్నాను. దీని విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి పరిశీలించిన బోధపడగలదు. అటువంటి పద్ధతిలో ఏదైనా బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వము తెచ్చినట్లయిన, దానిని అంగీకరించగలను. ప్రజల ఆర్థికస్థితి చెబ్బలినదు. ప్రతి భూస్వామికిని అతని ఆదాయమును బట్టి ఆ శిస్తు కట్టుకోగల శక్తి ఉంటుంది. ఆదాయములేని శిస్తుమీద అధనపు పన్ను వేయడమనేది ప్రజలను మరింత కష్టాలపాలు చేయడానికి అని భావించగోరుతున్నాను. ప్రతి రైతుకు వచ్చేటటువంటి ఆదాయము రెక్కలానికి తీసుకొని ఆ ఆదాయముపైన ఆ శిస్తువేస్తే, ఆ రైతుకు వచ్చిన ఆదాయంలో నుంచి కట్టగలదు. దేశ ప్రజలు వారి స్థితి బాగు పరచాలని ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్దేశ్యమే అయినట్లైతే, ఆదాయముమీద పన్ను విధించడమే సరైన మార్గం అని చెప్పగలను. కాని ఆదాయముమీద పన్ను విధించటానికి ప్రభుత్వము తలపెట్టలేదు. గ్రామాలలో ప్రజల జీవిత పరిస్థితులు ఎట్లా ఉన్నాయో, ప్రభుత్వ విభాగం యేమిటో ఒకసారి ఆలోచించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఎంతోమంది కోట్లకొలది, లక్షలకొలది డబ్బును తరతరాలుగా భూ ఆదాయమునుండి గడించుచున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా డబ్బు గడించి కోట్లకొలదిగా ఉంటున్నారు. ఇటువంటివారికి వచ్చే ఆదాయమును ప్రభుత్వంవారు

10th December 1952] [Sri B. Sankarayya]

గమనించినట్లు లేదు. ఈ ఆదాయముపైన శిస్తు విధించిన యెడల ప్రభుత్వానికి కోట్ల కొలది శిస్తురూపమున వచ్చిఉండేది. అటువంటివారు రాష్ట్రములో ఎంతోమంది ఉన్నారు. ఈ ఆదాయమునందు రెక్కలానికి తెచ్చి, యీ ఆదాయముపైన శిస్తు వసూలుచేసే బిల్లును తీసుకొనిరాకుండా ప్రభుత్వం వేదరైతాంగమును పీల్చి పీల్చి చేసే బిల్లును తెచ్చారు. ఈ నాడు మనరాష్ట్రంలో ప్రజానీకం సౌకర్యాల లేక కష్ట పడుతున్నట్లే, ఒక డబ్బుదీహాడా ప్రజలకొరకు ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు వినియోగించడం లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఈనాడు భవిష్యత్తులను విడిచిపెట్టి వేద ప్రజానీకమునకు మలకన భావంతో Surcharge Bill తీసుకొని వచ్చారు. వేద ప్రజానీకమునకు ఆక్రమంగా లక్షలకొలది శిస్తురూపముగా డబ్బు వసూలుచేసి, ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలు చూడకుండా దుర్వినియోగానికి ప్రభుత్వం వాల్చుతున్నది. రాష్ట్రయొక్క అభివృద్ధి బాగుపరటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఏమాత్రం తలపెట్టటములేదు. ఆదాయముమీద శిస్తువిధించే బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొనివచ్చినట్లయితే దానిని వ్యతిరేకించకుండా సమర్థించేవాళ్ళము. కాని అటువంటి బిల్లు ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకురాలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఎంతో కాలంగా రైతాంగాన్ని ఎన్నో విధాలుగా పీల్చి పీల్చిచేసే జమీందారీ బిల్లులో తాత్కాలికంగానైనా ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టవలసిన నష్టపరిహార సొమ్ము ఇవ్వటం ఆపుదలచేసి టైము తాదావిచే రోజులలో తాత్కాలికంగానైనా ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలకోరకు ఖర్చు పెట్టేటందుకు ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించలేదు. జమీందార్లకు నష్టపరిహారాన్ని ఇచ్చుటకు ప్రభుత్వం సిద్ధంగా ఉన్న దేశాని ప్రజలసౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయడమనేది ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టలేదు. ప్రజలు టైమునుండి భాదపడుతున్నారని వారిని ముందు యీ టైములనుండి తప్పించవలసిన ప్రభుత్వం దృష్టికి ఎన్నో సార్లు తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పటికీ, ప్రభుత్వం వాటి విషయమై పూనుకోలేదు. రాయల సీమలో కరువు పనులకు విచ్చాటు చేయమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరినప్పటికీ, అది చేయించక, యీ నాడు పది పన్నెండు ఎకరాలు ఉన్న ప్రతి రైతుకు అదనపు పన్ను వేయటానికి పూనుకున్నది. డబ్బు ప్రభుత్వము యెదో రూపమున వసూలుచేసి దుర్వినియోగ పరచుచున్నదని, యీ బిల్లును ప్రజలు ఎదిరిస్తున్నారు. ఈ ఎన్నెన్ని సభ్యులు వారి వారి నియోజక వర్గాలకు వెళ్లినప్పుడు 12-40 ఆక్కడ ప్రజలకు ఒక్కొక్కరికి ఎంత భాగ్యం వచ్చేదన్నీ, దానిమీద ఎంత ఆదాయం వచ్చేదన్నీ తెలుసుకొన్న తర్వాత, ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు యీ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారనేది న్యాయమవున కాబో గుర్తించగలండులకు కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ నాడు ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం అని చెప్పకొని తిరిగే యీ ముత్రింగువారు ప్రజలనుంచి ఏటేట సుమారు అరవై కోట్లకు పైగా వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇందుకుగాను సామాన్య ప్రజలకు ఏమి సౌకర్యాలు చేస్తున్నారని అడుగుతున్నాను. అట్లు చేయకుండా యీ సామాన్య ప్రజలమీద యింకను పన్ను విధించటానికి తలపెట్టారు. ఈ నాడు ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులు యీ బిల్లును బలపరచుచున్నారంటే, వారి వారి నియోజక వర్గములో ఉన్న ప్రజల ఆర్థికాయము గమనించకుండా వచ్చి, యిక్కడ సభలో బలపరచుచున్నారని అంటున్నాను. ప్రజాప్రతినిధులమైయుండి, ప్రజలు యిచ్చేటటువంటి ఆర్థికాయలను తీసుకోనిదే ఏ పనియును ప్రభుత్వమునకు తమ ఆహదమును తెలియ జేయకూడదు. అట్లు చేసినట్లయితే ప్రజలకు జవాబు చెప్పవలసి బాధ్యత ఉన్నదని గుర్తించాలి. రాష్ట్రములో కరువు కాటకాలు తాదావిస్తూ వుంటే, ముందువారిని ఆ టైములనుండి తప్పించకుండా, యీ బిల్లు ఆహదానికి సంతకాలు చేస్తున్నారు. సామాన్య ప్రజానీకం యీ రోజులలో అదనపు శిస్తులు కట్టేటటువంటి స్థితిలో లేరు. ఈ బిల్లు సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి బాధకరమైనదిగానున్నది. శిస్తుమీద బదులు ఆదాయముమీద శిస్తు వేసేటటువంటి, న్యాయంగా ఉండుండే, అందుకుజదులు

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అచార్యముమీద బిల్లు తీసుకొనిరాకుండా, యీ పేద ప్రజాసీతాన్ని బాధించే బిల్లు తెచ్చారు. ఇటువంటి బిల్లును, ప్రపంచమంతటాని ప్రభుత్వ వారిని కోరుతున్నాను."

* श्री K. R. SAMBANDHAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த நிலவியைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது இந்த வரியைக்கொண்டுவர வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான் என்ன என்பதைப் பற்றி ஒரு சில விஷயங்களை நான் சொல்லலாம் என்று ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஏற்கனவே போடப்பட்ட வரிகள் நன்கு வகுலிக்கப்படுகின்றனவா, அது எவ்வளவு பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி இதுவரையிலும் கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. நாட்டில் வரியை அதிகமாகப் போட்டுக் கொண்டே போனால் மக்களால் எவ்வளவு துரம்தான் சுமக்க முடியும் என்பதை சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சுதந்தரம் அடைந்ததிலிருந்து மக்களுக்கு ஒருவித சுபிட்சமான வாழ்க்கையை நடத்துவதற்கு எந்த விதத்திலும் சர்க்காரால் சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து இப்பொழுது கிஸ்தியாக வசூலிக்கப்படும் பணம்தான் நம்முடைய வரியின் வருமானத்தில் முக்கியமானது என்று எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாசன வசதிக்காகவோ அல்லது அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை நல்ல சபிட்சமான முறையில் நடத்துவதற்காவோ வழிகள் ஏதாவது சர்க்காரால் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதாவென்று பார்த்தால் ஒன்றும் இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கும் வரி போதாமல் இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு நில வரி சர் சார்ஜ் என்று புதிய வரியைச் சுமத்தி அவர்கள் சுபிட்சமான வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முடியாமல் செய்வது என்றால் அந்தப் பிரச்சினையை சிந்திக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை குறிப்பாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அங்கே சமீபத்தில்தான் பண்ணையான் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். ஏற்கனவே 30 வாரமாக இருந்தது இப்பொழுது 40 ஆகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே உள்ள வரி முறையைப் பார்க்கப் போனால் நல்ல விளைந்த நிலத்திற்கு ஒரு வரியும் சாதாரண நிலத்திற்கு ஒரு வரியுமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலையில் பார்த்தால் விளைந்த நிலத்திற்கும் விளையாத நிலத்திற்கும் புது வரி ஒரே மாதிரியாக இருக்கிறது. யார் யாருக்கு அதிகமாக வருமானம் வருகிறதோ அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக வரியைப் போட்டாலும் அது நல்லதாக இருக்கும் என்று கொல்லலாம். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பாடுபட்டுக் கொண்டே இந்த நிலவரியை கொடுத்துக் கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஏதோ ஒரு சமயத்தில் போடப்பட்ட நில வரியை இப்பொழுதும் அவர்கள் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த வரியின் மூலம் இந்தச் சார்ஜ் வரியைப் போடப்படுவது அனாவசியமான காரியம் என்பதை இந்த சபையில்சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஏற்கனவே இருந்த வரியைக் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வருகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக சென்னை மாகாணத்திலேயே பருவ மழை பாதகமாக இருந்து வந்தது. பயிரை நட்டுவிட்டு மழையை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். பருவத்தில் மழைபெய்யாததால் ‘நட்டு பாழ்’ ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த சமயத்தில் புயல் காற்று வந்தது. கொஞ்சம் நஞ்சம் புஞ்சையில் விளையும் என்று இருந்தது, அந்த பயர்களையும் தரை மட்டமாக அடித்த விட்டது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நடுத்தர மக்கள் என்ன செய்வார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரம் எப்படி இருக்கும். அதன் பிறகு இப்பொழுது வெள்ளத்தினால் சேதம் ஏற்படும் போல் இருக்கிறது இந்த புயலில் சமாளித்து ஓரளவு சாப்பிடுவதற்கு இருக்குமோ என்று விவசாயிகள் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது இந்த நில வரி சர் சார்ஜ் போட்டால் அவர்கள் எப்படி கொடுக்க முடியும் என்பதை இப்பொழுது எண்ணிப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்த வரி அனாவசியமானது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு வரி வேண்டியதுதான். வரி இல்லாமல் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்த முடியாது. தமிழ் நாட்டின் நிலைமையை அலசிப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இங்கு புஞ்சைக்கும் நஞ்சைக்கும் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் புஞ்சைக்கு அதிகமாக

10th December 1952] [Sri K. R. Sambandam]

வருமானம் கிடைக்கிறது. வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலும் அதிகமாக கிடைக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப் போலுள்ள நிலவளம் உள்ள நாட்டை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கே இந்த வரியானது மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் எந்த விதமான பலனையும் அடைய முடியவில்லை. அங்கே சாதாரணமாக புஞ்சை நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்றால் அது மாடுகளை மேய்ப்பாற்றதும், களத்திற்கும், மனைக்கட்டுக்ளை கட்டுவதற்கும் தான் உபயோகித்துக் கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். அங்கே புஞ்சையில் அதிகமாக வருமானம் கிடைப்பது அதற்கும் அவர்கள் சர் சார்ஜ் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றால் அவர்களால் கொடுக்க முடியாது. கொடுத்துதான் ஆக வேண்டும் என்றால் நஞ்சைக்கும் புஞ்சைக்கும் பாசுபாடு இருக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் இருப்பதால் அவர்களை இந்த வரி பாதிக்கும். நிலத்தின் விளைவைப் பற்றி இதில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் அங்கே 'லெலி' என்ற முறையையும் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். மக்கள் 12 அவுன்ஸ் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டார்கள் யொழிய கண்ட்ரோலை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்க வில்லை. இருந்தாலும் குழந்தைப் பிள்ளைகள் விளையாடுவதைப் போல கண்ட்ரோலை எடுப்பதும் அதற்கு பிறகு 'லெலி' முறையைக் கொண்டு வருவதுமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா இடத்திலும் ஓரளவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருந்தாலும் பாததல் இல்லை. யார் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா, நெல்லூர் ஜில்லா போன்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் விவசாயம் செய்ய உணவுப்பண்டத்தை அதிகமாக p.m. சாகுபடி செய்கிறார்களோ அங்கெல்லாம் இந்த 'லெலி' முறையைக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய வாய்தா பணத்தைக் கொடுத்து விட்டால் அவர்களுக்கு ஓரளவு உணவு பண்டம் தான் போதுமானது இருக்கும். அவர்களிடம் எந்த விதத்தில் 'லெலி' முறையை கொண்டு போவது. அதிக நிலம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஒரு விதமான கஷ்டமும் இல்லை. அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை நாம் பார்க்க முடியாது. நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். எல்லா நாட்டிலும் இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை தான் நடுத்தரவர்க்கத்தினருக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டில் சென்னை மாகணத்திலும் அதையே வழி காட்டுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டுமே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இதனால் நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர் பாதிக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்தவாரியைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றால் 100 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் விலக்கு என்று இருப்பதை ரூபாய் 200 என்று வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ரூபாய் 100 என்று விலக்கு வைத்திருந்தால் நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். இல்லாவிட்டால் இந்த வரியை இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வராமல் கொஞ்சம் நாளைக்குதள்ளி வைத்து விட்டு நாடு சுபிட்சம் அடைந்த பிறகு இதைக் கொண்டுவரலாம். இப்பொழுது இந்த வரியைக் கொண்டு வருவது அவசியமில்லை. நிர்வாகத்தரையிலே அநேக விதமான ஊழல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. பணம் தண்ணீரைப் போல் விரயம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. சிக்கனமாக சர்க்காரை நடத்தவேண்டும். அதற்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று பரிசீலனைசெய்யவேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் நாம் வரியை மேலும் மேலும் போட்டுக்கொண்டே போகிறோம். இதைக் கண்டு நான் பயப்படுகிறேன். சர்தார் வல்லபாய் பட்டேல் வரி கொடா இயக்கத்தை நடத்தினார் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அதைப் போலவே தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களிலும் முக்கியமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் வரி கொடா இயக்கத்தை நடத்தினாலும் நடத்துவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அந்த நிலைமைக்கு விடக்கூடாது. அப்படிப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலை இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. யாரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அங்கே அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான சுபிட்சமும் இல்லை. அப்படிப் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த வரி முற்றிலும் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவருவதற்கு நல்ல நேரம் இல்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இந்த வரியை எதிர்க்கிறேன், எப்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON :—“ Sir, in the course of the debate on this Bill, the special difficulties of Malabar were mentioned by hon. Friends here. It was thought that the Select Committee would make necessary provisions in

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the Bill to remove these difficulties. What has been done by the Select Committee is quite inadequate. No special provision has been made for the joint families of Malabar. Even in the case of income-tax assessment, special provisions are made. In Malabar even if joint families wish to separate according to the Marumakkathayam Act, they cannot do so. They can at the most divide on *tavazhi* basis. So, the present provisions of the Bill, if given effect to, will hit the joint families of Malabar hard. This is one of the features of the Bill that I want to put before the House. There are very many families—the number of whose members may come to hundreds and more—who will be hit hard by this Bill. Another difficulty in Malabar is that we have to pay assessments on garden lands. Especially in South Malabar, in *parambas*, in a corner of the compound, a few trees are grown. They are classified as garden lands, and assessments are levied on them on that basis. That is the special difficulty which we feel in South Malabar. Further, when land revenue was enhanced a few years back in this State, Malabar was one of the few unfortunate districts which had to pay that higher assessment. Another feature that I have to bring before the House and the Hon. the Revenue Minister for consideration is that agriculture in Malabar is mainly dependent upon the monsoons. There has been consistent failure of monsoons for the last five or six years. This year, all hon. Members know, that the monsoon has been a complete failure. We cannot get anything in the second crop. If lands which are dependent mainly upon monsoons are taxed like lands which are irrigated, it will be a great hardship to people whose lands are dependent on rain. Hon. Members have given notice of many amendments, and, I hope, when the amendments are moved and taken up for discussion, the House will be able to understand pretty well the special difficulties of Malabar. I hope this House and the Hon. the Revenue Minister will consider the special difficulties of Malabar. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Leader of the House wants to intervene in the debate just now. He is not replying to the debate. The debate will be continued later also."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—"Till what time can we give notice of amendments to the motion on the food situation, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Till 10 o'clock to-morrow."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my intervening in this debate just now is to place before the House a few facts and figures so that hon. Members may come to a conclusion whether this tax is justifiable or not. The opposition to this measure is two-fold, namely, (1) political opposition and (2) opposition based on the fact that persons who will be called upon to pay this tax will not be in a position

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to pay it. I am not going to examine to-day the political opposition to this Bill. It has already been answered sufficiently and on very many occasions. Therefore, it will be unnecessary for me to repeat those arguments. Apart from that, even according to the Budget estimate, we have got a deficit of Rs. 3½ crores. It may even widen and reach the figure of Rs. 10 crores. Therefore, more money is required by the Government. Apart from that, I think I will be able to justify this measure on its own merits. We have got to bear in mind that land is a peculiar sort of wealth which is not very elastic. It cannot be expanded beyond a certain limit. The extent of land is limited 1 p.m. and that too is occupied by a number of persons. I shall now give the figures regarding the extent of land. These figures relate only to the ryotwari area and not to the zamindari area. So far as the zamindari area is concerned, we could take it that it is about one-third of the ryotwari area. On the whole, therefore, taking the ryotwari area, there are 279.75 lakh acres of lands, both dry and wet, under cultivation and paying assessment to the Government. Out of these, the extent of dry lands is 224.73 lakh acres and that of wet lands is 55.01 lakh acres. The total assessment on those lands is Rs. 609.19 lakhs. This has got to be borne in mind when we discuss whether we will be able to justify this measure of taxation. According to the existing system of land taxation, a person is asked to pay tax at a certain rate per acre without reference to the total extent of land held by him. So, a person holding one acre of dry land is asked to pay tax at that rate and a person holding thousand acres of the same sort of land is also asked to pay tax at the same rate. Thus, the taxation with reference to land is not progressive. It is levied without reference to the extent of land held by a person. It has always been said that in a modern State taxation has got to be progressive. People who have got more wealth should pay more. It is not a just form of taxation if people having a small amount of property should pay the same rate of tax as a person having a greater amount of property. On that ground alone, we have got to increase the taxation, and the levy of a surcharge on land tax on larger holdings is justifiable.

"Then, the second consideration is this. If, as a matter of fact, the present level of taxation itself is a great burden on land, then there will be no justification for levying a further surcharge on land tax. Therefore, we have got to examine whether we would be justified in increasing the tax even in respect of persons who are holding larger extents of land. For that purpose, let us examine the burden of present taxation on land. This tax on land is levied on the basis of, what are known as, settlements. In that connexion, the price prevailing during the previous thirty years is taken into consideration. An average is struck and the assessment on land is fixed on that basis. I am saying this, talking broadly. There are also other

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factors which are taken into consideration while fixing the assessment, for example, the fertility of the soil and the tract in which the land is situated. But let us take into account the factor which formed the main basis for the assessment of tax on land. That basis was the average price of first and second sort paddy per 3,200 Madras measures. If we analyse under what circumstances land revenue was fixed, we will find that it was fixed when the index figures were ranging between 104 and 167, the minimum being 104 and the maximum being 167. The figure of 167 was only rarely reached, but mainly it ranged between the figures of 104 and 150. That was the index of price which prevailed at the time when these settlements were made and when the land revenue was fixed. Taking into consideration the seasonal factors also, certain reduction was made for that purpose like price variation and failure of monsoon. After all these deductions were made, half the net income was fixed as tax. If we analyse this half net theory, we will see that the land revenue represented much less than half the net income from property even at the time it was fixed. Therefore, we have to take notice of the price level at the present juncture. For that purpose, I am prepared to take into consideration the controlled price which prevailed during the procurement season when we were paying Rs. 9 to Rs. 10 per maund for first and second sort paddy. Even that represents an index figure of 850."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"What is the basis for arriving at this figure of 850?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The average price of 3,200 Madras Measures."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"What is the basis when the index figure is 100?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Evidently the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition was not following me. The index figure (basis) is the average price of 3,200 Madras measures of first and second sort paddy. That was between 104 and 150 when we fixed the land revenue."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"What was the base year?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Between 1890 and 1927. Then it was between 104 and 150. Now it is 850, with reference to the price the Government were paying to the producer and not with reference to the retail price which was fixed after adding 30 or 40 per cent more. That being so, is it justifiable to say that the tax represents half the net income? The hon. Gentleman Sri Viswanatham said that even now it represented more than half the net income. With great respect to him, I beg to submit that he is wrong in the figures. The land revenue is now infinitesimally small. That factor has been examined by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee also. They

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have come to the conclusion that even in the case of a small farmer owning one or two acres, the tax is not a burden. That is the clear finding of that Committee. As I have said, the index figure now is 850. If we take into consideration the prices now prevailing we can imagine what the index figure would be. I am sure it would be round about 1,200. That being so, can we now say, according to the half net theory which allows so many deductions for several factors, that the incidence of taxation is so much that there is no justification for increasing the tax burden on land? With great respect to hon. Members, I wish to say that there is a justification for increasing this tax.

"Let us look at it from another point of view. What was the total income which this State was getting formerly? Even during 1937-38, our total income was Rs. 16 crores only. Out of this 16 crores of rupees, land revenue represented nearly 50 per cent. Therefore, when the general level of taxation has gone up can we say there is no justification to increase it by a slight percentage? I respectfully submit that there is room even now for increasing the percentage. We are not going to increase the tax at all levels. Instead of that we have introduced an element of progression. We have made the tax progressive. Let the man owning a larger holding pay a little more than one who is owning a smaller holding. As far as the poor farmers are concerned, we don't seek to touch them at all. This will clearly prove that the half net theory is merely illusory. If hon. Member Sri Viswanatham still feels that he is correct, I would like him to examine another point of view. The total revenue collected from the ryotwari area alone is Rs. 6 crores and I have already given the extent of wet and dry lands. Does the hon. Member still suggest that the net income from all these will be only Rs. 12 crores? I respectfully submit that it is a gross under-estimate, which means that the average net income per acre, taking dry and wet lands into consideration, will be only Rs. 4-6-0. I submit that it cannot be correct. Under these circumstances, I am perfectly justified in asking for a slight increase. After all, what is the proposal that we are making? Hon. Members are aware that the Government have themselves given notice of an amendment for raising the exemption limit to Rs. 100, from Rs. 50 as is given in the Bill. Now let us take Rs. 50 as the exemption level and see how it will affect the landholders. The total number of pattas under ryotwari area is 71.96 lakhs. If we fix Rs. 50 as the exemption level, the number of pattas that will be excluded will be 70.04 lakhs. The balance of 1.92 lakhs alone will be taxed. That represents 2.7 per cent of the total number of pattas. Now if we fix Rs. 100 as the exemption level, then the total number of pattas that will be excluded will be 71.35 lakhs. The balance left over will be only .86 per cent of the pattadars. I request the hon. Members to consider this aspect. Taking the limited wealth of the country into consideration and also the fact that it cannot be extended very much, we have sought to single out .86 per cent of the 72 lakhs of people for this taxation, as they are in a much better position than the rest.

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No doubt ours is a very poor country and we have to take into account only the comparatively richer people. Only with this idea in view, we propose to tax the 86 per cent of the pattadars according to this Bill. If it is said that even this 86 per cent of the pattadars should not be touched and should be left alone, then it means that land should not at all be taxed under any circumstances, whatever might be the extent one may be holding. I respectfully submit that will not be a correct argument, especially in a democratic set-up, where most of the people are without lands and most of them are only agricultural labourers. The average holding will be about 4 to 5 acres. Let us take Rs. 100 as the exemption level and see how it will affect the landlords. In Tanjore the average wet assessment is Rs. 7-9-6. Therefore to reach the figure of Rs. 100 a person should own 13.2 acres. Such a person who owns 13.2 acres in that district with all the irrigation facilities is not called upon to pay any increased tax. Only if he owns a greater extent than that he will have to pay increased tax. Now, let us take another district, say, Bellary which is a backward area. There the average wet assessment is Rs. 6-10-2. So to reach the figure of Rs. 100 one should own 15 acres. Thus a person owning about 15 acres will not be called upon to pay any increased tax. With reference to dry lands, I have taken Tanjore for purposes of illustration. There, the average dry assessment is Rs. 1-11-3. To reach Rs. 100 a person must own about 60 acres, or to be correct 58.54 acres. Only if he owns more than that he will be asked to pay increased tax. I can very well understand a person owning a few acres of land not having the resources to dig a well and all that. But a person owning about 60 acres of land will definitely be in a much better position and be able to dig one or two wells for garden cultivation. A person owning about 60 acres of land, with all the resources to dig wells and all that, is not asked to pay the increased tax. Only if he owns over and above that extent, he has to pay increased tax. If we take Bellary, the average dry assessment there is Re. 0-12-5. If one is to reach the Rs. 100 assessment level, he must own about 128 acres. Even then he will be exempted. If he owns more than that, he will be called upon to pay a certain amount of increased tax. A person having a greater extent of dry land will be in a position to invest some capital in digging wells and other things for doing garden cultivation. (Interruption.) I am prepared to have the matter investigated and I am sure of the result. A person owning more than 100 acres of dry land in Bellary or more than 60 acres of dry land in Tanjore will surely be in a position to dig wells and carry on garden cultivation. So, if we take the exemption limit as Rs. 100 and when we exempt 99.14 per cent of the pattadars from the increased tax and touch only 86 per cent of them, it cannot certainly be said that we are touching the poor landowners in this State. It is no use saying we are trying to tax the poor peasants and all that. From what I have said till now, I think hon. Members will readily agree with me that we are not trying to touch the poor people and we seek to touch only those who are in a

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much better position. After all the average holding is only 4 to 5 acres. I submit that this cry of the poor peasants being affected by this measure and all that is only for a different purpose. It is only an attempt to put the small fish in front so that the bigger fish may escape. They put the small fish in front and say, 'Oh! this small fish is being affected and it should be helped.' In fact we do not seek to touch the smaller fish. Therefore I am sure this House will not give any room for this bigger fish to escape by such tactics. There is absolutely no truth in the cry that we are out to tax all the poor peasants and landowners. Let me once again make it perfectly clear that we are only trying to take something out of those who are comparatively richer. I am prepared to admit that so far as this State is concerned there are not very many rich people. It is only a question of relative wealth, the people being poor, poorer or poorest.

"What is the tax, we are asking them to pay? We have proposed an amendment which shows what they will be called upon to pay. Those who pay over thousand rupees will be required to pay rupee for rupee extra. I have seen certain amendments which aim at fixing it a little higher. I am prepared to welcome them. But we should not tax them all at once. We have now started with it and let us see how it works. We have provided for a surcharge of four annas in the rupee in the case of those who pay between hundred and two hundred rupees. Under these circumstances, it cannot be said that we are placing a heavy burden on the people who will not be in a position to pay. We should not be victims to a general cry that people are taxed. 1-20 p.m.

"Sir, another argument that was put forward was, why not have an agricultural income-tax. As a matter of fact, on another occasion, I have said it is a more scientific form of taxation. But will it be possible to introduce it now? Will it be advantageous to the ryots? I submit, Sir, it would not be. This question was fully gone into by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and it came to the definite conclusion that it could not be thought of in the existing circumstances. Apart from the case of plantations, the introduction of an agricultural income-tax will lead to harassment of the poor agriculturists. They have to maintain accounts; once we say their income has to be assessed. If we should tax them, we must assess their income first; to assess the income, they must have accounts; accounts have to be properly maintained and for this purpose, there should be an accountant; then he has got to be paid for. It is not as if this can be done easily as in the case of commercial business. In the commercial field, maintenance of accounts is a necessity. They must know the day-to-day transactions. They have to be recorded for their own benefit. Facts and figures should be recorded as the commercial men cannot afford to ignore them. But agriculture is not such a thing. Even the big agriculturists are not maintaining regular accounts. They have rough and ready accounts. It will be very difficult for them to pay for an accountant, in the first place, and secondly, even if

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [10th December 1952]

regular accounts are maintained, it will be very difficult for them to convince the authorities about the correctness of these figures because merchants and others have led the way and there is a general suspicion about the genuineness of all accounts. This suspicion will spread to the agricultural field also. I shall explain another difficulty also. Some lands with the same fertility will yield more and some less. If more manure and more fertilizers are thrown into the land, the land will show a better yield and a land with the same amount of fertility will show less yield in the absence of manures and fertilizers. Some may put in greater exertion and get a better yield and some may not, with the result the assessing officers will not be convinced as to the correctness of the accounts. Till our standard of education is raised, we cannot maintain accounts in the agricultural field in the proper way and if still we introduce agricultural income-tax, it will only be harassment of the poor agriculturists. This fact was particularly gone into by the Land Revenue Reforms Committee and therefore it is that the Committee came to the definite conclusion that it was unsafe to have an agricultural income-tax straightway. We have now adopted the next best alternative, viz., having a surcharge on the present assessments which will be easy of calculation and not also oppressive. If we have an income-tax, then these people will have to pay much more. Now we have made a beginning and let us see. If after some time, the House feels that the surcharge should be higher, we will have a proper amendment to the measure. All that we want is people who are able to pay more should be asked to pay more. Consider the problems of the State. Leave alone the present Government. Even if the Opposition forms the Government and gets into the Treasury Bench the Government will have to be carried on. If the Opposition wants to run the Government efficiently, it will need money much more than what we do now. I am quite sure about it. If that be so, we must take money from people who can pay it. Can we not therefore claim some money from the 86 per cent of the agricultural people who form the landed gentry, so to say, and who form the aristocracy of the landed gentry? If we should not get the money from them, then where else can we get it for running the administration? Then, take the revenue that we may derive from this source. It will be just 75 lakhs of rupees and nothing more. And with the exemption limit raised as now proposed, it will be 60 lakhs. In the present financial situation of the State, is it a big burden on this class of people? Sir, during the discussion of the taxation on bus passengers, Mr. T. Viswanatham said that the bus operators were already paying 3.75 crores of rupees to the Government and that the Government sought to raise another 1.25 crores straightway and asked whether this 33 per cent increase was justifiable. We justified it and we have passed the measure. But in this case, what is the revenue at present? It is just 8 crores of rupees and we seek to add just 60 lakhs of rupees by taxing those who are better placed. In the other measure, we did not exempt any one, whether he was a single bus operator or a two bus or

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three bus operator. We have treated both big and small men alike. But in this case again, we have exempted all small men. Is it not fair that big men give these 60 lakhs to this Government? Is not the Bill justified on its own merits? Therefore, none can oppose it on the ground that the tax will fall heavily on those people who cannot pay it; it can be opposed only on political grounds. I can understand the attitude of my Friends who operate on the political plan. They have made up their mind, whatever be the proposition, to oppose the Government and destroy it. They do not want this Government to exist, and if it exists they do not want it to run smoothly and efficiently. I am not much worried about opposition from these gentlemen. But I ask those who want that this administration should be run efficiently—and for that purpose it needs some revenues—to say whether this is not justifiable. I know certain persons who have been paying a large assessment may be asked to pay double that amount now. For instance, one who pays now 50,000 rupees may be asked to pay a lakh of rupees. They may feel it a sudden burden. But have they not enjoyed a large income so far? They should gladly come forward to pay this small amount. If agricultural income-tax is introduced, these gentlemen will have to pay much more, pie for pie, at the higher slabs. Therefore, I would appeal to these gentlemen not to oppose this measure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is now 1-30 p.m. The debate will be continued at the next sitting. I adjourn the House to meet again at 9 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item IV on page 505 supra.]

REPORT OF THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE
MADRAS LAND REVENUE (SURCHARGE) BILL,
1952 (L.A. BILL No. 6 OF 1952).

Under rule 92 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the report of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1952), with the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, is hereby published:—

To
THE HONOURABLE THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY,
MADRAS.

The Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1952), has the honour to make the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 30th June 1952.

3. The Committee was appointed on the 31st July 1952.

4. The Committee invited memoranda on the provisions of the Bill, and in pursuance of such invitation, received several memoranda.

5. The Committee met in the Committee Room at Fort St. George on the 19th August, 21st August, 25th August, 9th September, 10th September, 9th October and 10th October 1952, either for the examination of the memoranda received or the consideration of the provisions of the Bill.

6. The Bill is intended not only to bring in additional revenue to Government, but to some extent to graduate the burden of land revenue according to the size of the individual holdings and make persons with larger holdings pay a higher rate of assessment than those with smaller holdings. Several members of the Committee, however, opposed the measure from the commencement on the ground that the proper method of bringing about an equitable distribution of the burden of land revenue was by means of an agricultural income-tax and not by a graduated surcharge on land revenue and on the ground that a distinction should be made between the deltaic tracts and non-deltaic tracts and between dry lands on which commercial crops were raised and those on which non-commercial crops were raised. The majority of the Committee, however, did not agree with these contentions and were of opinion that the provisions of the Bill, as amended by the Committee, fully achieved the subjects which the Bill had in view.

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7. The strong opposition to the Bill within the Select Committee has, however, led the Committee to subject the provisions of the Bill to a very careful scrutiny and has resulted in several changes being made in the Bill. The more important changes are mentioned below:—

Clause 2.

Definition of land revenue.—According to this definition, 'land revenue' includes water-cess. As, however, water-cess varied in different localities and was already high in some districts, it was considered that a ceiling should be put upon the amount of water-cess which should be included in 'land revenue' for the purpose of this Bill. It was, accordingly, decided by the Committee that the maximum of water-cess that should be included in the term 'land revenue' should not exceed Rs. 8 per acre.

'Registered holder'.—This definition has been simplified and made clearer than before. As drafted by the Select Committee it includes not only the person who is registered in the revenue accounts as the person liable to pay land revenue to Government, but also every person who is in actual occupation or enjoyment of the land and who is liable to pay the land revenue to Government.

Clause 3.

The Committee approves of the limit of exemption from the surcharge, and of the two higher slabs and the rates therefor, provided for in the Bill. With a view to bring about a better graduation of the burden of the surcharge under the Bill as introduced, it has made some changes in the intermediate slabs and rates with the result that the slabs and rates as amended stand as follows:—

<i>Amount of land revenue.</i>	<i>Rate of surcharge.</i>
(a) On the first Rs. 50 of the land revenue payable.	Nil.
(b) On the next Rs. 50 of the land revenue payable.	Two annas on each rupee.
(c) On the next Rs. 100 of the land revenue payable.	Four annas on each rupee.
(d) On the next Rs. 300 of the land revenue payable.	Eight annas on each rupee.
(e) On the next Rs. 500 of the land revenue payable.	Twelve annas on each rupee.
(f) On the balance of the land revenue payable.	Sixteen annas on each rupee.

In sub-clause (3) of clause 3, the Committee has omitted the provision which required the lapse of three years from the date of a partition or alienation for claiming a reduction in the rate of surcharge and has provided that the reduced rate can be claimed after the lapse of the fasli year in which the partition or alienation took place.

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To provide for cases where one and the same person might be holding property in different capacities, and to ensure that in such cases, all the properties held by such a person should not be clubbed together for the purposes of fixing the rates, the Committee has introduced a provision to the following effect, viz. :—

“Where lands belonging to, or given or endowed for the support of, distinct religious or charitable institutions including maths, are held by the same trustee, manager, or other person, the Collector of the district in which any such lands are situated, shall, on receipt of an application from such person (which shall be in the prescribed form and contain the prescribed particulars), cause the lands to be registered separately in the name of each institution; and each such institution shall be treated as a separate unit for the purposes of the levy of a surcharge under this section, and all the lands belonging to it, or given or endowed for its support throughout the State shall be aggregated accordingly, whether the trustees, managers, or persons holding the lands are the same or different persons.”

The Committee has also provided that when a remission of land revenue has been granted by Government, the actual kist payable to Government by a holder shall be treated as ‘land revenue payable’ for the purposes of this Act.

The question of applying the provisions of the Bill to the peculiar conditions of Malabar and South Kanara presented some difficulty. After careful consideration, the Committee resolved that the following provisions should apply to the levy of surcharge in areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act applies :—

“3-A. *Levy of surcharge in areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, extends.*—The following provisions shall apply to the levy of surcharge under section 3 in areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 (Madras Act XIV of 1930) (hereinafter in this section referred to as the aforesaid Act), extends :—

(i) The janmi shall be liable to pay the surcharge if he occupies or cultivates the land himself or has let it to a person from whom he receives or is entitled to receive fair rent as defined in the aforesaid Act.

(ii) The kanamdar, kuzhikkanamdar or customary verumpattamdar shall be liable to pay the surcharge if he occupies or cultivates the land himself or has let it to a person from whom he receives or is entitled to receive fair rent as defined in the aforesaid Act.

(iii) For the purpose of determining the rate or rates at which surcharge may be levied under section 3, the land revenue payable on all the lands in the areas to which the aforesaid Act extends for which any person is liable to pay

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the surcharge under clauses (i) and (ii), and the land revenue payable by him on all lands in other areas in the State of Madras shall be aggregated.

Explanation.—The liability of the cultivating tenant to pay one-half of the annual assessment under section 5 (b) of the aforesaid Act, shall not be deemed to include the liability to pay any share of the surcharge :

Provided that no person shall have a right by virtue of any contract with a tenant under him to recover from such tenant any such contribution towards the surcharge payable by him under this Act.”

As regards the South Kanara district, the following provisions have been inserted in the Bill by the Committee :—

“*Levy of surcharge in the South Kanara district.*—In the district of South Kanara, in cases to which the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 4 are not applicable, the following provisions shall apply :—

(i) No surcharge shall be leviable on uncultivated punja lands;

(ii) Where any lands including occupied punja lands are in the possession of a walawargadar, kayamgenidar, permanent tenant, or usufructuary mortgagee, he shall be liable to pay the surcharge on the land revenue payable in respect of the lands occupied by him.”

All these provisions are intended to make the actual person who gets the benefit out of the land liable for the payment of the surcharge and to protect the cultivator to the maximum extent possible, consistent with equity.

Clause 7 (New Clause 8)

Sub-clause (3) of this clause had provided that Government might provide by rule that a person guilty of a breach thereof should be punished with fine which might extend to Rs. 1,000. The Committee considers that it should not be left to the executive Government to make rules creating offences and punishments and has, therefore, provided in the Bill itself that only the submission of a false return should be an offence under the Act.

The Committee also considers that the rules made by the Government under this Act should be placed on the table of the Assembly and liable to be changed by a resolution of the Assembly passed during the session in which they have been so laid upon the table.

8. These are the more important changes made by the Committee. The other changes made by the Committee are all shown in the Bill, as amended, which is appended to this report.

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9. Sri T. Viswanatham and eight others have given a dissenting minute. Sri G. Latchanna, Mr. Kanaran and Mr. M. Narayana Kurup have also given dissenting minutes. They are all appended to this report.

10. The Committee considers that the changes made by it in the Bill are so important that the Bill should be republished.

FORT ST. GEORGE, M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER,
10th October 1952. *Chairman.*

DISSENTING MINUTES.

APPENDIX.

I

At the time the taxation Bills were introduced in the Assembly we made it clear that, at the present time, when economic conditions were not at all favourable, when the people were distressed and disgusted with acute shortage of food, clothing and shelter and when agriculture was carried mostly under conditions of loss, excepting in the case of a few large pattadars, any general increase of taxes on land or imposition of fresh taxes was uncalled for.

2. We pointed out that the gap between the revenue and expenditure shown in the budget is not really a big gap or unbridgeable justifying new taxation. Compared with March budget, the June budget presented by the Government showed less of revenue in many items, e.g., while collections from sales tax showed always an increase over the budgeted figure, the June Budget Estimate of revenue as compared with the Budget Estimate of March showed an under-estimate of about a crore and a half. The difference was explained by a bald statement that the Government foresaw less. What was the great difference in Indian or World conditions between March and June, one is not able to understand.

It was our view that if the Government (1) took care to tighten the collections machinery of the Sales Tax Department and purge it of its soft elements, (2) increased persons having accounting knowledge and experience in the personnel of that department and (3) followed up the decisions of the Full Bench of the Madras High Court interpreting the term 'Commission Agent' in the Sales Tax Act and collect sales tax from persons who, according to that definition and decision, are not commission agents, the Government would be able to collect five or six crores of extra sales tax.

3. We also said that although an attempt was made in 1927-28 to make an enquiry into the taxation structure and incidence of the burden of tax, the Government have not, thereafter seriously applied their mind to develop an organic taxation structure based on scientific lines. But at least now, after the first general elections were over on the basis of adult franchise after the attainment of Independence, it would be proper for the

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Government to appoint a Taxation Enquiry Committee to go into the matter and report on a taxation structure better than the one now in force which is admittedly pressing too heavily precisely upon the sections of population who are not able to bear it. And without any such report before us, it would be haphazard and lopsided to levy new taxes on land or increase the existing ones at this stage or impose betterment levies with an extraordinary retrospective effect going as far back as 1948.

4. Of all tax burdens the worst is the burden of the land tax. From time to time, competent observers pointed out that the incidence of the ryotwari tax is much more than half the net income of the farmer which is the rate claimed to be in force under the ryotwari system. The chief defect of the assessment is that it did not give sufficient margin for the varying and rising cost of cultivation and the cost of labour put in by the family. While, therefore, the people have been pressing to reduce the land tax, particularly on the smaller units, it would be preposterous to come forward with surcharge on the existing rates.

It is true that about some three or four thousand pattadars are thriving but a general tax on nearly three lakhs of pattadars is not the best way to get more out of the few. Agricultural income-tax at steep rates on higher incomes can be imposed on them. But the present surcharge cannot set right the inequalities of the incidence of land tax. Nor can it act as incentive to increase food production.

Then we pressed on the Government to appoint a retrenchment committee with the representatives of various parties to see the possibilities of reducing expenditure before resorting to new taxes. But the Government would not agree.

5. These propositions were restated by us before this Committee. We asked whether after the objections raised by us, the Government

(a) called for a report from the Board of Revenue as regards the probable income from the sales-tax and other revenues in the light of criticisms made on the floor of the House; and

(b) whether the Government made any attempt to look into the possibilities of reducing the expenditure.

6. The Government said that they did not call for such report as they felt sure that their previous conclusions that new taxes were necessary were unalterable. They depended on the fact that revenue figures under every head showed a decrease between April and June; without realising, that a general decrease under all heads in the first month of the year was no reason for permanent increase of taxes or impositions of new ones. Then we also asked whether the Government had before them or called for any reports on the cost of living index of the agriculturists of the State and sample family budgets of purely agricultural families. In this regard also there was no information nor had we figures separately for dry and wet assessments in the State.

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7. Index figures for price of cereals sold by the producer is 218 or near about it, whereas the index figures for the cost of living is varying round about 450 and it is simply absurd to impose extra taxes on agriculturists under these conditions.

8. In the second sitting of the Committee, the Government were pleased to give us a small statement showing the gross income and the cost of living of agriculturists having land below 6½ acres. A perusal of that statement appended hereto will show that except in the case of sugarcane, the cost of living of a family is much more than the gross income which they realise if they sowed cereals, e.g., the gross income from a farm in East Godavari, measuring 6½ acres, is Rs. 621; while the cost of living for the family is Rs. 1,242. The same is the case in other districts as may be seen in the statement. Even the income from sugarcane cultivation could not be said to amount to a living wage or return for the family. The statement did not include in the cost of living the expenses incurred for cultivation. Nor is it known whether debit was given to expenses in connexion with education of children or for petty medical treatment. The statement itself is a condemnation of any proposal for surcharge on land revenue at this stage or for the imposition of any extra burden on land to-day.

9. We also sympathised with and pleaded for the view put forward by Sri B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu and Sri G. Latchanna that if the Government were determined to impose surcharges the lands in the non-deltaic areas at least should be exempted. The Government would not agree even to this.

10. Then we tried to raise the exemption limit to Rs. 500 or Rs. 250 or Rs. 150, the two last being the limits recommended by Raghavendra Rao Report and the Land Reforms Committee. Here, too, the Government depended on the vote; they could command that day and not on reason and out-voted us at every stage.

11. On some other matters before the vote on the surcharge was taken, we did help to improve the Bill in some directions, particularly in the matter of limiting the amount of water-cess to be included in the land revenue for surcharge purposes. The Government wanted the whole of the water-cess to be treated as land revenue. We pleaded that the standard rate for water-cess being four rupees, any sum exceeding it should not be added to the assessment in dry areas for calculating surcharges. But we did not succeed; we had to agree to Rs. 8 as a compromise. That is something.

12. We also generally agree with the contentions raised by Sri G. Latchanna in the minute of dissent which we had the advantage of seeing.

13. All through the State, there was a storm of protest raised when these new taxation Bills were published. The press was also more or less unanimous against them. Almost all public bodies and agriculturist organizations have condemned them. Almost all the memoranda received by the Committee were against the Bill. The Government would like to satisfy themselves simply by saying that taxes would always be opposed. But that is the language of an autocrat.

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14. It must be seen also that the Bill was passed by the Committee by a bare majority of 11 to 9 and that, in view of the importance and its wide range effects, this majority cannot be taken as an index of the acceptability of the measure.

15. Disagreeing with the majority, we are, therefore, unanimously of opinion that the Bill, even with its amended provisions, is bad in principle, harsh in its incidence, destructive of incentives to production and, particularly, ill-timed in view of the famine staring at us in all the dry areas of the State from north to south and from east to west.

16. Our report to the Assembly should be and is that the Bill need not be proceeded with further.

T. VISWANATHAM.
K. ARANGANATHAN.
M. NARAYANA KURUP.
S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM.
C. RAMALINGAIAH.
S. S. KOLKEBAIL.
C. H. KANARAN.
G. C. KONDIAH.
S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI.

9th October 1952.

Statement showing the income and cost of living for persons paying Rs. 50 assessment.

District.	Holding		Income derived if cultivated with			Estimated cost of living.
	Wet.	Dry.				
			Paddy.	Cholam.	Sugarcane.	
Tanjore ..	6.6	29.27	988	322	2,544	1,095
Tirunelveli ..	6.82	95.23	602	..	..	1,132
Coimbatore ..	7.25	51.00	803	..	1,744	1,308
Bellary ..	7.54	64.00	1,237	1,423	1,842	1,059
East Godavari ..	6.29	23.90	621	1,207	..	1,242

T. VISWANATHAM.

10th October 1952.

II

Bill unjustifiable.—The Bill cannot be justified on grounds mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. The reasons alleged are (1) that it is in the nature of an agricultural income-tax and (2) exigencies of State's finances. It is a fallacy to assume that the assessment which one pays is an indicia of the income derived by him. The Subramaniam Committee has ruled out any case for surcharge based on exigencies of State's finances which would mean only arbitrary levy of tax. The Subramaniam Committee has also emphasized in more places than one that surcharge, if any, should only be temporary measure, pending introduction of agricultural income-tax, and

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that surcharge should be levied only on standardized assessment. Both these fundamental principles are ignored by the present legislation.

Malabar to be excluded.—The conditions of Malabar are totally different from those obtaining in other parts of the State due to the existence of a chain of intermediaries who have interests in land. So, unless the incidence of surcharge could be distributed on the various classes in proportion to their interests, it would be unjust and inequitable. The present provisions relating to Malabar are unsatisfactory, inasmuch as they have only helped to give relief to big jenmis and impose additional burden on petty middle classes and tenants who are already groaning under unbearable weight. The provisions are likely to lead to complications in their actual working. Malabar is one of the districts whose assessment was increased by 3 annas in the rupee at the time of resettlement. The surcharge in Malabar ought to have been less by 3 annas in the rupee in any event.

Rate of surcharge.—The exemption limit of Rs. 50 is too low. No higher limit is provided for joint families which is a real injustice. Rate of surcharge for each slab is too steep and heavy.

M. NARAYANA KURUP.

10th October 1952.

III

The provisions of clause 3 (A) of the Madras Land Revenue Surcharge Bill, far from helping the agrarian situation in Malabar, is a heavy blow on the kisans. Agrarian conditions in Malabar as well as the land tenure system there, are very much different from those existing in other parts of the State, and it has been usual to have a separate law relating to land for Malabar alone. The present Bill whether with clause 3 (A) or without clause 3 (A), if made applicable to Malabar also, will be a direct challenge to kisans in Malabar, who have been struggling for the reduction of the burdens imposed on them by their landlords.

The land tenure system in Malabar district is well known to be very complex, since there are a number of intermediaries. The tenants in Malabar are not the same as in other parts of the State. If the intention of the Bill is in fact to see that the Revenue Surcharge is to be borne only by the landlord, who collects not a nominal rent but high rent, or by a big kanamdar without his transferring the burden to the cultivator, clause 3 (A) will not certainly achieve that object.

The difficulty in Malabar is most of the jenmis are big landlords, and they collect enormous amounts of rent. But there are a few big jenmis in Malabar, who have given land to big kanamdars at a rent sometimes at or around the land revenue assessment. Actually that means, it is kanamdar, who is really the person who benefits from the land and the jenmi will not and cannot afford to pay the Revenue Surcharge, which is now sought to be levied by the Bill. In the same way, there

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are two types of kanamdars. The first type is the big type mentioned above. There is another type of kanamdar, who has been virtually the ordinary tenant with some nominal kanam amount of a rupee or a few rupees. This would mean that a kanamdar of this type also will have to pay the surcharge under clause 3 (A) (ii). Thus it will be seen that clause 3 (A) in its application will work quite a lot of injustice in view of the complexity in the land tenure system in Malabar and that it is impossible to suggest amendments in this Bill to clause 3 (A) by which it will be possible to levy the surcharge on the real landlord or the real kanamdar.

Further, clause 3 (A) (ii) makes the kanamdar, kuzhikanamdar or the customary verumpattamdar liable to the surcharge. Just as there are different types of kanamdars, there are also different types of kuzhikanamdars and customary verumpattamdars and unless clause 3 (A) (ii) distinguishes between the different types among them, the surcharge will not be levied equitably and the intention of the Bill will not be carried into effect. The whole difficulty is that unless, the land tenure system is drastically changed about which a lot of agitation is going on and as a result of which operation of the amended Malabar Tenancy Act has been suspended, the question of levy of surcharge will further complicate the issue and aggravate the situation. Just as the operation of the Malabar Tenancy Act has been suspended, I feel that it is desirable that till the Malabar Tenancy Problem is itself solved, to say the least, it is highly undesirable at this stage to levy any surcharge on lands in Malabar and my suggestion is that in view of the special conditions existing in Malabar district the Bill should not be made applicable to lands in Malabar.

In Malabar, there is considerable scarcity of land and the ordinary extent of the holding, enjoyed by a family, is far smaller than the average holding in other districts in the whole State. Thus, the burden of the land becomes heavy and the landlord exploits the situation of scarcity of lands in Malabar and tries to extract as much rent as possible. This fundamental situation makes it necessary that extreme caution should be exercised in taxing already the overburdened peasant and see that the tax is equitably levied.

Lastly, there is no justification for demanding a surcharge from the peasantry in Malabar, especially because at the time of the re-settlement of revenue, the revenue for the Malabar lands was fixed at the highest. This increase in the land revenue has been effected at the time of re-settlement. Further, it being the practice in Malabar to make the tenant liable to pay the entire land revenue or any increase in land revenue, it becomes all the more onerous on the tenant, if, by reason of that, he is made to pay the surcharge also.

Thus, in conclusion, I submit that whatever may be the appropriateness of the measure aimed against the landlord, it is impracticable, unacceptable and dangerous from the point of view of the peasants in Malabar.

10th October 1952.

C. H. KANARAN.

KOTAGIRI
VENKATA
SUBBAMMA
RAO
v.
VELLANKI
VENKATA-
RAMA RAO.

of the 29th August 1895 should be restored, and execution should issue against the respondent. The decree of the High Court of the 12th July 1886 had secured to the plaintiff, and to his representatives in succession on the record, all his rights under the original decree of the 17th October 1884. The amendment, ordered on the 1st February 1888, and entered in the decree on the 8th March 1891, altered those rights, in pursuance of the compromise, only for the benefit of the third defendant, and in regard to his interest in the estate. It was not intended to affect the plaintiff's rights against any of the defendants except the third defendant, who alone had agreed to the compromise, and alone of the defendants was a party to the petition for amendment. Nor had the High Court power to alter the rights conferred by the decree except so far as the parties had agreed, and no alteration was valid to affect those who were not even parties to the petition of *razinama*. As to the latter the amended decree must be taken to have re-affirmed the primary one, which continued in force as to three defendants, and as to two-thirds of the property decreed. He referred to the powers given in the Civil Procedure Code to amend decrees. Sections 206 and 623. Neither of these were the authority here. Whatever the effect of the alteration, the fourth defendant, who had in effect consented to the original decree in the Court of First Instance having, by his written statement, acknowledged the title of the plaintiff, could derive no exoneration from the alteration of the decree, that alteration having been confined to the rights of the plaintiff and the third defendant. Application had been made to the High Court that upon the two decrees the right construction might be placed, with regard to the intention of the parties, but had not been granted. But even now the appellant's right position could be recovered upon the construction, now contended for, that the decree of 1886 remained unchanged against all the defendants, but the third, the interest of the latter being no longer liable in execution. As to limitation, the execution was not barred by article 178, schedule II. The three years' period ran from the date of the amendment of the prior decree. The latter decree was the final one among the parties. Until the amendment an appeal to Her Majesty was open. The finality was in abeyance. The starting point, the date of the amendment ordered, was the 2nd February 1888, and execution was petitioned for on the 28th January 1891.

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Mr. J. H. A. Branson, for the respondent, contended that the application for execution was barred by time. No stay of execution had been granted, or had been caused, either of the original decree of 17th October 1884, or of the decree of the High Court of the 12th July 1886. Notwithstanding that the second and third defendants had applied under section 598 for leave to appeal to Her Majesty the decree-holder could have at any time obtained execution. The enforcement of the decree of the 12th July 1886 could not have been interfered with by that application having been made, nor had its dismissal given a new starting point. The first defendant had not been a party to the amended decree, and the amendment, even if operative at all, had not affected his rights, directly or indirectly. The only decree with which he was concerned was that of July 12th, 1886; and of that decree execution against him was barred by limitation. There had been nothing done on the part of the defendants, or of any of them, to give a fresh starting point for limitation. Neither the application for leave to appeal, nor the petition for the amendment of the decree on the interests of one defendant, none of the others having been made parties to the proceeding, nor the amendment itself, could have had any such effect.

Mr. J. D. Mayne replied.

Afterwards, on the 28th June, their Lordships' judgment was delivered by LORD DAVEY:

JUDGMENT.—The delivery of the judgment on this appeal has been delayed at the request of the respondent's solicitors. In the first instance the respondent's counsel desired to draw their Lordships' attention to certain articles of the Code of Civil Procedure, which had not been mentioned at the hearing of the appeal, and subsequently a petition was lodged for leave to produce fresh evidence which was disposed of yesterday morning.

The facts which have given rise to the present appeal are shortly as follows: A suit was brought to recover the estate of one Sudarsana Rao the succession to which opened on the death of his mother in 1872. There were four defendants. The second and fourth defendants were the widow and (alleged) adopted son of one Suryaprakasa Rao deceased and between them represented one interest. The first and fourth defendants by their written statements admitted the plaintiff's case. The third defendant and second defendant contested it. But the interest of

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IV

I write this to record my minute of dissent against the conclusions of the Select Committee.

I may recall your attention to the fact that when the proposed Bill was moved in the Assembly and was referred to the Select Committee, we made it clear on the very floor of the House that the Krishikar Lok Party is opposed on principle to the proposed levy of surcharge on land revenue. It is with the hope that the pros and cons of the proposals would be fairly and frankly discussed by the Select Committee that I accepted to serve on the Committee.

Now, so far as the meetings of the Select Committee are concerned, I am sorry to find from the way in which the deliberations are conducted that there is no scope for fair and frank discussion. Basing on the working majority, the Congress members of the Select Committee are keenly interested in getting the Bill passed, as it is, without considering the consequences. All the amendments are put to vote and declared lost without giving due consideration. Another distressing matter is that even the memorandum sent by Sri O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, the Ex-Chief Minister, one of the tried and veteran Congress Leaders of the South and an experienced savant in matters relating to agricultural industry, was also set aside and was not taken up for discussion at all without bestowing least consideration.

Under the circumstances, I was constrained to walk out from the meeting held on 10th September 1952 with all faith that I could not do justice to my electorate, in particular, and to the peasantry, in general, if I had acted otherwise.

I oppose the conclusions of the Select Committee *in toto* and request you to please record my minute of dissent and to inform the same to other members as well. Kindly acknowledge the receipt.

12th September 1952.

G. LATCHANNA.

ANNEXURE.

(Words sidlined or underlined indicate the amendments suggested by the Committee; dots indicate the Omissions.)

L.A. BILL No. 6 OF 1952.

(As amended by the Select Committee.)

A Bill to provide for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue assessments . . . in the State of Madras in certain cases.

WHEREAS it is expedient to provide for the levy of a surcharge on land revenue assessments . . . in the State of Madras in certain cases;
It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Land Revenue (Surcharge) Act, 1952.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall come into force at once.

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2. *Definitions.*—In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context—

(1) 'Government' means the State Government;

(2) 'land revenue'—

(a) in the case of an estate notified under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), means the land revenue payable under section 23 of that Act, and

(b) in every case including the case aforesaid, in relation to any fasli year, includes the water-cess, if any, charged for the irrigation of the land in respect of the fasli year immediately preceding, up to a limit of Rs. 8 per acre, but does not include any other cesses payable in respect of the land;

(3) 'registered holder', in relation to any land, means the person who is registered in the revenue accounts of the Government as the person who should pay the land revenue in respect thereof to the Government, whether as a sole or as a joint pattadar . . . ; and includes every person who is in actual occupation or enjoyment of the land, and who is liable to pay the land revenue in respect thereof, although he is not registered as aforesaid.

Explanation.—In this clause, 'person' includes a Hindu undivided family, a Marumakattayam tarwad or tavazhi, an Aliyasantana kutumba or kavaru, a Nambudiri illom, a firm, a company, an association of individuals, whether incorporated or not, and any institution capable of holding property.

3 *Levy of surcharge.*—(1) There shall be levied by the Government from every registered holder, for the fasli year commencing on the 1st day of July 1952, and for each subsequent fasli year, a surcharge at the rate or rates specified below, on the amount of land revenue payable by such holder for that year in respect of all the lands held by the holder in the State of Madras, after deducting from that amount any remissions of land revenue granted by the Government:—

Amount of land revenue.	Rate of surcharge.
(a) On the first Rs. 50 of the land revenue payable.	Nil.
(b) On the next Rs. 50 of the land revenue payable.	Two annas on each rupee.
(c) On the next Rs. 100 of the land revenue payable.	Four annas on each rupee.
(d) On the next Rs. 300 of the land revenue payable.	Eight annas on each rupee.
(e) On the next Rs. 500 of the land revenue payable.	Twelve annas on each rupee.
(f) On the balance of the land revenue payable.	Sixteen annas on each rupee.

(2) Where by reason of the alienation of any lands to any person, such person becomes liable to pay surcharge at a rate or rates which are higher than the rate or rates to which the lands were subject before such alienation, the lands and the registered holder thereof shall be liable for the surcharge at such higher rate or rates for and from the fasli year in which he alienation took place.

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(3) The rate or rates at which surcharge may be levied under this Act in respect of the lands held by a registered holder shall not be diminished by reason of any partition or alienation of the lands or any part thereof which may take place on or after the 1st July 1952, until the expiry of . . . the fasli year in which the partition or alienation takes place; and the surcharge which would have been leviable in respect of the lands originally held by the registered holder but for such partition or alienation shall continue to be leviable in respect thereof until the expiry of the fasli year aforesaid; and the lands and every part thereof shall be regarded as the security for the entire surcharge leviable as aforesaid on all the lands.

(4) Where lands belonging to, or given or endowed for the support of, distinct religious or charitable institutions including maths, are held by the same trustee, manager, or other person, the Collector of the district in which any such lands are situated, shall, on receipt of an application from such person (which shall be in the prescribed form and contain the prescribed particulars), cause the lands to be registered separately in the name of each institution; and each such institution shall be treated as a separate unit for the purposes of the levy of a surcharge under this section, and all the lands belonging to it, or given or endowed for its support throughout the State shall be aggregated accordingly, whether the trustees, managers, or persons holding the lands are the same or different persons.

4. Levy of surcharge in areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, extends.—The following provisions shall apply to the levy of surcharge under section 3 in areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 (Madras Act XIV of 1930) (hereinafter in this section referred to as the aforesaid Act), extends:—

(i) The janmi shall be liable to pay the surcharge if he occupies or cultivates the land himself or has let it to a person from whom he receives or is entitled to receive fair rent as defined in the aforesaid Act.

(ii) The kanamdar, kuzhikanamdar or customary verumpattamdar shall be liable to pay the surcharge, if he occupies or cultivates the land himself or has let it to a person from whom he receives or is entitled to receive fair rent as defined in the aforesaid Act.

(iii) No person who is liable to pay the surcharge under clause (i) or clause (ii) shall, by reason of any contract with his tenant, be entitled to recover the whole or any portion of the surcharge from such tenant.

Explanation.—The liability of the cultivating tenant to pay one-half of the annual assessment under section 6 (b) of the aforesaid Act, shall not be deemed to include the liability to pay any share of the surcharge.

5. Levy of surcharge in the South Kanara district.—In the district of South Kanara, in cases to which the provisions of clauses (i) and (ii) of section 4 are not applicable, the following provisions shall apply:—

(i) No surcharge shall be leviable in respect of uncultivated punja lands;

(ii) Where any lands including cultivated punja lands are in the possession of a walawargadar, kayamgenidar, permanent tenant, or usufructuary mortgagee, he shall be liable to pay the surcharge in respect of those lands;

(iii) In other cases, the registered holder shall be liable to pay the surcharge.

(iv) No person who is liable to pay the surcharge under clause (ii) or clause (iii) shall, by reason of any contract with his tenant, be entitled to recover the whole or any portion of the surcharge from such tenant.

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6. Aggregation for purposes of levying the surcharge.—The rate or rates at which surcharge may be levied under section 3, shall be determined with reference to the aggregate of the land revenue payable by any person—

(a) on all lands in the areas to which the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, extends, for which he is liable to pay the surcharge under clauses (i) and (ii) of section 4,

(b) on all lands in the South Kanara district, for which he is liable to pay the surcharge under clauses (ii) and (iii) of section 5, and

(c) on all other lands in the State of Madras of which he is the registered holder.

7. (1) Power to call for declaration and to levy penal surcharge.—Any officer empowered by the Government or by any authority or officer authorized by them in this behalf may by notice in writing require any registered holder to submit a declaration in writing in such form and within such time as may be specified in the notice in regard to the total extent of the lands held by the holder in the State and the land revenue payable in respect thereof.

(2) If any registered holder wilfully submits a false declaration, or without reasonable excuse, the burden of proving which shall be upon him, fails to submit a declaration in the form or within the time specified in the notice under sub-section (1), the Government may levy a special penal surcharge not exceeding the total surcharge leviable in respect of all his lands.

8. Power to make rules.—(1) The Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may make provision for—

(a) the submission of returns,

(b) the production of documents,

(c) the holding of inquiries and the enforcement of the attendance of persons at such inquiries and their examination on oath or affirmation.

(3) When any rule made under this section has provided for the submission of any return, any person who wilfully submits a false return shall be punishable with fine which may extend to five hundred rupees.

(4) When any rules have been made for the purposes specified in clauses (b) and (c) of sub-section (2), the provisions of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 (Central Act V of 1908), shall, so far as may be, apply in regard to the issue and service of summonses, the examination of witnesses, the production of documents and the like.

(5) All rules made under this section shall be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, and upon such publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

(6) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before the Legislative Assembly of the State, as soon as possible after they are made, and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as that Assembly may make during the session in which they are so laid.

FORT ST. GEORGE,
11th October 1952.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the State Legislature.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 11th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A large number of questions are placed before the House. I will therefore allow one or two supplementaries on each question and then pass on to the next question.”

Recruitment of Backward Class Christians to Public Services.

* 387 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Sri M. Rajeswara Rao, is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the nature of Christians classified as Backward Classes for the purposes of 25 per cent reservation as per the latest Government Order regarding recruitment to Public Services?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Persons belonging to the Statutory Scheduled Castes who are converted to Christianity will be deemed to belong to the Backward Classes for purposes of Reservation of appointments in the public services. This will not apply to those who are born in Christianity whatever their ancestry may be.”

Construction of sand vents in the channel to Maradi tank at Uppiliapuram village.

* 388 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots of Maradi village, Tiruchirappalli district, deposited Rs. 400 into Turaiyur Sub-Treasury on 8th January 1943, on the request of the Government as their contribution towards the cost of construction of some sand vents, etc., in the channel taking water to Maradi tank, at S. No. 120 of Uppiliapuram village;

(b) why the proposed construction is delayed all these years;

(c) what is the estimated cost of the proposed construction:

and

(d) how long it will take for the Government to commence and finish the same?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The proposal was dropped in 1944 on account of the objections raised by the persons interested in direct irrigation under the channel at Uppiliapuram, and seems to have been revived later.

“(c) Rupees 7,550.

“(d) It cannot be said now when the work will be taken up for execution, as the matter is still under consideration.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“Sir may I know, what is the total cost of construction as estimated in the year 1943 and how much have the Government spent annually for removing the deposit of silt from the channel during the flood times?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, the scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 3,500 in the year 1941. I have no information as to how much the Public Works Department is spending for the removal of the silt.”

Reconstitution of the State Harijan Welfare Committee.

* 391 Q.—SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why the Government have not constituted the Provincial Harijan Board?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The term of the present State Harijan Welfare Committee expires on the 16th August 1953. However, the question of reconstituting the Committee is under consideration and will be finalised shortly.”

SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA :—“Sir, பழைய போர்டுசெய்த தீர்மானங்களை யெல்லாம் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் நிறைவேற்றுவாரா?”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“The hon. Member wants to know whether the Government have put through all the schemes and suggestions of the existing Committee.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The recommendations of the State Harijan Welfare Committee are given a due consideration by the Government from time to time.”

SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“Will the Government consider taking one Harijan from each district into the Committee?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, what will make the strength of the Committee 26. The present strength is only 22. I am afraid it is not possible for the Government to organize it on a districtwar basis.”

SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM :—“What are the functions of the Committee?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“They are well known. They are given in the rules constituting the Committee.”

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SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the constitution of the Harijan Welfare Committee was done all through from the members of one particular community among Harijans, namely, Malas, otherwise called Parayas?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I am not aware of that, Sir.”

Bridge over the Godavari at Kovvur.

* 395 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“As the hon. Member, Sri M. Rajeswara Rao, is not in his seat, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a plan with the Government to construct a bridge across the Godavari river by the side of the existing railway bridge at Kovvur, West Godavari district; and

(b) if so, the probable cost of the construction of such a bridge?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) No.

“(b) The question does not arise.”

Planning Commission discussion on the utilization of Godavari and Krishna waters.

* 404 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representative of the Government of Madras is participating in the meeting of the Planning Commission convened to discuss and take final decision on the utilization of Krishna and Godavari river waters; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, whether any, and if so, what mandate was given to the representative of the Government of Madras about the stand he should take in the discussions?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The stage has not yet been reached when any finalised policy can be declared, as the matter is still being considered by the Planning Commission of the Central Government. But, it may be stated generally, on behalf of this Government, that we are in favour of giving to the underwatered areas of Rayalaseema and contiguous uplands in Nellore and Guntur districts, top priority in making the best use of available surplus waters, subject of course to physical and financial limitations.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ఇప్పుడు కొన్ని కొన్ని schemes అసా కృష్ణా-కెన్నా, గండికోట, నందికొండ అనే స్థానాల విషయముల Planning Commission వారు చేసే విచారణకును ప్రభుత్వం ఏమి stand తీసుకొని ప్రభుత్వ ప్రతినిధులకు చెప్పి పంపించారు?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Notice, Sir.”

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SRI C. RAMIAH CHOWDARY :—“ కృష్ణా నెన్నారా project విషయము మంత్రిగారి దృష్టిలో లేకుండా, సంబంధ ప్రాజెక్టు మంచిదని పేలించారు ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఇంతకు ముందు కృష్ణా-నెన్నారా ప్రాజెక్టును గురించి అడిగిన ప్రశ్నకు మంత్రిగారు ‘ నోటీసు ’ అని అడిగారు అలాగే గండికోట, నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయములూ అడగగా మరల నోటీసు అని అంటున్నారు. గండికోట స్కీమును పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో చేర్చబడ్డదని యిదివరకు మంత్రిగారు తెలిపారు. ఈ విషయము యిప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు మరచిపోయారా, లేక వారి విధానము మార్పు కాని గండికోటను, పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో చేర్చలే లేదా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question No. 409 will be taken up at the end.”

Gazetted posts in the Agricultural department.

* 410 Q.—**SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of applications received by the Madras Public Service Commission, this year from (1) Harijans and (2) Christians, for Gazetted posts in the Agricultural department?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (1) Number of applications received from Harijans is 9.

“ (2) Number of applications received from Christians is 22.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Will the Hon. Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any instructions were given to the Madras Public Service Commission to include in the 25 per cent reservation, Scheduled Castes Christians also? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Notice, Sir.”

State Housing Committee.

9-10 a.m. * 414 Q.—**SRI A. RATHINAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have formed the State Housing Committee with Government officials only; and

(b) what are the functions of that Committee?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the Housing Advisory Committee and not the Provincial Housing Committee which was constituted in 1947 and which has ceased to function. The Housing Advisory Committee consists of four Ministers and one Government official, who is the Member-Secretary of the Committee. The Committee may invite for their meetings officials and non-officials according to the subject discussed and the advice required on it.

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“ (b) The function of the Housing Advisory Committee is to advise on any problem or scheme connected with housing referred to it by the Departments of the Secretariat. It may call for information from the Departments of Secretariat and may initiate plans or policies relating to housing in the State.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government will consider the question of co-opting the members belonging to Harijan and Backward Classes to the Housing Advisory Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ This Committee does not have any non-officials, Sir.”

Local Fund Hospital, Payyanur, North Malabar.

* 415 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have got any proposal to convert the Malabar District Board Local Fund Hospital at Payyanur into a Government Hospital?

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

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ In view of the fact that this hospital is serving two lakhs of people living in Payyanur and surrounding villages and the bed-strength is very small and the people are suffering for want of a Government hospital, will the Hon. Minister sympathetically consider the question of converting this Local Fund Hospital into a Government Hospital? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, all the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in Malabar have been provincialized. The hospital under reference is not even a sub-taluk hospital and so it will have to wait.”

Government breeding bulls in East Godavari district.

* 416 Q.—**SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO** (on behalf of Sri C. V. K. Rao) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many breeding bulls are maintained by the Government in East Godavari district; and

(b) the cost of maintenance of such bulls per annum?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) Three Murrah buffalo bulls are maintained by Government at the Veterinary Institutions, Rajahmundry, Kakinada and Amalapuram in East Godavari district.

“ (b) The cost of maintenance of those bulls was Rs. 4,277 during 1951-52.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Will the Hon. Minister explain what he means by breeding bulls? Are they different from stud bulls? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ No, Sir.”

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K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ఒక్కోక అంజోతు ఏడాదికి ఎన్ని చాటుతుందో చెప్పగలరా?”

HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“We require at least 50 to 60 services per year. They can do up to 70 or 80 services. But now with the artificial insemination that is coming into vogue, a bull can do 600 to 700 services a year. But I do not know whether there is artificial insemination. At present we require at least 50 to 60 services per year.”

use of Government steamers plying on the Godavari.

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

(a) whether the Government have entered into a contract with Sri Krishna Rao of Kovvur, West Godavari district, for the use of the Government steamers “Dorothi” and “Helen” in the Godavari river between Kovvur and Rajahmundry;

(b) if so, the terms of the contract;

(c) whether the contractor of the steamers issued a notice to the Government demanding compensation for the non-fulfilment of the contract by the Government as a result of the destruction of the steamers during the cyclone; and

(d) if so, whether the Government have taken any action in the matter?

HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

(b) There are 38 conditions in the contract. The most important is condition 36 which reads as follows :—

“The lessee while plying the ferry is subject to all risks, and no claims for compensation on any account will be entertained by Government.”

(c) The contractor submitted a petition to Government, in July 1950 requesting the following :—

“Cancellation of direct launch service between Rajahmundry and Central Delta.

(d) The cancellation of motor transport over the anicut.

(e) The reimbursement of Rs. 5,500, the cost incurred by the contractor for putting the steamers “Dorothy” and “Helen” in proper working order; and

The payment of compensation of Rs. 30,000 per year (the loss incurred by him up till then).

(f) The requests of the contractor were examined in consultation with the Chief Engineer (Highways) and it was decided that there was no case for complying with the contractor's requests.”

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House-rent allowance to municipal workers in Vijayavada.

* 418 Q.—**SRI P. RAMA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vijayavada Municipal Council sent a resolution to the Government for permission to give house-rent allowance to their municipal workers;

(b) when it was sent to the Government; and

(c) what action has been taken by Government?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) No. It is presumed that by the expression ‘workers’, ‘menials’ are meant.

“(b) & (c) Does not arise.”

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—“విజయవాడ మునిసిపాలిటీలో పనిచేస్తున్న మునిసిపల్ మెన్షనల్ సర్వాంట్స్ కొంత house rent allowance యివ్వాలని, యిదివరకు municipal council ఒక resolution ను pass చేసి ప్రభుత్వంవారి అనుమతిని అడిగింది. ఈ విషయముగురించి మంత్రిగారు విజయవాడకు వచ్చినప్పుడు విజయవాడలో వున్న municipal workers ఒక మెమోరాండము కూడా మంత్రిగారికిచ్చారు. ఆ సందర్భములోనే మునిసిపల్ చేర్మనుకూడా ఈ విషయమును గూర్చి మంత్రిగారిని అడిగారు. మంత్రిగారికి ఈ విషయం తెలియదని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఇది ఎంత వరకు నిజము?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“కోటి మాటలతో ఎంతవరకు చెప్పావోగాని రికార్డు మూలంగా మాత్రం ఏమి తెలియదు?”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“Will the Government take an early decision to permit municipalities, district boards and panchayats of the State to grant house-rent allowance to all their employees without any distinction?”

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

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ఇప్పటికే రాష్ట్రములో కొన్ని కొన్ని చోట్ల municipal workers కు house rent allowance యివ్వడమనేది అమలులో ఉంది కాబట్టి, అన్ని municipalities లోనూ కూడా ఈ విధమైన provision అమలుపరచుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Sir, whenever a municipality makes a request, the Government will consider it if the finances of the municipality are sound.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I want to finish the questions as early as possible so that Members can have more time for the Food Debate.”

[11th December 1952]

Land Colonization Co-operative Society, Dharmavaram taluk.

* 419 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the people of Venkatathimmapuram village of Dharmavaram taluk of Anantapur district for financial help to their Land Colonization Co-operative Society; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

“(b) The request is under examination.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఈ representation వచ్చి ఎన్ని రోజులు అయింది? ఈ విషయములో త్వరగా చర్య తీసుకోవడానికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకుంటుందా? అందులో యీనాడు ఉన్నటువంటి టేసు పరిస్థితుల దృష్ట్యా ఆ గ్రామస్థులకుగాను ఈ సౌకర్యానికి ధన సహాయము చేయటానికి వీలవుతుంది కాబట్టి, దీన్ని ఆచరణలో పెట్టటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“ఈ representation ఎప్పుడు వచ్చిందో నేను చెప్పలేను, కాని ఈ విషయంలో ఒక మాసములోగా ఎంత త్వరగా అయితే చర్య తీసుకోగలనో అంత త్వరగా చర్య తీసుకుంటున్నామని హామీ ఇస్తాను.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఈ representation వచ్చి దాదాపు ఆరు, ఏడు నెలలు కావచ్చింది అనుకుంటాను. ఆరు, ఏడు నెలలనుంచి చర్య తీసుకోవని ప్రభుత్వం, ఒక నెలలోనైనా చర్య తీసుకోవడానికి హామీ ఇవ్వగలదా?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“నిజంగా ఈ representation ఆరు మాసముల క్రిందకు వచ్చింది అనుకోను. ఎట్లయినను, ఒక మాసములో తప్పకుండా చర్య తీసుకుంటానని హామీ ఇస్తున్నాను.”

Alleged starvation deaths in Palghat town.

* 420 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether two starvation deaths occurred in Palghat town, one on the 16th November or so, and another on the 20th of this month in the railway grounds, near the Gandhi Bazaar, Palghat, Malabar; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The Government have no information, but have called for a report.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“Sir, the question was sent about two weeks ago and the Hon. Minister could have elicited information from the district authorities. These two starvation deaths were also reported in the local dailies of Malabar. Was this fact that they were published in the local vernacular dailies brought to the notice of the Government?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, the notice for the question was received on the 16th November and we took action on the 17th. We have to make a proper enquiry as in these days even ordinary deaths are reported as starvation deaths.”

Panchayat Board for Korom amsam, Payyanur, North Malabar.

* 421 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government received any memorandum signed by 830 villagers of Korom amsam, Payyanur, North Malabar, requesting the Government for a separate panchayat board in Korom amsam; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“Yes. The Government considered that the exclusion of the Korom revenue village from the present Payyanur Panchayat (Malabar) and the formation of a separate panchayat for the excluded area would bring into existence an uneconomic unit and that the Korom village would continue to get the benefit of larger amenities as hitherto by remaining within the panchayat than by getting out of it. The request of the villagers for the formation of a separate panchayat for the Korom village was therefore negatived.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Is it a fact that hitherto the people of Korom Amsam did not get any benefit from the Payyanur Panchayat Board and that they repeatedly requested the redressal of their grievances?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“Sir, the President of the Payyanur Panchayat Board comes from Korom Amsam and I think some wooden bridges and a road are being laid.”

Fruit canning factory, Kodur.

* 422 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) when the Fruit Canning Factory at Kodur was sanctioned;

(b) the causes for its not working till now;

(c) when the canning work will start on a commercial scale;

(d) the causes for not constructing the building and not equipping so far the attached Fruit Products Research Laboratory; and

(e) how long it will take to construct the building and to equip the Laboratory fully?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) The Fruit Canning Factory at Kodur was sanctioned in September 1942.

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"(b) The complete machinery for the factory has not become available till now. A part of the citrus juice unit is still expected.

"(c) Definite information on this point cannot be given because—

(1) electric power is not yet available in the locality and the purchase of a generator is still under consideration; and

(2) the factory is intended to be worked only on a semi-commercial scale or pilot plant scale.

"(d) The Government do not propose to put up any building for the factory as there are already two M.B. sheds for the purpose. The Research Laboratory is an independent unit intended to deal not only with the fruits grown in and around Kodur but also with fruits and vegetables grown all over the Madras State. Though research work in the nature of exploratory trials on a cottage industry basis has been in progress since 1942 or even earlier, systematic research work has not been undertaken for want of facilities such as gas, electricity, running water, etc. The question of the future of the research laboratory is under consideration.

"(e) As already stated in the answer to clause (d), the Government do not propose to erect a building for the canning factory. The question of shifting the research part of the Bio-Chemist's section to Madras is separately under the consideration of the Government. Till this question is decided, the consideration of the question of constructing a building for the Research Laboratory has to be deferred."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ Private fruit canning factory లు విజయవాడలోను, యింకను ఎక్కోచోట్లను జయప్రదంగా నడుస్తుంటే, కోడూరులో ఉన్న గవర్నమెంటు fruit canning factory ఎందుకు సరిగా నడవడములేదు? ఈ factory లు సరిగా నడవబడకపోవడమా? లేక నడవడానికి యిష్టము లేక పోవడమా, మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేస్తారా. ”

9-20 a.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ I may submit, Sir, that Government are serious about this matter and quite earnest. The machinery that is required has not as yet come and the Director of Agriculture has stated that after the receipt of the machinery, if a generator is put up, we may be able to start working the factory within about six months.”

Common staff for groups of panchayats.

* 423 Q.—SRI B. SANKARAYYA (on behalf of Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to appoint common staff for clerical duties and collection work for convenient groups of panchayats, and if so, what action has been taken in that direction?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Yes. It is proposed to appoint a common clerk and a bill-collector for a group of two or more contiguous II class panchayats with an annual income ranging from Rs. 3,000 to Rs. 10,000 to attend to the work of levy and collection of taxes and maintenance of registers and accounts of the panchayats included in the group. Orders have since been issued authorising the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards to make the appointments.”

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMI :—“ Minor Panchayat పెసిడెంట్లను ప్రజలు ఎన్నుకోవలసివుంది. ఈ పెసిడెంట్లమీద విశ్వసరాహిత్య తీర్మానము పెట్టాలంటే, ఈ తీర్మానం మంబర్లు పెట్టవలెనా, లేక ప్రజలు పెట్టవలెనా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Notice, please.”

Sale or auction of bunjar and sivaijama lands.

* 424 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued a Government Order asking the revenue officials to put all the bunjar and sivaijama lands which can be brought into wet cultivation, to sale or auction; and

(b) if so, what the reasons are?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) Yes. The orders issued are in respect of valuable lands which would have been normally sold in public auction or assigned on payment of market value or shall hereafter be assigned on payment of market value or in sale by public auction whichever is advantageous to the Government.

“(b) The reason for issuing the Government Order was that because it was ordered that land in the proximity of a town which would be in demand for purposes other than for cultivation and would consequently be more valuable than other lands, should not be assigned to the political sufferers free of market value, the same principle should apply in respect of assignments of all valuable lands to all persons.”

Donation of blood for blood banks.

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

(a) whether donations of blood for the blood bank are received from prisoners undergoing imprisonment in jails, and if so, whether any remission is granted to prisoners for such donations of blood, and if so, the scale at which the remissions are so granted; and

(b) whether donations of blood to the blood bank are received from the members of the Police Force and Special Armed Reserves, and if so, whether they are paid money for such donations, and if so, the scale of payment?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Donations of blood for the Blood Bank are received from volunteers among prisoners undergoing imprisonment in Jails. Prison blood-donors are allowed remission for a period ranging from 10 to 15 days for each donation of blood and are also paid gratuity at the rate of Rs. 5 each. One thousand eight hundred and seventy-one prisoners donated blood in this Scheme in 1951-52.

“(b) Donations of blood are received from the members of the Police Forces including Special Armed Reserves. The donations are mostly made *gratis* and in some cases Rs. 5 was paid for each donation. The number of such members who gave donations of blood *gratis* is 1,094 and the total amount of gratuity paid for donations of blood is Rs. 200.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“May I know whether ten days' human liberty is equated to a litre of blood in the case of prisoners? What is the amount given for a litre of blood of Special Armed Police and the Police? The scale I want, per litre of blood.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Only a particular quantity of blood is drawn from each man. There is no scale fixed. As I said already, a gratuity at the rate of Rs. 5 is given to anybody who wants it.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Is it not unmoral, if it is not immoral, to offer inducement to the prisoners to give their blood? For, giving blood affects seriously the health of the prisoners.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is voluntary, Sir. Their consent in writing is taken beforehand and blood is not drawn at intervals of less than three months.”

Assignment of lands on payment of market value.

* 426 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government issued a Government Order on 7th July 1952 directing the authorities that land should thereafter be assigned on payment of market value or sold in public auction; and

(b) if so, the reasons for issuing G.O. Ms. No. 1968, dated 8th July 1952, a day after the issue of the above said Government Order?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Yes. The orders are applicable only to valuable lands.

“(b) The Government Order referred to by the hon'ble Member relates to the grant of Travelling Allowance instead of Fixed Travelling Allowance to the Minor Irrigation Overseer, Chintapalli in the Visakhapatnam district. Presumably the Member refers to G.O. No. 1986, Revenue, dated

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8th July 1952, in which the order of priority for the assignment of lands was re-fixed. Those orders are applicable to lands which are not valuable.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ఇంతవరకు అయిదుసార్లు కృతశ్చ వేశాను. ముగ్ధులకూ జవాబులు చూస్తే అసలు ఆర్డరును చదివి చెప్పతున్నారో, చదువకుండా చెప్పతున్నారో నాకు తెలియలేదు. 1952 వ సంవత్సరం జూలై 7 వ తారీఖున జారీచేసిన జి. ఓ. లో single crop, wet నూడా వేలంవేసిగాని మార్కెటు కిప్పుతుకు గాని అమ్మవలసిందనే సూచనవుంది. దానినిబట్టి కంవెన్యూవారం కరవరం గ్రామాలలో సాగుచేస్తున్న పేదలనుండి భూములు తీసుకొని అమ్మటం జరిగింది. ఈ విషయం గురించి ప్రభుత్వం దానిని సవరిస్తుందా? లేనియెడల మౌనాంతాలో చాలా భాగం బంజరు సాగులు single crop, wet కావడం ఆ తర్వాత వాటిని వేలం వేయమంటే, 1952 వ సం॥ జూలై 8 వ తేదీ ఆర్డరులో landless poor కు priority యిస్తూ చేసిన సూచన ఉపయోగ పేస్తేనావుందా”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, I could not understand the correct number of the G.O. spoken about in Telugu. So, I am not able to answer the question.”

Improvements to the Bandakattu anicut in West Godavari.

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

(a) whether the Government received any representations from the ryots of Polavaram taluk of West Godavari district for improving the “Bandakattu anicut” near Kannapuram; and if so, the action taken by the Government in that regard;

(b) the terms of the agreement between the Government and the Zamindars for the use of the “Bandakattu” waters; and

(c) whether the terms of the agreement were violated by the ryots cultivating zamindari lands at any time?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) to (c) The Bandakattu system which draws its supply from the Byneru river has five branch channels, irrigating several villages, some of which are situated in the erstwhile zamindari of Lakkavaram and Billumilli. The sharing of the waters of the channels between the koyas (Government ryots) and the then zamindari ryots was said to be governed by the terms of an agreement purported to have been entered into in the year 1870 by the zamindar of Billumilli and the Government. There is no definite proof to show that such an agreement was actually entered into, but it is stated, that according to its terms, the water had to be shared equally between the Government and the Zamin ryots. During the period 1946 to 1948, the Government received a number of representations in regard to the Bandakattu system. The main allegation in them was that in spite of the agreement the zamin ryots were appropriating the major portion of the water from the Bottugakoyakannam,

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one of the branch channels in the system, and a request was made to ensure that the koyas got their customary supply of water. On the assumption that the agreement of 1870 was genuine and binding on the Government, the Government ordered in August 1947, that pending investigation of all the points at issue, the koyas should be permitted to temporarily cross-bund the Bottugakoyakannam, subject to the condition that the lands lower down (which were then zamindari) were not adversely affected. The Government also authorised the Collector of West Godavari to remove the temporary cross-bundling if at any time he considered it necessary. Subsequently in November 1949, the Government considered the question afresh in the light of the further reports submitted by the Collector and the Board of Revenue and decided to postpone it till after the Billumilli estate was taken over under the Abolition Act. The estate was taken over by the Government on 7-9-1950 and the Government are now awaiting proposals from the Board of Revenue in regard to the final settlement of the disputes over the waters of the Bandakattu channels. Action is also being taken to see what improvements are necessary to these channels."

9-30 a.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"In future, long answers may be placed on the table so that we may save the time of the House."

District Food Production Committees.

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

(a) the functions of the District Food Production Committees; and

(b) whether the recommendations and resolutions of the Committee are binding on Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) The functions of the District Food Production Committees are—

- (i) to hear representations of ryots seeking assistance for increasing production of foodgrains in their holdings;
- (ii) to review the working of the various Grow More Food Schemes in the District and submit periodical reports to the Provincial Committee at Ministerial level; and
- (iii) to make recommendations to the Provincial Committee on Grow More Food measures.

" (b) No."

Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars.

* 429 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state, in how many taluk offices in the State, Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars have been appointed?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"A statement * showing the taluks in the Madras State where Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars have been appointed is placed on the table of the House. I have followed your direction so soon, Sir."

Issue of liquor permits by Civil Surgeons.

* 430 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have passed a Government Order that liquor permits on medical grounds should be given by paid Civil Surgeons only; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

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

It is not a fact that liquor permits on medical grounds are given by paid Civil Surgeons only. If however, the intention of the member is whether medical certificates are insisted from paid Civil Surgeons only for the issue of liquor permits, the answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) The instructions are issued on administrative grounds."

Grant of subsistence loans in Nellore district.

* 431 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector of Nellore has been asked not to grant subsistence loans in Nellore district; and

(b) if so, on what grounds this decision has been taken?

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

& (b) In view of the improvement in seasonal conditions due to the rains in September and October of this year, instructions have been issued to the Collector to stop the grant of subsistence loans in the Nellore district."

Co-operative credit society for Kuchimpudi village, West Godavari district.

* 432 Q.—SRI M. KUNE RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) why a co-operative credit society was not sanctioned to Kuchimpudi village of Eluru taluk, West Godavari district; and

(b) whether the peasants made an application for such a society and remitted amounts towards shares?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" (a) Kuchimpudi is a hamlet of Ramasingavaram village in the Elluru taluk of

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West Godavari district. The Ramasingavaram Multipurpose Co-operative Society organized for this area includes Kuchimpudi also in its operational field. The formation of a separate society for Kuchimpudi is, however, under consideration.

(b) Twenty-two persons of Kuchimpudi have submitted an application to the Deputy Registrar, Eluru, for the registration of a Multi-purpose Society at Kuchimpudi. The chief promoter, Sri Ramanujam Gopal Rao, has remitted on 12th March 1952 a sum of Rs. 325 into the Co-operative Central Bank, Ltd., Eluru, as initial share capital."

SRI M. KUNE RAO :—“ కూచిపూడి సొసైటీవారు షేరు ధనాన్ని కట్టినప్పటికీ ఆ సొసైటీని రిజిస్ట్రారుగారు ఇంతవరకు రిజిస్టరు చేయలేదనే దానికి కారణం ఏమో మంత్రిగారు దయచేసి తెలియజేస్తారా? జిల్లా రిజిస్ట్రారుగారు కులతత్వంవల్ల ఈ సొసైటీని సర్వనాశనం చేసివేయ కూస్తున్నారనే విషయం వివేచనా representations మంత్రిగారికి వచ్చినవా అట్లయితే వాటిపై ఏ చర్య తీసుకొన్నారో తెలియజేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Deputy Registrar గారిని గురించి కొన్ని representations ప్రభుత్వంవారికి వచ్చినవనే సంగతి వాస్తవమే. కాని వాటిపైన ఇంతవరకు ఏ విధమైన చర్య తీసుకొనబడలేదు. త్వరలోనే చర్య తీసుకొంటామని చెబుతున్నాను. అయితే ఏ కారణం చేత షేరు ధనం కట్టినప్పటికీ ఆ సొసైటీని రిజిస్టరు చేయలేదని గౌరవ సభ్యులు ప్రశ్నించారు దాని కారణమిది. రామంగవరం సొసైటీవారు ఒక్క రైలాను స్వామి చేసి దానిని రిజిస్ట్రారుగారి ఆమోదానికి పంపారు. రిజిస్ట్రారుగారి ఆమోదంవచ్చిన తరువాత కూచిపూడి సొసైటీని రిజిస్టరు చేసే విషయం అలా చిస్తాము. ”

Alleged illegal occupation of poramboke land in South Vandanam, Koilpatti taluk.

* 433 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any petition from the villagers of South Vandanam, Kadambur firka, Koilpatti taluk, regarding illegal occupation of 100 acres of communal poramboke land, S. No. 655-A, by Sri Venugopala Krishnaswamy Naidu; and

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The Government have received a copy of the petition addressed to the Collector of Tirunelveli by the villagers of South Vandanam, Koilpatti taluk, regarding the occupation and sale of 100 acres of land in S. No. 655-A of that village by Sri Venugopala Krishnaswami Naidu.

“ (b) A report has been called for from the Collector.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ శ్రీ వేణుగోపాల కృష్ణస్వామి నాయుడుగారు ఈ భూమిని ఆక్రమించుకొనకూడదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అర్జీలు జారీ చేసినప్పటికీ అయిన తిరిగి ఆ భూమిని occupy చేసుకొనినారనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I will be able to answer after the report is received.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఇదివరలో ఈ విధంగానే నా రెండు ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం రాలేదని ప్రభుత్వం జవాబు చెప్పారు. ఈ విధమైన సమాధానాలు చెప్పడం వల్ల సభ్యులకు నష్టం కలుగుచున్నది తిరిగి ఆ ప్రశ్న చేయడానికి ఏలులేదు ఎందుకంటే ఒకసారి దీన్ని అసెంబ్లీలో Table మీదకు వచ్చినతర్వాత తిరిగి దాన్ని తీసుకు రావడానికి ఏలులేదు. తమకు అయిష్టమైన ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం యివ్వకుండా తప్పించుకొనుటకు ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబిస్తున్న పద్ధతి ఇది? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think the hon. Member is appealing to the Chair. Let him please put it in English, as he knows English.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ అవును కాని నేను ఇంగ్లీషులో చెప్పను. అది మాత్రం నిశ్చయం. సభ్యులు అడిగిన ప్రశ్నలకు సమగ్రమైన సమాధానం రానిదే ఈ సభలోనికి తీసుకొని రావద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయవలసినదిగా Speaker గారిని కోరుతున్నాను. లేనిచో నాకు ప్రశ్న వేసే అవకాశం లేకుండా పోయిందని మనవి చేస్తూ ఈ ప్రశ్నను తిరిగి అడగడానికి నాకు అవకాశం యివ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను? ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ If the Government have no information, why should they include the question in the list of questions and then say that they have no information? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If the Assembly Office does not get the answer before a certain time, it writes to the Government asking them at least to state the stage at which the matter stands and to expedite the despatch of the answer.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Since the Government have not got the requisite information to answer the question, Mr. Nagi Reddi requests that the question may be taken up at the next sitting.”

Collection of “ Fasli Jasti ” in certain estates of Visakhapatnam district.

* 434 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a number of telegrams, memoranda and representations have been received by the Government to the effect that “ Fasli Jasti ” collections are being forcibly made in certain estates in Visakhapatnam district (for the last five years at one stroke) and that it should be stopped immediately in view of the fact that the irrigation sources are in a hopelessly neglected condition; and

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon?

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

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"(b) The remarks of the Board of Revenue have been called for and they are awaited."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ ఈ సమస్య చాలాకాలంగా ఉన్నదని ప్రజలు అనేక పర్యాయాలు ప్రభుత్వం వారికి విజ్ఞప్తులు పంపుతున్నారనే విషయంపై దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని వెంటనే చర్యలను తీసుకొంటారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes Sir. Surely.”

State aid to the Madras Vanaspathi, Limited.

* 435 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER (on behalf of Sri V. R. Nagarajan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount advanced by the State Government for the Madras Vanaspathi, Limited, as help under the State Aid to Industries Act; and

(b) whether the Vanaspathi Plant at Villupuram has started production?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour) :—“ (a) The Madras Vanaspathi, Limited, Madras, have been granted a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act.

“ (b) No, Sir.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ May I know why they have not started production ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not have the information.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question No. 436.”

SRI A. GOVINDASAMY NAYAGAR :—“ Question No. 435 is an important question and I wish to put a supplementary question.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Everything that comes up before the House is important.”

Alleged famine conditions in parts of West Godavari district.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the public and the Collector, West Godavari, stating that serious famine conditions are prevailing in Chintalapudi, Kovvur and Polavaram taluks of West Godavari district;

(b) whether the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare, who toured these taluks, reported to the Government that famine conditions are really prevailing and also has given a Press statement to that effect; and

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(c) if so, whether the Government have provided any relief works there?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The Collector of West Godavari reported in September 1952 that on account of the deficiency of the South-west monsoon and the consequent contraction in agricultural operations there was a good deal of unemployment among labourers and small ryots in Chintalapudi taluk and also in Polavaram taluk and in the northern parts of Kovur taluk. Since then conditions are reported to have improved in the district.

“ (b) The Minister for Rural Welfare has not made any special report to the Government or any Press statement after his tour in West Godavari district. He only told the Press about the conditions in Rayalaseema districts and in upland areas in Circar districts.

“ (c) The Collector has been instructed to take up normal works under the Minor Irrigation, Rural Water Supply, etc., schemes. An allotment of Rs. 2.36 lakhs has since been sanctioned for taking up Minor Irrigation works in the districts.”

Representations from Sri P. C. Raju, Cuddapah, regarding allotment of land to a political sufferer.

* 437 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation, dated 9th August 1952, from Sri P. C. Raju of Cuddapah was received by the Government complaining about undue preference shown to a Minister (named therein) in the allotment of land as a political sufferer and in giving extra water facilities at public cost; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Malaria allowance to local board employees in Rapur taluk, Nellore district.

* 438 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the financial assistance to be given to the local board employees working in Rapur taluk of Nellore district towards the Malaria allowance with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 1372, Finance, dated the 19th December 1952; and

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

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

“ (b) The matter is under consideration.”

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9-40 a.m. SRI S. VEMIAH :—" How long will the Government take to come to a decision in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A decision will be taken as early as possible."

Assignment of tank-beds in Kovur taluk, Nellore district.

* 439 Q.—SRI B. SANKARAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government received any report on the dispute between the Harijan agricultural labourers and political sufferers over the assignment of tank-bed lands in Kodavalur village in Kovur taluk, Nellore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir."

* 440 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" A similar question was answered some time back. Therefore, I do not put the question, Sir."

* 441 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" I do not put the question, Sir."

Construction of taluk office buildings in Pathapatnam.

* 442 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct new taluk office buildings in Pathapatnam in the place of the present rented buildings?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government at present."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" How long will the Government take to consider the matter, because there is no headquarters building at Pathapatnam? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" When there is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government, what is the meaning of asking this question? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" One question has been left over. The Hon. Minister will now answer the question."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the Hon. Minister answer the question. Then I will allow the hon. Member to raise the point of order."

Government subsidy to American milo and foodgrains.

* 409 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have subsidized American milo;

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(b) if so, how much it cost the Government; and

(c) whether the Government propose to subsidize foodgrains in the famine-affected districts of Rayalaseema?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Yes. The Government ordered on 28th July 1952 that all milo stocks in the State (whether of American or other origin) should be sold at subsidized rates.

" (b) The cost to Government is about rupees one crore.

" (c) Milo and overseas rice issued through fair price shops are sold at subsidized rates at present."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఇదివరలో అమెరికా మైలోకు subsidy ఇచ్చారు. అది అమెరికా మైలో అయిన కారణంచేత subsidy ఇచ్చారా లేక కరువు కాలంలో అందుబాటులో ఉన్న రాయలసీమ ప్రజలను కనికరించి ఇచ్చారా; కరువు ప్రాంతంలోని ప్రజలకు సౌకర్యం కలుగజేయటే ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఉద్దేశ్యమైనట్లయితే ఇప్పుడు రాయలసీమ విక్రయిస్తున్న ఇతర అహార ధాన్యాలకు కూడా subsidy ఇస్తారా! "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are having a food debate very soon. All these points may be raised then."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri Sankarayya may now raise the point or order."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" అధ్యక్షా, on a point of order, స్పీకరు ప్రశ్నలు సభ్యులు పంపించుటలో ఉద్దేశ్యం వాటిపైన ఉప ప్రశ్నలు వేయవలసిన అభిప్రాయంతోనే అనే విషయం Speaker గారికి తెలుసును. అయినను ఈ నాడు అట్టి అవకాశం ప్రశ్నలు వేసిన సభ్యులకు కలుగజేయలేదు. కాబట్టి అట్టి అవకాశం ఈయవలసినదని Speaker గారిని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think the hon. Member is complaining that I have not allowed supplementary questions. The Speaker has got discretion to allow a supplementary question or not. The hon. Member may resume his seat."

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* ENTRY INTO MADRAS STATE TERRITORY AND ILL TREATMENT OF CERTAIN PEOPLE BY THE HYDERABAD POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri K. Subba Reddi has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

"This House stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of definite public importance of recent occurrence, viz., that on the night at 11 o'clock of 3rd December 1952, the Police of Nizam State came to the village Ramapuram, Palnad taluk, Guntur district, in our State, entered the house of Sri Uppu Sydareddi, beat him severely, ill-treated the females in the house, created terror in the village, took Sydareddi to a place outside the village, tortured him & left him there and went away."

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"This is in the nature of an inter-State question. Apart from that, our Government have no responsibility in the matter, as is apparent from the motion itself. I do not know under what rule he considers it an adjournment motion."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—"అధ్యక్షా, ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమైన విషయము. ఈ సంఘటన 1948, 1949 వ సంవత్సరాలలో ప్రభుత్వం జరిపినట్లు వంటి చర్యలను జ్ఞాపకము చేస్తున్నాయి. ఈ రామాపురం అనే గ్రామం గుంటూరు జిల్లా, పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో ఉన్నది. (నైజామునైట్లుకు మన రాష్ట్రానికి సరిహద్దులో ఉన్న గ్రామాలలో అది ఒకటి. ఈ నెల మూడవ తేదినాటి రెండు గంటలవేళ నైజాము పోలీసులు ఈ రామాపురం గ్రామంలో ప్రవేశించి ఉప్పు నైదారెడ్డి అనే వ్యక్తిని డొరిబయట్ కుబలవంతంగా తీసుకొని వెళ్లి, కొట్టి నానా హింసలు చేశారు. అంతే కాకుండా స్త్రీలను కూడా ఎన్నో విధాల అవమాన పరచారు. ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్నట్లువంటి ప్రజలు యొక్క శాంతి భద్రతలను కాపాడుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం బాధ్యత వహించవలసి యున్నది. నైజాం పోలీసులు రాత్రివేళ ఈ గ్రామములలో ప్రవేశించి గ్రామములలోని కొంతమంది పెద్దల ఇండ్లను చుట్టుముట్టి స్త్రీలను అవమానపరచారు. ఈ విధమైనటు ఆక్రమ చర్యలను సరిహద్దు ప్రాంతంలో ఉన్న పర రాష్ట్ర రక్షక భటులు చేస్తూవుంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం చూస్తూ ఉండడం సబబుకాదని తెలియ జేస్తున్నాను. ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్న ప్రజలను కాపాడడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి విద్యుక్త ధర్మమని వారు గుర్తించవలసియున్నది. అందులో ముఖ్యంగా స్త్రీలను అవమాన పరచడం ఈ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం సహించరాని విషయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజల అస్త్రే, ప్రాణాలను రక్షించవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వానికి కాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ రాష్ట్ర పౌరులను, ఇతర రాష్ట్ర పోలీసులు హింసల చాలుజేస్తూఉంటే కట్టి అప్పగించి చూడడమేనా మన ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు, రక్షక భటులు చేయవలసినవని. ఈ రాష్ట్ర ప్రజను పరాయి వారి చారినండి కాపాడే కర్తవ్యం వారికి లేదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయమై వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వం తగిన చర్య తీసుకొంటుందా అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

*** SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—**"Sir, you have said that this is an inter-State affair and have asked how the State Government are responsible for this matter. This question has got to be determined before allowing the adjournment motion. I submit it is not an inter-State affair. I do not at all believe that it can be put forward as an excuse that it was the Government of the Hyderabad State that were responsible for this. If that is the position taken, then it is entirely an inter-State question. But the fact is this. Some policemen belonging to the Hyderabad State entered a place within the territorial jurisdiction of this State."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. the Leader of the House says it was without the knowledge of the officials of this State."

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a.m.

*** SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—**"The question whether it was with their knowledge or without their knowledge does not arise. Some policemen in the service of the Hyderabad State entered a place within the territorial jurisdiction of this State, molested peaceful people, ill-treated them and tortured them. It is the

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primary responsibility of the Government of this State to see to it that peaceful citizens go about their avocations and that they are not molested by other people. Particularly when policemen belonging to an adjoining State take the law into their own hands, come into our State, begin to ill-treat our people, torture them and even ill-treat women, certainly our Government have got a specific responsibility. It is a matter which the House is very much concerned with and which it has got to discuss. Therefore, I submit that it is in order."

*** SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—**"Sir, this seems to be more important than I at first thought it to be. It is true that the adjournment motion says that it is the Nizam's Police that tortured our people. But, at the same time, it is clearly stated that the torture took place in our territory."

"It is not by private persons belonging to the Nizam's Government. But it is by the officials of the Nizam's Government. Therefore, I thought that on the face of it you were pleased to think that this was an inter-State affair. But the real fact is that our people in our territory have been tortured by the Nizam's police. It is true that the Government have got a duty to take up the matter with the Nizam's Government. Why should this Government have the duty of taking up this matter with the Nizam's Government? It is because they have the responsibility of protecting the life and property of the citizens of this State. There is this responsibility cast upon them. It is to fix that responsibility on them and to discuss the failure of the Government in the matter or to draw their attention to this incident and impress on them that they should take steps immediately to enquire into the matter, this motion is brought forward. I submit that I believe this motion to be perfectly in order."

*** THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—**"Sir, I am not in possession of the facts referred to in the adjournment motion. Whether, as a matter of fact, there was any infiltration by the Hyderabad police into our territory and they committed atrocities, we cannot say now. We are now concerned with the question whether the matter is one fit for the adjournment of the business of this House. I respectfully submit that it is not. It is not as if somebody unconnected with the Government of Hyderabad has infiltrated into our territory and committed atrocities. The specific allegation is that police officials belonging to the Hyderabad Government entered our territory and committed atrocities. The primary responsibility for taking action against the police officers is on the Hyderabad Government. We may have to bring it to the notice of the Government of Hyderabad in the ordinary course of administration. Certainly we cannot exercise our jurisdiction on the officials of the Hyderabad Government."

*** SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—**"Sir, it is an amazing statement that I hear from the Hon. Minister. Merely because the men happen to belong to the Hyderabad State, even if they

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commit murder or molest our women in our State, is it not possible for our Government to prosecute them? It is the responsibility of this Government to prosecute them. To say that it is the Hyderabad Government that has got to take action against them and not our Government, is wrong."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister says that he will address the Hyderabad Government."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, the men have transgressed the law of our State and have committed crimes. The fact that they happen to be Government officials of the Hyderabad State cannot protect them. This Government have got a responsibility in the matter."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It will be done in the usual course of administration. If any crime has been committed in our territory by persons in the jurisdiction of the Hyderabad Government, and if they are Government officials, sanction of that Government will have to be taken. In these circumstances, I do not see how we can take notice of this incident in an adjournment motion and discuss it effectively. If the Government of Hyderabad do not agree, we will have to represent to the Government of India, and they will have to take action."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The adjournment motion reads that on the night of 3rd December 1952 at 11 o'clock the Nizam's police entered Ramapuram village of Guntur district. How are our Government responsible for it? On the very face of it, the responsibility for it is on the Nizam's police and not on our police. Apart from this, as I have already stated, this is an inter-State question. On these two grounds, I rule the motion out of order."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Anyhow, I may assure hon. Members, now that this has been brought to our notice, that we will look into the matter. Whatever action is necessary, we will certainly take."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To-morrow the House will sit from 10 a.m. to 1 o'clock. The Hon. Minister will reply to the debate before 1 o'clock. To-morrow evening the House will sit from 3 to 6. There will be two debates, one on the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee Report and the other on the cyclone havoc in Tanjore."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTION *re* FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE.

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

'That the food situation in the State be taken into consideration.'

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Sir, this is the first time that the food situation as such in the State comes to be debated in this House. No doubt when the Governor's Address was discussed and also when the Budget was discussed, the food situation was also debated upon. But as I said before, this is the first time that the food situation, as such, will be debated in this House. Therefore I would crave hon. Members of this House to be a little patient if I take them through a little bit of history of the food position in our State for the purpose of understanding the present food situation. It is necessary to keep in mind the background of the food situation. The food problem in my view, Sir, has got to be looked at from two aspects, namely, (1) production and (2) supply and distribution. As far as the production aspect is concerned, hon. Members will bear in mind that the State of Madras has always been deficit in respect of its food requirements. It has been estimated that the deficit had been to the tune of 5 lakh tons, and this 5 lakh tons we have been getting from outside this country—from Burma, Siam and Indo-China in the form of rice generally. This deficit has been progressively increasing due to certain factors, the main factors being the increase in population, fall in the acreage of production, and failure of monsoons. As far as the increase in population is concerned, hon. Members who have gone through the census figures of 1951 would have noticed that as against

(Hon. Members on the front Opposition benches were seen holding consultations with one another.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Instead of holding their consultations here, they may go outside and consult one another."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have been saying this times without number."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Hon. Members will please note that from 49.9 millions in 1941 the population has increased to 57 millions now—that is about 13.4 per cent. This increase itself would create a bigger deficit than 5 lakh tons, if there had not been any increased production of food. Another thing that we have to take notice of is that in spite of the fact that there has been an increase in population, the area under food crops has gone down within the last ten years by about a million acres. This fact was brought to the notice of Members of Parliament during the food debate there. Thirdly, monsoons had been very unkind to us for the last five or six years. There had been continuous failure of monsoons, and as a result of it, food production has gone down by, I should say, a few lakh tons. In order to impress on the hon. Members of this House, the

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diminution in food production, I would like to give certain figures* relating to the years commencing from 1942-43. They are as follows :—

Year.		Production of rice in tons.
1942-43	..	4,613,839
1943-44	..	4,932,130
1944-45	..	5,054,000
1945-46	..	4,241,500
1946-47	..	4,919,450
1947-48	..	4,329,640
1948-49	..	4,284,460
1949-50	..	4,050,200
1950-51	..	4,055,240
1951-52	..	4,025,300

As far as the present year is concerned I have given the figure up to July and it is 4,025,300 tons. (Interruption) I am now dealing with the background and I will deal with the present position later. As far as millets are concerned, the following are the figures for the corresponding period :—

Year.		Production of rice in tons.
1942-43	..	2,589,970
1943-44	..	2,691,080
1944-45	..	2,674,440
1945-46	..	2,126,640
1946-47	..	2,191,330
1947-48	..	2,153,100
1948-49	..	2,435,300
1949-50	..	2,393,760
1950-51	..	2,050,860
1951-52	..	1,976,300 (up to July 1952)

“ These figures are given in a publication relating to the foodgrains statistics. I have not taken these figures from any other source. If the hon. Members care to look into it, they can easily find them.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, these statistics are very important. The Hon. Minister seems to think that they are available to us. The publication referred to by the Hon. Minister itself says that it is meant for official use. So, may I request him to get these figures circulated to us before this afternoon so that we can have some idea of these things? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That publication is available to Members. Sir, if we go through the figures, we will find that there has been deterioration from year to year from

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 678-679 infra.

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the figure of 5 million and odd tons. In the year 1951-52, the rice production has gone down to 4 million and odd tons. There has been a decrease of about one million, or ten lakhs of tons. With regard to millets also, from the peak figure of 27 lakhs it has gone down to 19.7 lakhs. So there is a reduction of about 7 and odd lakhs. That was the situation in 1951-52. As I have already stated, the main reason for this is the failure of monsoon. Moreover, during this period, we have to take another factor into account, viz., that there has been a shift from food production to commercial crops production. This also added to the deterioration as far as food production is concerned. There was a Grow More Food Campaign and many schemes have been put forward from 1943 onwards. In spite of all these, we find that food production in our State has been going down and down. This deficit has been met only partly by imports from outside the State. If we look into the figures relating to imports, we will find that they have not been of very great assistance considering the fall in production. So far as rice is concerned our imports during the year 1947-48 was 2.48 lakhs. As far as millets are concerned our imports during the same period was about 1.96 lakh tons. In 1950-51 we have received 2.81 lakh tons of millets and 1.83 lakh tons of rice. I have given the peak figures with reference to rice and millets. Even though the decrease in production has been of the order of one million tons in rice and about 7½ lakh tons in millets, our imports were of the order of 2 lakh tons of rice and about 2 lakh tons of millets so far. We have been managing with these imports. That is the background which I wanted to give with regard to the production of foodgrains. With regard to supply and distribution, I would like to take this opportunity to give the general background so that hon. Members may be able to appreciate the present policy pursued by the Government. Sir, formerly, the Government never interfered with this problem of supply and distribution. This has been a war-time creation. During the war-time it was felt necessary that certain strategic points should be supplied with foodstuffs. So, in 1942 the Foodgrains Control Order was promulgated under the Defence of India Act under which the dealers in foodgrains were required to take out a licence. Inter-State movement of foodgrains and also inter-district movement of foodgrains within this State were prohibited. That was the beginning of controls in the year 1942. The purchase of rice in surplus areas also started in 1942 for distribution in deficit districts. For the first time statutory rationing came into existence in the City of Madras in September 1943 and it was extended to all municipalities in the State, both in the deficit districts as well as the surplus districts in 1944. In the year 1945 the Ward ended, but the problem did not end and the arrangements for distribution of foodgrains through the rationing system were continued. By 1946 we found that the controls were tightened to the maximum extent possible. By then, we also found that the intensive procurement of foodgrains from the producers had come to stay in the entire State. The intensive procurement system came into existence not only in the surplus

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10-10 a.m. areas but also in deficit districts. There was State-wide procurement from all producers, both in respect of rice and also millets. Then came the 1947 decontrol experiment. Hon. Members are aware that there was an agitation that since the War had ended those War-time controls also should cease. Therefore in September 1947 the experiment of decontrol was given effect to. Rationing was also given up gradually from December 1947 onwards and by the end of February 1948, rationing, both statutory and rural, was abolished except in the districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris and Madras, the municipal towns in the districts of Tiruchirappalli and Salem, Coimbatore and Tiruppur municipalities in Coimbatore district and Mangalore and Kasaragod towns in South Kanara district. In the derationed areas, relief shops were, however, opened and foodgrains were distributed to cardholders at controlled prices at the scales fixed from time to time by the Government with reference to the availability of stocks. I am referring to the 1947 experiment because some people are even now referring to it and predicting that our present experiment will end in a failure. I am dealing with this aspect of the question because I want to point out the circumstances that existed in 1947 and the different circumstances that obtained this year when we embarked on the new experiment. According to my own view, different circumstances prevail at present. After the 1947 experiment, it was found that prices shot up and there was acute distress in all parts of the country. Therefore, it was again decided, in September 1948, that control should be introduced to meet the enormous rise in prices. With regard to the actual extent of rise in prices, I shall deal with the question when I compare a little later, the rise in prices in 1947 and the rise we see now. The reorientation of policy towards control was now complete and again intensive procurement was introduced throughout the entire State. However, in 1950, with the permission of the Government of India, the Government adopted a policy of gradual decontrol. This policy was in force till we completely decontrolled or, shall I say, we took a further step towards that end in June 1952. The policy that was adopted in 1950 is briefly this. In consultation with the Government of India, the Madras Government adopted a new policy for 1951 which aimed at a gradual decontrol. According to this policy, procurement of paddy and rice was confined only to the surplus taluks in the surplus districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore and Tanjore and the whole of the highly deficit districts of Malabar and the Nilgiris. A levy system of procurement was introduced in the more or less self-sufficient districts of South Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Srikakulam and South Kanara, to meet the internal requirements and minimise assistance from imports. Rationing was abolished in the rural areas of all the districts except Malabar and the Nilgiris and was confined to municipal towns alone. The requirements of industrial and essential personnel in the derationed areas were, however, supplied through grain shops and relief shops. Procurement of millets was also given up except in the districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris and South Arcot. Hon. Members are aware that this policy was

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continued till 1952 when we assumed office. I shall give in brief our appraisal of the situation as soon as we took up office.

{ Sir, the State had gone through the entire gradations from absolutely no control to absolute control. Controls were started in a limited way and in parts of the State and when the food situation deteriorated, they became all-pervasive. The controls had not tended to increase production, in spite of the Grow More Food Campaigns due largely to the successive failure of one or both the monsoons. There was dis-satisfaction everywhere both under absolute control or under partial decontrol. Producers grumbled because all their surplus foodgrains were taken away by the Government at nominal prices while their compatriots who grew commercial crops could sell their products at fancy prices in an unrestricted market. The consumers grumbled because they could not get an adequate quantity through the ration or relief shops, they could not get the quality and the variety of grain to which they were accustomed and they were not free to supplement the quantity supplied through ration shops by purchase in the free market. Even partial decontrol was not a success as Government had necessarily to open relief shops, in the partially derationed areas and supply rations through them, mostly in the shape of unfamiliar foodgrains like wheat and milo. There were protests even from these areas that wheat and milo were thrust on the consumers and more rice was not supplied. A decade of control had taken away the enthusiasm and initiative of producers to increase production. Controls had thus created a vicious circle of lowering production and increasing consumption and the Government had to decide upon a policy which would cut this vicious circle. It was in these circumstances that they decided upon a major change of policy in June 1952. Though the aim of this new policy was complete decontrol, the Government could not give effect to it fully, but had to proceed cautiously.

“ It is unnecessary for me to recapitulate the policy that was introduced in June 1952. Mainly it was an introduction of the zonal system with complete freedom of movement of foodgrains within the zones. As far as Malabar and the Nilgiris were concerned and also the sub-taluk of Hosdrug in South Kanara—we continued the rationing system because they were highly deficit areas. It was thought necessary that rationing should be there so that rice could be supplied through ration shops. We are continuing to shoulder that responsibility of supplying these areas. This is met from the imports. As far as production is concerned, we have given complete freedom to producers to sell in the open market and to the consumers to purchase whatever is available from whatever source it be. That is the present policy and how it has worked we have to discuss here and then decide our future policy. It is only in this connection that the debate has been initiated so that the Government may have the advantage of the various suggestions and the experience which hon. Members may have and may relate on the floor of the House. This will help the Government in the formulation of the future food policy.

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"Sir, it has always been said that decontrol has given rise to increase in prices. It is only partially true because before we decontrolled, and this fact has to be borne in mind, we had procurement to the maximum extent possible. We had procured a little less than seven lakhs of tons. In fact, when we offered a bonus of one rupee, there was record procurement. When we decontrolled this year, we had a good stock of rice on hand and we had procured almost from all the surplus areas. We had fairly a good stock of imported millets and other grains including wheat. So, having procured all the surplus grain available, the question was whether to give up the controls altogether and release all the stocks through the free market or whether to continue the supply through our own agencies. Then we took a decision and we feel that we took the right decision. We decided that grains might be supplied through fair price shops and we still continue to do so. If we now analyse the situation, we will find that through fair price shops we have been supplying a greater number of people than during the days of rationing.

10-20
a.m.

"As far as ration shops are concerned, except in Malabar and the Nilgiris, they have been converted into fair price shops. There is only a change in the name. We continue to supply the same quantity of rice which we used to supply during the control days. Therefore, the rice available in the free market is very much limited. That is why we decided that there should be zonal system, so that there may not be a rush from one end of the State to the other end creating transport difficulties and creating pockets of distress within certain areas. Therefore, my point is that the rice available in the open market is very much less, limited and it is nothing surprising then that in the free market there was a rise in price. When hon. Members say that there has been an abnormal rise in prices when compared to the control price, I agree, there has been an increase in the free market price when compared to the control price. Hon. Members must remember that there was only a limited quantity of rice available and if a comparison is to be made, we should not compare it with the control price for which we procured the rice and sealed the fair price but it has got to be compared with the price which was prevailing in what I might call the black-market or the open market previous to the decontrol. When we compare the present price to that price, I am sure hon. Members will agree that the present price has not gone beyond that price. It is much less than the black-market or the open market price prevailing then. There is no use of shutting our eyes to this fact. Then it was completely controlled and there could not have been any other price. But all hon. Members know that there was another market in which people were purchasing rice. If we compare the price that prevailed in that market to the price now prevailing, I am sure the price now prevailing in the open market is certainly not much more than what it was. On the other hand, it is much less than what it was then.

"Then, Sir, we have also to compare the effects of the 1947 decontrol and the effects of the present decontrol because I have

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seen hon. Members citing the experiment made in 1947 and expressing fears that this also will end in the same way. It is, therefore, necessary to state the facts. We have made a study of the experiments which were made in 1947 and also the present decontrol with reference to two aspects. One, the price now prevailing in the open market and the price prevailing in 1947-48 after decontrol, and the other with reference to the cost of living index. Contrary to expectations in certain quarters prices have not shot up abnormally this time. On the previous occasion during the decontrol interlude from December 1947 to November 1948, the price of rice shot up in all places by over hundred per cent to 163 per cent in five months. In Manaparai the rise was from 103 to 163. In Rasipuram the price of cholam rose from 136 to 329. The price of cumbu rose from 111 to 228 in Namakkal. As against this, the fluctuation of prices this time is surely sober. The open market prices to-day are also less than the black-market prices that prevailed prior to decontrol in several centres. In Yellamanchilli it is now Rs. 14-8-0 per maund as against Rs. 20-12-0 in the ther black-market. In Chittoor it is Rs. 25-8-0 as against Rs. 30. In a few centres the prices have risen but the highest rise is in surplus districts where there is a great buying pressure. For instance, in Eluru the price has gone up from Rs. 16 to Rs. 23. In Narasapur, West Godavari district, it has gone up from Rs. 16-5-0 to Rs. 27. In Bellary, on the other hand, there is a decrease from Rs. 45 to Rs. 27 in the open market. In Cuddapah it has gone down from Rs. 32 to Rs. 24. This is a phenomenon which we have to study. Apart from comparing the rise in prices during 1947 decontrol and the present decontrol, we have got to study conditions where the rise in prices has been rather very pronounced. It has been pronounced in surplus districts due to the fact that during the control days these districts were completely sealed. Only black-marketers and operators in that field were able to transport rice from those surplus areas to other districts. The rest of the rice surplus was always available within the district and it was therefore, nothing surprising that in these areas rice was selling at even a little less than the control price. That was the situation prevailing in the surplus districts. When we decontrolled and formulated the zonal system, there was a purchase pressure in the surplus districts from other areas of the State. It has been the general complaint, that as far as Tanjore is concerned, people from Coimbatore swarmed into the Tanjore district purchasing whatever rice was available at very high prices. It is nothing surprising. There has been complete control for over a decade. As soon as food was decontrolled, people thought they could purchase wherever rice was available and when money is available in abundance, they go into the surplus areas and purchase without minding the price. That is the reason for the marked increase in prices in surplus areas. These surplus areas have been almost enjoying a privilege. They were completely sealed and the surpluses which were not procured were always available within the districts for the people of those districts. But now they have to serve the entire zone. That is why we find the increase in prices in the surplus areas. But in most of the deficit

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districts the prices are coming down. The only places where prices have risen are the surplus areas and even here the rise has been only 50 to 52 per cent as against two hundred per cent during the last decontrol period. It is evidence of the law of supply and demand asserting itself. With the lifting of the ban on inter-district movements, the consumers in deficit areas suffering for long, have found the much needed relief in the surplus areas. The crisis is a passing one, a temporary phase. The equilibrium, I hope, is bound to be reached ere long.

"We have also compared the conditions prevailing during 1947 decontrol and conditions prevailing after the present decontrol with reference to the cost of living. The cost of living has closely followed the price level. During the period from December 1947 to November 1948 the cost of living index for working classes in Madras City registered a sharp rise. It was 284.5 in the pre-decontrol month of November 1947 and rose to 322.8 in December 1948, that is, by 38 points. In Visakhapatnam it rose from 293.7 to 357.9, a rise of 64.2 points. In Eluru it rose from 333.8 to 392.2, that is, by about 60 points. In Bellary, it rose from 312 to 383, an increase of 71 points. In Cuddalore it rose from 311.8 to 376, that is, by 65 points. At Tiruchirappalli it rose from 305 to 380, registering an increase of 75 points. In Madurai it rose from 302 to 353, that is, an increase of 51 points. Coimbatore registered an increase of about 47 points from 307.5 to 354.5. For Kozhikode the increase was 58 points, that is, from 350 to 408. In the mofussil areas the rise in cost of living index varied from 47 to 75 points. After the present decontrol, the cost of living index has remained practically the same in two centres, Madras and Coimbatore, fell in three centres and rose in four centres only. In Madras City the cost of living index rose from 327 in May to 331 in July and has now come back to 327. In Visakhapatnam it rose from 353 in May to 374 in October, registering a rise of 21 points. This is the maximum. In Eluru the cost of living has fallen by five points from 443 to 438, in Bellary by 13 points, from 387 to 374, in Cuddalore it rose by 2 points from 360 to 362, in Tiruchirappalli it rose by 21 points from 347 to 368, in Madurai it rose by 23 points from 354 to 377 and in Kozhikode it rose from 435 to 444 and subsequently it declined to 434."

10-30 a.m. * SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Will the Hon. Minister tell us in this connection, whether the Economic Adviser to the Government prepared the cost of living index figures for the period under reference on the basis of the prices of foodgrains prevailing in the free markets or on the basis of the controlled prices at which the foodgrains are now available in the fair price shops?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, we continue to supply foodgrains through fair price shops and when we continue to supply them at the same rate as we were supplying through ration shops, certainly that price will have to be taken into consideration. But, where we are not supplying and where a free market is operating, the price prevailing in the free market is taken into consideration. For example in Bellary and other

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rural areas where we are not supplying and where an open market is operating, the prevailing price in these areas is taken into consideration. Even during the 1947 decontrol period, it was not as if supplies were completely cut off. Even then, some relief shops were opened in the rural areas and some fair price shops were opened in the cities and foodgrains were supplied at the controlled rate. In spite of that, cost of living had gone up. But I wanted to make a comparison with reference to the cost of living index also as there is not very much difference between the prices of foodgrains supplied through fair price shops and Government licensed shops in 1947-48 and the prices obtaining to-day.

"Therefore, Sir, I respectfully submit to this House that there has not been so much distress or increase in prices which should in any way disturb our minds. No doubt there have been here and there certain pockets of distress. I do agree that there has been some distress in certain parts of the State. Sir, during this transition period when we are passing from complete control to a period of decontrol, all these difficulties are likely to arise and they are bound to arise. If we are afraid of these small difficulties arising here and there, at no time could we pass on from the period of control to a period of decontrol. Therefore we will have to bear in mind that this is a transition period and that certain difficulties are bound to crop up in certain areas. I am prepared to concede and hon. Members also may be well aware, that in certain areas there have been periods of acute distress and scarcity. But on the whole, the decontrol policy has worked well even though it has not been as well as I have expected. But in spite of all the difficulties, I make bold to say that the policy of decontrol has been fairly a success.

(Sir, during this period we took sufficient care to see that the situation did not go beyond our control. We asked the District Collectors in the beginning to send us reports thrice in a week about the prices prevailing in the various taluk centres and major panchayat areas in the districts and even now we are receiving fortnightly reports about the prices and the general food situation in each district. Besides, the Revenue Board Members have been authorized, each of them, to go to particular areas and make inspection tours of the districts and submit reports to the Government. Therefore, Sir, it is not as if we are not taking sufficient precautions. We have instructed the District Collectors that, whenever it comes to their notice that there are certain distress or scarcity pockets, they should immediately open fair price shops and supply foodgrains through the fair price shops. We have given the discretion to the District Collectors to take stock of the situation constantly and open fair price shops wherever necessary. We have given them discretion also to close down fair price shops wherever it is found that they are not necessary. When we have given them discretion to open fair price shops, it is but fair that they should also be given discretion to close them down. Sir, our precautions have not stopped at the district level. Several representations were made to the Government and to the Board of Revenue and on them also we called for further reports; we took

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some action and hon. Members may be personally aware how action was taken by the Government on the representations made by them, for the purpose of seeing that foodgrains were supplied in sufficient quantities to areas where scarcity conditions were prevailing.

"Sir, I wish to make mention of certain other steps which we took for the purpose of controlling the prices, for example, sale of milo at a subsidized price. We had in stock about 140,000 tons of milo in June and July and we found that the off-take of this milo was deplorably low, about 1,500 tons per week. At that rate it would not have been possible to dispose of the entire stock of milo within a reasonable period and it would have taken about 18 months. We found that milo was fast deteriorating and therefore we thought it necessary to dispose of the entire stock as early as possible, especially when milo was not popular with the people. As a matter of fact the response was not encouraging when we tried to push through milo along with wheat in the ration shops because the people were not accustomed to milo. Many people did not know what milo was. In fact there was an impression that it was some sort of maida flour. (Sri P. Ramamurthi 'It is a name given to a drink also.') I am told by the hon. Leader of the Opposition that a drink sold in some restaurants had the name 'milo'. Therefore, Sir, we had to sell away the stocks at the earliest possible moment so that they might not deteriorate and perish. Apart from the loss which the Government might have to incur, it would be a national loss to allow so much stock to deteriorate and go waste. That was why we took the decision in July that milo should be sufficiently subsidized and sold at a cheap and attractive rate and the results showed that the demand went up and up. It became popular and people began to purchase it because it was cheap. I have no doubt, Sir, that in distributing this milo at a subsidized rate there had been certain corrupt practices also in certain places. I concede that all was not well. Complaints were made that there had been unfair dealings by certain merchants in purchasing milo at the subsidized rate and selling it at a higher price. I do agree that it had taken place in certain places. In spite of all this, I wish to say that people were able to get milo at the subsidized rate, in most of the places. The off-take had been most pronounced in the famine and drought-affected and other distress areas, especially Chittoor where a record quantity of milo was sold. Besides, we gave 50 per cent of the subsistence loan in the form of milo. So, Sir, in that way we had been able to dispose of the entire stock of 140,000 tons of milo. Sir, I also claim on the floor of the House that by subsidizing and selling milo at a reduced price, we have been able to stabilize the prices of other millets and also of rice to some extent.

"The next question is what should be the policy of the Government for 1953 in the light of the situation prevailing now and on that I expect suggestions from hon. Members. Before I proceed to deal with the policy to be pursued in 1953, I would like to give certain figures regarding the forecast of the production of rice and other millets in our State.

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"As the House is aware, and as you are aware, Sir, the south-west monsoon has been a complete failure this year. It has been a phenomenal feature this year; and even during the last six years when there had been drought, the south-west monsoon had not failed us to the extent to which it has failed us this year. It is said that in the twentieth century this is a record failure of rainfall, as far as the south-west monsoon is concerned. If we want to search for a precedent of the failure of the south-west monsoon of such magnitude, I understand we have to go some 77 years or so back, i.e., somewhere in 1890 or so, at the end of the nineteenth century when there was such a phenomenal failure of the south-west monsoon. The north-east monsoon also unfortunately did not come in proper time; but Nature was kind enough and we are just having the rains. But at the same time, not only the rains came, but along with rains, something else also, the high winds came and the gale caused great destruction in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. Fortunately, the paddy crops have not been affected to any very great extent, except in cases where sea-water has rushed in and inundated the fields. But plantain crops, which are also food crops, and sugarcane crops, and some other food crops have been completely devastated, and what would be the effect of that, it is rather premature to judge now. When we get a full picture of the entire damage caused in those two districts, perhaps then we will be able to evaluate the damage with reference to the food value of it. Even with reference to rice, because of the failure of the south-west monsoon and also because of the late coming of the north-east monsoon, it has very much decreased the prospects, so far as rice production is concerned. I have got here the latest figures with regard to the estimates, which I am afraid are not very encouraging. I shall again give certain figures. After taking into consideration the belated north-east monsoon, the latest estimates are as follows. The advance estimates for 1952-53 have been revised, and they are far below the average figure for the three years ending 1951-52.

Area under rice—

Average for the three years ending 1951-52, 10,115,000 acres.

Advance estimate for 1952-53, 9,825,500 acres.

This shows a decrease of 289,500 acres.

Millets and other grains—

Average for three years ending 1951-52, 11,614,600 acres.

Advance estimate for 1952-53, 11,186,300 acres.

The difference is 418,300 acres.

"As far as the estimated production in terms of paddy is concerned, these are the figures:—

Average for the three years ending 1951-52 4,045,000 tons., As I have pointed out, during the last three years ending 1951-52, there has been a record fall from 5 to 4 million tons. The average

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for three years is therefore 4,045,000 tons. Advance estimates for 1952-53 goes further down to 3,762,000 and as between them, the difference is 283,000 tons.

“ Again, as regards millets and other grains—

Average production for three years ending 1951-52, 2,139,500 tons.

{ Advance estimates for 1952-53, 1,762,200 tons, the difference being 377,300. So, this year production is going to be much less than what the average was for the three years ending 1951-52. But fortunately enough, there have been good rains in many of the districts, especially in Chingleput, South Arcot, North Arcot and also to a certain extent in Chittoor.) In these districts I understand that almost all the tanks have been filled up. (Sri K. Vinayakam: ‘I hear that some of them have breached and much water has been lost.’) There is no use generalising; one breach in one place does not mean that everywhere breaches have occurred. I do not know, whether my friend wishes for it or whether what he says is really a fact. Anyway, Sir, let us take courage and let us be encouraged by the fact that the tanks are full; and even though there might have been breaches in some cases because some of the tanks became over-full, that will not change the actual pattern or conditions in these districts. If we take the short-term crop of paddy, I may say the Agricultural department is taking sufficient interest in this matter. The paddy seed which will grow during this season will be supplied to the farmers and I am sure a good crop which will be more than what we have had all these years can be expected, especially in places where we have sufficient water, and we will have increased production to a certain extent. This rain may also retrieve the millet crops which are withering. So, even though the picture is not quite as bad as is represented here, it is still bad enough. We have taken into consideration all these factors and formulated our policy accordingly. As far as the Government are concerned, we have decided that for the year 1952-53, we should put a sort of levy and procure about 2 lakhs of tons of rice for meeting emergencies. It is not after all a new policy and it is not a new decision taken now. Even when we announced our policy in June last, we said that about 1½ lakhs of tons of rice should be procured by an easy levy system and that should be a buffer or emergency stock to meet difficult situations arising in any particular place. But in view of the present circumstances, we have decided that it should be in the order of 2 lakhs of tons. As far as millets are concerned, the procurement of millets had always been very difficult; and even during a very good year, it has not been possible to procure more than 5 per cent of the production; in fact, it has always been in the order of about 1 to 2 per cent, so far as procurement of millets is concerned. Procurement of millets has been given up as early as 1950. It was always found difficult to procure millets because a large number of small pattadars owned millet-producing lands. Therefore we have confined our procurement operations to paddy only, and we have fixed a target of 2 lakh tons.

10-50
a.m.

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We have passed a Levy Procurement Order for this purpose. There has been some criticism of the order to the effect that the quota fixed is very high and that it will cause difficulty to landowners. We have so worked out the slab as to see that no difficulties are caused to landowners. But representations have been made that it will cause some difficulty. Therefore we have called for reports from the Collectors and we will reconsider the matter in the light of these reports. The quantity that a landowner will be asked to deliver under the levy system may perhaps in certain cases be a little more than what he was delivering during the control period under the intensive procurement system. Under the intensive procurement system, many big landowners were evading to deliver the prescribed maximum in some way or other. I know what was happening in the Coimbatore district. The landowners said that they had leased out some of their lands for cash rent and that they could not be expected to procure paddy from their tenants and deliver it to the Government. That was the attitude they adopted and somehow managed by delivering a small quantity to the Government. Under the levy system, 5 acres have been completely exempted, and landowners have to pay at the rate of so many bags per acre on the extent in excess of 5 acres and a slab system has been adopted. Big landowners are likely to grumble under this system. My own view is that they have been enjoying certain advantages and that they should be able to deliver the prescribed quantity. The order is likely to create some difficulties in certain areas. I am prepared to go into them and see whether they cannot be removed. That is why we have called for reports from the Collectors. We will carefully scrutinize those reports and if there are any difficulties, we will try to remove them.

It has been stated in certain quarters that we are discriminating between Andhra and Tamil areas. Unfortunately this Andhra-Tamil prejudice pervades every aspect, and it is taken advantage of by the people. We have fixed the target like this. We have taken the average of the quantity procured during the last three years. It is in the order of 6.8 lakh tons. Now we want to procure 2.5 lakh tons. I will take the figures at 6 lakh tons and 2 lakh tons respectively for the purpose of easy calculation. We want to procure one-third of the average of the last three years. We have fixed the quota for each district at one-third of the average of the last three years' procurement in that district. I do not think this arrangement works any hardship. We have not been partial to any area; on the other hand, we have been trying to take a fair view. Under these circumstances, I respectfully submit that it is unfair to say that we have been following a policy of discrimination between area and area. As I have already said, if there are cases of real difficulty, we are always prepared to look into them.

“ When we decided on the policy of decontrol, the Food Minister of the Central Government agreed to supply the entire quantity of rice required for Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara District. The Central Government will be giving 2 lakh tons for the purpose. But we wanted an additional 50,000 tons of rice. We have been told that we could

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have this additional 50,000 tons, but that we will have to pay a higher price of about Rs. 30 per maund as the quantity will have to be imported from abroad."

SRI P RAMAMURTHI :—"What is the other price?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The other price will be about Rs. 18 per maund."

"I am considering whether it is worth while accepting this higher price, and I am prepared to be advised by hon. Members. Since our requirements are more this year because of the fall in production, my own view is that it is worth while accepting even if the price is a little bit high. I feel that we can pool this paddy, the 2 lakh tons that we are going to get for Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara, and paddy obtained by the internal procurement and sell at the average price."

"As far as millet is concerned, I am afraid we are in a very difficult situation this year. Because of the failure of the south-west monsoon and the late coming of the north-east monsoon, millet production has been very much affected. We have made representations to the Central Government and they have already been reported in the Press. We have represented that, though we have been getting only 2 lakh or 2.5 lakh tons millet annually so far, we will require at least 5 lakh tons this year to supply the needy population in our State. Since the tanks are full, we may expect a good crop of paddy and the people may be able to get rice. We have got to concentrate on the supply of millet at as cheap a price as possible to the poor people. It is no doubt true that even poor people have got accustomed to rice because during the control period they were statutorily entitled to get a certain portion of their ration in the shape of rice. My own view is that it is better that they take to millet. Rice is not as nutritious as millet. I can say this from my personal experience. I do not belong to a very rich family. I can claim to belong to the upper middle class. In my boyhood days, I used to take one rice meal and two millet meals every day. Millet is the usual food of agricultural families in villages. But now the rich and middle class families feel it not respectable or beneath their dignity to take millet. It is all right for rich people who take *curries*, etc., along with rice. But for poor people who take only rice without anything extra, millet is considered better. That is why I want to lay some emphasis on the supply of millet. We have also represented to the Central Government that they should come forward to subsidise the millet that we have asked for so that it can be made available to the poor people at a cheap price."

"As regards wheat, our view is that it should be possible for the people to consume a certain quantity of wheat when we are deficit in rice and millet. The main difficulty, so far as we have been able to study and understand, is that the wheat is sold whole without being broken and people find it difficult to use it for their food purposes. People will be inclined to take it if wheat is broken

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and sold in the shape of sooji or rava. The preparation made out of broken wheat is a common dish in the south. It is known as *uppumavu* in Tamilnad and *uppupindi* in Andhradesa. Broken wheat can also be used for preparing porridge or *kanji* which is quite common in Malabar. So far as wheat is concerned, price is an important factor. Formerly, it was selling at 9 annas per Madras measure. Now it is selling at 13 to 14 annas per Madras measure, and with the increase in price, consumption has gone down. The price should be made attractive enough so as to be within the reach of the lower middle and the middle classes. That is why we have made representations to the Union Government to supply us wheat at a considerably low price so that we may be enabled to sell it at 9 or 10 annas per Madras measure. With all these quantities, and with the reduction in prices, it should be possible to tide over this difficult period. I am sure we will be able to tide over this difficult period. In this connection, it is my duty, Sir, to express our gratitude and also pay our humble tribute to the Union Food Minister who has always been very helpful to us. Whatever be our requirements, he has given top priority to our requirements. Whenever I said that a certain quantity of foodgrains was required, he saw to it that that was made available to us. Whenever we expressed certain difficulties in the enforcement of certain orders, he said 'as far as you are concerned you can have your own decision and it is not necessary that you should be bound down by the decision of the Union Government'. He has given us a certain amount of freedom on the administrative side also. He has always been helpful, and he has taken a sympathetic attitude. That is why in spite of the decrease in food production, I am optimistic enough that we should be able to tide over the difficult period. I have also to pay my tribute to our Food Department. They have given their advice freely and without any restraint. Whenever we wanted to take a decision, without fear or favour they expressed their opinion. When we took decisions even against their advice, they have faithfully carried out our decision and policy. I am glad to say that as far as the Food Department is concerned, either in the Secretariat or in the Board of Revenue, they have made a very good job of it, and they have carried out our policy efficiently and expeditiously. Here and there there might have been defects. After all nobody can claim perfection. But we always aim at perfection. Whenever defects have been brought to our notice, we have tried to remedy them. The Food department has, in this respect, conscientiously co-operated with us."

"Another thing that I wish to state here is that it is not because of my faith in the Secretariat department and the Board of Revenue that I am optimistic enough. It is mainly because of my faith in the people that they will produce more and more, I am optimistic. I have faith in the people that they will take advantage of every drop of water in the tanks. I am optimistic enough to say that even though our difficulties are great we will be able to tide over them, and I am sure in this task I will have the co-operation of the entire House. Thank you, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That the food situation in the State be taken into consideration.'

There are about 25 amendments to this motion. Let each hon. Member formally move his amendment, and let it be seconded. Then all the amendments and the motion will be before the House for discussion."

SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in Vinukonda taluk, Guntur district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" in general, Rayalaseema, Nellore and other badly affected areas in particular." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the food situation in Penukonda and Kadiri taluks, Anantapur district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in Krishna district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" Sir I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with reference to the failure of Government to open sufficient number of fair price shops and supply adequate foodgrains in South Arcot district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in upland taluks of Guntur district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the situation in Badvel and Sidhout taluks, Cuddapah district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with reference to the sufferings the agricultural labour is put to after decontrol in Krishna district and the go-slow policy adopted by the district officials to come to the rescue of the suffering." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to famine conditions and hunger deaths in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

' Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the horrible famine conditions that are prevalent in Atmakur Constituency, Nellore district." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI K. RAMIAH CHOUDARY :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the famine conditions in Udayagiri taluk and the upper taluks of Nellore district." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" and particularly about the closure of fair price shops in Nellore taluk and the supply of boiled rice to Nellore Town fair price shops at abnormally high rates." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the failure on the part of the Government to open gruel centres and to apply the Famine Code in Malabar since the food situation is serious and famine is spreading and even starvation deaths are taking place." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMARAJU :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the following :—

(1) *abolish the zonal system,*

(2) *grant exemption from levy collection to those ryots who own either 15 acres wet or 25 acres of dry lands, and*

(3) *levy at 5 bags per acre on those owning more than the aforesaid limits."* " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to failure of monsoon in Malabar." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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JANAB K. UPPI :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the sufferings of the people in Malabar by the widespread drought caused by failure of rains and the mismanagement of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in the matter of storing and distribution of foodgrains." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" after decontrol and the negligence of the Government in opening Fair Price Shops forthwith and in not getting the price of paddy and rice to the level of the controlled prices and in view of the unsatisfactory levy procurement order of the Government, dated 19th November 1952." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" in general with special reference to famine conditions in Kurnool district." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the distress prevailing in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the situation in West Godavari and other delta areas." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. KUNE RAO :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add the following at the end :—

" with special reference to the upland taluks of West Godavari district." " "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

‘ Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the famine conditions in Pulivendla and Kumalapuram taluks and the rest of Cuddapah district.” ’

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion of the Hon. Minister and the amendments are before the House for discussion. There are as many as seventy hon. Members wishing to take part in the debate. So, I allot ten minutes for each hon. Member and a longer time limit will be allowed for leaders of parties and the Leader of the Opposition. Sri R. Krishnan will now speak.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഭക്ഷണ സാമഗ്രിയെപ്പറ്റി യുള്ള വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻ തക്കനിലയിൽ പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിലെ രണ്ടു വില്ലേജുകളിലുള്ള 112 കൃഷിക്കാരും അവിടെയുള്ള സാധാരണക്കാരും രൂപീകൃത ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം ഈ സഭയിൽ എനിക്ക് സമർപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. വിനിയന്ത്രണത്തിന് ശേഷം പാലക്കാട് നെല്ലിന്റെയും അരിയുടെയും വില യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ എത്രയോ അധികം വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് ഈ സഭയെ അറിയിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. വിനിയന്ത്രണത്തിന് മുമ്പ് 70 പറ വരുന്ന ഒരു വണ്ടി നെല്ലിന് 143 ക. 12 ന്ന. ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത്—അതായത് കൺട്രോൾ വില—ഇന്ന് അതേ നെല്ലിന് ഒരു വണ്ടിക്ക് 300 ക് അധികം ഉറപ്പിക വിലയുണ്ടെന്നതാണ് പാലക്കാട്ടിലെ അനുഭവം. ഇപ്പോൾ വില ഇരട്ടിച്ചിലധികം ആയിരിക്കുന്നു. കൺട്രോൾ നിലവിലുള്ള കാലത്ത് blackmarket ൽ ഒരു വണ്ടി നെല്ലിന് 300 ക. യോളം മൂത്രമെ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നുള്ളൂ. ഇന്ന് അതിലും 100 ക.യോളം അവിടെ വില വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. അങ്ങിനെ decontrol ന്റെ പ്രത്യാഘാതം എന്ത നിലക്കാണ് നെല്ലിന്റെ വില വർദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടിയല്ല മലബാറിലെ മിച്ച താലൂക്കായ പാലക്കാട് കുന്നിക്കായ്ത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞ തിനുശേഷം ലക്കക്കുന്നിലുള്ള നെല്ലു വിളഞ്ഞു കിട്ടിയിരുന്നു. ഇതെല്ലാംകൊണ്ടു സ്വതന്ത്ര കച്ചവടം നിമിത്തം പാലക്കാട്ടിനിന്ന് അന്യപ്രദേശങ്ങളിലേക്കു പോയിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടെ സാധാരണക്കാരന് ചില്ലറ അരിയും നെല്ലും കിട്ടാൻില്ല. മുമ്പ് പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിൽ ഓരോ വില്ലേജിലും 7-ം 8-ം റേക്കൻ കാപ്പുകൾ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത് ഇന്ന് ഒന്നും രണ്ടും ആയി ചുരുക്കിയിരിക്കുന്നു. പാലക്കാട്ടെ റേക്കൻ പീടികകളിൽ ഉള്ള അരിയൊന്നെങ്കിൽ പൊടിത്തൂളം തിന്നാൻ കൊള്ളാത്തതാണ് എന്ന് നാട്ടുകാർ പറിപ്പിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. നാട്ടുകാർ ചില്ലറയായി അരിയും നെല്ലും കിട്ടാതെ വളരെ അധികം വീക്ഷമുണ്ട്. കാലവർഷത്തിന്റെ കെട്ടുനീക്കം മകരവിള ഉണങ്ങി നശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനെ തുടർന്നു അവിടെയുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ അങ്ങേ അററം ബുദ്ധി മുട്ടിലാണ് ജീവിക്കുന്നത്. കൃഷിക്കാർ പാട്ടം കൊടുക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാതെ വിത്തിനും വല്ലിക്കും ഉണ്ണാനും നെല്ലു മരിയാകാതെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ജന്മികളാണെങ്കിൽ പാട്ടം വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ കൂട്ടാക്കുന്നില്ലെന്നാണ് അവരുടെ ആവശ്യാതി. അങ്ങിനെ കൃഷിക്കാരും സാധാരണക്കാരും ആയുള്ള പരിനാശിക്കുന്നതിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഇന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭക്ഷണനയംമൂലം വളരെ അധികം കഷ്ടപ്പെടുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ യെല്ലാം ഒരു ചിത്രം ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം മുഖേന എന്നെ ഏല്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് ഈ സഭ മുന്മാകെ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് എന്റെ ഈ ചെറു പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.” (The hon. Member presented a petition.)

11-10 a.m. * RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, while speaking on food questions on former occasions, my attitude no doubt was very much different from the one that I am going to adopt now. It is not because I am supporting the Government but mainly because of the very pleasant change in

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the food policy of the Government for which I had been pleading hard for the last five years. During the last five years I had been pleading for gradual decontrol and it was not given to the previous Ministry to see eye to eye with me and they were not able to comply with my suggestion. It is a redeeming feature of the policy of the Government that, when the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari assumed office, he decided to decontrol food practically in full measure. The success of the policy of decontrol should be appreciated from the way in which the public of this country have received it and have been working it. No doubt, in certain places, as the Hon. the Food Minister has stated, prices have gone up. But we have to consider this fact. When the quantity of rationed rice was reduced from 16 oz. to 6 oz., people began to buy extra rice at higher prices in the black-market. Now, probably they buy the whole quantity of rice they need at a price higher than the former control price but slightly less than the old black-market price. The former black-market price was Rs. 1-12-0 per measure of rice whereas the present open market price is Rs. 1-3-0. Suffice it to say that decontrol has not been a failure. No doubt, prices have risen. But there are many remedies which the Government know. One or two remedies I would like to suggest on this occasion to bring down prices. If only the Government would take such a step as the one I am going to suggest, they could keep the prices always at a reasonable level and also prevent people from going in for rice altogether. The Hon. the Food Minister said that everybody wanted rice and that even people in Rayalaseema, who were formerly accustomed to millet, had now become accustomed to rice and that they also wanted rice. Supposing we are able to supply millet at all places at cheaper and subsidised prices, then people would take to millet-eating and there would not be great demand for rice. I am glad that the Government accept this suggestion. I only want to urge that that policy should be continued and more millet should be got from the Government of India and it should be supplied to the people at subsidised prices. I would not have dealt with the question of rice but for the interruption of the hon. Gentleman Sri Vinayakam who said that I was going to be inconsistent in my view about the food policy. I would like to tell him that there is no inconsistency in my supporting the policy of decontrol for which I had been pleading on the floor of the House for the last five years. I can now say that the Government headed by the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari deserve all our congratulations on the introduction of the policy of decontrol. The success of the measure is to be seen in the light of the fact that other States are also gradually adopting the policy of decontrol. We are now living in a world where everybody wants free trade. Everybody feels that controlled economy is not very good. Economists and statisticians will always ask for controlled economy. But I belong to that group of financiers and economists who feel that free trade is the best policy and that supply and demand will adjust themselves. There is a limit to the theories of book economists and statisticians also. We must take their advice but, at the same time, we must not follow their policy. We must only accept the statistics prepared by them if they are correct and not be guided by them.

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I want to utter a note of warning to the Finance Minister of the Government of India, Sri Deshmukh, who is mainly responsible for the maintenance of many controls in this country. If only the policy adopted by the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari is adopted by the Government of India in a larger measure in many spheres of activity, I have no doubt it will be for the good of the people. Even with regard to the problem of handloom weavers, I should like to say definitely that it is the policy of control followed by the Government of India that is responsible for this kind of restricted business. All over the world, everybody wants free trade. Everybody is anxious that control should be relaxed here and there. Now that we have relaxed control in one sphere, it is an indication that it can be relaxed in other spheres also. If the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari had been at the head of affairs in Delhi at the present time, he would have adopted the policy of decontrol for the entire country and it would have been a success. I want the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari to tell the Union Finance Minister, Sri Deshmukh, that if the policy of decontrol is adopted, it would show results gradually, if not immediately.

"I am very glad that at a time when the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari is in favour of decontrol, the Food Ministry in Delhi is presided over by Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai who sincerely agrees with him on the question of decontrol. That is why things are moving smoothly. I join in the chorus of thanks given by the Food Minister of Madras to the Food Minister and Food Ministry in Delhi. The Food Ministry have done their best all these years but they have not been able to adopt the policy of decontrol. But now that Shri Rafi Ahmed Kidwai has been able to agree with the policy of the Madras Government, let us hope that it will be adopted throughout India by and by.

"Because of the time-limit fixed by you, Sir, I have to speak so fast. When I am referring to the Government of India, I should like to mention one thing. The Government of India are expected to give millet and rice to us. But what is the use of that? The Government of India must be asked to give subsidy. Our Food Minister carefully avoided saying how much money the Government of India are giving as subsidy. Probably they are not giving any money as subsidy. I hope, in his reply to the debate at least, the Hon. the Food Minister will tell us how much is going to be given as subsidy for the next year by the Government of India. Without subsidy, millets will not be popular. I want the Hon. the Food Minister to see that subsidised millet is given so that people may take it and take less of rice. If that is done, the price of rice will not go up. This Government must take crores of rupees from the Government of India as subsidy. I would be glad if the Hon. the Food Minister will tell us at the end of the debate what amount of subsidy he expects from them. If they have not promised any subsidy, the House should strengthen the hands of the Food Minister to urge upon the Government of India to grant subsidy for millet distribution in this part of the country.

"The Hon. the Food Minister has no doubt mentioned that 2 lakh tons of rice will be supplied by the Government of India

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from the import quotas. In the newspapers we found that 2½ lakh tons of rice would be supplied by the Government of India. Now, the Hon. the Food Minister says that 2 lakh tons of rice will be supplied at Rs. 18 a maund and another ½ lakh tons of rice at Rs. 30 a maund. I am sure that the Food Minister is of the view that Rs. 30 a maund is not a high price. Therefore, I would ask him to ask not for ½ lakh tons more at Rs. 30 but to ask for more quantity of rice at Rs. 30 a maund. If he gets more, he can strike an average between Rs. 18 and Rs. 30 and supply the whole quantity of rice to the people at that average price. It will certainly be much less than the high price at which rice is being sold now. Therefore, if we get that quantity from the Government of India, we can sell it through the fair price shops at a price slightly higher than the present price, that is, the average struck between Rs. 18 and Rs. 30. Sir, in view of the cyclone in Tanjore, procurement there may not come up to the expectations of the Government. Therefore, I would urge upon the Hon. the Food Minister not only to take advantage of the extra ½ lakh tons of rice but to ask for more. I would also like him to make clear the position with regard to Malabar and the Nilgiris. I think he said that the Government of India had taken the responsibility of feeding the people of Malabar and the Nilgiris. I would like to know whether that responsibility is limited to the 2 lakh tons of rice promised to be supplied or whether it is in addition to that. (Interruption.) The Hon. the Food Minister says that it is limited to the 2 lakh tons promised. So, he has strengthened my hands in pleading for getting more rice. I would like the Hon. Food Minister to straightway ask for about 5 lakh tons of rice from the Government of India. (Interruption.) The hon. Gentleman Sri Raja Chidambaram sitting opposite asks me, 'where is the money?' I may tell him he need not worry about that. He is on the Opposition. If he comes to this side I shall make him understand how we can find money for the purpose mentioned by me. Sir, it is absolutely easy to get money and the hon. Gentleman need not worry about that. If the Government get a large quantity of rice from the Centre they can arrange to supply it through the fair price shops so that the people may not be compelled to purchase rice in the open market at the rate of Rs. 1-8-0 or so. I can prove that rice is available in plenty in Asia and if only we take adequate steps even now, we will be able to get all the rice that we want. I understand that in Burma, they have a fine bumper crop and in East Bengal also there is a fine bumper crop so far as rice is concerned. That being the case, I think the Government of India will have no difficulty whatsoever in getting rice from these neighbouring areas. I raised this question with the Food Minister of the Government of India and I learnt that he was in touch with the Burmese Premier, Mr. Thakin Nu on this matter. I was told that the Union Food Minister has asked for about six lakhs of tons and the Burmese Premier has agreed to look into the matter. When the Union Food Minister told me that he was considering the question of sending an official delegation, I replied him that no useful purpose will be served by sending an official delegation and suggested that a delegation on a

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Ministerial level should be sent to Burma. I know the relationship between Burma and India is very cordial and so I have no doubt that our request will very favourably be considered by the Government of Burma. I only want to impress on the Government of India through the Madras Government that they should not delay matters as they have done in the previous year. Already harvests are practically over in Burma and the Madras Government must take up this matter with the Central Government and urge them to send immediately a delegation at Ministerial level to Burma. That delegation must request the Government of Burma to give us at least 5 or 6 lakhs of tons of rice. We should not be satisfied with 1½ or 2 lakhs of tons. I am making only a very moderate request. I want that we should request only our neighbouring country. I don't say that we should go to the moon or any other distant place. I hope it will be possible for the Government of India to send a Ministerial delegation to Burma and get about 5 to 6 lakhs of tons of rice. (Interruption.) Sir, I am reminded I am too fast. So I request you to be good enough to give me a few more minutes to enable me to speak slowly.

"In pre-war days, Burma used to supply 12½ lakh tons of rice to India and about 4 lakh tons to other countries. Even now I think its exportable surplus will be somewhere between 15 and 16 lakh tons. Out of the 12½ lakh tons sent to India more than half was imported into South India and about a half or third of it used to come in the shape of broken rice. If we ask our friends from the West Coast they will tell us what a nutritious and important item of food this kanjee, prepared out of broken rice, is! People from Travancore to Mangalore know the value of the broken rice. It is necessary that the Government of India should try to get broken rice also from Burma to the extent of at least 2 lakh tons. With regard to the import of the Burma rice, on several occasions in the past I have told that we cannot get rice from that place through the normal private trade channels, because, the Government of Burma permit rice transactions only at governmental level. This is the proper time for the Government of India to get adequate rice from Burma and they should take immediate steps and should not delay matters.

"Sir, to-morrow I think I will have an opportunity to say a few words regarding the cyclone in Tanjore. So I do not propose to say anything in detail about it just now except to mention one point. The Government have recently introduced the levy procurement system in the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts. Consequent on the cyclone the Government cannot get as much quantity as they might have anticipated. This factor should be borne in mind by the Government when they consider the question of import of foodgrains into this State and when they approach the Government of India for necessary imports. It may be that the Government of Madras may have to reconsider the question of levy procurement so far as those two districts are concerned. Though levy procurement may be all right normally, in the present state

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of affairs one has to consider whether we can get the full quota from these places affected by cyclone. I understand that Nagapattinam and Thiruthuraiipundi have been greatly affected and in the case of places like these, the Government may have to slightly reduce the rates. Due to the subsequent rains on the 5th and 6th instant, more damage has been caused. This has also to be taken into consideration. It is heartening to know that the Government are in touch with the situation and are expecting a further report.

"While we are on this subject, I wish to bring to the notice of this House the acute scarcity conditions in some of the extreme Tamil districts, viz., Pudukkottai division, Ramanathapuram district, portions of Madurai district, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and Salem districts. It is not my desire to scare the House, but it is my duty to bring to the notice of hon. Members the true position in those districts. I am glad that there has been rainfall in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot. But with regard to the other districts which I have just now mentioned, the people are suffering a great lot in those places for want of food and also for want of employment. If rice is sent to those places, people will not be able to buy them as they have no money. So the Government must take up some maramath or minor irrigation work in those places to enable the people in those places to buy the necessary foodgrains. Again, I want to impress on the Government the necessity for sending adequate quantities of millets to those places. Then only the people can be effectively helped. There is no possibility of those places getting rain in the next one or two months. So the people there will experience very great difficulty in the months to come. Sir, I do not want to scare the House by saying that there are starvation deaths in those places. But I feel it is my duty to point out that though there may be no starvation deaths in those districts at the present time, there will be starvation deaths sometime later if the Government fail to take effective steps even now. They must come to the rescue of the people and provide them with adequate quantities of foodgrains, especially, millets. They must also start a number of gruel centres. It is heartening to learn that the Collectors have been given full discretion in the matter of opening gruel centres in trouble-affected areas.

"In conclusion, I wish to state that with all their good policies there is no earthly use of these fifteen gentlemen sitting in this grand city of Madras. I am really glad to learn that the old and venerable gentleman who is heading the Government of Madras at the present time, has programmed to tour the cyclone-affected areas in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. I should like to take this opportunity to suggest that all the other Ministers should go to the other districts and try to help the people in their period of trouble and distress. Even with regard to the distribution of foodgrains, the Ministers should tour the various places and see whether things are going on as they ought to. I would like the Government to consider this suggestion very seriously. I feel the

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Food Minister and the Revenue Minister must tour the drought-affected areas at least once in a month. Then only the work will go on well and the people will be helped."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" With your permission, Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I want to make this submission. The Raja Saheb was referring to me in his speech. In the previous House, the Raja Saheb used to make certain remarks. At that time, I have heard those remarks of his from the galleries. At that time, he was criticising the food policy of the previous Ministry, and he rightly did it. He is now justifying the policy of the present Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will be given an opportunity to speak. Then he can have his say in the matter."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Government are now closing the gruel centres. As a matter of fact, they have closed a gruel centre in my constituency, which was functioning till recently. That being the case, as far as the Raja Saheb is concerned, I would like to ask, 'Where is his consistency?' That is all, Sir."

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a.m.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" ఆధ్యక్ష, ఇన్ని రోజుల తరవాత మనం తిరిగి ఆహార సమస్యను గురించి చర్చకు పూనుకొనడమనేది చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఆహార సమస్య పరిష్కరించబడాలని మనమందరముకూడా ఎంతో ఆతురతపడుతున్నాము కాని ఏ విధంగా ఈ సమస్యను ముక్రిగారు పరిష్కరించడలచారో తెలియలేదు. మనకు ఈ ఆహారం విషయంలో లోటు ఈ నాటికే కాదని ఎంతో కాలంగా మనము లోటుగానే ఉంటున్నామని ముక్రిగారు తెలియజేశారు. మనం ఎల్లకాలం ఇలా లోటుగా ఉండడానికి వీలులేదని నా అభిప్రాయం. మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఆహార ధాన్యాల ఉత్పత్తికి మనం కలసి చేయాలి. ఈ నాడు మనం ఒక్క ఆహారం విషయమయ్యే చర్చించినందువల్ల ప్రయోజనం లేదు. టైమ పరిస్థితులకు, ఆహార సమస్యకు సంబంధం ఉన్నది. ఈ రెండు సమస్యల గురించి చర్చించినప్పుడే మనము సమగ్రమైన చర్చలను కొనసాగించగలమని వాటిని పరిష్కరించుటకు తగిన చర్యలను తీసుకొనుటకు ఆవకాశము కలుగునని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాల గురించి ఉదాహరణంగా నా అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియజేస్తాను. గత 7 సంవత్సరములుగా మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఆధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిగాను ఎన్నో పనులు చేస్తున్నామని చెబుతున్నారు. కాని ఫలితం మాత్రం చెప్పకొనలేనింతదాకా లేదు. రెక్కలుగట్టి చూచినట్లయితే ఈ Grow more food scheme ల వల్ల కోట్లాది రూపాయలు ఖర్చయినట్లే కనిపిస్తుందికాని, ఆ ఖర్చుకు తగినంత ప్రతిఫలం కలిగినట్లు కనిపించుటలేదు. ఈ Grow more food స్కీములు కనుక జయప్రదమై ఉండినట్లయితే మన రాష్ట్రంలో ఈనాడు టైమపరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడి ఉండేవికావని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. వర్షాలు కురువని కారణంగా మన రాష్ట్రంలో టైమ పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినాయి అని చెప్పడం పూర్తిగా సత్యం కాదు. మన రాష్ట్రంలో జూదారాలు ఎన్నో ఉన్నాయి. వీటిపైన ప్రాజెక్టులు నిర్మించినట్లయితే టైమ పరిస్థితులను శాశ్వతంగా నివారించవచ్చునని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు అధికాహారోత్పత్తిగాను ఎన్నో కోట్లు ఖర్చు చేశామంటారుకాని ఈనాడు వారు సాధించిన ఫలితమేమీ లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. 1952 వ సంవత్సరంలో ఆహార ధాన్యాలకింద సాగైన ఖామి 1944-45 నాడు సాగులో ఉన్న భూమికన్నా కూడా తక్కువగా ఉన్నట్లు ముక్రిగారు తెలియజేశారు. దీనినిబట్టి Grow more

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food scheme జయప్రదం కాలేదని ఋజువు చేయవచ్చు. ఈ ఆహార సమస్యను పరిష్కరించనిదే పరిపాలనా సౌష్ఠ్యం పెరగదనికూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి.

" ఇక పోతే టైమ పరిస్థితులను శాశ్వతంగా నిరోధించడానికి, ఆధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వహించడలచుకున్న కనులు విమిటని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉన్న ప్రణాళికలేమో తెలియజేయ గోరుతున్నాను. టైమము మరింత తీవ్రరూపం దాల్చకముందే ఈ చర్యలను తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

" ఈనాడు జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులు ఎట్లున్నవో గమనించవలసి ఉంది. మాల్తీకు పని దొరకడలేదు. అనేకమంది వేదవారు పనులు వడుకుంటున్న పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినాయి. మా అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో పనులులేక మాల్తీలు ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు వలసపోతున్నారు. తుంగభద్ర డామ్ వర్కులో పని దొరుకుతుందేమో అని వెల్లిక మాల్తీకు అక్కడకూడా పనులు లభించడంలేదు. పాటకజనానికి మాల్తీ చేసుకునే అవకాశంకూడా లేకున్నదని గత ఆరు మాసములుగా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుకొంటున్నాము. కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎట్టిచర్యలు తీసుకొనలేదు. కమ్యూనిస్టులు చెప్పారకూడా ఎట్టిచర్య తీసుకొనవలసినరం లేదని ప్రభుత్వం ఉపేక్షించినట్లు కనపిస్తుంది. రాజకీయ కారణాలనే దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని మాల్తీకు పని కల్పించడం మానవద్దని ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో కనులు లేక మాల్తీలు నిరుద్యోగులుగా ఉన్నారు. కొంతమంది తుంగభద్రా డామ్ వర్కులో పని చేయుటకు తరలిపోయారు. అట్టివారికి కూడా పనులు లభ్యం కావటంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు అనేకమంది మాల్తీలు ఆదోనిలో కనుల కొరకై పడిగావులు వడుతున్నారు. ఈ వాస్తవ విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించి టైమంవల్ల భాగవడుచున్న వేదవారిని అదుకొనవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. టైమ పరిస్థితులను తొలగించవలసినట్లే ప్రభుత్వం అందుకు హృదయ పూర్వకమైన కృషి చేయవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అయ్యాజిల్లాలలోని శాసన సభ్యులతో కూడిన ఒక కమిటీని వేసి జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులను చక్కచేయుటకు వారి సలహాలను ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకోవాలి. ఆ కమిటీల సలహాలను ఆచరణలో పెట్టుటకు కూడా ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోవాలి.

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

" ఇంకొక విషయం చూడండి, ఈనాడు ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో మంచినీటి సౌకర్యం లేక ప్రజలు చాలా బాధపడుచున్నారు. ఇటీవల ఒక గ్రామంలో బావులు లేనందువల్ల ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి బావి త్రవ్వించవలసినదిగా విజ్ఞప్తి చేశారు కాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు విమచర్యతీసికొనినట్లు లేదు. ఏ ఏ గ్రామములోనుంచి నీటి బావులు లేవో వాటన్నింటిలో బావులు త్రవ్వించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసియున్నది. ఈ చేపవిలో మా రాయలసీమలో మంచి నీరు దొరకక ప్రజలు ఎంత బాధ పడ్డారో ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియనివిషయం కాదు. కాబట్టి ఇకముందైనను ప్రజానీకం మంచి నీటికై ఇబ్బందులు పడకుండా బావులు త్రవ్వించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనవలసిన మరల విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

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a.m.

" ఈ ఆహార విషయమై చర్చిస్తున్న సందర్భంలో దురదృష్టవశాత్తు ఆంధ్ర తమిళ విభేదాల ప్రసక్తి తేబడుతోంది. ఇది చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

" ఇటువంటి విభేదాలు ఏదైనా ఉన్నట్లయితే వాటిని పెంచుటకు పనికివచ్చే అభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లడించవద్దని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. టైమ పరిస్థితులను శాశ్వతంగా నివా

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உணவு கொடுக்கப் படுகிறது, மோசமான உணவு கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று வெறுத்தார்கள். உற்பத்தி செய்கின்றவர்களும் தங்களுக்கு அதிகமான தொந்தரவு இருப்பதாகவும் நினைத்தார்கள். பொது ஜனங்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் திருப்தி இல்லாமல் இருந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது இந்த கவரின் மெண்டின் புது உணவு Policyயைக் கண்டு எல்லோரும் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இந்த Policyப்படி decontrol செய்தவுடன் ஊரெல்லாம் கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு இதை மெச்சினார்கள். இதை திருப்தியாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால் விலைவாசி உயர்ந்து போயிற்று. இதைத் தான் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், நாம் கேட்கிறோம். விலைவாசி உயர்ந்துதான் இருக்கிறது. முன்பு கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் எவ்வளவு உயர்ந்து இருந்ததோ அவ்வளவு இப்பொழுது உயரவில்லை. குறைவாகத் தான் உயர்ந்து இருக்கிறது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அதிகம் விலை கொடுத்தாலும் கூட நல்ல தானியம் சௌகரியமாக கிடைப்பதை எல்லோரும் கண்டு மெச்சுகிறார்கள். சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த உணவு Policy ரொம்பவும் வரவேற்கத் தக்க விஷயம்.

“இப்பொழுது கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் பெய்த மழை சரியாகப் பெய்யவில்லை. கொஞ்சம் அங்கும் இங்கும் தான் பெய்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முன்பு ரொம்பவும் பஞ்சமாக இருந்த இடங்களில் இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதற்காக பல காரியங்கள் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. அது கொஞ்சம் கூட போதவில்லை. அங்கே சில இடங்களில் மாத்திரம் பஞ்சம் என்று நினைத்து சில காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். பல இடங்களில் நதி பாசனம் இல்லாத இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதுவும் அதிகமான இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் ஒரு சில தாலுகாக்களில் மாத்திரம் அதாவது தாராபுரம், உடுமலைப்பேட்டை, பல்லடம் முதலிய இடங்களில் இந்த பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் பல மேட்டுப்பாங்கான இடங்களிலும் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று இந்த ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து உத்தரவு அனுப்பிக்க வேண்டும். அங்கே பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு சில காரியங்களை செய்யச் சொல்லி கலெக்டரும் எழுதி இருந்தார். அமராவதி ப்ராஜக்ட் ஏற்படும் இடத்தில் நிறைய பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் அந்த ப்ராஜக்ட் வேலையை உடனடியாக எடுத்து நடத்தி பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாய் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் கலெக்டர் எழுதி இருந்தார். அந்த ப்ராஜக்ட்டுக்காக ஏற்கனவே 6 லட்சம் ரூபாய் வசூல் செய்யப்பட்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவ்விதம் ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு ரூ. 600, 700 என்று கொடுப்பதாக ஒத்துக் கொண்டார்கள். அந்த வேலையை உடனடியாக எடுத்து வேலை செய்தால் இடண்டு தாலுகாக்களாகிய தாராபுரம், உடுமலைப்பேட்டை பிரதேசங்களை பஞ்சம் இல்லாமல் செய்து விடலாம். அதற்காக அந்த ஏரியாவில் இருக்கும் ஜனங்கள் ஏற்கனவே ஆறு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். பணத்தை வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டு வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்காமல் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் கெட்ட பெயராக இருக்கும். ஆகவே கவர்ன்மெண்டார் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாக அதை எடுத்துச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“தவிர உடுமலைப்பேட்டை டவுனில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. பக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் ஷண்முக நதியிலிருந்து ரயிலில் இருபது ஆயிரம் காலன் தண்ணீரை டவுனுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்து ஜனங்களுக்கு சப்ளை செய்கிறார்கள். அதை ஜனங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அமராவதி திட்டத்தை எடுத்து வேலை செய்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும். பல இடங்களில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அமைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் போதாது. 500-க்கு மேற்பட்ட கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒரு பட்டணம் படி தான்யத்தில் 14 பேர்களுக்கு கஞ்சி கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதனால் கொடுக்கப்படும் கஞ்சி போதவில்லை. இரண்டு டம்ளர் கஞ்சிதான் கிடைக்கிறது. அது போதாது. அதை இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். தவிர இப்பொழுது ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் நியாயவிலைக் கடைகள் போதாது இன்னும் அதிகமாக உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். மனியூனம், கோயம்புத்தூர்

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போன்ற ஜில்லாக்கள் மிகவும் பற்றாக்குறை பிரதேசங்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அங்கு அதிகமான நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் உண்டாக்க வேண்டும். இதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக பூர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டும். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் நதியிலிருந்து போகும் வாய்க்கால் பிரதேசங்களை தவிர மற்ற இடங்களில் இந்த கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும். தவிர ஜனங்களுக்கு நியாய விலைக் கடைகளுக்குப் போய் வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லை. பண வசதி இல்லை. அதற்காக பல இடங்களில் பல வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும். வேலைகளை ஆரம்பித்தால் எட்டை, நாலாறு கூலிக்கும் ஆள்கள் வருகிறார்கள். அவ்வித பஞ்சம் அங்கு இருக்கிறது. கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் கடனும் வாங்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். 150 அல்லது 200 அடி ஆழம் வெட்டினாலும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காது. கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இருந்த போது தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சி வேலை செய்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாததால் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லை. அங்கே நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் கிடையாது. தான்யம் வாங்கப் போதிய பண வசதி இல்லை. அதனால் பல இடங்களில் வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Sri K. S. LAKSHMIPATHI NAICKER:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் 12-10

அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது உணவு நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பது சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதிலும் மதுரை ஜில்லா பழனி தாலுக்காவில் உணவு நிலைமை மிகவும் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதென்பது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், உணவு இலாகாவிற்கும் பல மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பே நான் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். முக்கியமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பெரியார் ப்ராஜக்ட் இருப்பதின் காரணமாக மதுரை ஜில்லா ப்ராவிற்ருமே அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்துவிடலாம் என்று கருதித் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் மதுரை ஜில்லாவை சர்க்கட்டிக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஜில்லாவென்று பிரகடனம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதமாகப் பிரகடனம் செய்தது தவறு, அந்தப் பெரியார் திட்டத்தினால் மதுரை ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போதுமான தான்யங்கள் எல்லாம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியவில்லை. அந்த ஜில்லாவின் தேவைக்கு மற்ற ஜில்லாக்கள் தான் உதவிசெய்ய வேண்டிய நிலைமை இன்றைய தினம் இருக்கிறது. முக்கியமாக நிலக்கோட்டை தாலுக்காவில் உற்பத்தியாகின்ற தான்யப்பொருள் கள் மதுரையில் வாசம் செய்கின்ற மதுரை வாசிகளுக்கு மாத்திரம் தான் போதுமானதாக இருக்கும் தவிர மற்றவர்களுக்கு அதனால் பயன் இல்லை. ஆகையினால் தன் ஜில்லாவின் தேவை பூராவையும் மதுரை ஜில்லா உற்பத்தி செய்து கொள்ளக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லையென்பதை முதலில் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ வி. கே. பழனிசாமி டிவுண்டர் அவர்கள் வெகு அழகாக கோவை ஜில்லா, பொள்ளாச்சி தாலுக்காவைப் பற்றி எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். அவர் சொன்னதைக் காட்டிலும் மிகவும் அதிகமாக பழனி தாலுக்காவில் நிலைமை இருப்பதாக நான் கருதுகிறேன். விவசாயச் செலவுகள் மிக அதிகமாகப் போய்விட்டன. பஞ்ச நிலைமையைச் சமாளிக்க சில இடங்களில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆனால் அதனால் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா உதவியும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்து கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது ரோடு மார்க்கத்திலுள்ள கிராமங்களின் வழிபாத அவரை அழைத்துச் சென்று காட்டுகிறார்களே தவிர மக்கள் வேலையின்றி, உணவின்றித் தவிக்கும் இடங்களுக்கு அழைத்துச் செல்வதே கிடையாது. பழனி, திண்டுக்கல் போன்ற தாலுக்காக்களில் ஏதோ ஒரு பக்கத்தில் சென்று பார்த்தால் மட்டும் போதாது. ஒரு தொகுதியின் முழு பக்கமும் சென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். நமது சர்க்காரின் யோசனைப்படி மத்திய சர்க்கார் நமது மாகாணத்தில் ரேஷனை எடுக்க ஒப்புக் கொண்டதற்கு மிகவும் மக்கள் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ரேஷன் எடுத்தபின் சர்க்கார் போதுமான அளவு முன் ஜாக்கிரதையுடன் வேலைகள் ஏராளம் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளத் தவறிவிட்டதாக எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறது. என்னதான் மலிவுக் கடைகள் மூலமாக தான்யம் சப்ளை செய்தாலும் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் போய்ச் சேருவதில்லை. அதனால் அதிகமாக மைலோ, கோதுமை போன்ற தான்யங்களைச் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். போதுமான அளவு சப்ளை செய்வதில்லை. ஒரு கிராமத்திற்கு 5 மூட்டை, 10 மூட்டை என்று வந்தால் மூட்டை வந்த சிறிது நேரத்திற்குள் தீர்ந்து விடுகிறது. மைலோ போன்றவைகள் மக்களுக்கு தேவை இருந்தும் போது

[Sri K. S. Lakshmipathi Naicker] [11th December 1952]

மான அளவு சப்ளை செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. கிராம மக்களின் வாங்கும் சக்திக்கு தக்கபடி தானியங்களை நாம் சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். கோதுமை இப்பொழுது சப்ளை செய்தாலும் கூட முன்பு இருந்ததைவிட இப்பொழுது விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது. அதோடு நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு அதை எப்படி பக்குவம் செய்வது என்று தெரியவில்லை. மேலும் கோதுமையைப் பக்குவம் செய்ய நெய், எண்ணை போன்ற பதார்த்தங்கள் வேறு அதிகமாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவேதான் பெரும்பாலான ஏழை விவசாய மக்கள் இதை வாங்குவது கிடையாது. உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல் உடைத்த கோதுமையைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் கஞ்சி காச்ச வாங்கிக் கொள்வார்கள். அது மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்குமென நம்புகிறேன். பழனி தாலுக்காவிலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் இன்றைய தினம் கத்தாழையைச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக நெருஞ்சித் தழை, மாவுலிங்க மரங்களின் தழைகளை யெல்லாம் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். மரங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் மொட்டையாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த மாதிரியான கோர உணவுப் பஞ்சம் அந்தந்த தாலுக்காக்களில் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது. சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் உணவு சப்ளை செய்தாக வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு தான்யத்தை அந்தத் தாலுக்காவிற்கு அனுப்பினாலும் கூட இன்றையதினம் அவர்களிடம் வாங்கும் சக்தி கொஞ்சம் கூட கிடையாது. முதன் முதலில் அவர்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தியை உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டும். அதற்காக வேலை செய்ய தயாராய் இருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் வேலை கொடுக்கும்படியாக சர்க்கார் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். ஐந்து மைல், நாலு மைல் என்று ஒரே நாளில் முடியக்கூடிய ரோடு வேலைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் பெரிய பெரிய ரோடுகளை எல்லாம் போடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகையால் ஆண்களும், பெண்களும் அதிக நாள் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய பெரிய ரோடுகளை எல்லாம் போடவேண்டும்.

“முக்கியமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பழனி தாலுகா பஞ்சத் தால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறது. சிலர் இறந்து வருகிறார்கள். உணவு கிடைக்காமல் தழைகளைத் திண்கிறார்கள். இதைச் சமாளிக்க வேண்டியது சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். ஏதோ மழை பெய்துவிட்டது, உணவு நிலைமை சரியாகி விடுமென்று நினைத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது மழை பெய்ததினால் குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் நிரம்பியிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு விதைகள் போன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உதவியை யெல்லாம் செய்தால் உணவு உற்பத்தி வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்காமல் காப்பாற்ற முடியுமே தவிர இல்லாவிட்டால் முடியாது. இதில் சர்க்கார் போதுமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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p.m.

* SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:—“கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த உணவு கொள்கை சம்பந்தமாக சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்கார் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியபடி, குறிப்பாக கனம் ராஜா ஸர் முத்தய்யா செட்டியார், கனம் கிருஷ்ணசாமி நாயுடு இப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் பேசியபோது சர்க்காருடைய உணவு கொள்கை மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்து கொண்டு இருக்கிறது என்று கூறினார்கள். உணவு மந்திரி கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கூறியபோது கூட தலைவியை பார்க்க வேண்டும். அவர் புள்ளி விவரங்களை நிறையக் கொடுத்து பிறகு கடைசியாக சொன்னபோது இந்த உணவு விஷயம் பொறுத்த வரையில் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் உணவு பிரச்சனையை வெற்றிகரமாக பைசல் செய்ய முடியும். அதுவும் நிச்சயமாக முடியுமென்று இருக்கிறேன் என்று கூறினார். முதலில் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களின் புள்ளி விவரங்களை மட்டும் கவனத்தில் கொண்டு வந்து இதில் வெற்றி பெற முடியுமா என்பதை சர்க்கார் தரப்பின் விவாதத்தின் இறுதியில் பதில் சொல்லட்டும். சாதாரண காலத்தில் நமது உணவு பற்றாக்குறையை அவர் எடுத்துக்காட்டினார். அவ்விதம் ஐந்து லட்சம் டன் என்று உணவு மந்திரி பேசுகிறபோது எடுத்துக் கூறினார். அதன் பிறகு நூறுக்கு பத்து சத விசதம் ஜனத் தொகை பெருகி இருக்கிறது என்றும் கூறினார். சாதாரண காலத்தில் ஐந்து லட்சம் டன் உணவு பற்றாக்குறை என்றால் ஜனத் தொகை அதிகரித்திருக்கும் போது, அதாவது பத்து சத விசதம் அதிகரித்து இருக்கும்போது

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[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

குறைந்த பட்சம் ஒன்பது லட்சம் டன் குறிப்பாக தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஒன்பதும் ஐந்தும் பதினாலு லட்சம் டன் உணவு இன்றைக்கு பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியும். இன்றைக்கு பற்றாக்குறை இருப்பது அரிசி குறைந்திருப்பதால். அத்துடன் புஞ்சை தான்யம், அதாவது சோளம் பத்து லட்சம் டன் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது. இதுவும் கிட்டத்தட்ட அவ்வளவு குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஜனத்தொகை பெருக்கத்தில் அதுவும் எழு லட்சம் டன் குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. ஆக பதினாலும் பதினேழும் ஆக 31 லட்சம் டன் உணவு குறைந்து இருக்கிறது. முன் கண்ட ரோல் இருந்த காலத்தில் என்ன இருந்தது என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ரூபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். அதிலிருந்து சப்ளை அண்டு டிமாண்டை இந்த பிரச்சனையின் மூலம் தீர்க்க முடியுமா? ஆகவே இந்த கண்ட்ரோல் எடுபட்டது வெற்றிகரம் என்று கூறினால் அன்றைக்கு 16 லட்சம் டன் துண்டு விழுவானேன், இன்று 31 லட்சம் டன் துண்டு விழுவானேன். உணவு உற்பத்தி பொருளாதார நிபுணரைக் கொண்டு இதற்கு பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அதிருஷ்ட வசமாக நமது நிதி மந்திரிக்கு பொருளாதார நிலைமை தெரியும். ராஜ்யத்தின் உணவு மந்திரி, ராஜ்யத்தின் நிதி மந்திரி இன்றைக்கு பெரிய பொருளாதார வரிசையில் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார். அதம் ஸ்மிததைப் போல் அவரும் அந்த வரிசையில் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார். இடம் பெறப்போகிறார் 16 லட்சம் டன் பற்றாக்குறையை சரிக்கட்ட முடியாத நிலையில் இருந்தபோது இப்பொழுது 31 லட்சம் டன் துண்டு விழுந்திருப்பதை எப்படி சப்ளை அண்டு டிமாண்டு மூலம் சரிக்கட்ப் போகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் இந்த பிரச்சனை வெற்றிகண்டு விடுமா என்பதை இறுதியில் பதிலளிக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் பதில் சொல்வார்கள் என்றே நான் எதிர் பார்க்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலிருப்பவர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள், மாகாணம் பூராவும் பஞ்சத்தில் அடிபடுகிறது என்று. அன்ன விசாரம் அதுவே விசாரம் என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்ல வேண்டிய நிலையில் காரணம் என்ன என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இந்தக் கொள்கை வெற்றி பெறவில்லை என்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். வர வர மோசமான நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. பிச்சைக்காரர்களைப் பற்றி நேற்று விவாதம் நடந்தபோது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒரு உண்மையைக் கூறினார். பிச்சைக்காரர்களை நியூசன்ஸ் என்று சொன்ன போது அவர்களை அப்படி சொல்லக் கூடாது என்றும் அவர்களை சமுதாய அறிகுறி (Symptom) என்று சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்றும் அவர் குறிப்பிட்டார். ராஜாஜி ஆட்சியில், காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில், இந்த சிசுக்கோல் ஆட்சியில் சமுதாயம் இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. பெரிய பெரிய மக்கள் இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கையொடிந்து பிச்சை எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆட்சிக்கு வரும்போது ஊரில் பிச்சைக்காரர்களே இல்லையா?”

* SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:—“ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சிக்கு முன்பும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். திருவள்ளூர் காலத்திலிருந்து பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு முன்பிருந்தும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் திருவள்ளூர் காலத்தில் இருந்தவர்கள் எப்படி இருந்தார்கள் என்று கவனிக்கவேண்டும்:

‘இரந்தும் உயிர்வாழ்தல்

வேண்டின் பரந்து

கெடுக உலகியற்றி யான்’

என்று வள்ளுவர் சொன்னதை ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த ஐந்து வருஷமாகவும் அதற்கு முன்பும் பிச்சைக்காரர்கள் இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆட்சிக்கு வந்து இந்த ஒரு வருஷ காலத்தில் திருவள்ளூர் காலத்திய பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட, சங்ககாலத்திய பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட, தேவார காலத்திய பிச்சைக்காரர்களைவிட, வட நாட்டு ஆட்சிகாலத்து பிச்சைக்காரர்களை விட, 150 வருஷ காலமாக பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சி நடந்துவந்த காலத்தில் உள்ள பிச்சைக்காரர்களை விட இந்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுடைய ஐந்து வருஷ ஆட்சியில் குறிப்

[Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora] [11th December 1952]

నీటివనతిలేకుండా ఆ భూములన్నీ పాడైపోవుచున్నవి. రైతులు పశువులకన్నా అరీజులు పెట్టుకొంటే, ఒక పిటిషను బొబ్బిలి ఎస్టేటు మీనేజరుకు వస్తుంది. ఇంకొక పిటిషను విజయనగరము ఎస్టేటు మీనేజరుకు పంపుతారు. మరొక పిటిషను P.W.D. డిపార్టుమెంటుకు పంపుతారు. ఇంకొకటి రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు పోతుంది. ఆ విధంగా ఒకరికీ పంపిన పిటిషను ఇంకొకరికి పంపడము జరుగుతూ, మొత్తముమీద ఎవరినుంచి విలాటి సహాయము జరుగకుండాపోవుచున్నది. ఈ సంవత్సరము ఇక్కడి పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా అభావ్యముగా రాయలసీమకంటే చాలా కనాకట్టంగా ఉన్నవి. ప్రజలు అన్నమీ రామచంద్రా అంటూ అలమటిస్తున్నారు. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో నా నియోజకవర్గములోనే కాకుండా, ఇతర నియోజకవర్గాలలోనూ ఇదే విధమైన పరిస్థితులున్నవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మొత్తముమీద శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా రాష్ట్రములో అన్ని ప్రాంతాలకంటే చాలా వెనుకబడి అధిమాధముగా ఉన్నదని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది.

“ఇక, కంట్రోల్ విషయములో 8 ఏళ్లుగా Food department చేసినటువంటి అన్యాయాలు, అక్రమాలు, black marketing కనులు ఇప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారి గారి ప్రభుత్వము కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసిన తరువాత ఆయన ఈ ఫుడ్ డిపార్టుమెంటు కంట్రోల్స్ వల్ల చేసిన తప్పును, ఇప్పటికైనా గ్రహించారనుకొంటాను. తప్పుడు రెక్కలపై ఆధారపడి దేశానికి ఇంతవరకు ఈ దురదృష్టకర సంభవించలేదు. కంట్రోల్స్ తొలగిపోయాయి. కాని ఒక కంట్రోలు తీసివేసినంతమాత్రాన ప్రయోజనము లేదు. కుమారునికి పెండ్లిచేస్తే, అంతటితో తండ్రి వాధ్యత తీరిపోక, ఆతనికి ఇల్లు, వాకిలి మొదలగు సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసియుంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు కంట్రోలు తీసివేశారు గాని, ముఖ్యంగా మా ప్రాంతాలవంటి, వెనుకబడిన జమీందారీ areas లో ప్రభుత్వము స్వల్ప సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేస్తేగాని, మాకేమీ ప్రయోజనముండదు. ముఖ్యముగా మా areas లో ఉన్నటువంటి చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తు చేయవలసిన అవసరము ఎంతైనా ఉన్నది. ఇక Agricultural department ఉన్నదిగాని, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో ఈ department యొక్క సహాయం మాకు విచిత్రము లేదు. దీని యొక్క ఉపయోగము delta areas లో వీలైన ఉన్నదేమోగాని, మా non-delta areas దీనివల్ల మాకేమీ సహాయము లేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్న చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయకపోవడంవల్ల, భూమిని బాగుచేసి పండించడానికి అవకాశము లేకుండా రైతు ఈనాడు బాధపడుతున్నాడు. తరువాత భూకామందులు రైతులను తొలగిస్తున్నారు. పెద్ద పెద్ద రైతులు పారి భూములన్ని స్వంతంగా సాగుచేయాలనుకొంటే అది పాధ్యముగానిపని. ఇక్కడ ఉన్న భూములు కొన్నాళ్లు, అక్కడ ఉన్న భూములు కొన్నాళ్లు ఈవిధంగా సాగుచేస్తూయింటారు. ఈవిధంగా భూములన్నీ సరిగా సాగుకాకుండా ఉండే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుచున్నవి. ఈ Food Department విషయములో, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాకు ఒక District Supply Officer ఉన్నాడుగాని, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాకు లేడు. దీనివల్ల శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో పరిస్థితులు గమనించి ధాన్యము సరిగా సరఫరా కాకపోవడం జరుగుతుంది. కనుక శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నము, ఈ రెండు జిల్లాలు ఒక District Supply Officer క్రిందనే ఉంచినట్లయితే ఆ Officer 2 జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులను సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలో సరియైన ఏర్పాట్లు చేసేటందుకు వీలుగా ఉంటుంది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి ఖర్చుకూడ తగ్గుతుంది. కనుక అవిధంగా ఈ రెండు జిల్లాలను కలసి ఒక District Supply Officer క్రింద ఉంచవలసిన ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత జమీందారీ areas లో ఉన్నటువంటి చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు ఈ జమీందారులద్వారా వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను, ఎందుకనగా, ఈ చెరువులకీ, కాలువలకు

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మరమ్మత్తు చేయకపోయినందువల్ల, వచ్చే సంవత్సరము అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి కోయ బాతులవారందరు ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రానికి వలసపోవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇప్పటికప్పుడే చాలా మంది వేరేచోట్లకు వెళ్లిపోతున్నారు. కనుక అక్కడి ప్రాంతాలలో ఏమైన పంటలు పండించుకొని ప్రజలు ఉండగలుగవలసినట్లే, అక్కడ ఉన్న చెరువులు, ఏటి కాలువలు వెంటనే మరమ్మత్తులు చేయవలసియున్నది. ఈ చెరువుల విషయములో, జమీందార్లు జమీందారీ అవాలిషక్ వస్తుందనే అభిప్రాయముతో ఏటి విషయమై శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. అవాలిషక్ వచ్చిన తరువాత నైనా ఏ ప్రభుత్వము ఇదివరకు శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. మాకు పూచీలేదు అని అంటూ ఎవరుగాని వాటి విషయము పట్టించుకోకపోవడంవల్ల, ఏటికి మరమ్మత్తులు లేకపోతున్నవి. కనుక ఈనాటికైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు కంట్రోల్స్ తీసివేసినందుకు వారికి, ముఖ్యంగా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి మా ధన్యవాదాలు అర్పిస్తున్నాముగాని మా జిల్లాలో కొంత నీటి సౌకర్యాన్ని కలిగించమని కోరుతున్నాము. నిజముగా ఈ జిల్లాలోని పరిస్థితులు రాయలసీమకంటే కనాకట్టంగా ఉన్నవని వేరొక చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఈ మధ్యన మా non-delta శ్రీకాకుళం విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో రాయలసీమ మిత్రులు tour చేసి ఇక్కడ మా రాయలసీమకంటే పరిస్థితులు చాలా అభావ్యముగా ఉన్నాయని వారే తీర్మానించారు. దానికి ఆందరు హాస్యకొంటున్నారు. కనుక ఈ జిల్లా మీనస్థితిని ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించి తగు సహాయ కార్యక్రమాన్ని కొనసాగించవలసిన కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారి, లేదా ఆహార మంత్రిగారి మా శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో tour చేసి అక్కడి పరిస్థితులు స్వయముగా గమనించవలసినగుడ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అక్కడి నిజ పరిస్థితులు తెలుసుకోకుండా అక్కడి ప్రజలు సుఖంగా ఉన్నారని అనుకోవడం శోచనీయంగా ఉంటుంది. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో అక్కడి ప్రజలు ఆహారధాన్యాలను ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రమునుంచి దొంగతనంగా తెచ్చుకొంటు ఎదోవిధంగా కాలము గడుపుచున్నారు. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువైనక ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రమువై ఎక్కువ ఆధారపడుచున్నారు. అవసరమైనప్పుడు ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రములో కలిసిపోవడానికికూడ అక్కడి ప్రజలు సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు. కావున ఈ ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధవహించి వై కార్యక్రమాలకు పూనుకొంటారని ఆశిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI A. APPU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I come from 12.40 the district of Malabar, a highly deficit area. During normal p.m. times, we were producing only about 20 per cent of our requirements. Before decontrol, there was wholesale procurement in our district and also there was statutory rationing. After decontrol, procurement was abolished and rationing is, however, continued on an informal basis. This year was a very unfortunate year for us. Both the north-east and south-west monsoons have failed. As a result I do not expect we will be able to produce even a tenth of our requirements. I was, however, very glad to hear the Hon. the Minister for Food say that the Central Government have agreed to feed us realizing that we belong to a highly deficit area. But I must submit one thing. The rice which we get in our district now is very bad indeed. We are accustomed to boiled rice but we get only raw rice and that too of a very inferior quality. Sometimes, the rice we get is found to be unfit for human consumption. I, therefore, request the Hon. the Minister for Food to see that boiled rice is imported into our district.

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"Sir, I heard the Raja of Chettinad say that we on the West Coast are accustomed to drink kanji. We do not drink kanji prepared with the useless rice that we get from other areas. We prepare kanji from hand-pounded broken rice. The Raja of Chettinad also suggested that a large portion of broken rice can be imported from Burma and other places. Sir, the broken rice which we now get from these sources is useless and unfit for consumption even by the cattle. So, we do not want any inferior variety of broken rice to be imported.

"Sir, the distribution work is carried on by the producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in our district. These societies have been working in our district for over six years. I must respectfully submit that these societies are not working satisfactorily. Persons who manage these societies are expert black-marketeers. They carry on wholesale blackmarketing while distributing wholesale. They blackmarket in retail while making retail distribution. So, I would request the Government that efficient steps may be taken to control these co-operative societies. About 55 lakhs of rupees have been collected from the people of Malabar as share capital for running these co-operative societies. There is now wholesale misappropriation going on. Several cases of large-scale misappropriation have been reported. Unless proper steps are taken to control these societies, the share-holders will have to lose their contributions. I would request the Government to take immediate steps in the matter.

"For a long time, Sir, the Grow More Food schemes have been in operation in our district. But this campaign has not produced any tangible results. The only thing it has produced is a Grow More Food Officers campaign. The Agricultural department is not doing any useful work. I would request that the funds allotted for the campaign may be utilized for subsidizing the prices of foodstuffs.

"Sir, as regards irrigation, I submit that practically nothing has been done for our district. There is one major scheme, the Malampuzha scheme and its execution is in progress. I was told that several other major schemes are under investigation. I do not expect that these schemes will be taken on hand for years to come in view of the financial stringency of the Government. There are a large number of small rivers and streams in our district and there is scope for starting minor irrigation projects in the district. On a former occasion when I spoke on the floor of this House, I requested the Government to appoint a special officer to investigate the possibilities of starting minor irrigation works in our district. I now request the Government again to seriously consider this humble suggestion of mine.

"The north-east monsoon has been a failure this year and crops have already withered. Tamilnad and Madras City have received good rains but we in Malabar have not got any rain at all.

"As regards pumpsets, some have been supplied to our district through the Agricultural department. But they are not kept in

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a central place. At the food production committee meetings, we suggested that these should be kept at the headquarters of the taluk. But nothing has been done. When we ask for pumpsets, we get them only after the crops have withered. Similarly, when we ask for good seeds, we do not get them in time but we get them when the agricultural season is past. So we want the officers of the Agricultural department to be definitely told that they should make proper arrangements for the timely supply of these things.

"Sir, the officers are given jeeps. They are wandering about the district without doing any useful work. I do not find any necessity for jeeps for these officers.

"In conclusion, Sir, I would once again request the Government to take early steps to control the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies to prevent blackmarketing and also swindling of funds. I am told that lakhs of rupees have been misappropriated already. I am therefore giving this warning to the Government. These societies have to pay to the Government a sum of five crores of rupees on account of the rice supplied to them by the Government. There is a huge stock of rice remaining in the district. Unless these societies are properly controlled, I am afraid that a major portion of the amount due to the Government will have to be written off."

*SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசத்திலிருக்கிற ராயலசிமை அதிக முக்கியத்துவம் வாய்ந்தவிடது. எந்த உணவுக் கொள்கை மாகாணத்திலே, புதிதாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டாலும், உடனே ஆந்திராவிலுள்ள ராயலசிமையின் கோணத்தைக் கொண்டே அதற்கு முக்யத்துவம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அதை நான் கூடாது என்று எதிர்க்கவில்லை. ஆனால், தமிழ்நாட்டிலே எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் ஆந்திராவிலே எவ்வளவு மோசமான நிலையிலே ராயலசிமை இருக்கிறதோ அதைப்போலத்தான் தமிழ்நாட்டிலே கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவும் இருக்கிறது. கடந்த 9 வருஷ காலமாக அங்கே சரியான மழை கிடையாது. டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்கள்—சுமார் 50 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் இருக்கலாம். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில்—நீங்கலாக மீதி இருக்கின்ற பிரதேசங்கள் பூராவும் காய்ந்து, அங்கே ஆறும் இல்லாமல், தண்ணீரும் இல்லாமல், மனிதன் மனிதனாக வாழ்வதற்கு லாயக்கில்லாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அதுவும் குறிப்பாக கண்டரோல் நீக்கத்திற்குப் பின்னால் பல இடங்களிலே நிவாரணக் கடைகள் எடுக்கப்பட்டன. சர்க்காரால் அல்ல. p.m. அங்கே கடைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் கண்டரோல் நீக்கத்திற்குப் பின்னால், தங்களுக்கு லாபம் இல்லையென்று தெரிந்ததில் தங்களுக்குக் கடைகள் தேவையில்லையென்று எழுதிக்கொடுத்துவிட்டு, கடைகளை எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். பல இடங்களில் நிவாரணக் கடைகள் இல்லை. நிவாரணக் கடைகள் இருக்கும் இடங்களில்கூட, 500 பேருக்கு ரேஷன் விநியோகம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்களென்றால், சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் சர்க்கார் அனுப்பிய உத்தரவுப்படி, அதை 250 கார்டுகளாகக் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். அதாவது சரிபாதி கார்டுகளுக்குத்தான் அங்கே தானியம் நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் போடப்படுகிறது. 7-6-52 விரிந்து அதாவது ஜூன் மாதத்திலிருந்து பல இடங்களில் மிகவும் பஞ்சமாக இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில்கூட, ரேஷன் கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்படுவது நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக, கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில், டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்கள் நீங்கலாக, மீதி இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில் எல்லோருக்கும் நிச்சயமாக ரேஷன் கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும்.

[Sri K. R. Nallasivam]

[11th December 1952]

வேறு பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் கொடுத்தாலும் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும், ரேஷன் கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு, நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் தானியம் கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ஜனங்களிடத்தில் தானியங்களை வாங்குவதற்குப் போதிய பணம் இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பது ஒரு பிரச்சனையாக இருக்கிறது. பணம் யாரிடமும் இருக்கமுடியாது. ஒரு உண்மையைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே ஜிவகேடையக் கடன் என்று வாங்கப்படுகிறது. மாட்டுக்கு தீவனமாக கடன் என்றும்; தக்காவிக் கடன் என்றும் வாங்கப்படுகிறது. இது அத்தனையும் மனிதனுடைய உணவுக்காகத்தான் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதே தவிர, கால்நடை தீவனத்திற்காகவோ அல்லது வேறு விவசாயம் உற்பத்தமான காரியங்களுக்கோ, உற்பத்தி அதிகரிப்பதற்காகவோ என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டாலுங்கூட, நடை முறையில் பார்க்கும் போது, தங்களுடைய வயிற்றுப்பாட்டை சாப்படுத்திக்கொள்வதற்காகத்தான் அத்தனைக் கடனையும் வாங்கி தானியம் வாங்க வேண்டிய நிலையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“ஒரு சில நாட்கள் ஜனங்களுக்கு சந்தைகளில் தானியம் விநியோகிக்கப்பட்டது. சாதாரண ஆட்களால் தானியம் வாங்க முடியாது. யார் பலமுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்களோ, யார் சண்டை போடுகிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. 100 ஏக்கர் உள்ளவர்களுக்குக் கூட ரேஷன் வாங்கித்தான் பிழைக்க வேண்டிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“விவசாயிகளும், நெசவாளர்களும் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் தேவை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில், 6 மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் பார்த்தால், அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டி தேவையென்று கேட்பதற்கு வெட்கப்பட்டார்கள். “உங்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டி வேண்டுமா?” என்று கேட்டபோது, அவர்கள் கோபத்தோடு, “எங்களை ‘என்ன கஞ்சித் தொட்டிப் பயல்கள்’ என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா?” என்று இரண்டொரு இடத்தில் கேட்டார்கள். ஆனால், அதே ஜனங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் கஞ்சித்தொட்டி வேண்டும், இன்னும் அதிகமாகவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“கனம் ஸ்ரீ பழனிசாமிக் கவுண்டர் சொன்னார்: 80 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அது போதாது 500 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் தேவை என்று அவர் சொன்னபோது, அது மிகைப்படுத்திக் கூறப்படவில்லை. நிச்சயமாக 500 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருந்தால்தான் அங்கே மக்கள் இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நாட்களுக்கு உயிர் வாழமுடியும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அந்த இடத்தில் இன்னும் கொஞ்ச நாட்களுக்கு மனிதனுடைய சந்ததியைக் காணமுடியுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே புயல் வந்தது. தஞ்சாவூரில் மழை பெய்தது. கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே ஏதோ இலேசாக சில இடங்களில் பெய்ததேயொழிய, விவசாயத்திற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் கணிசமான அளவுக்கு மழை இல்லை.

“அந்த அளவிலே மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக, நமது மாகாணத்திலே பூராவும் ஒரு உணவுக் கொள்கை இருக்கிறதென்றால், கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்த வரைக்கும் அதைத் தனிக் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கருத்தில் கொள்ளுமாறு சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சந்தைக்கடைகளிலே சோளத்தைக் கொண்டுபோய்க் கொடுப்பதனால், என்ன பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால், யாருக்கு பலம் இருக்கிறதோ, அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கிடைக்கிறது. யாருடைய நன்மைக்காக தானியத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறோமோ அவர்களுடைய நன்மைக்கு உதவுவதில்லை. ஏழை மக்களுக்கு அந்தத் தானியங்கள் கிடைக்கமுடியாது போகின்றது. பலமுள்ளவனுக்கும், அடிதடி செய்பவர்களுக்கும் தான் கிடைக்கிறது என்ற காத்சியைப் பார்க்கின்றோம். ஆகவே, நிவாரணக் கடைகள் மூலமாக

[11th December 1952] [Sri K. R. Nallasivam]

இந்தத் தானியங்கள் விநியோகிக்கப்படவேண்டும். தர்ம சத்திரத்தில் கொடுப்பதுபோல் சந்தையில்லாமல் இப்படி சந்தைகளில் கொடுத்து விட்டால் சாதாரண மக்களுக்குப் போய்ச் சேராது. நிச்சயமாக எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் தானியங்கள் சரிவர நேரடியாக விநியோகிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றால், நிவாரணக் கடைகள் மூலமாகத்தான் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“உணவுப் பிரச்சனை புதிய பிரச்சனையன்று. தமிழ் நாட்டிலே மாதிரி மல்ல. சென்னை மாகாணம் பூராவும் இருக்கிறது. அதே டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்களில் கால்வாய்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளிலே பரம்பரையாக சர்க்காருக்கு கிஸ்தி செலுத்திக்கொண்டும் விவசாயம் செய்துக்கொண்டும் அநேகம்பேர் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள். காரணமென்னவென்றால், அதிக வசதி உள்ளவர்கள், பணக்காரர்கள் சென்னைக்கு வருவது, என்ஜின் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போவது என்று இருக்கிறது. சர்க்காரிடத்தில் ஜனுமதி பெறுவதில்லை வாய்க் கால்களிலே, குளத்திலே ஆற்றிலிருந்து தங்களுடைய இஷ்டம்போல் என்ஜின் வைத்து தண்ணீரை திருடிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் கேட்டால், அவர்களிடத்தில் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ‘நாங்கள் அதிகமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்கிறோம். ஜனங்களுடைய நன்மைக்காகத் தான் நாங்கள் புதிது புதிதாக என்ஜின் வாங்குகிறோமே தவிர, நாங்கள் ஏராளமான லபம் அடைய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகச் செய்யவில்லை’ என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். உண்மை என்னவென்றால், ஒவ்வொரு வாய்க்காலிலே குளத்திலே இம்மாதிரி சட்ட விரோதமாக என்ஜின்கள் வைப்பதால், பரம்பரையாக நஞ்சையாக இருக்கின்ற நிலங்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. சமீபத்தில் கூட எங்கள் பிரதேசத்தில் தண்ணீர் இல்லை யென்று பலர் வந்தார்கள்.

“பஞ்சை நிலம் ஒரு ஏக்கரை நஞ்சை செய்யவேண்டும் என்றால் அந்த தண்ணீரை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, மூன்று ஏக்கர் பரம்பரை நஞ்சையில் நல்ல முறையிலே சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். அந்த முறையில் பார்க்கும்போது மாகாணப் பிரச்சனையாகிவிட்டது. காசிப்பாளையம் வாய்க்கால், காளிங்கராயன் வாய்க்கால், இதைப்போன்ற வாய்க்கால்களில் பெரிய பெரிய தனவந்தர் களும் செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்களும் தண்ணீரைத் திருடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் உணவு உற்பத்தி அதனால் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. அதை அரசாங்கம் கருத்தில் கொண்டு இந்தச் சட்ட விரோதமான காரியங்களைத் தடை செய்யவேண்டும்.

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

“கடைசியாக, கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே மக்கள் இந்த நிவாரணக் கடைகள் மூலமாகவும், கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் மூலமாகவும் உணவு விநியோகம் செய்தால் அவர்கள் ஓரளவுக்கு நிம்மதியாக வாழ முடியும். அதோடு கூட கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்று அதைப்பற்றி பலரும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கடன் ஒத்திவைப்புச் சட்டம் வராவிட்டால் நிச்சயமாக அங்கே விவசாயிகளும் குடியானவர்களும் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளில் போய்க்கூட நிம்மதியாக கஞ்சி குடிக்க முடியாது. கடன்காரர்களின் தொல்லைகள் தாங்கமுடியாமல் அவர்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளிலும்கூட, அவர்களைத் தூரத்திக்குக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்கள்கூட கடன் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் பெறுமான நிலத்தை ரூ. 100-க்கு கொடுத்துவிடக்கூடிய நிப்பந்தமான நிலையில் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ்நாட்டிலேயே எங்கள் ஜில்லா மிகவும் வறட்சியான பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, கடன் நிவாரணச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாகக் கொண்டுவரவில்லாது அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் அத்தனை பேரும் அந்த ஜில்லாவை விட்டு வேறு இடங்களுக்கு வெளியேறும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளவிரும்புகிறேன்.

“அங்கே ஓரளவு இந்த உணவுப் பஞ்சம் மிகவும் கடினமாக இருக்கிறது. நிவாரணக் கடைகள் அதிகப்படுவேண்டும். டெல்டாப் பிரதேசங்கள்

[Sri Bojja Appalaswami] [11th December 1952]

ment మరియు అనుబంధానికి చెంది, సరియైన కట్టుబాట్లతో ప్రతివోటునూ societies ను పెట్టింది, స్థానికోద్యోగులద్వారా సరఫరాచేయడం, యీ procurement విధానం సఫలం కాగలదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. అటువంటి విధానం ప్రభుత్వంవారు సరఫరా చేయలే ఆహారకారిత ఉండదని చెప్పి యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

1-10 P.M. * JANAB KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Janab Uppi Sahib and seconded by Janab Seethi Sahib, which seeks to point out the sufferings of the people of Malabar, firstly due to the widespread drought conditions prevailing in the district caused by the failure of rains and secondly due to the defects in the matter of distribution and storing of foodgrains. The decontrol policy adopted by the Government has relieved the people in our district to a great extent. But as ill-luck would have it, we are not in a position to enjoy the full benefits of this decontrol. The South-west Monsoon failed and as a result there was widespread drought in parts of the district. Representations were made to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue by some of us saying that some kist remission must be granted in view of the drought conditions prevailing in the district, particularly to the peasants of the Walluwanad and Ernad taluks. To an interpellation put on the floor of this House, the Hon. the Revenue Minister replied he was awaiting the report of the Collector for granting the kist remission. I am afraid—from another communication I learn—the Government's information is that there was widespread rain in Malabar and therefore there is no necessity for granting remissions. In the last session of the Assembly, to one of my supplementaries the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue replied that it was raining cats and dogs in Malabar. But I should tell the Hon. Minister that his information was not and is not correct so far as actual facts are concerned. Now we were blessed by heavy rains in certain parts of the State. But in Malabar we have not been blessed with rains for the past two months and more. Rains have failed in Malabar and the result is widespread drought, and failure of crops. This has to be seriously taken into consideration by the Government and necessary help given by the Government to the people of that district. The district is already on the brink of a famine and Government should not allow it to share the fate of Rayalaseema. Even now in some parts of the district, it may be found necessary to open gruel centres.

" Regarding production of more food, I have to say a few words. Much has been said about the supply of pumpsets. In this district there are only 37 pumpsets with the Department of Agriculture for lending to ryots on hire. This is very very insufficient. The cultivators find it very difficult to get such sets on hire. This was more than once discussed in the District Food Production Committee. It was said that arrangements would be made by the Agricultural department to make sufficient number of pumpsets available for the cultivators. Till now no such arrangements have

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been made. Therefore I request the Government to increase the number of pumpsets now available in the district. I also suggest that such arrangements must be made to enable the poor cultivators to get it easily from the taluk headquarters.

" In regard to the distribution of chemical fertilizers also the cultivators have to face very many difficulties. A certain number of co-operative societies in the district distribute the fertilizers but they are not in a position to invest sufficient funds for purchasing sufficient stock of fertilizers. The result is that the cultivators do not get the fertilizers when they want them. The taluk agricultural demonstrators are not in a position to sell them. When the cultivators go to the societies, they say they have no stock. Some solution should be found to set right this unsatisfactory state of affairs and the cultivators enable to get the fertilizers when they want it.

" In regard to the second part of the amendment, as the hon. Member Mr. Appu put it, the distribution of foodgrains is now done by the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies. There are several unsatisfactory methods adopted by the societies in the matter of distribution of foodgrains. There are also difficulties in the storing of grains. They are now stored even in small thatched houses. The societies spend a good lot on this. Therefore in the matter of storage and distribution of foodgrains in Malabar some satisfactory measures have to be adopted by the Government."

* SRI D. K. RAJU :—" Sir, the food position as a result of the policy adopted in this State has gone from bad to worse. After the decontrol we were all expecting that the situation would improve. But in most districts it has deteriorated. In this connection I would like to mention that the Government, before introducing this food decontrol, ought to have taken the House into their confidence and discussed the matter. If they had done this they would have known the real situation in the different districts. This they have not done.

" I am mainly concerned with my own district, namely, Ramanathapuram and particularly Srivilliputtur taluk. That taluk had no rains for the past six years consecutively. Members can easily have an idea of the sufferings of the people there. The condition of labourers—especially agricultural labourers in that taluk has become so bad that they are migrating to other districts, leaving away their homes. The hunger march of the weavers is a result of that. If the food condition had been better, even though there might be some difficulty about the weaving industry, they won't have come out in such large numbers and demonstrated in the City like this. Even though there was cyclone and heavy rain and consequent damage in other parts of the State, in Ramanathapuram district there was not a drop of rain. I would request the Government to take note of this fact and take necessary steps to improve the food position there and enable the people to live till conditions get better.

[Sri D. K. Raju]

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"The whole taluk of Srivilliputtur is dependent on tank irrigation. They conserve rain water in tanks and utilize it for paddy cultivation. Now all the tanks are dry for the past many years. The result is, the wells too have dried up and there is no water in them. People there went on digging and digging but they could not get water even after much deepening. Ninety-nine per cent of the wells are now dry.

"We too have the Grow More Food campaign in our taluk. It is a wonderful campaign. Government are spending a lot of money on this. I know of instances in my taluk where most of the money is spent on the officials and otherwise. Only a part of the money set apart for this campaign is being really spent on this scheme. I request the Government to take note of this and increase the efficiency of the campaign especially in the districts where foodgrains are scarce.

"In this connexion I wish to make a few suggestions and I request the Government to take note of them and do the needful. They must immediately open gruel centres, particularly in Srivilliputtur taluk. Special arrangements must be made for the grant of small loans to the small cultivators who have already lost all their belongings and who are now penniless. If such loans are advanced to the small agriculturists for the purchase of cattle, seeds and agricultural implements, it will be a direct incentive to grow more food.

1-20 p.m. "Then, Sir, in Srivilliputtur taluk the Government have taken over electric supply, but no appreciable number of extensions for agricultural pumpsets have been given. I request the Government to set apart sufficient funds for this purpose. There are many irrigation channels and tanks which need repair and I request the Government to take up these works as famine works immediately so that many poor labourers can get employment, and at the same time these works will directly increase the food production of the area.

"The Government are issuing No. B-2 coupons to agricultural labourers or to those holding small plots of land. Because they come under the class of agricultural landholders or agricultural labourers, now foodgrains have been denied to these ration cardholders. I request that necessary instructions may be given to the officials to supply foodgrains to these No. B-2 holders also.

"In conclusion, I wish to stress, stress and stress, on the Government that they must treat Srivilliputtur taluk as a replica of Rayalaseema in Tamil Nad where there has been no rain continuously for the last six years and even drinking water has been scarce. I therefore request the Government to take special note of this Srivilliputtur taluk and see that more gruel centres and more fair price shops are opened and the distress in the taluk relieved."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Almighty has been pleased to give us rain though very

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late. In my district of Cuddapah, there have been no rains and paddy crops under several tanks have been removed for fodder. In this connexion I would like to congratulate the Government on decontrolling foodgrains. The decontrol policy has been successful except for the defects in implementing it or in the application of the rules. I request the Government to take a bolder step and decontrol all the foodgrains and also abolish the zonal system. By this time Government should have received reports from the Collectors about the places where there are no rains where crops have been harvested and where crops have been withering. Recently when the Famine Commissioner came to Badvel, I represented to him about the failure of crops in certain areas and requested him to recommend to the Collector to submit proposals for remission of land revenue. But I find that no such proposals have been submitted by the Collector to the Government. Though several representations are made, officials are unwilling to tour the famine-affected areas and see the distress conditions. There is complete failure of crops in about one-third of Badvel taluk and yet the Collector has not toured the area. Recently the District Collector of Cuddapah gave a statement to the Press that on account of the rains the crops would be better. Rayachoti is the worst affected taluk in the district and yet the Collector said that the crops would be better. I do not know how the present rains will help the crops. Water is necessary throughout if there is to be a good crop and the rains are of no use if they come just before harvest. Therefore, Sir, in view of the present position I would request the Government not to close the gruel centres, but continue them and increase their number if necessary till the next harvest season. Recently I wrote to the Collector for information about the number of gruel centres opened in Badvel and Sidhout taluks and till now there is no reply. This is the policy the officials are adopting. In this connexion, I would like to quote another instance. Recently when I went to see the Collector camping at Jammalamadugu I was asked to enter by the back door. The main gate was closed to me. The Collectors should be able to see the representatives of the public at all times. But they sleep more in camps than at headquarters. At least now I expect a reply from the Collector why he has closed down gruel centres, how many he has closed down and how many are working at present. While previously there were 42 gruel centres in Badvel taluk, there are only eight now and the argument advanced for closing the rest was that there were rains in May and that Kambu and Korra crops were harvested. But what about the other poor labourers and how will they get their foodgrains if gruel centres are closed? They are not able to get work and no new famine works are started. Only one or two old works are under execution. Even the work on the one small irrigation project is slowed down because the officers fear that the subdivision will be closed if the work is completed soon.

"The Hon. the Minister for Food just now said that the controlled price of grains was taken into consideration. It may be fair in his opinion, but in practice it is working hard. No one

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1-30
p.m. ate less during the war and even now no one eats less. The people have to purchase in the blackmarket and that price is very high. Poor people and beggars have no food. Non-gazetted Government servants like clerks, peons and others and the municipal employees are suffering and they must be paid some allowance to buy the foodgrains at the blackmarket price. The Government may have to retrench; and retrenchment again will cause unemployment. So, having all these things in mind, the Government may please consider and do what is needful.

"Sir, I may mention that because the cost of production has gone up, the producer is unwilling to sell his grains cheaply, and it is but natural that he wants more money, since he has to purchase so many other things which he needs, at heavy cost. Sir, I want therefore that new projects should be taken up. The Sagileru project, for instance, for which plans and estimates are ready, may be taken up. The Vakamada project in Sidhout taluk may also be taken up. The construction of a supply channel to ensure water to the Vontimitta tank which is silting up every year may be taken up.

"Sir, our Chief Minister has been praying to God for rains, and he has been referring often to books like the Ramayana and the Mahabharata. I may submit that in the Mahabharata it is stated that people should not complain that they have no food; I think it is stated like that in the Sabha parva of the Mahabharata. I think that is Ramarajya or Dharmarajya, or whatever you may call it. I want that in our Rajaji's regime, the people should be cared for in such a way that they should not be forced to complain like that. (At this stage the Speaker sounded the gong.) I shall finish in a minute, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is already three minutes past 1-30. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am reducing the time-limit to five minutes for each speaker."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the motion before the House is a very important one and I am glad that the Government have consented to give an opportunity to the House to discuss this food problem. To-day, everywhere in the State there is hunger and starvation and people are undergoing enormous hardships in almost all the districts. Particularly in Rayalaseema and in some of the upland taluks of the Nellore district, people are suffering a lot. The suffering is all the greater now because the subsistence and other loans have been stopped. With a view to promote food production in the State, the Government recently introduced and the House passed the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Bill. But I do not think the passing of that Act will solve the problem. Instead of promoting food production, the rich landlords in almost all the districts, immediately after the Ordinance was published, began to evict the tenants

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[Sri S. Vemiah]

from the land. Most of the landlords have already evicted thousands of poor peasants from their lands. Unless therefore the Government bring in land reforms at once, there is no prospect of increasing food production. Thousands and even lakhs of acres of land, which belong to the Government, are now lying uncultivated, but the Government are not prepared to appoint a special staff for assigning these waste lands on pattas to the poor. Though a Government Order in this respect was passed in the year 1949, pattas have not been issued to the people who had been in occupation of the lands even for twenty years. Again, there are large extents of temple lands which are being auctioned out year after year; I suggest that such auctions should be stopped and the co-operative societies and other similar organizations should be encouraged to cultivate these lands, and they should not be given to individuals. The colonization schemes which are now working are very limited, and they are not very much encouraged. Most of the tanks at present are not fit for storing water, as they are silted up, and therefore, tank-bed lands which are not within the full tank level should be assigned to cultivators. I want to say one thing definitely, and that is that even hundreds of Nehrus cannot solve the food problem in our country unless we introduce the necessary land reforms. Again, the Government at the Centre are now contemplating an unprecedented thing, viz., the working of community projects, and the States also are following suit. But I am quite sure that even they cannot solve our food problem, unless land reforms are introduced. The purchasing power of the people both in the rural and in the urban areas is going down. The money which the Government are at present unnecessarily spending on schemes such as the firka development scheme, the G.M.F. schemes (which are useless) and the Khadi scheme, may as well be diverted to the co-operative societies and to the colonization schemes and a special staff may be appointed to assign all banjar lands to the poor people. The 'most unkindest cut of all' for which the present Government are responsible is the recent passing of G.O. No. 1527, asking all Collectors to auction all such lands, to fix the market rates and to give these lands away irrespective of its occupation all these years. Sir, in the face of this G.O. how can the Government expect to promote food production? This Government Order must be cancelled; and as I said, unless land reforms are immediately brought in, our food problem cannot be solved. The Hon. Minister read out some statistics about food production I do not think they are accurate."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"I shall finish in one or two more minutes Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"About a hundred members want to take part in this discussion, and even from the hon. Member's side I have to call about sixty members who want to speak on this. It is not therefore possible to allow more time Mr. Madanagopal."

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entertains a certain amount of anxiety with regard to the working of decontrol. Simultaneously with the announcement, the Hon. Chief Minister appealed for the co-operation of merchants and landlords because he knew that this scheme would be a complete failure unless these people co-operated and did not persist in anti-social activities. The experience so far has not given us the impression that there is much of a change of heart. If occasion arises, they will still follow in the footsteps of the Bengal businessmen, who at the height of the Bengal famine, when people were dropping dead like withered leaves in autumn, sent in one day 2,500 telegrams to their agents not to release the foodgrains in the open market because of the prospect of the shooting up of prices. To keep the food prices at a reasonable level is a very important function of the Government. If the price level crosses the 38th parallel, then it is a danger signal. The Government can keep prices low only by running fair price shops. Fair price shops can be supplied with the foodgrains procured internally and imported from abroad. Realising this, the Government have introduced a levy system in surplus districts and they have also begun to enforce the licensing order. It only shows that there are limitations to decontrol. In the circumstances I feel that the licensing order could have been enforced even earlier. The Government probably on account of false prestige did not do it. I hope that the Government will not stand on ceremonies and prestige when the fate of the people of the whole State is concerned. I greatly appreciate the special concession shown to our district. Our district is a heavily deficit district. We made an unanimous request to this Government—and our request was a modest one—that levy system should be introduced in our State. We are thankful to the Government for their generosity. We wish to impress upon the Government that we welcome decontrol on the understanding that fair price shops will be continued indefinitely and that the heavily deficit districts will be taken special care of.

“Before I conclude, Sir, I wish to say a word about the producer-cum-consumer societies, of which mention has already been made by some Members. I hold no brief for the Producer-cum-consumers co operative societies. I am as conscious as any other Member from Malabar of their shortcomings. Either for want of trained personnel or for other reasons, they have not been working to our expectations. However, there has been a consistent attempt to torpedo the scheme even from its very inception. Opposition comes only from expected quarters—wholesalers and employees of the Civil Supplies Department who were handling the problem before the societies came into being. Therefore, I am not at all surprised at their opposition. One thing that I wish to bring to the notice of the Government is that they require re-organization. In the present circumstances, they are in a most unenviable plight. To-day they do no procurement work, they hold large stocks for the sake of Government, and there is no off-take. They have to maintain a large staff, and they are likely to suffer heavy loss. One hon. Member reminded the Government that they have stocks to the tune of Rs. 5 crores. I

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wish to assure the Government that the loans granted to the societies are as safe (if not safer) as any of their investments in many of the other departments.”

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Govinda Rao, and, in doing so, I wish to say that often there is the failure of crops in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. In the adjoining areas of those two districts also—that is the upland taluks of East Godavari—there is often the failure of crops. This year the south-west monsoon set in very late. There were no rains in the transplantation season, that is, up to the last week of September or in early October. As a result of this, the seedlings have failed. The other day during question hour the Hon. the Revenue Minister said that the Collector of Visakhapatnam district had reported to the Government that the condition of crops had improved in that district except in Narisipatnam and Yellamanchili taluks. It is wrong to say so. Already, there is no transplantation at all in many parts of that district. Where there has been transplantation, even that transplantation crop has failed because of no rains afterwards. It is a fact that there is only a two-annas crop on the average. When this is the state of affairs, I ask the Government to come forward with relief measures. As the purchasing capacity has very much gone down, and as there is much unemployment, the Government should take up minor irrigation works and the development of roads at once as relief measures. There are many irrigation schemes (major and minor) in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. To relieve food distress in these districts completely the Government should try to implement them. It is curious to see that in the year 1951-52 Budget, the Government allotted a lump sum grant of Rs. 80 lakhs under the utilization of lump sum grants for the grow more food schemes, and they have not done anything under that grant. We heard the Food Minister state that food production in the State had been decreasing year by year. Who is responsible for the decrease in production? I wish to emphasise that it is the acts of commission and omission on the part of the Government that are leading to the decrease in production. For instance, in Bobbili and Siripuram estates, there is the Nagavalli river belt area. Before the zamindaris were abolished, the zamindars used to do all repairs regularly, and whenever necessary, do repairs to the river channels of Nagavalli. We used to have two crops of paddy. But now after the abolition of the zamindaris, the Government are not bestowing any attention on this work. (The Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.) We are not able to raise the second crop. There is also the failure of the first crop. The Government did not also appoint sufficient engineering staff after the abolition of estates.

“Rice supplied in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam is very bad in quality. The rice given in the fair price shops is not fit for human consumption. We are supplied boiled rice. In the morning one hon. Member from Malabar, Mr. Appu, stated

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that Malabar requires boiled rice and not raw rice but raw rice is being supplied to them. In our district we are used to raw rice but we are supplied only boiled rice. This is the way in which the Government are managing the affairs even in the matter of the essential thing, that is 'food'. There are complaints from the people of Chittoor district against some of the dealers of relief shops. It is stated that no action is taken by the Government against the ration shop dealers there. Mr. Srungaram, a member from Chittoor, complains that there are certain allegations against a certain Taluk Supply Officer also. But no action has been taken against him. I request Government to take necessary action.

"With these few words, I support the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Govinda Rao."

330 p.m. *SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I realize the difficulty which the Government must be feeling on account of the failure of the monsoons in the last five or six years. The recent rains have not helped the Rayalaseema districts very much. After all, the question of rainfall in a particular place is no criterion unless it is also seasonal. So far as Cuddapah district is concerned, I may say that if we had 1½ inches of rainfall two weeks ago in the western portion of our district, we would have had a bumper crop. So also in other areas of Rayalaseema. But having failed to get that amount of rainfall, the whole millet crop has become a failure in the major portion of the Rayalaseema districts. Let me confine myself to my district of Cuddapah. Cuddapah consists of two areas. The western half is black cotton soil and the other half is red, gravelly soil. So far as the black cotton area is concerned, all the millet crops, except in a portion of one taluk, namely, Proddatur, have been a complete failure. So far as the eastern portion of the area is concerned, I know that it consists partly of wet lands. But unless we have enough rain to fill the tanks, we cannot possibly raise a second crop. It may be somewhat useful for horsegram and pulses, but to what extent they can provide us with sufficient food I am not at present in a position to say. I know that the Hon. the Finance Minister has calculated the average deficit for the last three years as something like 17 lakh tons of millets and this year as 5 lakh tons. I do not know what he meant by asking the Government of India for supplying only 5 lakh tons of millets. I know that not 17 lakh tons of millets but even more than that would be required from the import quota or from other States in order to satisfy the needs of the poorer classes in our State. I know that for the last four or five years in my area and in Rayalaseema districts, there has been a fall in production. Let us consider what we are providing to-day for the children. We are giving for 16 children, infirm and weak people, for whom alone we are making provision in the gruel centres, one measure of millet. This one measure of millet comes to above 7½ tolas per person, if all that the Government give is used for the preparation of the gruel. I am doubtful whether all of it is used for that purpose. Admitting it is so used, it only comes to 7½ tolas. What is the provision made in the Famine Code which is supposed to be the minimum that is

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necessary for keeping the body in a healthy condition? The Famine Code makes an average provision of 35 tolas for the infirm and weak persons. Therefore, it means that we are now giving only one-fifth of what has been stated to be necessary by the experts for keeping the body in a healthy condition. The minimum quantity of food that is necessary for an adult, as is generally calculated by the Government officers, is 16 ounces. But from my own experience I can say—and I hope the Hon. the Finance Minister will agree with me—the average adult agricultural worker will require at least about 45 ounces per day. I am myself giving my farm servants about 7/8 measure of millets which comes to 45 ounces per day. So the calculations which the Government make generally with regard to the minimum quantity of food necessary for an adult are not correct. In these circumstances, if we really want to keep the people in a healthy condition, the Hon. the Food Minister must ask for much more than 5 lakh tons of millets from the Government of India. Speaking about millets, I must tell the Food Minister that whatever the town-bred people may say, he should insist upon importing as less of rice as possible at a very high cost and even try to make some profit out of the rice sold to-day. I know nutrition experts are of the opinion that millets are more nutritious and I believe that one seer of millet provides twice as much nutrition as one seer of rice. Producing millets is certainly much easier than producing rice. One acre cultivated with millet (with very little water) can produce twice or thrice the amount of nutrition that an acre cultivated with paddy can produce. If I may use an expression which my friends belonging to the Communist Party often use, rice-eating is more or less a sort of bourgeois habit. I personally can say that there would be nothing wrong in eating millets. Some people have been considering eating millet beneath their dignity. I hope my friends belonging to the Communist Party, at any rate, will set an example in the matter of eating millets. Personally I am not accustomed to eating millet, but I do take it often. Once, in order to set an example to others to eat millet and not to insist on eating rice, I did take millet both in the morning and in the evening, for a fortnight and nothing happened. Perhaps we may have to do some manual work which, all of us claim, is necessary in this country.

"I wanted to speak about many things, but the time at my disposal is short. In my district and in other districts, there has been a complete failure of food-crops. Except in the eastern portion of Cuddapah, in all other areas there has been complete failure. Government must advise our Collectors to see that payment of land revenue is not insisted upon in such cases. People in areas where there is entirely dry cultivation, have completely exhausted their resources. Even in the area under the K.C. canal which is supposed to get water from the Krishna, there has not been adequate supply of water and the lands that used to be irrigated through this source have not yielded enough rice. Millet crop is a failure. Groundnut is almost a failure. People have no money to buy food. This is the case not only with small men but even with

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big ryots. It may be interesting for the Hon. the Finance Minister to make an enquiry into how much gold is pledged to-day with the banks. Almost all the gold has been sold in the ordinary markets and maunds of gold have been exported to Bombay, Calcutta and Madras. To-day not even a few have any gold with them. Silver and copper vessels are sold in the open markets. I shall give an instance to the Hon. the Finance Minister. Though I have not actually seen it, I do not know why I should not believe it, because it has been stated to me by a friend who actually saw it. In a certain place, in Pulivendla shandy one lady went to a man and tore off and offered her *mangala sutram* for sale. That man pleaded with her, 'why do you want to sell away your *mangala sutram*?' She said, 'what can I do? I have no other means to buy food. Please purchase it.' That is the state of affairs. Not only with the small ryots but even with the bigger ryots, distress has increased because of the stoppage of subsistence loans. The Government may think that there are rains. But how do the rains give us food immediately? Once again I request the Hon. the Finance Minister to be more generous with regard to the grant of subsistence loans and provide more money for the poor people. I also plead for the starting of more relief works for the benefit of the poor people. Though the Government have done something in this matter, there is a good deal to be done in Cuddappah and other parts of this State."

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* **SRI M. MANICKASUNDARAM** :—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான்கைந்து ஆண்டுகளாக மழையில்லாத காரணத்தால் நம் நாட்டின் உணவு நிலைமை மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்து செய்யப்பட்டதன் காரணத்தால், வெளியில் சென்று தங்கள் தேவைக்கு வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வந்துகொண்டிருந்த மக்களை ஓரளவு உற்சாகம் செய்திருக்கிறதே தவிர, வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்தாவதற்கு முன் ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டத்தை, அதாவது தம் தேவைக்கு வாங்கி சுமந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களை சட்டத்தினால் அவர்களைச் சிறைக்கு அனுப்பியும், அவர்கள் தானியத்தைப் பிடுங்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த கஷ்டத்தையும் நிவர்த்தி செய்தது தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இருந்த போதிலும் இன்றைய நிலையில் வாங்குவதற்கு வசதியும் இல்லை, வேலையும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கு சென்று எவ்விதம் பிழைக்கலாம் என்று நினைத்து வெளியில் புறப்பட வேண்டுமென்றாலும், அவர்களை வைத்து, அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கும் மக்கள் இல்லை. அதன் காரணமாக அவர்கள் உண்ண உணவில்லாமல் பட்டினியாய் பட்டினி ஊர்வலம் என்று புறப்பட்டுகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் இந்த நிலைமிகவும் கேவலமான நிலையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றது. வந்தவர்களை வாழ வைக்கும் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தமிழர்களுக்கே உண்ண உணவில்லாமல் பட்டினியாக பட்டினி ஊர்வலம் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், அதற்கு திட்டவட்டமான ஓர் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

"கனர்தொகுதியில் வெள்ளியனை, பஞ்சப்பட்டி, கட்டளை பிரக்கா, புகலூர் பிரக்காவில் பேர்பாதி, இம்மாதிரி இடங்களில் போய்ப் பார்த்தால் மக்கள் கத்தாழைக் கிழங்கப் பச்சையாகத் தின்பதைக் காணலாம். இதைப் பார்க்கும்போது அவர்கள் வாழ ஏதாவது முடியுமா என்று தான் நினைக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பட்டினி கிடப்பதன் காரணத்தால், ஏதாவது கிடைத்ததைத் தின்பதனால் காலராவுக்கு பலியாகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். எங்கேயாவது காவேரி பாயும் இடங்களுக்கு கூலி வேலை செய்து பிழைக்கலாம் என்று போகும் அந்த இடத்தில் அவர்கள் ஏதாவது தின்றவுடன் காலராவினால் பிடிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள்."

[Sri M. Manickasundaram] 11th December 1952]

அவர்கள் வேலை செய்து பிழைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்களே யொழிய, பிறர் தயவில் வாழவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு தேவைப்படும் வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லை. அம்மாதிரி நிலையை அகற்ற வேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்க பரிகாரமாக ஏதாவது ஒரு நடவடிக்கையில் அரசியலாரும் அரசியல் பற்றற்ற மற்ற கட்சிகளும் அதில் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

" 'அன்பே சிவம்' என்று போதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மடாதிபதிகள் அனைவரும் இன்று உதவி செய்ய முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றுமட்டும் இதை நிவர்த்திக்க முடியாது. மடாதிபதிகள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டும், மக்கள் சேவகர்கள் என்று கூறிக் கொண்டும், மக்களுக்காகத்தான் தாங்கள் வாழ்வதாகவும், மக்களின் நல்வாழ்வுக்கான நற்போதனைகளைக் கூறிக்கொண்டும் இருப்பவர்கள் அராஜக நிலைமை வராமல் தடுப்பதற்கு முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

"சாதாரணமாக, நல்ல வசதியுள்ள ஒருவர் பெட்ரோல் கட்டுப்பாடு இருக்கிற காலத்தில் தனக்குக் கிடைக்கக்கூடிய பெட்ரோலுக்குமேல் தேவையான பெட்ரோலை அதிக விலை கொடுத்து வாங்குகிறார்கள். தப்பித்தமான முறையிலே விற்பதை வாங்க முன்வந்தார்கள். தயவு செய்து அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன் : உங்களுக்கு சகல வசதிகள் இருந்தபோதிலும் நீங்கள் தப்பான வழியில் பிரவேசித்ததற்குக் காரணம் உங்களுக்கு கிடைக்காததுதான். அதே நிலையில் உணவு தேவைப்பட்டு கூலி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்று மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இதற்காக எந்த நிலைமைக்கும் போவார்கள், அதைத் தடுக்கும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

* **SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN** :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று இப்பொழுது நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் படியான விவாதம் நம் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள உணவு நிலைமையைப் பொறுத்ததாகும். பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொண்டு அவரவர்கள் தொகுதியில் இருக்கும்படியான நிலைமையைப் பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு விளக்குவதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பத்தை அளித்திருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையிலே எங்களுடைய ஒரு ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அது மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தாலும்கூட, இந்த சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்திற்கு எந்தவிதமான அமெண்ட்மெண்டையும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால், அமெண்ட்மெண்டுகளைப் பார்த்தால் அவைகளெல்லாம் ராயலசீமாவிலே இருக்கின்ற ஒவ்வொரு பிரக்காவையும், கிராமத்தையும் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது."

"உதாரணமாக, எங்களுடைய கோவை ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், ராயலசீமாவை விட மிக மோசமான இடங்களெல்லாம் இருக்கின்ற தென்பதை நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிடமுடியும். ஆனால், நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்பவில்லை. ஏனென்றால், கோவை ஜில்லாவானது 'திரிசங்கு சொர்க்கம்' என்ற அந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு அநீகமான பாசன வசதி கிடையாது. பாசன வசதி கொஞ்சந்தான் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால், மிகவும் சிறப்பான ஒரு ஜில்லா என்று மட்டும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் இந்த உணவு விஷயமாக நிலைமையைப் பார்க்கும்போது, நம்முடைய உணவு வேண்டிய உணவு உற்பத்தி இருந்திருக்குமேயானால் இந்த மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவு உற்பத்தி மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் புள்ளி விவரத்துடன் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த உணவு உற்பத்தி விஷயத் திலே எனக்கு எப்போதும் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்யலாம் என்பதில் சந்தேகம் இல்லை. 10% பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிறது. சரிக்கட்டி விட்டால் சரியாகிவிடும் என்று சொல்லுவது ஆச்சரியமாக இருக்கிறது. உண்மையாக பார்க்கப்போனால், இந்த 10% என்பது சாதாரண விஷயம். சாதாரண மாக மழை பெய்தால் 50% அதிகமாகலாம். சரியானபடி கவனிக்காமல், பூமிக்கு உரம் போடாமல், பூச்சிகள் விழுந்து, நாசம் ஏற்பட்டால் 50% குறையும். ஆகவே உணவு அதிக உற்பத்தி என்று சொல்லும்போது,

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100-க்கு 100% உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு லட்சியத்தைக் கொண்டால்தான் அந்த லட்சியத்தை நிறைவேற்ற முடியுமே தவிர, 10% என்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் பேசவேண்டியது அவசியமில்லை. இந்த உணவு உற்பத்தி ஏன் குறைவாய் இருக்கிறதென்றால், முன்னால் இருந்த யுத்த காலத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட கட்டுப்பாடுதான் என்பது அனைவருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இந்த உணவு உற்பத்திச் செலவையும் உணவு தானியத்திற்கு சர்க்காரால் நியமிக்கப்பட்ட விலையை ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் உண்மையாக குடியானவனுக்குப் போதவில்லை.

“ஒரு ஏக்கர் நஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்வதற்கு ஒரு விவசாயி ரூ. 250 செலவழித்து உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்தால் சர்க்கார் விலைப்படி ரூ. 270 கிடைக்கும். அந்த பூமியில் கிடைக்கும்படியான நெல்லினுடைய அளவு 30 இம்பீரியல் மணங்கு. அந்த நெல்லை சர்க்காருக்கு நியாயமாக, கண்ணியமான முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டு, கொடுத்தால், சர்க்காருடைய விலைக்கு ரூ. 270 கிடைக்கும். ரூ. 250 வரையில் விவசாயத்தில் செலவு செய்து, சர்க்காருக்கு அந்த தானியத்தை கட்டுப்பாட்டு விலைக்கு, ஏன் ரூ. 270-க்கு விற்கவேண்டும் என்று கருதி, மிகவும் தந்திரசாலிகளாக உள்ள விவசாயிகள் கரும்பு, வாழை போன்றவைகளையே அதிகமாக உற்பத்தி செய்துகொண்டு, அதிகமான பணத்தை பெறுகின்றார்கள். உணவு தானியங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு பதிலாக, பணம் அதிகமாக கிடைக்கக்கூடிய கரும்பு, வாழை போன்ற பயிர்களை உற்பத்தி செய்ய நினைக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே, உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைந்தது.

“சாதாரணமாக, இந்தக் கட்டுப்பாடு நீக்கம் இருக்கின்றதே அது மிகவும் நியாயமான நீக்கமாகும். அதாவது, கட்டுப்பாடு இருந்தபோது தீவிர கொள்முதல் (intensive procurement) முறையிலே, எத்தனையோ கெடுதல்கள் இருந்தன. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும்படியான உணவு மந்திரியாரும், நானும் 1949-ம் வருஷத்திலே வந்த லெவி கொள்முதல் திட்டத்தை எடுத்து அதை நடத்தின காலத்தில் கோவை ஜில்லாவைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் அது வெற்றிகரமாக நடந்தது. ஒரு சிறிய உதாரணத்தைக் காட்டிவிட்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் அண்ணன் தம்பி மூன்றுபேர்கள் இருந்தார்களென்றால், ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 5 ஏக்கர் இருக்கிறதென்று வைத்துக்கொள்வோம். தீவிர கொள்முதல் முறையிலே கிராம அதிகாரிகளுடைய கணக்கு போல் ஒருவர் 40 மணங்கு கொடுக்கலாம். ஒருவர் ஒன்றுமே கொடுக்கவேண்டிய தில்லை. இன்னொருவர் 20 மணங்கு கொடுக்கலாம் என்று கணக்கு போட்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் லெவி திட்டத்திலே என்னவென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு சுமாரான ஒரு செலவு நீங்கலாக இவ்வளவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று விதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. தீவிர கொள்முதல் இருந்தபொழுது கிராம அதிகாரிகளின் தயவைக் கொண்டும், செல்வாக்கைக் கொண்டும் பல பேர்கள் ஒன்றுமே கொடுக்காமல் தப்பித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், லெவி முறையிலே என்ன அனுசூலம் என்றால், சர்க்கார் நியமித்த அளவு வசூலாவதுடன் ஒருவருக்கும் சாதக பாதகம் கிடையாது. 5 முதல் 15 ஏக்கரில் தாலுகாவுக்கு இவ்வளவு என்று கொடுத்தால் சாதாரணமாக, சுலபமாக, வித்தியாசமில்லாமல் அந்த லெவி திட்டத்திலே வசூலிக்கப்படும். ஆகவே, அப்பொழுது இந்த முறை கேலிக்கூத்தராகப் பேசப்பட்டது. மெம்பர்களுள்ளோரும் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், இருக்கும்படியான ஒரு நிலையிலே உற்பத்தி அதிகப்படும்படியான நிலையிலே, மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூல் பண்ணும்படியான முறையில் லெவி திட்டம் மிகச் சிறந்த முறையாகும். இந்த லெவி முறையைக் கையாண்டு இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலே அது புத்தப்படிருப்பது மிகவும் நல்லது. அதனால் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்குமென்பதில் சிறிதும் சந்தேகமே இல்லை.

“கடைசியாக, என்னுடைய தொகுதியைப்பற்றி சொல்லும் முறையிலே, பல பிரிக்காக்களிலே தண்ணீர் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. விவசாய உற்பத்திக்கு வேண்டிய அளவு கிணறுகளிலே தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த நிலையைச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனித்து

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கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்கு மான்யம் கொடுத்து, கால்நடைத் ஜீவனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய செளகரியத்தைச் செய்து, இந்தக் கடனை அதிகமாகத் தந்தால், ஏழை விவசாய மக்களையும், கால்நடைகளையும் காப்பாற்றியதாகும். அந்த முறையிலே சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்வார்களென்று நம்பி இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SR T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this morning the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad was telling something about kanji water and Malabar. Now I am going to speak about the people who are so poor in that place and also about the starvation deaths that have occurred in that place. This morning there was an interpellation during question hour and though that interpellation was sent about 20 days back, the Hon. Minister was not in a position to reply whether starvation deaths took place or not. Here I say that starvation deaths have taken place in Malabar and this news has appeared in the local vernacular papers also. But still the Government are not pleased to conduct an enquiry into the matter and give us the actual position that exists there. This only shows how careless the Government are so far as the distress and misery of the people are concerned, with regard to their food requirements. Sir, it was in the last week of November that two people died of starvation. Now I have got letters and representations from various parts of Malabar to the effect that people are suffering and some areas have even been declared as cholera-affected. I understand that the attendance in elementary schools has also fallen and most of the tea shops have been closed. This is a time when hundreds and thousands of people are thrown in the streets due to want of employment. For example, let us take the case of the handloom weavers. More than half a lakh of them are suffering to-day with their families. They have no means for purchasing their daily rations from the fair price shops. Never in the history of the land the price of rice has been so much and has risen to such high level. In the pre-war days it was 2 annas 8 pies per measure. As soon as rationing and procurement were introduced it was Re. 1-1-0 per para of paddy. After some months the price rose to Re. 1-5-0. Still later it rose to Rs. 2 per para. I have received letters from places like Walluvanad, which are very important places in Malabar, to the effect that the price has shot up to Rs. 4-0-0, Rs. 5 and even Rs. 5-8-0 per para of paddy. This is happening at a time when the people are suffering much and when there is no job for them and when their purchasing capacity is very low. Moreover, important municipalities like Tellicherry, Palghat and Kozhikode have been declared as cholera-affected areas.

“There is another aspect to be considered. Due to the failure of monsoon there has been continuous drought in Palghat, Walluvanad and other places. This has resulted in increased prices. I am informed that the people are not in a position to purchase their requirements from the fair price shops. That being the case, I need hardly say that they are not in a position to purchase their requirements from the open market.

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"Some of my friends have referred to decontrol and said that it has been welcomed by all sections of people, including the Communist Party. As a matter of fact the Secretariat of the Malabar branch of the Communist Party of India has even written to the Government that the party welcomed the decontrol measure which may relieve the peasants from the clutches of procurement officers. At the same time it has warned that unless and until fair price shops are opened for the people and unless and until they are guaranteed their minimum requirements of foodgrains, this scheme will not work satisfactorily. It has also been pointed out that unless and until the surplus paddy from the landlords is taken away, this cannot be a success. In this connection, I have to state that blackmarketing has been legalized now as rice is permitted to be sold in what is called 'open market', 'free market', where it is sold at exorbitant rates. Out of the total production of paddy in Malabar, the landlords get nearly half as rent and that too in kind. They are hoarding this quantity and selling it for a very high price. It is they who do the blackmarket business.

"I want to invite the attention of the Government to one other matter. The Government say that Malabar is not a self-sufficient district. It is a fact. But it is not the fault of the people, but the Government which did not make it self-sufficient. This morning one hon. Member was saying that the special quota allotted to Malabar may be discontinued. In this connection I wish to state that it is Malabar which is earning about Rs. 20 crores for the country. It is a big dollar-earning district. It is Malabar which cultivates pepper, which is otherwise known as 'black gold' and which is being sent to foreign countries. So Malabar is a dollar-earning district and it is the duty of the Government to see that Malabar is specially given its special quota. I once again wish to say that if the Government want that their scheme of decontrol should succeed, they must maintain the fair price shops and see that the people are guaranteed their minimum requirements of foodgrains. With these few words I conclude my speech."

4 p.m. * SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am not going to enter into a general discussion of the Food policy of the Government excepting to state that the policy pursued by the Government—namely of decontrol—has been a phenomenal success, and excepting to pay this tribute to the Government that the people in general have been fully satisfied with it and that everybody who wants a square meal and everybody who can pay for a full meal is happy over this policy. Not only the consuming public at large but also the merchants who have been habitually dealing in foodgrains are happy because they are not only in a position to do their business properly but at the same time they have been given a chance to serve the general public in regard to their food requirements. I can say, if not for anything else, at least for this reason, the Food policy of the present Government

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has obliterated the name that the previous Congress Government earned, viz., that it was a 'six ounces Government'. The new policy has been successful at least to this extent. I have, therefore, to congratulate the Government on it. On behalf of the people of North Arcot, I would respectfully ask the Government to go ahead with their present policy and see in course of time that controls are absolutely removed.

"Sir, in this connexion, I want to say something about the conditions obtaining in my district of North Arcot. In the general tumult that has been raised about famine and scarcity conditions in other parts of the State, the voice of representations that has been raised on behalf of my district has not been heeded or even perhaps heard. That is probably due to the fact that one of the Ministers of the present Government, the Hon. Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, who comes from my own district, is expected by the Food Minister to look after the interests of North Arcot, and perhaps, the Revenue Minister, on his part, is under the impression that if more money is spent on relief works in North Arcot to combat the scarcity conditions there, the charge of partiality will be laid at his door. Sir, in between these two things my district has been suffering a lot for the past six years. Scarcity conditions obtain. I cannot say they are famine conditions. The situation is acute, acute not merely because of want of foodgrains but it has been accentuated by the fact that the purchasing power of the ordinary man has gone down considerably. This condition has to some extent been alleviated by the number of fair price shops and the number of gruel centres that have been opened by the Government in the district. Recently, God has been kind to give us some rains. I do not say that it is going to solve the present problems fully, immediately. At the same time, before these can be solved once and for all, what is it that we are asking the Government to do? We want more relief shops. And what do we want to be sold at these shops? We want only milo. We want more milo to be sold at these shops. The poor people in our district have taken kindly to this poor man's food. It has been found to be agreeable so far as the poor man is concerned, particularly with reference to his health. When it was selling cheap the poor people were in a position to solve their food problem. Now this milo has become scarce. It is not available at all. I cannot and I am not agitating for the precious rice or the costly wheat. I want only milo. If this can be supplied in large quantities, the district of North Arcot will be thankful to the Government. We want supplies for the next four months till things settle down. The recent rains, as I have already said, are not going to solve the problem immediately. It may take another four or five months for the next crop to reach the hands of the agriculturists. Until such time, I pray that the Government may be pleased to supply more milo to our district and distribute it in a planned way through more relief shops. At the same time the existing gruel centres must be continued. We want more relief works to be executed, executed not through intermediaries but through the agency of the villagers themselves so that the relief that is afforded may be given

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direct to the villagers. Therefore, I request the Government to continue the present relief measures and also to start more, so that for sometime at least we may be saved from the acute distress.

“Sir, the present Famine Commissioner has a peculiar knack of visiting the scarcity areas as soon as he reads in the papers or hears that there have been some rains there and people say that as soon as he reaches the area, he leaves behind instructions to his subordinates to hasten slowly with the relief works. If this is true, I request the Government not to issue any such orders to the Famine Commissioner but ask him to go on with full vigour until conditions get normal.”

* SRI M. KATTIMUTHU :—“கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, நமது மாகாணத்தில் நீர் வளம், நில வளம் பொருந்திய நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் என்பது ஒரு புதிய புனைப்பெயராக இருக்கிறது. இந்த உணவு பஞ்சம் மட்டும் அல்ல, உடைப் பஞ்சம், உரவிடப் பஞ்சம் எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில் தாண்டவம் ஆடுகிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு எவ்வளவு தான்யங்கள் சர்க்காரால் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ரேஷன் கடைகளில் ஜனங்களுக்கு எப்படி தான்யங்களை வழங்கப் பட்டு வருகிறது. கல்லும், மண்ணும், பதருமாக ரேஷன் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கப் படும் தான்யங்களை சர்க்கார் நேர்முகமாகக் கொடுத்தால் ஒருவாறு அதை ஜனங்கள் வாங்கி அனுபவிக்க முடியும். அதுவும் குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தில் னாரிகள் மூலம் விநியோகம் செய்வது உசிதம். அதுமாதிரி இல்லாமல் முதலாளிகள் மூலமாகக் கொடுத்து வருவதால் ஜனங்கள் அதை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளமுடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ரேஷன் கடைகளை நடத்துபவர்கள் வெறும் கார்வைக் கொடுத்து இருக்கிறார்கள். தானியம் வாங்கப்போகும் போது ரேஷன் கடை முதலாளிகள் காடுகளில் மார்க் செய்துவிட்டு—தானியம் கொடுக்காமல் அனுப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஏழை வயிறு எரிந்துபோகிறது. இம்மாதிரி வெகு இடங்களில் நடக்கிறது. மேலும் ஜாதிக் கொடுமைக்காளான ஹரிஜனன் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறான். இதை அதிகாரிகள் சரியான படி கவனிக்காமல் இவ்விஷயங்களை விட்டுக்கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் கிராமங்களில் ரேஷன் கடைகள் நடந்து வருகின்றன, வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து தான்யங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்கும்போது இப்படி நடப்பது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கவேண்டும் என்றால் உணவைக் கொடுப்பது ஒரு புரம் இருக்க வேறு வழிகளும் இருக்கின்றன. ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாக்களிலும் தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. புரம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களை ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி கொடுப்பதன் மூலம் அவர்களை விட்டு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்து அந்த நிலங்களை பயிரிடச் சொல்லி உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் வெகு நன்றாக இருக்கும். தரிசு, புரம்போக்கு நிலங்களை அமுபவனுக்கு அபராதம் விதிக்கக்கூடாது. வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து உணவு வரவழைப்பதை நிறுத்தி உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினால் இந்த பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கலாம். உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவது முடியாத காரியம் இல்லை. இதில் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு பங்கு அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் குடியானவர்களும் இந்த பஞ்சத்தை நிவர்த்தி பண்ணுவதற்கு உதவி செய்துவந்தால் ரொம்பவும் திருப்திகரமாக இருக்கும். இந்த முறையைக் கையாள் வேண்டுகிறேன். இந்த பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக ஹரிஜனங்களைத்தான் பாதிக்கிறது என்று சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. முதலாளிகளும் மிராசு தாரர்களும் கூடுமானவரையில் இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் நன்றாக சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டு தானிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களும் பிற்போக்கு வகுப்பினர் தான் இந்த பஞ்சத்தில் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சரியான முறையில் உணவு கிடைக்காமல் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் தொழில் கிடைக்காமல் வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு மூட்டை முடிச்சுகளுடனும் சுட்டிப்பான்களுடனும் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செல்லும்

[11th December 1952] [Sri M. Kattimuthu]

போது அவர்கள் ரோடுகளில் கிடப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் மானக் கேடாகவும் பரிதாபகரமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கூடுமானவரையில் நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து பயிரிடச் சொல்லியும், ரேஷன் கடைகளுக்கும் தானியங்களை நியாயவிலைக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படி செய்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை அமைத்து எவ்வளவு ஜனங்களுக்குத்தான் கொடுக்கமுடியும்? ஒரு சிலருக்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை அமைத்தால் பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்துவிடாது. இந்த பஞ்சத்தை போக்கவேண்டுமானால் பாரதியார் சொன்னமாதிரி “தனி ஒருவனுக்கு உணவு இல்லையெனில் ஜகத்தினை அழித்திடுவோம்” என்ற மொழியை நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கருத்திலிருந்து இதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்து இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை தீர்க்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை எடுத்து ஜனங்களுடைய பட்டினியை போக்க வழி செய்யவேண்டும். சில இடங்களில் காடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. காடுகளுக்கு பக்கங்களில் தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் விருத்தாஜலம், காட்டுமைலூர், கூத்தகுடி, கருவேப்பலங்குரிச்சி, கர்ணத்தம், மங்கலக் கோட்டை முதலிய கிராமங்களில் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை ஏழைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த விஷயம் பற்றி தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடம் சொல்லி இருந்தோம். அதற்கு எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. அந்தமாதிரி இருக்கும் நிலங்களை பயிர் செய்தால் ஜனங்கள் பட்டினியின்றி சௌகரியமாக இருக்க முடியும், பஞ்சம் பறந்துபோகும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, 4-10 Sir, on account of decontrol of food there is all round satisfaction ^{p.m} amongst the people because they are not required to stand in queue before the ration shops. Now they can purchase their rations at their will in the open market. But the price of rice and other cereals is slowly rising and the people are thronging to the relief shops. Want of sufficient number of relief shops is working hardship on the people. Therefore the Government should start more number of relief shops. The price of foodstuffs is as follows in important centres of Cuddapah district. At Kodur the price of one Madras measure of rice is Re. 1-6-0, ragi is Re. 0-13-0 and cholam, Re. 0-13-0. At Cuddapah it is Re. 1-4-0, Re. 0-13-0 and Re. 0-13-0. At Proddatur it is Re. 1-3-0, Re. 0-14-0 and 0-14-0. At Rajampet it is Re. 1-4-0, Re. 0-14-0 and Re. 0-14-0. The common man earning a rupee per day finds it difficult to maintain his family when prices stand at these levels. The Government should try to bring down prices to the level of the controlled prices immediately.

“Further, I submit, Sir, that the Government should immediately undertake to implement the following suggestions to solve the food problem in the State. The Government must start co-operative agricultural farming societies. The formation of these societies will consolidate the small holdings of the agriculturists and will save lot of expenditure in respect of manuring and other agricultural operations. As the society would get agricultural implements like tractors and bulldozers on hire from Government at cheaper rates, the cost of cultivation would be lesser and at the same time the yield would be higher.

“The Government should immediately allow the Harijans and the landless poor to cultivate the lands which are now classified as unreserved forest. The following are some of the places where

[Sri P. Venkatasubbiah] [11th December 1952]

such lands are available. Near the villages of Peddalebaka and Jangamvaripalle, Kamalapuram taluk, Cuddapah district, there is an extensive patch of land measuring about hundred acres which is classified now as unreserved forests though there are no trees on them excepting shrubs. There is an extensive plot of land between Reddipalle and Pullampet, Cuddapah district, having shrubs. There are nearly 200 to 300 acres of land near Khajipet, Cuddapah taluk, Cuddapah district, which is lying fallow. Near Gadila, Rajampet taluk, there are nearly 500 acres.

"The Government should allow the Harijans and the landless poor to cultivate the tank-bed lands, river porambokes, etc., as was allowed when the Grow More Food Campaign was in operation. All the farmers who were previously allowed to cultivate these lands are at present evicted. Some of the places where such farmers have been evicted are Vontimitta tank-bed lands, Patha-cuddapah tank-bed lands and Koppolu tank-bed lands.

"I know, Sir, the responsibility of the Government to supply foodgrains to 25.86 million people of this State is very great and the famine-affected areas like the Rayalaseema still add to it. What are the steps to be taken to mitigate the food scarcity in Rayalaseema, particularly in Cuddapah district? The following projects in the district should be executed: Gandikota project, Kanchalammagandi project, Diguva Sagileru project and Badinagadda project. Further, new tanks must be constructed wherever they are feasible and the old tanks which have been neglected should be repaired. I hope the Government would consider these suggestions.

"Sir, before I close let me quote Mr. Chester Bowles from his book 'New India'. The passage runs as follows: 'This increase in food production will not be automatic. It can be assured only if the cultivators are given the incentives to produce the extra food made possible by modern techniques. If the incentives are lacking, use of more modern techniques will merely reduce the number of hours spent by the cultivators in the fields.' Therefore Government should implement all these things by adopting modern methods."

SRI K. RAMIAH CHOWDARY:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, దేశంలోని కరువు కాటకాలను గురించి ముఖ్యంగా తెలుసుకోవలసిన పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది గనుక యీ రోజున మంత్రిగారు నాకు ఈ అవకాశము యిచ్చినందులకు వారికి నాయొక్క కృతజ్ఞత తెలుపవలసిన విషయం ఎంతోవున్నది. కరువు కాటకాలను గురించి మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు వాటికి కారణములు ఏమి అని చర్చించే సందర్భములో దేశంలో వ్యవసాయమునకు ముఖ్యధారమైనట్లువంటి వర్షములు లేకపోవటంచేత వ్యవసాయము వెనుకబడిన కారణంచేత దేశము యీ కరువుకు గురికావలసివచ్చిందని చెప్పాలి. ఈ విషయమే నేను యీ రోజున చర్చించవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో దాదాపు పదమూడు లక్షల యకరాల భూమి సాగుబడి అవుతున్నది. అందులో అయిదు లక్షల యకరాలు మాగాణి భూమిగను, మిగత ఎనిమిది లక్షల యకరాలు మెట్ట

[11th December 1952] [Sri K. Ramiah Chowdary]

భూమిగను సాగు అవుతున్నది. ఈ అయిదులక్షల యకరాల మాగాణి భూమిలో కూడా దాదాపు రెండున్నర లక్షల యకరాల భూమి కాలవల క్రిందను, మిగతా రెండున్నర లక్షల యకరాల భూమి చెరువుల క్రిందను సాగు అవుతున్నది. దాదాపు పదహారు లక్షల ప్రజాసేకం నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో వున్నప్పుడు పదమూడు లక్షల యకరాల భూమిపైకి రెండున్నర లక్షల యకరాలు కాలవల క్రింద మాగాణిగాను, సాగు అవుతున్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో కరువు కాటకాలు ఏర్పడినందువల్ల ప్రజలు యితర ప్రదేశాలకు వలసపోవలసిన పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. యీ కరువునుండి ప్రజలను రక్షించటానికి ప్రభుత్వము తీసుకోవలసిన చర్యలు ఎప్పుడు వున్నవి. ఇటువంటిప్పుడు యీరోజు కరువుకాటకాలకు గురిఅయిన టటువంటి ప్రజలను వలసపోనివ్వడమనేది ప్రభుత్వమునకు మంచిదికాదు. మంత్రివర్గమువారు ఈ వలసపోయే ప్రజలకు సహాయముచేయటానికి పూనుకోవలసినటువంటి విషయముగానున్నది. ఈ విషయములోనే నొక సూచనచేస్తున్నాను. నా నియోజక వర్గానికివెదిన ఉదయగిరి తాలూకా మెట్ట తాలూకా అయియున్నది. ఈ తాలూకాలో ఉన్నటువంటివి. సామాన్యముగా రేగడభూములు పంట బాగపండి పుడేశాలు. ఈ భూములు ముఖ్యంగా వస్త్రాధారమైన భూములు. ఎక్కువగాతోట భూములుగలవు. వస్త్రా లే పీటికి ఆదారము. వస్త్రాలు లేకపోతే పంటలు పండవు. కాని అక్కడ మాగాణిభూములు అక్కడక్కడ స్వల్పముగా చెరువులక్రింద సాగుఅవుతున్నవి. ఉదయగిరి తాలూకా మెట్టము అంతా కలుపుకొంటే సుమారు పన్నెండువూర్లు ఎకరాలు దాదాపు చెరువుల క్రింద సాగు అవుతున్నది. గత అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా బొత్తిగా వస్త్రాలు లేవు. ఈ తాలూకాలో మెట్టము ముప్పదిరెండు చెరువులున్నవి. అందులో పన్నెండు చెరువులకు బొత్తిగా కట్టలు పోయినవి. ఈ మధ్య వస్త్రాలు పడినందున కొద్ది గొప్ప నీరు ఉంటుందనుకొంటే, ఈ పన్నెండు చెరువులకు కట్టలు తెగి ఉన్నందున, వచ్చిన నీరు కాస్తా పోయింది. అందువల్ల పంటలన్నీ బొత్తిగా పోయినవి. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రజలు తినండి లేకపోయినందువల్ల వలస వెళుతున్నారంటే ఆశ్చర్యమేమున్నదని అంటున్నాను. తిండిలేనందువల్ల ఏర్పడినకరువు కాటకాలవల్లనే వీరు వలసపోవలసివచ్చింది. పోతే, తక్కినచోట్లకూడా నీటి వసతి లేనందున పంటలు చెబ్బి తినవలసివచ్చింది. నేను చేసేసూచన ఏమిటంటే, ప్రభుత్వము ఈ ప్రజలను రక్షించటానికి, యిప్పుడు estimates తయారైనటువంటి Minor Irrigation schemes, తక్షణం అమలులో పెట్టమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ స్క్రీములవల్ల ప్రజలకు పనులు ఏర్పడును. వలసపోవలసిన అవసరముండదు. ఇటువంటి పనులు వల్ల మా తాలూకాలో సుమారు పదిహేను చెరువులకు మరమ్మత్తుచేయ వీలగును. ఈ పనులు తక్షణం నెలకొల్ప వలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇటువంటి పనులు ఆరంభించి ప్రజలను రక్షించడమనేది ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ప్రధానకర్తవ్యమని చెప్పుచున్నాను. కొన్ని Minor Irrigation schemes పంటల రోజులలోకూడా అవసరమై యున్నది. ఇంతేకాకుండా ప్రజలకు subsistence loans యివ్వడము చాలా అవసరమైయున్నది. అక్కడఉన్న స్థానికోద్యోగులు ఈ loans ఇప్పుడు వీలులేదంటున్నారు. Subsistence loans యివ్వకపోతే ప్రజలు తిండి లేక మలమల మాడిపోతారు తర్వాత అకలి చావులకు గురిఅవుతారని ముందుగా ప్రభుత్వానికి హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సమయములో ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే కొద్ది గొప్ప అప్పులు మంజూరుచేసి వేదరేతాంగాన్ని కాపాడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను లేక పోతే ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలను యింకను అనేక యిబ్బందుల పాలుచేసినవారగుదురని చెప్పి యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

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* SRI L. C. PAIS :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are indebted to the Hon. the Minister for Food for placing before us a very accurate picture of the food situation in the State. He has given us the necessary facts. There is no attempt at exaggeration. There is certainly no scope for alarm and the prospect is hopeful. The problem of food is a difficult problem especially in a deficit State like Madras. The food problem in the State of Madras is essentially the problem of rice and unless the Government are in a position to supply rice in sufficient quantities and at reasonable prices, it can never be said that the food problem is sufficiently solved. With the stable and strong Government we are now having, with the lifting of controls and with the establishment of fair price shops in various places, we thought that the food problem was well-nigh solved. But there were many misfortunes coming in the way and I do not refer to them as the Hon. the Minister for Food has referred to them at great length. Our only satisfaction is that we have at the helm of affairs in this State our Chief Minister, a man of ability and a man of vision. The test of true leadership is the ability to see through the confusions of the times, the moral and political issues involved. There has been of late a good deal of confusion. People began to have vested interests in the miseries of others; they began to have, as we saw during the last few days, vested interests in the so-called miseries of bus owners and landlords. What we require to-day is not so much of criticism. We require to-day a fund of goodwill, a fund of co-operation and a little more of patience. We have only to place this goodwill and co-operation at the disposal of our leader and we may rest assured that the food problem is bound to be satisfactorily solved. We have long-range schemes; we have short-range schemes; we have got community projects and attempts are being made to bring down the prices to the minimum possible. What is now necessary is that the Government should give more incentives to those who are producing food and one is to fix minimum price for the produce. I need not say about other things like security of tenure, fixation of fair rent, etc.

“ Sir, before I conclude let me only refer to one point. It may be necessary in these times of stress that the Government should permit the free use of what is called nira. Nira is an article of food. As the Hon. Minister for Prohibition once said, it is a wholesome drink and certainly it is not an intoxicant. My submission to the Government is that they may consider this demand which is now coming from all parts of the country and ways and means may be devised to liberalize the use of this nira. So far as Mangalore is concerned, we passed unanimous resolutions at meetings of our Food Production Committee that nira should be permitted to be used and we sent them to the Government also. One objection that was expressed was that it might be very difficult to manage it and that the privilege might be abused. We discussed this point with the Co-operative department and they said we would be able to manage things well. The second objection was that it might ultimately adversely influence the progress of Prohibition. I may assure the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister

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for Prohibition that it will not come in the way of the progress of Prohibition. Nira will always be nira and it will not turn into fermented liquor. So the Government need not have any apprehensions about this. I may assure the Government that, if only the use of nira is made popular, there will be greater co-operation and goodwill and the Prohibition policy also will succeed better.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ కరువు తీర్మానమున కృష్ణగారు తెచ్చిన సవరణను గురించి నేను వారితో వికీర్ణవిస్తూ మాట్లాడుతున్నాను. విమిటంబే రాష్ట్రంలో ఒక్క రాయలసీమలోనే కాకుండా రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంమీద ముఖ్యంగా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోనూ, నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోనూ, నా నియోజకవర్గమునకు చెందిన మాతాల్పాకా అయిన పల్నాడు తాలూకాలోనూ, అటు తమిళనాడులో వున్న కోయంబత్తూరు జిల్లాలోనూ యింకను యితరచోట్లనూ, వర్షాధారము వల్ల ప్రజలు పంటలు పండించి జీవించే చోట్లంతటనూ, కరువు యీనాటి వరకూ తొందరిస్తున్నది. ఈ కరువువల్ల ప్రజలుతిండిలేక అనేక భాదలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ కరువుకు ప్రధాన కారణం గత అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా వర్షములు సక్రమంగా లేనందువల్లనే చెప్పాలి. కరువుతో భాదపడుచున్నటువంటి అన్ని ప్రదేశాలలోనూ ప్రభుత్వము తగు చర్యలు తీసుకుని ప్రజలను యీ కరువునుండి రక్షించలేదని ప్రజలు తీవ్రమైన ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ కరువు కాటకాలు దేశములో అనేక చోట్ల తొండవిస్తూన్నదని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసియున్న సంగతి విదితమే. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము కనీస చర్యలవైస వెంటనే తీసుకోక పోవడమనేది చాలా విచారకరమైన సంగతి అని చెప్పాలి. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఏదో పెద్దపెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను తలపెట్టి, పంజ వర్ష ప్రణాళిక అనే నాకుతో ప్రభుత్వము కాలయాపనచేస్తున్నది. ఈ పెద్దపెద్ద స్కీములు తలపెట్టే బదులు రాష్ట్రంలో ఎక్కడెక్కడ చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములున్నవో పరిశీలించకనే ప్రజల సౌకర్యాల నిర్లక్ష్యంచేసి రాష్ట్రంలో కష్టపరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడేటట్లు చేసిందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. మా పల్నాడు తాలూకాలోనే అనేక చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములున్నవి. ఇవన్నియు తలపెట్టినట్లయితే, ఆ ప్రాంతమంతయు కరువుకు గురికావలసిన అవసరమేకాకుండా పోతుంది. అలాంటిది చేయకుండా ప్రభుత్వం కరువు తెచ్చిపెట్టింది. మా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో ముఖ్యంగా మెట్ట తాలూకాలలో ఏడు ఎనిమిది లక్షల ఎకరాలు సాగు అయ్యే భూములున్నవి. ఈ భూములన్నియు వర్షాధారపు భూములే ఇవన్నియు పరిశీలించకుండా ఏదో కృష్ణా వెన్నాడు ప్రాజెక్టును తలపెట్టి ముమారు ఇరవై ఆరు లక్షల చుపాయలకు వైగా ఖర్చు పెట్టి మా ప్రాంతాల కుపయోగము లేని ఒక పెద్ద స్కీముకొరకు డబ్బు ప్రభుత్వం దుర్వినియోగము చేసింది. ఈ డబ్బు పెట్టి మా ప్రాంతములోవున్న చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములు అనుబంధానికి తెచ్చియాన్నట్లయితే ప్రజలకు ఎంతో సౌకర్యమయ్యేది. అలాంటి ప్రయోజనకరమగు పనులు చేయక ప్రభుత్వం యీడబ్బు అంతయు మట్టిపాలు చేసింది. ఇప్పటికైనా నేను ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒక constructive suggestion యిస్తున్నాను. ఈ suggestion మా నియోజకవర్గపు ప్రజలందరు కోరగా నేను యీ suggestion చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములు ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే తలపెట్టిన యెడల మా ప్రాంతపు రైతులు ప్రభుత్వానికి తోడ్పడటానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. అందుకని యీ చిన్నచిన్న స్కీములు వెంటనే తలపెట్టమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ముమారు కుదిరినవత్సరాలుగా మా ప్రాంతపు ప్రజలు యీ స్కీముల కొరకు ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. కాని యింకవరకు ప్రభుత్వము తలకెక్కించు కోలేదు. వ్యవసాయమునకు నీటి సౌకర్యాలు లేక హరినాలి చేసుకొని జీవించే పేద రైతాంగము ప్రతి సంవత్సరము యిల్లు వాకిలి విడిచి మాగాణి

[Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi] [11th December 1952]

ఈ టైమం దేశమంతటను తీవ్రంగా వ్యాపించింది. మా కర్నూలు జిల్లాలో ముఖ్యంగా కోయలకుంట్ల, నీరువెళ్ల, బనగానపల్లి, నందికొట్కూరు తాలూకాలో టైమంపూర్తిగా వ్యాపించింది. సంద్యాల తాలూకాలో కొంత భాగమున్నూ, కర్నూలు తాలూకాలో కొంత భాగమున్నూ తప్ప తక్కినచోట్ల టైమానికి ప్రజలు గురితయి యున్నారు. మా జిల్లాలో ఎక్కడచూచినను టైమం తాండవిస్తున్నది. ఈ టైమానికి కారణం వర్షాలు కురవవందువల్లనున్నూ, అందుకుగాను ప్రభుత్వం సత్సర వర్షాలు తీసుకొనక పోయి నందువల్లనున్నూ, ప్రజలు యింతగా భాదపడవలసి వచ్చుచున్నది. వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలు లేకపోవటంచేత, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు వలస పోతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా వలసిపోతున్నప్పుడు కూడా ప్రజలు ఇల్లువాకిలి విడిచిననూ పశువులకు మేత లేనందున, వీటిగతి యెఱుఁగకుండా అని తెలియకుండాకూడా విడిచిపెట్టినవాళ్లు కూడా ఉన్నారు. విడిచిపెట్టినవాటికి మేతలేక చావటమూ, లేక వెంట కోలుకుపోయిన వాటికి మేత దొరకకపోవటమూ జరుగుచున్నది. ఇటువంటి కష్టాలను నివారించుటకై ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే చర్యలు తీసుకొనవలసి ఉంది. ప్రభుత్వం వివిధమైన చర్యలు తీసుకోకపోతే, మా జిల్లాలు ముఖ్యంగా మెట్ట తాలూకాలో తీవ్ర శరసిథితులు ఏర్పడునని ప్రభుత్వానికి హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సమయంలో యీ టైమపీడితులకు భూసంబంధమైన పనులు వీలైనా నెలకొల్పి యీ టైమాన్నుంచి యీ ప్రజలను రక్షించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా కోయలకుంట్ల బనగానపల్లి తాలూకాలోని ప్రజల కష్టాలు యింతయని చెప్పటకు వీలుకాకుండావున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతైనా సహాయము చేయటకు ఆసక్తిపెట్టుచున్నది. ఈ తాలూకాలకు ఒక భూమి తనఖా వ్యాంకును ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటుచేసినయెడల ప్రజలకు భూములు తాకట్టు పెట్టుకొని అయినను జీవించటానికి వీలుంటుంది. ప్రైవేటు వడ్డీ వ్యాపారస్తులు అధిక వడ్డీలు కోరటమువల్ల, ప్రజలకు యిల్లువాకిలి అప్పుకోవలసిన స్థితి పట్టుతుందని భయపడుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి ఒక భూమి తనఖా వ్యాంకును వెంటనే ఏర్పాటు చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంకను చిన్న చిన్న irrigation schemes, ను నెలకొల్పి ప్రజలకు కూలి వ్యగ్రా పనులను కల్పించి నిర్మించగోరాలను. అట్లు చేయని యెడల ప్రజాస్వామ్య ప్రభుత్వము అనిపించుకోదు. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా పెండింగులో పెట్టియున్నటువంటి యీ స్కీములను యీ టైమం సమయంలోనైనా అమలులోనికి తెచ్చి ప్రజలను కాపాడమని అంటున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మా జిల్లాలోని కర్నూలు, కడప కెనాల్ ద్వారా ఇప్పుడు సప్లయి అయ్యే నీరును యింకను పెంపొందించి సప్లయిచేసినట్లయితే యింకను ఎంతో భూమికి నీరుసప్లయి కాపాడమే కాకుండా, మరికొంత భూమిని సాగు చేయటకు వీలుగా ఉంటుంది. యీ కెనాలుకు కట్టలు ఎత్తుచేయడము వగైరా మరమ్మత్తు పనులు అత్యవసరమని చెప్పవచ్చును. ఇవిధమైన పనులు నెలకొల్పి ప్రజలను టైమాన్నించి తప్పించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మౌలిక విషయం ఉంది. కరువునుండి తప్పించుకొనుటకు రైతులు అక్కిడక్కడ యీ కెనాలుకు అడ్డకట్టలు కట్టుకొని నీరు పారుదలచేసుకొని భూములకు నీరు సప్లయి మరలించుకొంటూంటే, అక్కడ స్థానికోద్యోగస్తులు, అందుకు తీవ్రమైన penalty వేస్తామని అంటున్నారని నాకు అనేకమంది రైతులు రిపోర్టులు చేసియున్నారు. యీ టైమం నుండి తప్పించుకొని విలాసన బయటపడుదామా, భగవంతుడా! అనే ఆతురతతో యీ రైతులు కుటుంబ పోషకుగాను, యీ కాలవనుంచి నీరు తగ్గించుకొంటూంటే, అధికారులు యీ విధంగా బెదిరింపడమనేది అన్యాయము. టైమం ఉన్న సంగతి అందరికీ తెలుసు. ప్రభుత్వానికి నూడ తెలుసు. ప్రజలు భాదపడుతున్న సంగతికూడా తెలుసు. పశువులకు మేతలేదనినూడ తెలుసు. ఇవన్నియును ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిసి యున్ననూ పంటలు పండించుకొని జీవించుదామని ప్రజలు మొరపెట్టుకొంటుంటే,

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యీ అధికారులు అడ్డంకులు చెప్పడమనేది ప్రభుత్వం గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే తగిన చర్యలు పంపెదరిని ఆశిస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను. ”

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many of the hon. Members here and you yourself also will perhaps be surprised to hear that there is likely to be famine in the Krishna district. I submit, Sir, and I am sure all the hon. Members here who come from the Krishna district will support me, that the dry taluks of the Krishna district, viz., Nuzvid, Tiruvur and Nandigama, are almost in the same condition as the districts of Rayalaseema. Though grain is available in these taluks, the people there have no purchasing capacity. There are also forests in these taluks and the people are resorting to the forests for eking out their livelihood. The tappers there are out of employment, and recently when the Hon. Minister came there, they presented petitions to him requesting that neera should be supplied to them. I am sure Government will favourably consider their request. Most of the people are out of employment; not only that, they have gone into debts and have incurred lot of expenditure over sowing paddy. But the paddy fields dried up, and then they tried to grow cholam in those paddy fields. It is a very unusual procedure and many people say that they have never heard of cholam being sown in paddy fields. And now, even the cholam has dried up. So, I suggest that the Government should take up the execution of famine works in those taluks. They are estimated to cost about Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 lakhs in these three taluks. I also sent up petitions to the Government requesting that the works should be taken up and that immediate succour should be given to the people. Wherever crops are not sown or have withered away and wherever cattle are dying or have died for want of fodder, the Government should give remission of land revenue. The fair-price shops which are being run now should be continued. Only by taking these measures can the Government save the people of these taluks from distress, and I make special mention of it here because of the wrong impression that the dry taluks of the Krishna district are also surplus areas. Sir, the conditions in these taluks should also be taken into consideration when allowing export of food from the Krishna district to the other districts. Quite apart from this, whenever we want to deal with famine conditions, we must think of long-range programmes. Then only we can meet future situations successfully. The decontrol policy of the Government has been very successful and it has done a lot of good to the people. Unless we take up big projects like the Siddheswaram project in Rayalaseema and the Nandikonda project, famine conditions cannot be eradicated. After all, the cost of these projects is comparatively very small. Nandikonda project would seem to cost Rs. 100 crores, out of which Rs. 40 crores will be met by the Hyderabad Government and our Government will have to find only Rs. 60 crores. As a result of it, I understand the increase in paddy production will be about a million tons. According to the Leader of the House, our food deficit is only half a million tons. So, by taking up these projects

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for execution, not only can we meet the deficit but we can also give the surplus grain to other parts of India and perhaps the All-India deficit also can be successfully met. When we have got these projects in view, and when we know they can be executed at cheap cost, why should we despair? We see from the papers that a survey will take place; I hope that survey will be completed, not in nine months, but in two or three months and that the projects themselves will be expedited and other small projects also taken up for execution. For example, the Budameru and the Thammaleru drainage projects in the Krishna and West Godavari districts can be taken up. When all these projects are executed, I am sure our food problem will be easily solved and we can proudly show the present and the coming generations that in spite of successive famines, the Congress Government has successfully tackled this difficult food problem."

SRI N. C. RAMASWAMI KANDER:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது எனக்கு முன்பாகப் பேசிய நண்பர்கள் உணவு பற்றாக்குறையைப் பற்றியும், நிவாரணக் கடைகளைப் பற்றியும் பேசினார்கள். எனக்கு முன்பாக ஸ்ரீ பஞ்சாக்கூர் செட்டியார் அவர்கள் உணவு பற்றாக்குறையைப் பற்றி பேசுவதில்லை. உணவுப் பெருக்கம் இன்று எந்த நிலைமையில் சீர்க்கெட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி வெகு அழகாகப் பேசினார்கள். நானும் உணவுப் பெருக்கக் கொள்கை எப்படி சீர்கெட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதைப் பற்றி பேச விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் ஒரு ஏக்கர் விவசாயம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் நூறு ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகின்றது. இந்த மாதிரியாகப் பார்த்தால் நூறு ஏக்கர் பயிர் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் எவ்வளவு செலவாகும்? அவனுக்குப் பயிர்ச் செலவு செய்ய வேறு கிணறு வெட்டவேண்டும். மாடுகள் வாங்கவேண்டும். நல்ல விதைகள் வாங்க வேண்டும். இதற்கெல்லாம் போதுமான பணம் அவர்களிடம் இன்றைய தினம் கிடையாது. ஆகவே உணவு இலாக்கா மூலமாக விதை தானியங்களையும் போதுமான பணத்தையும் அவர்களுக்கு முதலில் கட்டுகவாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இப்படி பக்கத்தில் கடன் வாங்கி செய்தாலும் கூட காலத்தில் மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாக அவைகள் எல்லாம் அபிந்து போய்விடுகின்றன. இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மழையிலலாததின் காரணமாக பல இடங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஏராளமான நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டது. அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான உதவி அளித்தாகவேண்டும். விவசாயம் சீர்கெட்டுப் போய்விட்டதினால்தான் பலர் வியாபாரம் செய்தல், உத்தியோகம் தேடுதல் போன்ற இதர தொழில்கள் செய்ய முன் வருகிறார்கள். படிப்பவர்கள் எல்லாம் விவசாயம் செய்ய முன்வருவதில்லை. அக்கரையும் கிடையாது. அப்படியே ஒன்றிரண்டு பேர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபட்டு விவசாய இலாகாவின் உதவியை நாடும்பொழுதும் விவசாயம் என்னவென்பதையே அறியாத சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அவர்கள் நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து காலாகாலத்தில் உதவியளிப்பதில்லை. அதனால் கூடுமான வரையில் சர்க்கார் விவசாயம் தெரிந்தவர்களைத்தான் தங்கள் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதனால் நம் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் அனுபவம் உள்ளவர்களையே வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ள முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். அதோடு உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு வந்த வர்களுக்கும் விவசாயத்தில் சிறிது பயிற்சி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். எர் ஒட்டவும், நிலத்தை உழவும் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரியவேண்டும். விவசாயப் பிரசாரம் தேவையில்லை. இந்தக் காலத்தில் விவசாயத்தில் லாபம் இருப்பதாக யாரும் கருதக்கூடாது. உதாரணமாக எங்கள் செங்கம் தாலுக்காவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஒரு பஸ் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷத்தில் 40 பஸ்கள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதேமாதிரியாக ஒரு சில்லரைக் கடைவை ஆரம்பித்தவர்கள் இன்றைய தினம் லக்ஷாதிபதியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையைப்பார்த்தால் நானுக்கு நாள் கடன் பளு அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதே

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தவிர அவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான லாபமும் கிடையாது. ஆகையால் ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளின் கேஷமத்தை உத்தேசித்து விவசாயம் வளர்க்குடிய வகையில் எல்லா நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுக்க வேண்டும்."

* SRI P. VENKATA SIVIAH .—“ ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ప్రభుత్వం కంట్రిబ్యూషన్ల గురించిన తర్వాత ధరలు పెరిగాయనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వమే ఒప్పుకుంది. ఇదివరకు కంట్రిబ్యూషన్లు వుండగా అక్కడక్కడ మాగాణి ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలు కొంత కాకపోతే కొంత అయినా సాగు అయిన చోట్ల సరసమైన ధరలతోటి ధాన్యమును కొనుక్కొని తినటానికి వీలై ఉండేది. కాని, కంట్రిబ్యూషన్ వేసిన తర్వాత, ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలోని వ్యాపారస్తులు హెచ్చు ధరలు పెట్టి ధాన్యాని తరలించుకొని పోవడంవల్ల స్థానిక ప్రజలకు యీ కొద్దిమాత్రపు గింజలు కూడా కొరకటంలేదు. కంట్రిబ్యూషన్ వేయడం వల్ల ప్రజలకష్టాలు మరింత ఎక్కువై, కష్టాలు వున్నవారికి, లేనివారికి అందరు కూడా యీ కష్టాలు పంచుకోవడమనేది తప్ప మరేమీ జరిగడంలేదు. కరువు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలో, ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో కంట్రిబ్యూషన్ ఉండడము మంచి వాని అని పాఠము వెల్లడియగుచున్నది. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి, కంట్రిబ్యూషన్ వుండిన రోజులలోగాని, కంట్రిబ్యూషన్ వేసిన రోజులలోగాని, ప్రజల కష్టాలు ఒకేమాదిరిగా వుండటం జరుగుచున్నది. దేశంలో పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, వారికి ఉన్నటువంటి భూవసతులను బట్టి ధాన్యాలను ఎంతయో నిలవ చేసుకోగలుగుతున్నారు. అదే విధముగా ధనికులైనటువంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులు ధాన్యాలనుకొని నిలవచేసుకొనే శక్తి పూర్తిగా ఉన్నందున, ఎక్కువగా నిలువచేస్తున్నారు. ఇక పోతే ఉద్యోగములు కాని, చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్థులుగాని, చిన్న చిన్న భూవసతిగలవారుగాని, అట్టి నిలవలు చేయలేనందున, వీరు ఎప్పుటి కప్పుడు ధాన్యాలను కొనుక్కొనవలసిన పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ విషయములలో నేను చెప్పేది దీనివగా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, నిలవలు చేయగల పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులమీద యీ కంట్రిబ్యూషన్లు వుంటేనే తప్ప ఈ ధరలు పెంచడమనేది అరికట్టబడజాలదు. చిన్నవారిమీద కంట్రిబ్యూషన్లు అసలు అవసరం లేదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కాబట్టి ఈ పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులకు, భూస్వాములకు నిలవలు చేయకుండా కంట్రిబ్యూషన్లు ముఖ్యవసరమైయున్నది. పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, వ్యాపారస్థులు ధాన్యాలను నిలవచేసి మార్కెట్టులోనికి తెచ్చి వివరీతపు ధరలు పెంచుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. అందువలననే యీ కంట్రిబ్యూషన్ వేసిన తర్వాత యీ ధరలు పెరుగుటకు కారణమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ ధరలు పెంచడమనేది ప్రభుత్వంగూడా ధాన్యాలను మార్కెట్టులోనికి తెచ్చి యీ వ్యాపారస్థులకు పోటీగా నిలబడిలేనగాని, యీ ధరలను పెంచుటను అరికట్టటానికి సాధ్యపడదు. ఈ పెద్ద వ్యాపారస్థులకు ప్రభుత్వమే పోటీగా నిలబడాలి. లేకపోతే, వీరికి పోటీదార్లుండరు. ఇట్లు చేస్తేనే తప్ప ధరలు పెరుగుకుండా చేయలేదు. ఇంతే కాకుండా అవసరపనుస్య కూడా సక్రమంగా పరిష్కరించబడజాలదు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వదృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ధరలు పెరుగుటను అరికట్టే ప్రయత్నంచేయాలి. సరసమైన ధరలకు ధాన్యాలనుకొని మార్కెట్టులోనికి ప్రభుత్వంలేవాలి. మన దేశంలో ధర గిట్టుబాటు కాకపోతే, విదేశాలనుండి అయినను తెప్పించే ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. అట్లు చేయకుండా, ప్రస్తుత క్లిష్టపరిస్థితులలో land revenue మీద surcharge వసూలు చేయాలని ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టింది. కాని ఇది సమయముకాదు. ప్రజల అధికస్థితి బాగాలేదు. వివిధమైన పన్నును ప్రజలు భరించలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. అట్లు యీ surcharge వసూలుచేయాలని ప్రభుత్వం నిశ్చయించినట్లుయితే, మరిత బాధలకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలను గురిచేసినట్లే అవుతుంది. ప్రజలు యీ surcharge bill ను పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకించుతారు. ఇట్లుచేత దీని విషయములలో అదోళన జానీగా వున్నది. ఈ లిట్టును విరిమించితేనే మంచిదని నా

[Sri P. Venkatasiviah] [11th December 1952]

అభిప్రాయం. ప్రజల అధికస్థితి వాగువరచిన తర్వాతనే యిటువంటి బిల్లును తెచ్చినా ప్రయోజనముంటుంది. ప్రజల అధికస్థితి వాగువరచాలంటే, భాగ్యాల ధరలు తగ్గించే ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. దీనికి మార్గము నేనొకటి వెప్పడలచాను. ప్రభుత్వం నేకరించదలచియువంటి భాగ్యమును విదేశాలనుండి అయినను స్వల్ప ధరలకు తెప్పించి ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి కనీస ధరలకు అమ్మాలి. వ్యాపారస్థులతో మార్కెటులో ప్రభుత్వం కూడా పోటీచేసి, ధరలను పెరగకుండా చేయాలి. ఆ విధముగా వ్యాపారస్థులను ప్రతివస్తువులలోను పోటీచేస్తేనే, దేశంలో ధరలు తగ్గుతాయి. ఇది తప్ప ప్రజల అధికస్థితిని వృద్ధిచేయాలంటే ప్రభుత్వానికి వేరే మార్గము లేదు.

“ఇకపోతే ఆహార మంత్రిగారు ఆహార సమస్య పరిష్కరించాలంటే, రెండు ముఖ్య విషయములు గమనించవలసి ఉంది. ఆహారము ఆ నేటి రెండు భాగములుగా విభజించాలి. మొదటిది ఉత్పత్తిభాగము. రెండవది వినియోగభాగము. మొదటి ఉత్పత్తి భాగముల విషయములో ఒక విషయం వెప్పడలచాను. వినియోగ భాగం విషయము తర్వాత చూద్దాము. ఉత్పత్తి విషయములో ప్రభుత్వం యిప్పటికీ అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా Grow More Food Scheme అని వెప్పి లక్షలకొంది, కోట్లకొంది డబ్బు శ్రమపరచారు. కాని నీటి సౌకర్యాలుగాని, వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలుగాని ప్రభుత్వము చేయలేక పోయినందున, యీ Grow More Food స్కీము ఎక్కువ successful గా జరగలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతో డబ్బు శ్రమ చేసినను వినియోగ భాగము లేకపోయింది. ఈ ఉత్పత్తికిగాను ఎంత శ్రమ చేసినదో ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వం జవాబు వెప్పకతప్పదు. ప్రజలకు యీ డబ్బును సక్రమంగా ప్రభుత్వం వినియోగపరచలేదంటున్నాను. ఈ డబ్బు దుర్వినియోగ పరచబడ్డది. ఇంతేకాకుండా యీ నాడు ప్రజలకు చూపబడియువంటి plans, estimates అన్నియు మోసగించే plans, estimates అనియే వెప్పరున్నాను. నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజల క్షేమం కోరియున్నట్లయితే, అలవికానిదిన్నీ, మా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి నిరుపయోగమైనటువంటి ఒక పెద్ద స్కీము క్రీష్ణా-వెన్నా రు ప్రాజెక్టు అనే పాకుతో ఇరవైయారు లక్షల రూపాయలను మట్టిలో ప్రభుత్వం కలిపింది. ఇట్లు చేయకుండా వీలు అయినటువంటిన్నీ, త్వరలో ప్రజలకు పయోగపడే చిన్న చిన్న minor irrigation స్కీములను అమలులోనికి తెచ్చియుంటే, ప్రజలకు ఎంతో ఉపయోగించేవి. కాని ప్రభుత్వము అట్లు చేయలేదు. మరొక విషయం వెప్పరున్నాను. మా వినుకొండ తాలూకాలో కల్లెరు ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో ప్రజలు సలబై విండ్లుగాడు ఆందోళనచేస్తే, దానికి సలబై లక్షలు ఖర్చు అవుతుందని వెప్పి, ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వం జోక్యము తీసుకోక, చివరకు దానిని రాజకీయాలకు బలిచేసింది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు క్రింద తున్న ఆరు చెరువులలోనికి ఒకదానికీగూడా గద్దెడు నీళ్లు రావటంలేదు. అందువల్ల యీ చెరువులక్రిందవున్న భూములకు నీళ్లు పారుదల లేకపోవటమువలన పాగు కావడము లేదు ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు క్రింద ఎన్నో చెరువులు తున్నను, అయిదారు సంవత్సరాలుగా నీళ్లు సప్లయ అవుతుందని ప్రజలు ఆశించియున్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వం యింతవరకు ఎజోక్యము వుమ్మ కోలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ సంవత్సరం రూ. 2,200 irrigation సౌకర్యాల కోసం శాంక్షను చేసినామని వెప్పినప్పటికీ, ఆ డబ్బుకూడా విమి అయిందిన్నీ తెలియదంటేదు. ఈ రకంగా ప్రభుత్వం యిదిగో వస్తున్నాము, అదిగో చేస్తున్నాము అనే మోసపు ప్రచారం చేస్తుండేగాని, యింతవరకు వి విధమైన పనులు జరపకుండా వుంటున్నది. మూడు విండ్లునుంచి యీ చెరువులు బొత్తిగా ఎండిపోయినవి. వీటి విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం విమి చర్య తీసుకోలేదు అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is acknowledged on all hands that the present Government are

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straining every nerve to solve the food problem. The food problem is a knotty problem beset with many difficulties and the Government have got to face and solve it with courage and conviction. Members from all sides of the House have said that the Government are doing their best to meet the situation. Soon after assumption of office, the present Ministry declared decontrol and introduced the zonal system. This bold policy has gone a long way to avert the acute distress that would otherwise have prevailed in the country.

“The Government have been pushing forward the Grow More Food Campaign. I feel that the well subsidy scheme, which was in vogue in the past, must be revived. A good many families in the rural parts have derived considerable benefit from this scheme. No doubt there have been abuses and the entire subsidy did not reach the actual ryots. But that should not be a reason for giving up the scheme altogether. Well subsidy will give an incentive to the ryot to supplement the subsidy with his own funds and labour and dig a well which will be very useful especially in these days of no rains or unseasonal rains.

“Coming to the constituency which I represent, I wish to say that the conditions in certain parts of the Kollegal taluk of the Coimbatore district, especially in the eastern parts are very distressing. No doubt distress conditions are prevailing throughout the Coimbatore district. But the Collector has been pleased to concentrate his attention on two or three taluks in which the distress is very acute. He is doing his very best. The Government must give him wider discretionary powers and place more funds at his disposal in view of the fact that distress conditions are prevailing all over the district. In the eastern parts of the Kollegal taluk, there have been no timely mungari rains and there has been no dry cultivation. The late onset of the hingari rains has not been of any benefit to the crops. The prospect for wet crop also is not bright. Wet cultivation is carried on with the help of some irrigation tanks which are mostly rain-fed. It is a pity that this taluk, which has got a number of water sources, has not got any irrigation scheme worth the name. We have got the Cauveri river, the Gundal and Honnahalla rivers and a number of small jungle streams. The Honnahalla river which is perennial, has been harnessed for irrigation purposes by the neighbouring State of Mysore.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, కౌంట్రీస్ను తొలగించినందు 5 p.m

వల్ల దేశంలో సత్పరిణామాల కలిగాయి, ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి మేలుకలిగింది అని ఎవ్వరూ పొరపాటుగా నైనా ఎంతరనేది వాస్తవం. ప్రజాశాంతిలో సంబంధంవున్నవారు, ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని సక్రమంగా నేకరించినవారు కౌంట్రీస్ రద్దువల్ల మేలుకల్గిందని భావించరు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గౌరవసభ్యులకు గుర్తుకు తెస్తున్నాను. కౌంట్రీస్ రద్దు చేసినతరువాత వస్తువుల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినాయి పాటకజనం ఆహార భాగ్యాలు కొనుక్కోనలేక ఎంతో వాధపడ్డారు. ఈ నాడుకూడా వాధలుపడుతున్నారు. వాస్తవ విషయాలను తెలియజేస్తూ కౌంట్రీస్ రద్దువల్ల ఫలితాలను వివరిస్తూ మార్పు కృష్ణా డిల్లీ కాంగ్రెస్ సంఘంవారు తీర్మానించారు. వారి తీర్మానప్రకారం ఆహార వస్తువుల

[Sri K. Rajagopala Rao] [11th December 1952]

ధరలు విశేషంగా పెరిపోయినట్లు పాటక జనానికి ఆహారధాన్యాల సరఫరాన ధరలకు అభ్యంతరం ఉంది. అంతేగాక చౌక డిపోలను మూసివేసినందువల్ల ప్రజాసామ్యం హెచ్చు ధరలయ్యింది. ఆహార ధాన్యాల కొనుగోసలేకపోతున్నారని వెల్లడవుతుంది. ఒక కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యువారే ఈవిధంగా తీర్మానించారు అంటే పరిస్థితులు ఎంత ప్రమాదకరంగా మారాయోనే విషయం సభ్యులందరూ, ముఖ్యం కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులు గమనించగోరాలను.

“ఇకపోతే ప్రభుత్వంవారు అమలు జరుపుతున్న రేషన్ ధాన్య సామాన్య రైతులకు చాలా యిబ్బంది కలుగజేసేదిగావుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్యాస్ చేసిన ఉత్తరువుల ప్రకారం 5 ఎకరాలకు పైబడ్డ రైతులందరూ రేషన్ ధాన్యాన్ని ప్రభుత్వానికి యిచ్చుకోవాలనివున్నది. ఇది మధ్య తరగతి రైతులకు ఎంతో నష్టాన్ని కలుగజేస్తుంది. 10 ఎకరాలవరకు ఉన్న రైతులందరినీ ఈ రేషన్ ధాన్యం మినహాయించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. 10 ఎకరాలలోపు రైతులకు విశేషంగా మిగిలేది ఏమీ ఉండదు. పాలేళ్లకు, వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులకు యిచ్చుకొనగా వారివద్ద మిగిలేది బహు స్వల్పం. ఎకరాకు 12, 13 బస్తాల పండిన రైతులకు కూడా వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులకు, పాలేళ్లకు స్వతహాదాకానికి సాఫీయిన ధాన్యం కన్న హెచ్చు మిగులదు.

“ఈ రేషన్ ఉత్తరువులో కలెక్టర్లు ధాన్యాన్ని కొన్నదాకా వాటిని రైతులు అమ్మారాదు అనే నిబంధనవుంది. దీని పర్యవసానంగా రైతులు ఎంతోకాలం ఆహార ధాన్యం నిలువ చేసుకోవలసివుంది. అధికారులు ధాన్యాన్ని తీసుకొనివెళ్లవరకు దానిని నిలువ చేయడం చాలాకష్టం. ముఖ్యంగా మధ్యతరగతి రైతులు ధాన్యాన్ని నిలువచేసుకోటానికి హెచ్చు అవకాశాలు లేవు. ధాన్యాన్ని వారు వెంటవెంటనే అమ్మకొని వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులు, శిస్తులు మొదలైనవాటికి చెల్లించవలసి వస్తుంది. కాబట్టి ఉద్యోగులు ధాన్యాన్ని తీసుకొనుటకు ఒక కాలపరిమితి నిర్ణయించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ ఉత్తరువులోని 6 వ క్లాజ్ లో కొన్ని కొన్ని సందర్భాలలో అధికారులు ధాన్యం యివ్వని రైతుల ఇండ్లను సోదా చేయవచ్చునని కూడావుంది. ఈ అధికారాన్ని ఉద్యోగులు దుర్వినియోగం చేయకుండా చూడాలి. ఇందుకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎన్నో కట్టుదిట్టాలచేశాకదా అని ఉపేక్షించకూడదు. ఈ విషయమై వారు మరింత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలసిందని అధికారులు జాగ్రత్తగా ప్రవర్తించవలసిన హెచ్చరించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

(At this stage the Speaker occupied the Chair).

“చౌక డిపోలను తీసివేసే సంకల్పం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఉన్నట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఇది చాలా ప్రమాదకరమైనటువంటి విధానమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చౌక డిపోలను ఎత్తివేసినట్లయితే ఆహార ధాన్యాల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిపోతాయి. మిగులు జిల్లాలనుంచి ఇతర జిల్లాలలోని వర్తకులు స్వేచ్ఛగా ధాన్యాన్ని కొనుగోసి పోయే అవకాశం ఉంది. కనుక స్థానికంగా ఉండే చాలా జనానికి ఆహార ధాన్యాల సరఫరాన ధరలకు అభ్యంతరం ఉంది. చౌక డిపోలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిర్వహించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. రేషన్ ఆహార ధాన్యాల వెలు విపరీతంగా పెరిపోయే అవకాశం ఉందని నా అనుభవాన్ని పురస్కరించుకొని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి గుర్తు తెచ్చుకున్నాను.

“అంతేకాక ఈనాడు మా మిగులు జిల్లాలలోని మిల్లియన్ చాలా అందోళన పడుతున్నారు. ఇదివరలోవరకా కుండా మా జిల్లాలనుంచి లియ్యానికి బదులు వడ్లనే యితర జిల్లాలకు రవాణా చేయవలసినదీ ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుస్తుంది.

[11th December 1952] [Sri K. Rajagopala Rao]

విధంగా చేసినట్లయితే మిగులు జిల్లాలలోపున్న ధాన్యపు మిల్లాలకు పని ఉండదు. నత్పలితంగా వారు మిల్లాలను మూసివేయవలసివస్తుంది. మిల్లాలలో పనిచేసే కూలీలు నిరుద్యోగులవుతారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులు సంభవించకుండా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇదివరకటి వరనే మిగులు జిల్లాలనుంచి లియ్యాన్ని మాత్రమే రవాణా చేసే విధానాన్ని అనుసరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. రేషన్ ఉత్తరువు ప్రకారం కృష్ణా జిల్లాలో 5 ఎకరాలకు మించి భూమి ఉన్న రైతులు ఎకరానికి 4 బస్తాల చొప్పున రేషన్ చెల్లించాలని ఉంది. కాని గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని తెనాలి తాలూకాలోని రైతులు 7 బస్తాల చొప్పున చెల్లించాలని ఉంది. తెనాలి తాలూకాలోని ఏ కొద్ది గ్రామాలలోను పంట హెచ్చుగా ఉండవచ్చునేమిగాని తాలూకా అంతటా హెచ్చు పంటలు పండతాయని అనుకోవడం పొరపాటు. 7 బస్తాలు చెల్లించవలసిన అడంవల్ల ఆ తాలూకాలోని సామాన్య రైతులకు చాలా నష్టం వస్తుందనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించి రేషన్ రేటును తగ్గించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the decontrol policy of this Government is very successful, and one and all not only in this State but throughout the country, have greatly appreciated that policy. I request the Government not to go back to controls in any circumstance. Controls have been the source of so many evils. We have gone through those evils for the last 10 years. To effect a permanent solution of this problem, we must provide credit facilities and water-supply facilities to the cultivators and we must also fix a minimum rate for foodgrains. Unless we provide credit facilities, water-supply, and a minimum rate for foodgrains, there would not be any great food production as we expect. So far as Srikakulam district is concerned, we are, unfortunately, not given any credit facilities. We were having a Co-operative Central Bank in Srikakulam which was carrying on business to the tune of Rs. 60 lakhs. But, unfortunately, for reasons known only to the Government, that bank was superseded, and it is now doing business only to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. Due to lack of credit facilities this year, we are handicapped, and our production has come down to a low level. As regards water-supply facilities, we have got a number of projects like Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Jenjavathi and Padagram. The Vamsadhara project, I can say, will supply water to 3 lakhs of acres. But the work has not been taken up. We the people of Srikakulam district even promised to give a donation of Rs. 2 crores for the execution of the Vamsadhara project. If Vamsadhara, Nagavalli, Jenjavathi and Padagram projects are executed, we will not only be self-sufficient in food, but will also be in a position to supply as much rice as any other district may require. These problems are everywhere. So, I suggest to the Government that they should divide the State into two parts, namely, ‘haves’ and ‘have-nots’. All places where facilities are not given should be grouped together, and their problems should be tackled before the problems of ‘haves’ are taken up. I suggest to the Government the appointment of a commission or an expert committee to devise ways and means of improving the dry areas of our State. If the Government approach the problem properly, I am sure the people also will co-operate with them. Because we have seen in our district, when the Collector called for

[Sri L. Lakshmana Das] [11th December 1952]

a meeting of the representatives of the people to consider the question of Vamsadhara project, all the representatives, in spite of our poverty, were able to promise the Government a subscription of Rs. 2 crores. In the same manner, I am sure people in other areas also will be able to extend help to the Government. Unless the present generation make sacrifices, it will not be possible for us to build our nation. Therefore, Sir, I once again request the Government to consider all these problems on a permanent basis, and thus help the people."

5-10 p.m. * SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall explain to you the conditions prevailing in my constituency, namely, Atmakur constituency, Nellore district. This constituency is supposed to be a self-supporting unit so far as food production is concerned. It has got something like 3 lakhs of acres under dry cultivation and 80,000 acres under wet cultivation. But, for the last two years, on account of the failure of rains, there was only partial cultivation and consequently there was only half the production. But this year, on account of the early rains in May, almost all the wet and dry lands were cultivated well. But after that, no drop of rain has fallen for the last six months. Paddy crop in something like 60,000 acres of wet lands and crops in about 50,000 acres of dry lands have withered away. Aruka crops in another one lakh of acres have also withered away. All these things have produced a terrible crisis in that constituency. For the last three months, people have been agitating for the starting of fair price shops in that area and for provision of work to the unemployed. It is true that after decontrol, prices fell to some extent. But as soon as the traders came to the villages, bought all the paddy and rice and brought them to Madras City, people in those areas began to suffer. After repeated requests to the officials and to the Government, some 12 fair price shops were opened in that constituency. That constituency consists of about 150 villages and one lakh of population. For all these areas, there are only 12 fair price shops. Even these 12 shops are not supplied with sufficient quantity of grains. For some four or five weeks there was no stock at all in those shops. All the labourers, especially agricultural labourers, Harijans and Muslims in the villages, have no work at all. They have made repeated requests to the Government officials and the District Collector in particular. They have sent petition after petition to the Government for the last three months. I myself led a deputation and represented their case to the Ministers concerned. But so far the Government have not come to their rescue. Nothing has been done to give work to the unemployed and to open more fair price shops. As a result of this, complete anarchy is prevailing in the villages. Already in about a dozen places, lootings have taken place. The agricultural labourers are leaving the villages in large numbers and going to some other place. I request the Government not to put forward the recent rains as an excuse and say that relief works need not be started. Even after the rains, I am sure the Government are daily getting some half a dozen telegrams and petitions from that area requesting them to come to their rescue, to open more fair price shops and start

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relief works. Almost all the crops have withered away in about 2 lakhs acres and even after the recent rains, no crop can be raised because this is not the season for it. If at all any crop is raised, it can be raised only in one lakh acres. That is why I request the Government to come to the rescue of the people of those areas by opening more fair price shops and by executing minor irrigation works, at least one in each village, which will provide some work for the people there."

* SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in supporting the decontrol policy of the present Government, I have to say a few words. I have to submit that the conditions of the people of the State are deteriorating, especially in the matter of food. Population is increasing in the country, but on the other hand, production of food is not increasing. Government are also not paying adequate attention to supply food to the people. There are many Departments of Government to look after the food position in the State. For example, there are the Agricultural Department and the Department entrusted with the work of the Grow More Food Campaign. But, of course, we are not going to depend upon the policies pursued by the past Government. We have to adopt a new policy. But most of the hon. Members of this House use to say now that every taluk in every district is like Rayalaseema. For God's sake, let not every taluk become like Rayalaseema. People of Rayalaseema area have already tasted famine, hunger and the consequent difficulties. So, in order to escape from the coming danger, the Government have to change their policy. Recently they have been adopting a new policy with regard to irrigation projects. / Wherever an irrigation project has to be started, investigated or executed, they have been asking the people of the area to subscribe money and give it to the Government as loan. If this is not forthcoming, they say that their financial position is not sound. Of course, it is a fact. But how can people, who are not able to cultivate their lands and who have not even food to eat, give money to the Government as loan? Hence, this policy is almost a suicidal policy. The public will not show even moral sympathy to the Government if the latter are going to ask them to contribute something in order to implement an irrigation scheme. I can say that the people of the zamindari areas, recently taken over by the Government, are not in a position to contribute anything now. Therefore, my suggestion to the Government is that they may divide the State into two groups, namely, developed areas and undeveloped areas, and that all schemes in the developed areas may be stopped for some years and attention may be concentrated upon improving the economically backward areas. If this suggestion is carried out by the Government, the people will have some sympathy for the Government.

" Then, there are District Food Committees which ask the local authorities to investigate many schemes for being implemented, but their suggestions are not at all cared for. Is it the policy of the Government to indirectly ask the representatives of the public to retire from doing public service? If the Government

[Sri B. Krishnamoorthy Row] [11th December 1952]

are really interested in heeding the advice of the representatives of the people who have come here as elected members, then they should change their attitude. There is no use asking some people to attend the meetings of the Food Production Committees and not implementing the suggestions they make. This is a very bad policy of the Government. Even to-day when the Hon. the Food Minister was asked by a Congress Member to give information on this matter, he said that this was the policy of the Government. If that is their policy, then let us once for all retire from this Chamber, in order to improve the food position in the State."

5-20 P.M. * SRI O. KORAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഇന്നു ഈ യോഗത്തിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള അതിപ്രധാനമായ പ്രമേയം ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭക്ഷണനയത്തിന്റെ കെട്ടുറിയായും പൊതുനികേടിയായും വിമർശിക്കുന്ന ഒന്നാണ്. മലബാറിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് അചിട്ടത്തെ പി.സി.സി. സെക്കന്ററികൾ മുഖേന വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന അരി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കഴിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്തതും കല്ലും മണ്ണും നിറഞ്ഞതുമാണ്. അതു പച്ചരിയാണ് രാമായം. കൂടാതെ അരിയുടെ വില വളരെ കൂടുതലും ആകുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വിനിയന്ത്രണം ആദ്യകാലത്തു ഒരു പടിയോളം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഭവമായിരുന്നവെങ്കിലും ഇന്ന് അതു ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് ഒരു ദോഷമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മുഖ്യ മെന്ററി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഒരു മന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന ശ്രീമാൻ ആർ. രാഘവമേനോൻ അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. വിനിയന്ത്രണം ആദ്യകാലങ്ങളിൽ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഭവമായിരുന്നവെങ്കിലും ഇന്ന് അത് ഒരു ശാപമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന്. എന്താണെന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ മലബാറിലെ മിച്ച താലൂക്കായ പാലക്കാട്ട് നെല്ല് ഒരു വണ്ടി 300 ക.യോളം വില കയറിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവിടെയുള്ള നെല്ല്ക്കുടും അവിടെയുള്ള മിൽ ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ ഒന്നായി ശേഖരിച്ചു കൂടുതൽ വിലക്കു മറ്റുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്കു കരിച്ചെന്ത നടത്താൻ ഏല്പാട്ടു ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് സാധാരണക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്ക് നെല്ല് ചുരുങ്ങിയ വിലക്കു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല മറ്റൊരു പ്രശ്നം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ Grow More Food Campaign അങ്ങേ അററത്തോളം പരാജയപ്പെട്ട ഒരു പ്രസ്ഥാനമാണ്. കാരണം ഈ പദ്ധതി ആസൂത്രണപരമായ കടലാസ്സിന്റെ ചിലവുകൂടി ഈ പദ്ധതികൊണ്ട് ഇടാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നം ഇനിയും പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽവരുത്തേണ്ടതു വായലിൽ പണി എടുക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരാണ്. അവരുടെ കൂലിയും പ്രവൃത്തിസമയവും ഇനിയും നിജപ്പെടുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിന്നും പുറമെ അവർ താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു അവരെ നിട്ടാക്കിപ്പോയി ആട്ടി കാടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിൽ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നം ഇത്ര മൂപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഘട്ടത്തിൽക്കൂടി അവിടെ എത്രയോ ഏക്കർ തരിശുനിലങ്ങൾ കൃഷിചെയ്യാൻ കിടക്കുന്നു. അതെല്ലാം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു പരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നത്തിന്നു കറച്ചെങ്കിലും ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു കഴിയും എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് ഹൃദയപരമുള്ളത്. പക്ഷെ ഈ പരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൈക്കൊള്ളുന്ന നയം തുലോം തെറ്റാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അടുത്ത അംശരത്തിൽ ഏറനാട്ടു താലൂക്കിൽ വി. ടി. ശ്രീധരൻ എന്ന ഒരാൾക്കു 1 ഏക്കർ 18 സെൻറ് സ്ഥലം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിച്ചുകൊടുത്തിരുന്നു. ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ സ്ഥലം മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു എന്ന ഒരാക്ഷേപം കിട്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു സ്ഥലം ഒരു ഹരിജനു പരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നു. അയാൾ ആ സ്ഥലത്തു കുറെ സാധനങ്ങളെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടാക്കിയതിനുശേഷം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനുതന്നെ അതു മടക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പറയുന്ന പരിപാടി വളരെ വ്യസനകരമാണ്, വളരെ കഷ്ടതരമാണ്. ഈ നയംകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നത്തിന്നു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണുവാൻ കഴിയുകയില്ല. മലബാറിൽ കാലവർഷക്കുടുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ ഭയങ്കരമായ പ്രത്യാഘാതങ്ങളാണ് നേരിട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. അവിടുത്തെ മകരകൃഷി അവയെ നശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ കൃഷി ഉണങ്ങാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള വഴികൾ ആരാണ് വെള്ളം ഇല്ലാത്ത സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പമ്പുസെറുകൾ എത്തിക്കുവാനും വെള്ളം ഉള്ള സ്ഥലത്തു വെള്ളം തേവി കൃഷി നന്നാക്കുവാനുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. നയലംഘിതമായി ജനങ്ങൾ ഏവളും കിട്ടാതെ മരിക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ പട്ടാളക്കാളെ അയച്ചു കിണറുകൾ

[11th December 1952] [Sri O. Koran]

കഴിപ്പിച്ചു അതിന്നു ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണുകയുണ്ടായി. ഇതു വളരെ അഭിനന്ദനാർഹമാണ്. നേരെമറിച്ചു മലബാറിൽ വിട്ടു ഉണങ്ങുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ എം. എസ്സ്. പി. യേയും എം. എഫ്. എസ്സ്. നേയും അയച്ചു വെള്ളം എത്തിച്ചു കൃഷി നന്നാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു വളരെ ഉപയോഗപ്രദമാണ്."

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wholeheartedly agree with the concluding remarks of the Hon. Food Minister, that the decontrol policy pursued by the Government of Madras has been fairly successful. As regards, millets, Bellary is a surplus district and has got an area of about 10 lakhs of acres which grow cholam. From 1947 that district has been a surplus area in cholam. As a member of the Food Advisory Committee in the year 1950, I know that about 70,000 bags of cholam were sent to Salem district from Bellary. Bellary used to export cholam to Anantapur, Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor and even to some of the Tamil districts. But this year due to the adverse seasonal conditions some of the taluks like Rayadrug, Kudligi, Harpanahalli and Sandur have been greatly affected and the surplus position with regard to millets also has been affected with the result that Bellary has become a deficit area so far as millets are concerned. Consequently, the prices of millets have been steadily increasing day by day. So I request the Government to discontinue the export of millets from the Bellary district and thus save the people of that district from the high prices which are now existing.

" The Hon. Food Minister observed that this State is deficit so far as millets are concerned and that in order to improve the position with regard to millets it is necessary to import large quantities from abroad. In this connection I wish to submit that we have got the means to realise our objective within our State itself. The Tungabhadra Project is about to be completed. Mr. Thirumale Iyengar, the Chief Engineer who was in charge of the project told the Prime Minister of India when he visited the project, that the Project will be completed by June 1953 and water will flow in the Low Level Canal in the month of June 1953. The acreage that will be covered by the Low Level Canal is about 3 lakhs. If 3 lakhs of acres can be brought under cultivation we can supply the full requirements of not only Tamilnad, but also other areas so far as millets are concerned. Therefore I request the Hon. Chief Minister Sri Rajagopalachari to pay special attention to this matter and see that water flows in the Low Level Canal at least in the month of June 1953, so that the people of not only the Andhra area but also the Tamilnad and other parts may be benefited. By letting in water in the Low Level Canal and bringing under cultivation about 3 lakhs of acres, we can produce as much millets as we require and it will be unnecessary for us to go to foreign countries for getting millets. We have got means within our State itself and I request Sri Rajagopalachari to see that this objective is achieved by June 1953.

" As regards the High Level Canal, it has an ayacut of about 3 lakhs of acres. Some controversy has been going on with regard to this Canal. When this Canal is ready and water is let into the

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam]

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same, it will pass through Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. We have got materials ready. The High Level Canal can be completed within one year as I am told by the Engineers connected with the Tungabhadra dam that we have got men and materials ready. I am also told that the Tungabhadra dam head works have been completed, sluices are ready and earthwork only has got to be completed. I understand that the Government may have to incur an expenditure of nearly Rs. 9 crores. I think that Government must grant that amount quickly. If it is done, I am told that the High Level Canal can be completed within one year and the water can be taken to the Gandikota project also. When this Canal is completed water will flow through the districts of Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah and irrigate about 3 lakhs of acres. Therefore I request our Hon. Chief Minister to immediately take up the construction of the High Level Canal also. When the objective of attaining self-sufficiency in millets is possible of achievement with our own resources why should we seek the aid of foreign countries or why should we go to Delhi with a begging bowl for the allotment of more millets? I request the Government to immediately take up the construction of these two Canals of the Tungabhadra Project. When they are completed they will bring nearly 6 lakhs of acres under cultivation and Madras State will be free to a very great extent from deficit. I am sure all the deficit will be wiped out."

5-30
P.m.

SRI P. RATHNASWAMI PILLAI:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சபை முன்பு இருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தின்மீது நான் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலிருக்கக் கூடிய உணவு நிலைமையைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகள் எடுத்துச் சொல்வது அவசியமென நினைக்கிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்ச நிலைமை வெகு வேகமாக நாமக்கல் தாலுக்கா, ராசிபுரம், கரூர், ஓமலூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் எல்லாம் பரவி வருவதோடு கூட மிகவும் கொடுமையாகத் தாண்டலமாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையையும், மக்கள் அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய இன்னல்களையும் நான் ஒவ்வொன்றாக இங்கே எடுத்துச் சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்தால் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் நான் அதை மிகைபடுத்திக் கூறுவதாக நினைக்கக்கூடும். ஆனால் குறிப்பாக ஒன்றை மட்டும் சொல்லுகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் சேலம் ஜில்லா போர்டு என்னுடைய மதிப்பிற்குரிய ஸ்ரீ சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்களுடைய தலைமையில் தான் இயங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ளவரின் தலைமையில் இயங்கக் கூடிய அந்த ஜில்லா போர்டில் அந்த ஜில்லாவைப் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகப் பிரகடனம் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற தென்னாற்காடு அந்த ஜில்லாவில் எப்படி பஞ்ச நிலைமை வெகு கோரமாகப் பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பது சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். பல இடங்களில் ஜனங்கள் சொல்லமுடியாத அளவுக்கு கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். திருச்செங்கோடு, ஓமலூர் போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள வர்கள் பெரும்பாலோர் இன்றையதினம் பிச்சை வாங்கக் கிளம்பிவிட்டார்கள். ஓமலூர் தாலுக்காவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை எடுத்துச் சொல்லப்போனால் சபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் கண்ணீர் விட்டுவிடுவார்கள். நான் வருவதற்குமுன் நடந்த சம்பவம் இது. நல்லிப்பாளையத்தில் பலர் தோட்டத்திற்குள் நுழைந்து கம்பங் கதிர்களை எல்லாம் வெட்டித் திருடிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள். உண்மையில் இன்றையதினம் நல்ல நிலைமையில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருந்தவர்களையெல்லாம் திருடர்களாக வாழச் செய்கிறது அங்கே யிருக்கும் பசிக் கொடுமை. "மானம், குலம், கல்வி, வண்மை, அறிவுடைமை, தானம், தவமுடைமை, தாளாண்மை" போன்ற பத்து விஷயங்களும் பசி வந்திட பறந்துபோகும் என்று இருக்கும் யாட்டு மிகவும் பொருத்தமாக இன்றையதினம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமை

[11th December 1952]

[Sri P. Rathnaswami Pillai]

வெகு வேகமாகப் பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிற காலையில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள். "ராஜாஜியின் உணவுக் கொள்கையை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். இது எல்லாருக்கும் பொறுத்தமான கொள்கை" என்றெல்லாம் பேசுகிறார்கள். மக்களுக்குப் பொறுத்தமான கொள்கையாக இருந்தால் இன்றையதினம் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் உணவு கிடைக்கிறதா? சர்க்கார் கொள்கையை ஆதரித்துப் பேசிய மெம்பர்கள் கூட கண்டிரோல் ரத்தானதை வரவேற்றுப் பேசினாலும் கூட இன்றையதினம் உணவு தானியத்தின் விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மக்கள் உணவு கிடைக்காமல் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பேசினார்கள் என்றால் அதன் கருத்து என்ன? உண்மையிலேயே சர்க்காரின் உணவு கண்டிரோல் தளர்வுக் கொள்கை அறிவித்தவுடனேயே உணவு தானியத்தின் விலை எல்லா இடங்களிலும் மிக அதிகமாக உயர்ந்து விட்டது. இதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறதென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? மக்கள் தழைப்பையும், கத்தாழையையும் இன்றையதினம் தின்று வருகிறார்கள். கிராமப்புறங்களில் இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் உணவு தானியம் கிடைக்காமல் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் பளு தானியம் கிடைக்காமல் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு நான்கு நாள் மிகவும் அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் தக்காவிக் கடன் உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் கடன் வாங்கியிருப்பவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் நாள் தள்ளித் தவணையில் பணம் கட்டலா மென்று அறிவிக்கவேண்டும். இப்படியெல்லாம் செய்யாது 'உணவுப் பொருளை உற்பத்தி செய், உணவுப் பொருளை உற்பத்தி செய்' என்று சொன்னால் அது எப்படி முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இன்றைய தினம் பஞ்ச நிலைமை மாறாத வரையில் உணவுப் பொருள் அதிக உற்பத்தி என்பது கொஞ்சம்கூட முடியாத காரியம். அதேபோல் இந்த உணவுக் கண்டிரோல் ரத்து செய்தால்தான் இன்றையதினம் பஞ்ச நிலைமை தீருவதற்குப் பதிலாக மிகவும் அதிகமாகக் கோரமாகப் பரவிக் கொண்டு வருகிறது இந்த பஞ்சம் என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்து உடனடியாகப் அது தீருவதற்கான நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

*** SRI K.S. SUBRAMANIAM GOUNDER:**—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சர்க்காருடைய உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு ரத்து கொள்கையானது வெற்றிகரமாக இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம் ஒரு புறமிருக்க, பொதுமக்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இந்தக் கொள்கையை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கின்றார்கள் என்று நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லலாம்.

"உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யும் விவசாயிகளும், வாங்கி சாப்பிடக் கூடிய பொதுமக்களும் இதை வரவேற்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், ஜனங்களிடையே ஒரு கஷ்டம் இருப்பதற்குக் காரணமென்னவென்றால் ஜனங்களிடம் உணவுப் பொருள்களை வாங்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய அளவு பொருளாதார வசதி இல்லை யென்பது யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாத விஷயம். இதற்குக் காரணம் குறிப்பாக, சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் சென்ற ஐந்து ஆண்டுகளாக மழை இல்லாததுதான் பெரிய காரணம். சேலம் ஜில்லா எப்போதும் பற்றாக்குறை ஜில்லாவாக இருந்ததால், வெளி ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து எப்போதும் உணவு தானியத்தை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருந்தது.

"இந்த நிலையில் உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு எடுபட்டவுடனே வெளி ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து வரக்கூடிய தானியத்தை வாங்குவதற்கு ஜனங்களிடம் பணம் இல்லாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களிடம் பணம் இல்லாததற்குக் காரணம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேலை இல்லாததுதான். எந்த வேலையும் கிடைக்காமல் அவர்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய அளவு வேலை ஆரம்பித்துக்கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும், அது மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாகவும் இருக்குமென்று நம்புகிறேன்.

"உணவு விநியோகக் கொள்கையைப்பற்றி ஒன்றிரண்டு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கண்டிரோல் எடுபட்டவுடன் ரேஷன் ஷாப்புகளாக இருந்தது ரிலீப் ஷாப்புகளாக மாறிவிட்டன. ரிலீப் ஷாப்பிலுள்ள

[Sri K. S. Subramaniya Gounder] [11th December 1952]

தானியம் விநியோகம் செய்யப்படுவது ரேஷன் கார்டு உள்ளவர்களுக்கும் கார்டு இல்லாதவர்களுக்கும் கொடுப்பதென்றால் அதற்கு ஏதாவது மார்க்கம் இருக்கவேண்டும். புதிதாகக் கார்டு கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிட்டிருக்கிறது. ரேஷன் கார்டு அல்லது Identity Card என்று வைத்து எல்லோருக்கும் கொடுத்தால்தான் உணவு விநியோகக் கொள்கை ஒழுங்காக இருக்கும். இன்னும் பகிரங்க மார்க் கெட்டில் வாங்குவதில் பல சௌகரியங்கள் இருந்தாலும் பணம் உள்ளவர்களும் பலமுள்ளவர்களும் தான் வாங்குவதற்கு முடிகிறது. எல்லோராலும் வாங்க முடியவில்லை. ஆனால், இந்த நெருக்கடி ஓரளவுக்கு போகும்வரையில் Identity Card மூலமாக ரிஸ்ப் ஷாப்புகளில் எல்லோருக்கும் தானியம் கொடுத்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

“நிரந்தரமாக, சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்குவதற்கு சர்க்கார் தாமஸ் பரிட்ஜ், தொப்பையார் பராஜெக்ட், கூடமலை, சின்னார் போன்ற சிறிய திட்டங்களை ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்தினால் மிகவும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதனால், நிரந்தரமாக சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள உணவுக் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கமுடியும். இன்னும் ‘மேட்டர் கெனல்’ வேலை நடந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் பட்ஜெட்டில் போதிய அளவு பணம் இல்லையென்ற காரணத்தால் ஒத்திவைத்திருந்தார்கள். அந்த வேலையையும் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பித்தால் ஜனங்களுக்கு வேலையும் உணவும் கிடைப்பதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். இதற்காக கலெக்டர் அவர்களும் இரண்டு லட்சம் ரூபாய் உடனடியாக கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று எழுதியிருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்தால் அது இந்த சமயத்தில் மிகவும் அனுகூலமாக இருக்கும்.

“கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் போதிய அளவு இல்லையென்று தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஏதோ மழை பெய்ததன் காரணமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய பயிர்கள் எல்லாம் மாட்டுக்கு தீவனத்திற்கு பயன் அளித்திருக்கிறது. உணவு தானிய விளைவிற்கு வேண்டிய அளவு மழை பெய்திருக்கிறதென்று எதிர்பார்ப்பதற்கில்லை. ஆகையால், இந்த மழையை நம்பி சேலம் ஜில்லா மிகவும் செழிப்பாய்விட்டது என்று நினைப்பதற்கில்லை. சித்தூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் subsistence loan என்று கொடுப்பதைப்போல் சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலும் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

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p.m.

* SRI P. CHOKKALINGAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனை சம்பந்தமான விஷயத்திலே ஒரு பொதுவான அம்சத்தை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அதாவது, பல பிரதேசங்கள்—அதாவது உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறையாக இருக்கிற பிரதேசங்கள், அல்லது உணவு வாங்கமுடியாத மக்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய பகுதிகளிலெல்லாம் மக்களுடைய வாங்கும் சக்தி எந்த அளவு இருக்கிறதோ அந்த விலைக்கு அவர்கள் வாழ்வதற்கு அவசியமான அளவு உணவு கொடுப்பதற்கு செய்கின்ற முயற்சியான இடில் பிரதானமாகும். இந்த நிலைமை இப்பொழுது நமது மாகாணத்தை பொருத்தவரையில் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பார்த்தால் கிடையாது. இயற்கை ஓரளவு மோசம் செய்துள்ளது உண்மைதான். ஆனாலும் கூட, இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் பல இடங்களில் மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் விவசாயிகள் பெரும்பாலோர் கையில் பணம் இல்லை. வேலையும் இல்லை. அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல், நம்முடைய மாகாணத்திலே ஒரு பெரிய கைதொழிலாகிய கைத்தறித் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருந்த நெசவாளர்களில் பெரும் பகுதியார் இன்று எந்த விதமான வேலையோ வருமானமோ இல்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நமக்குத் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் உணவு இருந்தால்கூட அவர்களிடத்தில் அதை வாங்குவதற்கு அவர்கள் வசதியற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். என்பதையும் நாம் சற்று கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இருக்கிற பொருள்களை விற்றுக்கொண்டும், கடன் வாங்கிக் கொண்டும், ஒரு வேளையாவது கஞ்சி காய்ச்சி சாப்பிடுகின்றார்கள். சிலர் குறைந்தபட்சம் உணவுப் பொருள்களை வாங்குவதற்குக்கூட அவர்கள் முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சக்திக்கு மீறி பல மடங்கு அதிகமான விலையில் விற்கும்போது அவர்கள், அவைகளையும் வாங்க

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நிலைமையிருக்கிறார்கள். உணவுப்பொருள்கள் வெளிமार्கெட்டில் பல மடங்கு அதிகமான விலைக்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது என்பது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். முக்கியமாக, இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் கண்ட்ரோலை ஒழித்து விட்டதுபற்றி நாடு முழுவதும் அது வரவேற்கப்படுகிறதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை இங்கே விளக்கி சபையின் நேரத்தை வீணாக்க விரும்பவில்லை.

“ஒரு விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். டி-கண்ட்ரோல் பண்ணுகிற சமயத்தில் விலைவாசி ஏறிவிடும் என்று பலபேர் குறிப்பிட்டதைச் சர்க்கார் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்திருக்கிறதென்று நம்புகிறேன். உணவு விலை ஏறாமல் தடுப்பதற்குப் பல இடங்களிலும் நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் வைக்கப்பட்டு, தானியங்கள் குறைந்த விலைக்கு விநியோகிக்கப்படுவதன் மூலம் வெளி மார்கெட் விலை ஏறாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியும்; கையில் கொஞ்சம் ஸ்பாக் இருக்கிறது, என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் விலைவாசி அதிகமாக மிதமிஞ்சிப் போய்விட்டது. சர்க்கார் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து விலைவாசி ஏறாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“என்னுடைய பிரக்காலிலேயே, என்னுடைய பகுதியிலேயே முக்கியமாக நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் கிட்டத்தட்ட 5,000-க்கு மேற்பட்ட குடும்பங்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை இன்று எவ்வளவு கஷ்டமடைந்திருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு வாழமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பிண்ணாக்கு, கீரை போன்றவைகளைத் ஒரு வேளைக்காவது தின்று உயிர் வாழ்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களிடத்தில் இருக்கின்ற பொருள்களையெல்லாம் விற்று காலங்கடத்தி வருகின்றார்கள். நியாயவிலை டெப்போக்களில் அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு அவுன்ஸ் அரிசிடான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அப்படிக் கொடுக்கப்படும் அரிசியும் தூர்நாற்றம் வீசக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் தரப்படுகிறது. அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் எப்படிக் காலம் தள்ளமுடியும் என்பதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு வேளைக்கு 8 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசியாவது இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்கு ரேஷன் கடைகளில் நியாய விலைக்குக் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்திருந்தால் ஓரளவு அவர்கள் உயிர் வாழ முடியும். இப்பொழுது வெளி மார்கெட்டில் விற்கும் விலையில் அவர்கள் அரிசி வாங்குவதற்கு முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய பொருளும் அவர்களுடைய கையில் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் இன்று எலும்புக்கூடாகக் காட்சியளிக்கிறார்கள்.

“குறிப்பாக ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்கார் கண்ட்ரோல் கொண்டுவருவதாயிருந்தாலும் சரி கொண்டுவர மறுத்தாலும் சரி, உதாரணமாக இன்றைக்கு எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் உணவு கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய பொருப்பாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு அவசியப்பட்ட அளவு உணவு கொடுக்க வேண்டும். மக்களுக்கு அவசியமான அளவு தானியத்தை அவர்கள் வாங்கக்கூடிய விலைக்கு தானியங்களை விநியோகிப்பது சர்க்காருடைய கடமையும் பொருப்புமாகும். மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழும் படியான நிலையை சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். ஒரு நபருக்கு 12 அவுன்சுக்குக் குறையாமல் கிடைக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலும், கிராமங்களிலும் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை வைத்து, 12 அவுன்சுக்கு குறையாமல் உணவுத் தானியங்களை மக்களுடைய வாங்கும் சக்திக்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் குறைந்த விலையில் சர்க்கார் விநியோகிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் ஓரளவு மக்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கமுடியுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

SRI G. RAMA BRAHMAM :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సభ ఎదుట ఉన్న యావత్ ఆహార సమస్య విషయము ప్రభుత్వంపై కొన్ని సలహాలు యివ్వవలసివస్తున్నాయి. రాజ్య ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన తరువాత కంప్లూట్లను రద్దుచేసినందుకు ప్రజాస్వామ్య

[Sri G. Rama Brahmam] [11th December 1952]

ఎంతో సంతోషించారు. మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించిన విధానాన్నే కొన్ని యితర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం కూడా అమలు జరుపడలచడం గమనిస్తూ మన విషయం.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు సడిస్తున్న చౌక డిపోలలో లభ్యమయ్యే బియ్యం చాలా నాసి రకంగా వుంటున్నాయి. బయట లభ్యమయ్యే బియ్యం కుద్రంగా శ్రేష్టమైనవిగా వుంటున్నవి. ఈ కారణంవల్ల చౌక డిపోలవల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలు పూర్తి లాభాన్ని పొందలేకుండా వున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గమనించి fair price shops లో విక్రయించబడే బియ్యం కూడా మంచిరకంగా వుండునట్లు చూడవలసిన ప్రభుత్వం వారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను.

“రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలు కరువుతో చాలా బాధపడుతున్నాయి అనే విషయం అందరూ తెలిసినటువంటిది. ఈ ర జిల్లాలలో చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో పరిస్థితులు మరి విషమించాయనేది కూడా అందరూ తెలుసును. మా జిల్లాలో పర్యటనలు జరిపిన మన రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్య మంత్రి భారత ప్రధాని నెహ్రూ, తదితరులు కూడా అంగీకరించి నటువంటి విషయమే. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో కొంతమంది చిత్తూరు జిల్లాకు హెచ్చు ఖర్చు చేయబడుతోంది అనడం సబబుగాలేదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ క్రమంగా చెప్పే వారు అసూయతో చెబుతున్నారా లేక వారివారి జిల్లాలలో కూడా పరిస్థితులు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో వున్నంత విషయంగా ఉన్నాయా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో ఉన్న టేబిల్ ఇతర జిల్లాలలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ అచ్చటకూడా టేబిల్ నివారణ వసులు విశేషంగా కొనసాగించవలసిన నేడ కొరుతున్నాను. అహారశాఖా మాత్రులు ఇప్పుడు వర్షం కురిసింది కనుక చౌక డిపోలు తగ్గించవచ్చునన్నట్లు వారి ఉపన్యాసంలో తెలియజేశారు చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో మాత్రం చౌక డిపోలను సగ్గించ వద్దని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని పుంగనూరు, శలమనేరు, మదనపల్లి తాలూకాలలో ఈ సంవత్సరం వర్షం చాలా తక్కువగా ఉంది. ఒకటిన్నర అంగుళాలకు మించి వర్షించలేదనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. అందువల్ల చౌక డిపోలను తీసివేయవద్దని కొరుతున్నాను. చౌక డిపోలను తీసివేసినట్లయితే అహారధాన్యాల వెల విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయి సామాన్య ప్రజలకు అహార ధాన్యాలు అసలే అందుబాటులో లేకుండాపోతాయి. కాబట్టి చౌక డిపోలను నిల్పివేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

“గంజి కేంద్రాలలో చాలా పల్చటి గంజిపోయబడుతోంది. ఈ గంజివల్ల సరిమైన పుష్టి ఉండదు. కాబట్టి అందరికీ సంతకనే ఇవ్వనట్లు ఉత్తర్వు జారీచేయగోర్తాను. సంతక able-bodied persons కు కూడా ఇచ్చి వారిచేతదినము రెండు మూడు గంటలు పనిచేయించుకొనవలసిన కొరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా కరువు వసులను కొనసాగించవలసి ఉంది. వర్షములు కురిసినవికదా అని ఆశ్చర్యచేయక కరువు వసులను విరివిగా విచ్చాటు చేయవలసిన కొరుతున్నాను.”

5-50 p.m.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI.—“అధ్యక్ష, Food Minister గారు అహార సమస్యగురించి మాట్లాడుతూ ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రంలో టేబిల్ పరిస్థితులకు కొంతవరకు జనాభా పెరుగుదలకూడా కారణమైనట్లు తెలిపియున్నారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించడానికి, తప్పకు జనాభా పెరుగుదలవైతూ బియ్యమైనదికాదని వారు గుర్తించగోర్తాను. ఈ నాడు టేబిల్ పరిస్థితులు రాష్ట్రంలో అధికభాగంలో ఉన్నాయంటే దానికి గత అయి దేండ్లుగా ఉన్న కంప్రైసు ప్రభుత్వంవారి బాధ్యత వహించవలసిఉంది. వి విధంగా

[Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi] 11th December 1952]

అయితే వ్యవసాయదారులను సంస్కృతిపరచిన అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తికి దోహదం చేస్తారో అనే విషయాన్ని గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు పూర్తిగా విస్మరించారని చెప్పవలసిఉంది. కాని ఈ పరిస్థితులకు జనాభా పెరుగుదల ఒక కారణంగా చూడడం పెద్ద పొరపాటని మాత్రం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అధికారానికి వచ్చినతరువాత కంప్రైస్ రద్దుచేశారు. ఈ కంప్రైస్ రద్దువల్ల కంప్రైసువారు వెబుతున్నట్లుగా గొప్ప మేలు కలుగలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కంప్రైస్ రద్దువల్ల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినవి. ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమవంటి శ్రేణి మానికి గరితయిన ప్రాంతాలలోని కులినాలిచేసుకొని జీవించేవారికి అహారధాన్యాలు అందుబాటులో లేకుండాపోయినాయి ప్రజల కొనుగోలు శక్తి పడిపోయినందువల్ల open market లో లభ్యమయ్యే కొద్దిపాటి అహారధాన్యాలను కూడా నేకరించుకొనలేకపోతున్నారు. కంప్రైస్ తొలగించినందువల్ల సామాన్య రైతులకుకూడా ఎట్టి లాభం కలుగలేదు. ధాన్యాలను నిలువజేసుకొని పెద్దపెద్ద ఖాన్యాములు కంప్రైస్ తీసివేసినతరువాత హెచ్చు ధరలకు అమ్ముకొన్నారు. సామాన్య రైతులవద్ద కంప్రైస్ తొలగించినదికి ధాన్యం ఉండదు. దానివల్ల ఈ కంప్రైస్ రద్దు చాలావరకు ధనికలగు ఖాన్యాములకే ఉపకరించినదని చెప్పవలసి ఉంది.

“అంతేకాక మా అసంతపురం జిల్లాలో ఈ సంవత్సరం టేబిల్ పరిస్థితులు మరి క్లిష్టంగా ఉన్నవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా పెనుగొండ, మడకసీరి తాలూకాల లోని ప్రజలపడుచున్న ఇబ్బందులు చెప్పనలవిగానంతగా ఉన్నవి. ఈ విషయాలు గవ ర్నమెంటువారు సరిగా దర్శావు చేయించవలసినదని కొరుతున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో Famine Commissioner గారుకూడా పర్యటనచేసినారు. వారికి ఈ పరిస్థితులు చాగుగా తెలుసుననుకొంటాను. Revenue Minister గారుకూడా ఈ విషయంలో తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసినదని కొరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఒక్క ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఇచ్చే రెక్కలనే ఆధారించేసుకొని ఈ టేబిల్ పరిస్థితి వసులను హామించుకొనవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కొరుతున్నాను.

“అంతేకాక ఈనాడు మాజిల్లాలో ఉన్న fair price shop లు సరిగా పనిచే యుటలేదు. ఈ దుకాణాలనుంచి కొంత అహారధాన్యాలు ట్రాన్స్-మార్కెటులో హెచ్చు ధరలకు విక్రయించబడుతున్నవి. నాకు తెలిసిన ఒక co-operative stores వారు 60 బస్తాలు ట్రాన్స్-మార్కెట్ చేశారు. ఈ విషయమై అధికారులకు, ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుకొన్నాము. అయినప్పటికీ ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకొనబడినట్లు లేదు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు black-market ఉండకుండాను, లంచగొండితనం ఉండకుండాను చూస్తామని వెబుతున్నారు. కాని ఇవి తగ్గటంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక subsistence loans ఇచ్చేవిషయమేకూడా చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగు తున్నాయి. లంచాలు ఇస్తేనేకాని ఈ జీవనభృతి అప్పులు ఈయబడటం లేదు. కరువుకాటకాలలో అలమటిస్తున్న రైతులకు జీవనభృతి ఋణాలను ఇవ్వడం ప్రభుత్వం కనీసధర్మంగా గుర్తించాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాలలో టేబిల్ పరిస్థితులను శాశ్వతంగా తొలగించివేయుటకు నీటి పారుదల స్కీములను అమలు జరపాలి. ముఖ్యంగా పెనుగొండ తాలూకావంటి ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న చెరువులను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలోని చెరువులకు సరి యైన మరమ్మత్తులు లేనికారణంచేత వాటికిందనన్న అయకట్టు ఖామి సరిగా సాగు

[11th December 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 429 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 11th December 1952, page 574 supra.]

Statement showing the taluks in the Madras State where Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars have been appointed.

Name of the district.	Name of the taluk.	Number of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars appointed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Chingleput	1 Kancheepuram	One.
	2 Chingleput	Do.
	3 Madurantakam	Do.
	4 Sriperumbudur	Do.
	5 Ponneri	Do.
	6 Tiruvellore	Do.
	7 Saidapet	Do.
2 North Arcot	Vellore	Do.
3 Tanjore	1 Tanjore	Two.
	2 Mayuram	One.
	3 Mannargudi	Do.
	4 Pattukottai	Do.
	5 Kumbakonam	Do.
	6 Nagapattinam	Do.
	7 Tiruthuraipundi	Do.
4 Tiruchirappalli	Tiruchirappalli	Do.
5 Madurai	1 Dindigul	Do.
	2 Madurai	Do.
6 Tirunelveli	1 Tirunelveli	Do.
	2 Ambasamudram	Do.
	3 Nanguneri	Do.
	4 Tiruchendur	Do.
	5 Koilpatti	Do.
	6 Srivaikuntam	Do.
	7 Sankarankoil	Do.
7 Salem	1 Dharmapuri	Do.
	2 Tiruchengode	Do.
	3 Attur	Do.
	4 Hosur	Do.
8 Coimbatore	Coimbatore	Do.
9 Malabar	1 Kozhikode	Do.
	2 Chirakkal	Do.
	3 Ernad	Do.
	4 Ponnani	Do.
	5 Palghat	Do.

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Name of the district.	Name of the taluk.	Number of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars appointed.
(1)	(2)	(3)
10 South Kanara	1 Mangalore	One
	2 Kasaragod	Do.
	3 Puttur	Do.
	4 Udipi	Do.
11 East Godavari	1 Kakinada	Do.
	2 Ramachandrapuram	Do.
	3 Rajahmundry	Do.
12 West Godavari	1 Eluru	Do.
	2 Bhimavaram	Do.
	3 Narasapur	Do.
	4 Tanuku	Do.
13 Krishna	1 Vijayavada	Do.
	2 Kaikalur	Do.
	3 Bandar	Do.
14 Guntur	1 Guntur	Do.
	2 Bapatla	Do.
	3 Tenali	Do.
15 Bellary	Bellary	Do.
16 Anantapur	Anantapur	Do.
17 Cuddapah	1 Cuddapah	Do.
	2 Proddatur	Do.
	3 Rajampet	Do.
18 Nellore	1 Nellore	Do.
	2 Kovur	Do.

[11th December 1952]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide item III at page 586 supra.]

Statement showing particulars of production, procurement, imports, etc., in Madras State.

Khariff year.	Production.			Procurement.			Percentage of procurement to production.			Imports.			Wheat or wheat products. (10)
	Rice.	Milets.	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Rice.		Milets.		Rice.	Milets.	
							(6)	(7)					
(1)	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	
1942-1943	4,613,839	2,589,970	..	..	..	..	13,137	34,895	914	18,361	59,270	141,712	
1943-1944	4,932,130	2,691,080	..	..	..	..	92,772	25,654	18,361	59,270	141,712	74,815	
1944-1945	5,064,000	2,674,440	1,025,216	27,472	20.3%	1.03%	118,621	36,613	59,270	141,712	74,815	35,014	
1945-1946	4,241,560	2,126,640	1,313,895	116,739	31%	5.5%	316,494	131,309	141,712	74,815	35,014	66,257	
1946-1947	4,919,450	2,191,330	1,498,465	123,647	30.4%	5.7%	144,109	45,335	74,815	35,014	66,257	169,024	
1947-1948	4,329,640	2,153,100	947,405	25,559	21.9%	1.2%	248,524	196,808	35,014	66,257	169,024	Calendar year 1950.	
1948-1949	4,284,460	2,435,300	1,366,735	76,064	31.9%	3.1%	129,852	150,481	169,024	Calendar year 1950.	221,757	Calendar year 1951.	
1949-1950	4,050,200	2,393,760	1,024,019	93,074	25.3%	3.9%	235,304	120,000	169,024	Calendar year 1950.	221,757	Calendar year 1951.	
1950-1951	4,055,240	2,050,860	935,353	..	23.8%	..	183,496	281,196	221,757	Calendar year 1951.	73,705	From 1st January to 1st November 1952.	
1951-1952	4,025,300	1,976,300	838,181	..	20.8%	..	150,715	177,883	73,705	From 1st January to 1st November 1952.	73,705	From 1st January to 1st November 1952.	
up to July 1952.													

11th December 1952]

Total availability of all food-grains for distribution (Columns 4, 5, 8, 9 and 10).	Offtake.			Total of all food-grains.	Period.	Scales of ration in force.		Ration.
	Rice.	Milets.	Wheat or wheat products.			(18)	(19)	
	(11) TONS.	(12) TONS.	(13) TONS.	(14) TONS.	(15) TONS.	(16) TONS.	(17) TONS.	(20) Rice. 16 oz. 13 "
1942-1943	13,137	34,895	914	..	..	..	1943 and 1944.	Overall. 16 oz. 16 "
1943-1944	92,772	25,654	18,361	325,365	2,671	328,453	1945 and up to 16th February 1946.	12 "
1944-1945	1,143,837	64,085	59,270	1,125,469	41,304	49,435	17th February 1946 to 1st June 1946. 2nd June 1946 to 3rd August 1946 4th August 1946 to 14th December 1946.	12 " 12 " 12 "
1945-1946	1,630,389	248,048	141,712	1,532,799	151,047	154,828	15th December 1946 to 24th May 1947 1947 rice content was increased from 8 oz. to 10 oz. and from 10 oz. to 12 oz. in various districts during this period, on various dates.	12 " 12 "
1946-1947	1,642,574	169,482	74,815	1,584,478	211,647	75,061	25th May 1947 to 12th July 1947	10 "
1947-1948	1,165,929	222,367	35,014	1,159,847	180,902	39,207	13th July 1947 to 19th July 1947	8 "
1948-1949	1,496,587	226,545	66,257	1,421,182	176,695	76,430	20th July 1947 to 28th February 1948	8 "
1949-1950	1,259,321	213,074	169,024	1,194,299	232,939	183,843	29th February 1948 to 10th April 1948	8 "
1950-1951	935,353	281,196	221,757	920,911	233,210	178,386	11th April 1948 to 17th July 1948 in statutory areas and 6 oz. in rural areas.	8 "
1951-1952	838,181	177,883	73,735	570,699	100,228	76,182	18th July 1948 to 9th October 1948.	8 "
up to July 1952.							10th October 1948 to 6th November 1948.	10 "
							1948.	8 "
							7th November 1948 to 5th March 1949.	8 "
							6th March 1949 to 1st July 1950	12 "
							2nd July 1950 to 12th August 1950.	12 "
							13th August 1950 to 27th January 1951.	6 "
							28th January 1951 to 7th April 1951	9 "
							8th April 1951 to 23rd June 1951	8 "
							24th June 1951 to 11th August 1951.	8 "
							12th August 1951 to 22nd March 1952.	6 "
							23rd March 1952 to 27th December 1953.	7 "

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 12th December 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I want to finish all the questions in half an hour. Then hon. Members will have more time for the discussion of the food situation. Now we will take up question No. 442-A.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ On a point of order, Sir, ఇవ్వారంటే కలికలలోని వార్తలనుబట్టి హైకోర్టువారు యీ సభనుంచి కాన్సిల్ కు ఎన్నుకోవడం 24 మంది సభ్యుల ఎన్నికను రద్దుచేస్తూ తుర్కీ జూరీ చేసివట్టు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఆ తుర్కీ ప్రకారం తన సభ్యత్వాన్ని కోల్పోయిన Public Works శాఖామంత్రి గౌరవనీయులు రంగారెడ్డిగారు యిప్పుడు మంత్రిగా వ్యవహరించవచ్చునా? ఆ ఉత్తరువు తమకు అందజేయబడిందా? వారు శాశన సభలో కూర్చోడానికి ఏలవు తుందా? ఈ విషయం విశదీకరించవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member says that there is a judgment of the Election Tribunal which has held the election of the 24 Members to the Council by the Members of the Assembly void. He wants to know how Mr. Ranga Reddi . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am not informed of it at all. I cannot do anything at all now in the matter.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, whatever may be the view of the Chair in this matter, the judgment takes effect from the moment it is delivered.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am not aware of it.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Whether the Chair is aware of it or not I am only submitting it as a general point.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Whatever it is I should be informed by the Election Commissioner. Unless I am so informed, I cannot do anything.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I am not submitting anything more than this. So far as the Hon. Mr. Ranga Reddi is concerned I can say he can sit because he holds the appointment by virtue of an order passed by the Governor. That is a different point. You were pleased to say that you should be informed of the judgment for it to take effect. I am only submitting that the judgment takes effect from the moment it is delivered.”

[12th December 1952]

MR. SPEAKER :—" As far as the Chair is concerned, the Election Commissioner must inform the Chair of the fact.

" I should also like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to section 107 of the Representation of the People Act—

' 107. Orders to take effect only on publication—

" Any order of the Tribunal under section 98 or section 99 shall not take effect until it is published in the Gazette of India under section 106."

Therefore, the order of the Tribunal will have effect only after the publication in the Gazette of India."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I stand corrected, Sir."

Detention system in High Schools.

* 442-A Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what are the reasons for the re-introduction of the detention system in VI, V and IV forms in High Schools; and

(b) whether the Government have received any memorandum regarding the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—" (a) & (b) The answer^a is necessarily long and I have placed it on the table of the House."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that there is so much agitation all over the State against this detention system and that this system was introduced by the British Government to check the increase in the number of educated unemployed men, and also in view of the fact that this detention gives a handle to the school authorities to suppress the student movement in this State, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider the question and totally take away the detention system in the schools? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, this is perhaps the Communist interpretation of the selection examination system. Selection examination is conducted for the purpose of finding out whether a student is fit enough to be sent up for writing the final examination. If it is found that a student is not fit to be sent up, it is no use sending him up for the final examination putting the parents to further expenditure on examination fees, etc. That is why it has now been decided that if it is a hopeless case, the student has got to be detained without sending him up for the examination."

Fixation of salaries of former Pudukkottai elementary school teachers.

* 433 Q.—SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM (on behalf of Sri V. Balakrishnan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the elementary schools in the former Pudukkottai State were full fledged Pudukkottai State Government institutions;

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(b) when the schools were transferred to local bodies in Pudukkottai Division;

(c) whether these elementary school teachers have been absorbed in the local bodies service; and if so, on what date; and

(d) whether the Government have reached a decision regarding the fixation of pay, etc., of these teachers for the period from the merger of Pudukkottai with Madras State and the transfer of the schools to local bodies?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—" (a) & (b) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the elementary schools maintained by the former Pudukkottai State Government. These schools were maintained by the Pudukkottai State Government and were like any other Pudukkottai Government institutions. The elementary schools situated in the area outside the Pudukkottai municipal limits were transferred to the management of the District Board, Tiruchirappalli, on 14th June 1950. The elementary schools within the Pudukkottai municipal limits were transferred to the management of the Pudukkottai Municipal Council on 1st June 1951.

" (c) The elementary school teachers transferred to the District Board, Tiruchirappalli, were absorbed in District Board Service on 14th June 1950 and those transferred to the Pudukkottai Municipality in the Municipal Service on 1st June 1951.

" (d) Yes, and orders have already been issued."

Schemes included in the supplementary plan of the Planning Commission.

* 444 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what schemes have been recommended by the Government of Madras for inclusion in the supplementary plan of the Planning Commission;

(b) what is the date of recommendation; and

(c) whether the copies of the reports accompanying the recommendations will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The following schemes were recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Supplementary Plan :—

Irrigation.

Krishna-Pennar Stage I.

Vaigai.

Gandikota.

Amaravathy Reservoir.

Kanhirapuzha Reservoir.

Sattanur Project.

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Budameru Reservoir.
 Krishnagiri Reservoir.
 Grow More Food and Minor Irrigation Projects.
 Ramapadasagar Stage I.
 Tungabhadra High Level Canal.

Power.

Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme.
 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme.
 Krishna-Pennar Project Stage I.

“(b) 13th August 1951 in respect of schemes other than the Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme. The High Level Canal Scheme was recommended in February 1952.

“(c) The cost and labour involved would be too great.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Next question.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Are there to be no supplementaries on this important question? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ To-day we have three debates. The hon. Member knows it well.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Then in that case I will make it a point to refer to this in the debate.”

*Selection Committee of the Government Harijan Hostel,
 Masulipatnam.*

10-10 a.m. * 445 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of official and non-official members on the Selection Committee of the Government Harijan Hostel at Masulipatnam; and

(b) of the non-official members how many belong to (1) Mala, (2) Madiga and (3) other communities in the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—“ (a) There is no selection committee as such for the Government Hostel at Masulipatnam. The District Harijan Welfare Committee, Krishna, is selecting the boarders for this hostel. There are six official members and seven non-official members in the Krishna District Harijan Welfare Committee.

“(b) The communities to which the non-official members of the committee belong are as follows :—

Malas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Madigas	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Mala Dasu	...	...	...	...	...	2
Kammas	...	...	...	...	...	2
Christian	...	...	...	...	...	1.”

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Starting of a co-operative institute in Malabar.

* 446 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the Malabar District Co-operative Bank requesting the Government to start a separate co-operative institute in Malabar; and

(b) what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ (a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The matter has been referred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and his report is awaited.”

Starting of a co-operative institute in Malabar.

* 447 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government received any memorandum regarding the opening of a separate co-operative training and educational institute in Malabar from the Secretary of the Malabar District Co-operative Bank, dated 3rd November 1952; and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ The attention of the Member is invited to the answer to Legislative Assembly starred question No. 446.”

The Pedanandipad High Level Channel Scheme.

* 448 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Public Works Department have examined the Pedanandipad High Level Channel (from Krishna Anicut) Scheme;

(b) whether the Government have received a report on the said scheme from the head of the department; and

(c) if so, when the scheme will be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes.

“(b) No.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Transfer of officers in the Co-operative department.

* 449 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government Order to the effect that officers in the Co-operative department should be transferred at the end of every three years; and

(b) whether Visakhapatnam district is exempted from this order?

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THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) Yes, Sir. According to these orders executive officers of the Co-operative department including Inspectors of Co-operative Societies should not as a general rule be retained in the same place for more than three years.

“(b) No, Sir.”

Establishment charges of the Railway Police.

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

(a) whether the establishment charges of the Railway Police are met from the State Funds; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the affirmative, whether the Central Government are giving any percentage of their revenues from the Railways to this State?

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

“(b) The Central Government are not giving any percentage of their revenues from the Railways to this Government. They are giving the actual cost of the ‘order police’ and one-fourth of the cost of the supervising staff from the revenues of the Railways to this State. The actual cost of the Armed Guards provided for cash chests of pay clerks of Railways is also recovered from the Government of India. In addition they are giving a contribution of Rs. 20,000 per annum towards the cost of Crime Police in respect of railway lines passing through the former Indian States.”

Third language test for Health Inspectors.

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

(a) whether Health Inspectors are required to pass the third language test; and

(b) whether there are any standing orders to stop the increments of Health Inspectors so long as they do not pass the third language test?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) If the implication of the question is that the Health Inspector has to pass tests in three languages, the answer is in the negative.

“The position however is as follows :—

Before the 1st January 1951 a Health Inspector had to pass the second-class language test, Parts A and B in any two of the following languages, namely :—

Tamil,
Telugu,
Malayalam.
Kannada, and
Hindustani.

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In practice, persons whose mother-tongue happened to be one of the five languages referred to above are exempted from passing a test in their mother-tongue and they have to pass only one language test.

Under the same rule a Health Inspector whose mother-tongue is Tamil or Malayalam, has to pass the test in Telugu or Kannada. As Tamil and Telugu are the two principal languages of the State, the rules were amended with effect from 1st January 1951 so as to require a Health Inspector whose mother-tongue is neither Tamil nor Telugu to pass the test in one of the two languages. This rule applies to persons who commenced their probation on or after the 1st January 1951. Those who commenced their probation before the 1st January 1951 are governed by the old rules.

“(b) An officer has to pass all the prescribed tests within the period of probation and unless he passes the test he is not entitled to increments. This is a rule applicable to all the Services and not merely to the Health Inspectors.”

Increase in the number of Government buses in Madras City.

* 452 Q.—SRI P. JEEVANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the number of buses plying in the Madras City?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes, Sir, but the matter is being examined.”

Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.

* 453 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries opened every year during the last three years;

(b) the action taken by the Government with regard to answers received on the questionnaire issued by the Animal Husbandry department;

(c) the number of livestock farms which are now in the State and the total number of stud-bulls issued every year for rural livestock improvement work breedwar for the last three years; and

(d) the number of Artificial Insemination Centres which are now in the State?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The number of Veterinary hospitals and dispensaries opened during the last three years is—

Year.	Number opened.
1949-50	4
1950-51	Nil.
1951-52	3

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"(b) The answers received on the questionnaire are being compiled and scrutinized by the Director of Animal Husbandry and his report in the matter is awaited.

"(c) There are 7 Livestock Breeding Farms in this State. The total number of bulls issued for the rural livestock improvement work is—

Breed.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
1 Kangayam ..	36	9	10
2 Sindhi ..	11	24	13
3 Hallikar ..	18	18	7
4 Ongole ..	36	15	20
5 Murrah ..	4	2	12
6 Gir ..	..	..	1
Total ..	105	68	63

"(d) There are 5 Artificial Insemination Centres in this State in addition to seven Key farms centres established in Government Livestock Farms where artificial insemination of cattle is done."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"I want to put a supplementary question, Sir. I want to know what this artificial insemination is." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have no time to allow supplementaries. The hon. Member is at liberty to put a separate question."

Repairs to the Krishna Anicut.

* 454 Q.—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of the damage done to the Krishna Anicut at Viyayavada;

(b) the total cost of the temporary repairs undertaken up to now; and

(c) what are the proposals for permanent repairs?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) & (c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the report of the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee.

" (b) About Rs. 5.0 lakhs."

Rewards to the warders who took part in the shooting in Salem Jail.

* 455 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government gave any reward to the warders responsible for Salem Jail firing and if so, what?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Government do not consider it advisable in the public interest to discuss rewards given to jail or police officials or publish them, other than decorations and medals publicly conferred."

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Rewards for those who took part in the shooting in Salem Jail.

* 456 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the officers alleged to be responsible for shooting in Salem Jail were rewarded by the Government, and if so, who and with what amount?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Government do not consider it advisable in the public interest to discuss rewards given to jail or police officials or publish them, other than decorations and medals publicly conferred."

Rewards to those who took part in the shooting in Salem Jail in 1950.

* 457 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have given any rewards to those who were responsible for the firing, and to those who actually shot down the Communist prisoners in Salem Jail in February 1950?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The hon. Member is referred to the answers given to similar Legislative Assembly Questions Nos. 455 and 456."

Persons retrenched owing to abolition of controls.

* 458 Q.—SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons have been thrown out of employment by the abolition of controls; and

(b) whether the Government have provided them with any other employment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The information required has already been furnished with reference to another question answered on the floor of the Assembly. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement placed on the table of the Assembly with reference to Starred Question No. 213, answered on 2nd December 1952.

" (b) The steps which the Government have taken to provide employment to this class of people and the several concessions given to them have already been indicated in the answer to Starred Question No. 214 which was answered on the floor of the Assembly on 2nd December 1952."

Amalgamation of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

* 459 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU (on behalf of Sri G. Latchanna) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government are contemplating to re-amalgamate both Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts into one district; and if the answer is in the affirmative, the reasons therefor?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Government have no proposals for the amalgamation of the two districts. The Government are unable to build separate offices at Srikakulam this year owing to financial stringency, and the misconception may have arisen owing to this decision.”

Protection to the fruit and vegetable gardens in Cuddapah district.

* 460 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Food Production Advisory Committee, Cuddapah, requested the Government to protect the fruit and vegetable gardens and crops from monkey, flying fox and bird menace by destroying them;

(b) whether the Entomologist to the Government made any suggestions to destroy these pests; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) At its meeting held on 31st October 1952, the Cuddapah District Food Production Committee resolved to address the Government to send parties for catching monkeys and sending them to other countries. The resolution was forwarded to Government on 9th December 1952 by the Collector.

“ (b) The Government Entomologist, Coimbatore, has suggested to the local District Agricultural Officer certain methods for the control of monkeys, like trapping, shooting and catching and sterilizing. None of these is practicable. As regards bird menace, he has suggested that indigenous methods could be relied upon.”

“ (c) The matter is under examination.”

Distribution of gifts from Russian and Chinese people.

* 461 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the gifts of rice, wheat, money, etc., offered by Russian and Chinese people for famine relief are being distributed by the Government departmentally or through the Red-Cross Society in this State; and

(b) if so, how many gruel centres and other relief works are run by the Red-Cross Society in Nellore district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The distributing organization is the Indian Red-Cross Society and stocks are received by the Collector and used in the gruel centres.

“ (b) The Red-Cross Society is not running any gruel centres or other relief works in the Nellore district.”

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SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ ఆర్యా, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ ప్రశ్నను చాగునా అర్థముచేసుకొని సమాధానము ఇవ్వవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ రష్యా, చైనానుండి వచ్చిన ధాన్యము మా తాలూకాకు కొంతవచ్చినది. ఆ ధాన్యము ఇక్కడ ఉన్న 13 gruel centres కు రెండు నెలలకు సరిపోతుంది. ఇప్పుడు అధికారులు తలా 4 మానికలు ఒకే రోజున పండి చేయుటకు నిశ్చయించారు. కనుక దీనిని ప్రసారించించి gruel centres కు ఎక్కువ ధాన్యము సప్లయచేయడానికి అవకాశము కలుగజేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Russian and Chinese grains may have more propaganda value but not more nutrition value.”

The Krishna Co-operative Central Bank, Machilipatnam.

* 462 Q.—SRI G. ANJANEYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister 10-20
for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have a.u.
received any reports on the administration of the Krishna Co-operative Central Bank, Machilipatnam, Krishna district, from any of the local leaders and village co-operative societies and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Some representations on the working of the Krishna Co-operative Central Bank, Machilipatnam, were received from two gentlemen of Machilipatnam. No representation has been received from any Co-operative Society.

“ The Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been directed to enquire into the allegations and submit his report. Necessary action will be taken on the receipt of his report.”

Fixation of the price of paddy in Malabar.

* 463 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the M.L.As. of Malabar regarding the difficulties that the tenants of Malabar are facing due to the non-fixation of the price of paddy; and

(b) what action the Government have taken on the above?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ (a) Yes. Government have received a memorandum from certain M.L.As. of Malabar and one of the requests therein is that the price at which paddy should be valued for the purpose of paying rent should be fixed at a reasonable level not exceeding the procurement price of paddy which obtained immediately prior to decontrol.

“ (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to Legislative Assembly question No. 238 (starred) answered on 3rd December 1952.”

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Construction of a bridge across the Muniyeru in Nandigama taluk.

* 464 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount allotted for the construction of a bridge across Muniyeru, Nandigama taluk, in the year 1951-52 and what is the actual expenditure incurred; and

(b) at what stage the work stands now?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The amount allotted for the work in the Budget Estimate for 1951-52 was Rs. 2 lakhs. No expenditure was, however, incurred on the work, as the investigation of the work was not completed.

“(b) Rough proposals submitted by the Divisional Engineer (Highways) Designs, for the construction of a submersible bridge at a cost of Rs. 2,20,000, in lieu of the bridge work previously sanctioned, are now under the scrutiny of the Chief Engineer (Highways), and the work will be taken up for execution in due course subject to the availability of funds.”

House-rent allowance drawn by Hon. Ministers.

* 465 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO (on behalf of Sri S. S. Kolkebal) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many Ministers are drawing house-rent allowance while they are having their own houses in the City of Madras; and

(b) if so, the names of such Ministers?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) House allowance is being paid to two of the Ministers, Sri Sethupathi and Dr. U. Krishna Rao.

“The Chief Minister is living in a house belonging to his children but he has also taken on rent another house for additional accommodation.

“The ownership of the house in the occupation of the Minister for Rural Welfare vests in the Construction Society and will continue to be so for nine years more.”

Alleged booking of “B” Memoranda in the names of political sufferers in Ongole.

* 466 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Sub-Collector, Ongole, issued instructions to his subordinates in the year 1950 that the “B” Memoranda be booked in the names of the political sufferers for the lands they applied for, in spite of the fact that the lands were under the encroachment of the landless poor and other sections of the people;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the above matter was brought to the notice of the Government; and

(c) if so, what the action taken thereon was?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

“(a) No such instructions were issued by the Sub-Collector, Ongole, in 1950.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) Does not arise.”

The Romperu drainage scheme.

* 467 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for the delay in the execution of the Romperu drainage scheme;

(b) how long it will take to complete the scheme; and

(c) whether the Government have got any proposal to utilize the water from this drain for irrigation purposes?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

Alleged discharge of certain blind people from the School for the Blind.

* 468 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many blind people were recently discharged from the School for the Blind in Madras run by the Government, and if so, what were the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education) :—“Thirteen inmates of the Government School for the Blind, Poonamallee, were expelled from the school for gross misconduct and unruly behaviour. Two of them have since been readmitted on their giving an assurance of good behaviour in future.”

Resettlement in the South Arcot district.

* 469 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri Aranganathan is not in his seat and the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government propose to take up the resettlement work in the South Arcot district; and

(b) in how many districts of this State the settlement work is in force?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“(a) The Government do not propose to take up the resettlement work in the South Arcot district pending a decision regarding the general resettlement policy of the Government which is under examination.

“(b) Settlement operations are now in progress in some of the estate areas taken over under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, in the districts of Krishna, Nellore, Chingleput, Chittoor and Ramanathapuram.”

Collection of market rates for poramboke lands.

* 470 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have passed orders that market rate should be collected from those ryots who are in possession of poramboke lands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“The Government have ordered that all lands which would have normally been sold in public auction or assigned on payment of market value, should hereafter be assigned on payment of market value or sold in public auction whichever is advantageous to the Government. Under the above orders, such of the poramboke lands which are valuable would be sold in auction or assigned on payment of market value.”

Engineers working in Food Production Schemes.

* 471 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Sri K. T. Kosalram, is not in his place, the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of executive engineers and assistant engineers, districtwar, who were working in Food Production Schemes in 1950-51; and

(b) how many are working now?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

Retrenchment in the Civil Supplies Department.

* 472 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Civil Supplies Department staff as a whole or a major portion thereof is sought to be disbanded;

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(b) whether the Government are making any provision for a contingency when decontrol orders are likely to be reversed; and

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, (i) the number of officers, (ii) the number of clerks and peons and (iii) the number of chowkidars, who will be thrown out of Government service?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) Only a part of the Civil Supplies staff comprising of 4,452 posts, was retrenched up to 15th October 1952 in the Civil Supplies Department as a result of decontrol. It is not possible now to state, what quantum of staff will be retrenched hereafter, as this will depend on the food position in the State and the need for the continuance of fair price shops, etc.

“(b) Such a contingency is not anticipated at present. Apart from this, only a part of the Civil Supplies staff has been retrenched and not the entire staff. The strength of the Civil Supplies staff can therefore be varied according to the needs of the situation from time to time.

“(c) The information regarding the number of officers, clerks, peons, etc., already retrenched after the decontrol policy was announced, has already been furnished in reply to another question answered on the floor of this House. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the statement placed on the table of the House with reference to Starred Question No. 213 answered on 2nd December 1952. As already stated, it is not possible now to say whether any more persons and if so how many in each category of staff will be thrown out in the future.”

Representations from the agricultural labourers of Gannavaram taluk for assignment of lands.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any application from the agricultural labourers of Ogirala of Gannavaram taluk, Krishna district, for the assignment of R.S. No. 1 of the village;

(b) if so, when it was received and what action has been taken by the Government;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Krishna district objected and threatened the agricultural labourers not to encroach upon the land to cultivate it;

(d) whether it is a fact that the agricultural labourers of the village levelled the field, arranged the bunds and furrowed the lands for cultivation and if so, when it was done; and

(e) whether the Collector took action against the landlords who encroached upon the above land after the agricultural labourers had left?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

"(a) No; but a petition, dated 27th July 1952, from the agricultural labourers was, however, received by the Collector of Krishna.

"(b) Does not arise.

"(c) No.

"(d) No.

"(e) The agricultural labourers did not cultivate the lands. No action was taken against the landlords (ryots) as they were in occupation of the lands under pattas granted by the landholder of the village and as the village was covered by the injunction orders of the High Court under the Estates Abolition Act, 1948."

Hostel for the students of Law College.

* 474 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total strength of the students of the Law College in the year 1952-53;

(b) the net surplus income available from the Law College during the academic year 1951-52;

(c) whether Government have got figures of students who are not lodging with their guardians in the City; or in any recognized hostel or lodge; and

(d) whether any representations have been received from the students of the Law College requesting the Government to provide a hostel for them and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Minister for Education):—" (a) 1,260.

"(b) Rs. 95,704.

"(c) Yes, about 700 students.

"(d) Representations have been received from the students. The Government are actively considering the question of providing hostel facilities. I may invite the Member's attention to my answer to question No. 128-A*."

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE CLOSURE OF THE SHORANUR INDUSTRIES, LIMITED, MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni, has given notice of an adjournment motion. It reads as follows :—

"This House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the closing down of the Shoranur Metal Industries, Limited, Malabar, on 5th December 1952 by orders of the Government of Madras resulting in unemployment to the workers and grave concern to the public."

* Answered on 25th November 1952.

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I wish to know from the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour whether it is a Government concern or a private concern and whether the Government have ordered the closure of the factory."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Shoranur Metal Industries, Limited, Malabar, is a private concern to which the Government have given State-aid. The concern has not been paying back the money that is due to the Government and therefore the Government have asked the Collector to attach the machinery in lieu of the payment of money. We have not asked for the closure of the factory; we only wanted the instalments to be paid to us. The management are responsible for closing down the factory. Sir, it is not a matter of recent origin also. This has been going on for nearly seven months. Therefore, Sir, it cannot be discussed on the floor of this House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour stated that the Government had not closed down the factory and it was the management that closed down the factory. Sir, I would like to correct him. The information that we have got is the Government have sealed the factory for failure of payment of instalments by the management. Whether the Government had ordered the closure of the factory or they had sealed it, it was an action of the Government. Therefore, Sir, it is a matter which is relevant and can be discussed on the floor of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But the concern owes to the Government several lakhs of rupees."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Yes, Sir. The Government obviously cannot close down the factory otherwise."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the Government ask the concern to pay back the money, it comes under day-to-day administration."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the sealing was done to prevent the machinery being sold without the knowledge of the Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not the Government that are responsible for the closure of the factory. Therefore I rule the adjournment motion out of order."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" అధ్యక్షా, ప్రశ్న వేసే సమయములో మంత్రిలు వాటికి సమాధానము చెప్పడం 'పెటివెద్దమ్మ' చేశారు ఎక్కడుం దంటే మాత్రపుట్టిల్లు బెజవాడ' అన్నట్లున్నది. మేము వేసిన ప్రశ్నలు తెలియకపోతే, వాటికి translate చేయించుకొని సరియైన సమాధానాలివ్వాలి లేక ఆ ప్రశ్నలకు కోటిమీ అడగాలి. అలాకాకుండా, మా ప్రశ్నలకు అర్థంచేసుకొనకనే అసమర్థమైన సమాధానాలు చెప్పడం సరిఅయిన పద్ధతికాదు. కనుక స్పీకరుగారు ఈ విషయములో సరియైన తీర్మానముచేయవలెనని కోరుచున్నాను."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What he says is this. While replying to questions, some of the Ministers at any rate reply in

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a way which reminds us of a Tamil proverb பட்டுக்கோட்டைக்கு என்ன வழி என்றால், கொட்டைப்பாக்கு பத்து பணம், என்பதைப் போல. If the Ministers do not understand the question, it would be better if they get it translated and give proper answers instead of giving irrelevant answers."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As far as I am concerned, the Chair cannot interfere regarding the method of answering by the Hon. Ministers. But hon. Members can move a cut motion during the Budget discussion and press it to a division if they want it."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) FOOD SITUATION IN THE STATE—cont.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" On a point of privilege, Sir. An important topic like the food situation in the entire State is being discussed to-day; but I find that none of the Members representing the Chingleput district has been given a chance to voice forth his feelings about the situation in that district. Does it mean, Sir, that there is no food problem in the Chingleput district? I find . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot make any distinction between one district and another district. All that I do is to call Members who catch my eye. Mr. V. V. Ramaswami Nadar will speak now."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Why not at least one Member from Chingleput be allowed to speak, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Leader of the Opposition is going to speak to-day and the Hon. Chief Minister also will reply to the debate. There is not much time before us."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" We are also equally important as the leaders, Sir."

10-30 a.m. * SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நமது சட்டசபையில் விவாதிக்கப்படும் பிரச்சினை யானது நாட்டிலுள்ள உணவு நிலைமையைப் பற்றி. இந்திய நாடு சுதந்திரம் அடைந்த பின்பு நமது நாட்டு மக்கள் தங்களுக்குத் தேவையான பொருள் களையும் பண்டங்களையும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் தாங்களாகவே உற்பத்தி செய்து கொண்டு தானே தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைத் தரத்தை உயர்த்த வேண்டிய வழிகளையும் அவர்கள் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற உணர்ச்சி எங்கும் பரவி இருந்தது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். வெளி நாடுகளிலிருந்து இறக்குமதியாகும் உணவு பொருள்களை எவ்வளவுக் கெவ்வளவு குறைத்து அதன் மூலம் மிகப்பெரும் பணத்தைக்கொண்டு நாட்டின் நிதி நிலைமையை செவ்வனே வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பது நமது தலைவர்களுடைய விருப்பம் ஆகும். இந்த நிலைமையில் நமது நாட்டில் இருக்கும் உணவு பற்றாக்குறையை தீர்க்க வேண்டும் என்ற பொறுப்பு அரசியலாருக்கு மட்டும் இல்லை, மற்றும் எல்லா மக்களுக்கும் பெரிய வேதனையாக இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது என்பது ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். ஓர்முடிந்த சில ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு நாட்டில் இருக்கும் பற்றாக்குறையை நிவர்த்தி பண்ணுவதற்கு உணவு பங்கீட்டு முறையை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரும் வகையில் மக்களுக்கு பல் முறைகளில் அவர்கள் உதவி செய்துவந்தார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் எடுத்துக் கொண்டது அவசியம் என்று கருதி நாட்டில் இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலங்களில் எல்லாம் அவரவர்களுடைய சக்திக்கு ஏற்றவாறு உணவு பொருள்களை

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பெருக்குவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்து அவர்களும் உணவுப் பொருள் உற்பத்தியையும் பெருக்கிக் கொண்டுவந்தார்கள். ஆனபோதிலும் அவர் களுக்கு காலாகாலத்தில் வேண்டிய விதை, எரு, மின்சாரம் போன்ற வசதிகள் இல்லாததோடு, கிணற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு குழாயும் மற்ற கருவிகளும் கொடுத்து உதவ முடியாமல் போனதால் அவர் களுக்கு உற்சாகம் குறைந்தது என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். நிலைமை அப்படி இருந்தும் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறையை நிவர்த்தி பண்ணுவதற்காக சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட கொள்முதல் முறையினால் விவசாயிகள் எதிர் பார்த்த விவையைக் கொடுக்காமல் இருந்தால் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உற்பத்தியில் ஊக்கம் குன்றி அவர்கள் உணவு உற்பத்தியில் தங்களுடைய மனதைச் செலுத்தாமல் வணிக பொருள்களை விவசாயம் செய்வதில் அவர்கள் நாட்டம் செலுத்தினார்கள். எனினும் இந்தக் கடலை, புகையிலை, மிளகாய் முதலிய வணிக பொருள்களை வெளிநாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி பண்ணுவதால் அவர்களுடைய செலவுக்கும், உழைப்பிற்கும் ஏற்றவாறு வருவாய் கிடைக்கும் என்ற நிலை இருந்ததால் அவர்கள் அதில் நாட்டம் செலுத்த வேண்டிய தாயிற்று. மேலும் உற்பத்தியாகும் பொருள்களை அரசியலார் தங்களுடைய விற்பனை கடைகளுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்காக செய்த நடவடிக்கை களெல்லாம் அவர்களை தொல்லைக்கு ஆளாக்கியதினால் சர்க்காரின் மேல் அவர்களுக்கு வெறுப்பு வந்து இந்தத் தொல்லைிலிருந்து மீள்வதற்கும் வேறு வழிகளில் விவசாயத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும் வணிக பொருள்களை உற்பத்தி செய்வதில் நாட்டம் செலுத்த வேண்டியதாயிற்று. மேலும் விவ சாயிகள் எதிர்பார்த்த விவையை அரசியலார் கொடுக்காததாலும், அரசியலார் தங்களுடைய பங்கீட்டு முறையினால் வெளியிலிருந்து உணவுப் பொருள்களை வரவழைத்து மக்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கக் கடிமையப்படிருக் கிருார்கள் என்ற உணர்ச்சியினாலும் மக்கள் அரசியலாரின்மேல் பாரத்தைப் போட்டுவிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விவசாயத்தில் வருமானம் வருகிறதோ அதில் தங்களுடைய மனதைச் செலுத்தி வந்தார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டதினால் வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து உணவு பொருள்களை அதிகமாகக் கொண்டுவந்து மக்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும்படியான பெரும் பொறுப்பு அரசிய லாரிடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஆனால் இது அதிக நான் நீடிக்கவில்லை. பொதுநலத் தொண்டர்களின் கிளர்ச்சியின் பயனாக அரசியலார் கொண்டு வந்த பங்கீட்டு முறையை தளர்த்திக்கொண்டுவந்தனர். இப்பொழுதுள்ள வந்த பங்கீட்டு முறையை நமது ராஜாஜி மந்திரி சபை வந்ததும் பூராவாகவும் இந்தக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை நீக்கி விட்டார்கள். அதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கிறோம். அதுவும் சரியாக நடந்து வருகிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லத் தேவை இல்லை. பொது மக்களும் இந்த முறையை வரவேற்கிறார்கள். உணவுப் பொருள்களை மக்களுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அரசியலாருடைய கடமை என்று பொதுமக்கள் உற்பத்தியிலுள்ள உற்சாகத்தில் குறைந்துவிடக் கூடாது. தங்களுக்குத் தேவையான உணவு பொருள்களை தாங்களே உற்பத்தி செய்துகொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற உணர்ச்சி மக்களிடத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டும். தன் காலிலேயே தாங்கள் நிற்க வேண்டும் என்ற உணர்ச்சி மக்களுக்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்த கொள்முதல் முறையை எடுத்து விட்டு, பங்கீட்டு முறையையும் தளர்த்திவிட்டு இறுதியாகக்கொள்முதலையும் பங்கீட்டு முறையையும் ரத்து செய்தவுடனே குறிப்பாக இந்த புஞ்சை தானியங்களான கம்பு, கேப்பை, சோளம் முதலிய தானியங்களின் கட்டுப்பாட்டையும் தைரியமாக எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் இந்த பருவ மழை உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று அரசியலார் நம்பினார்கள். ஜூன் மாதத்தில் இந்த தென்மேற்கு பருவமழை வந்திருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ உபகாரமாக இருந்திருக்கும். அரசியலாரும் வெற்றி அடைந் திருப்பார்கள். எதோ நாம் எதிர் பார்த்ததற்கு விரோதமாக தென்மேற்கு மழை மோசம் செய்துவிட்டது. அடுத்தபடியாக வடக்குக்கு பருவமழை யும் பிந்தி வந்ததோடல்லாமல் இறுதியில் பெய்யவேண்டிய இடத்தில் பெய்யாமல், பெய்த இடங்களில் விவசாயத்திற்கு பெரும் சேதம் விளைவிக்கக் கூடிய புயல் அடித்து மக்களும் மாக்களும் இடஞ்சல்படும் நிலையை விளைவித்தது. அரசியலாரின் உணவு பற்றாக்குறை ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்க இப்பொழுது புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதத்திற்கு செலவு செய்ய வேண்டிய கவலைக்கும் இடமாகிவிட்டது.

[Sri V. V. Ramasami] [12th December 1952]

“அடுத்த படியாக பற்றுக்குறையை நிவர்த்திக்க வேண்டிய வேலை செய்ய வேண்டி இருக்க, எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களையும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக்கப் படவேண்டும் என்று ஒவ்வொரு மெம்பரும் சொன்னால் மக்களுக்கு திருப்தி அளித்து விடுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்த மனப்பான்மையை பிரதிநிதிகள் மக்களிடத்தில் ஏற்படுத்தி விடக்கூடாது என்று எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன். பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக்கி விட்டால் ஒவ்வொரு பிரதிநிதிகளுடைய பொறுப்பும் கழிந்து விட்டது என்று நினைக்கக்கூடாது. மக்களிடத்தில் பீதியை உண்டாக்கக் கூடாது என்ற கடமை உணர்ச்சி மனதில் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் சொற்ப மழை கூட இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. அங்கெல்லாம் பயிர்கள் காய்ந்து அழிந்து போய் விட்டன. கலெக்டரும் நிலைமையை நன்கு அறிந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் கேட்கின்ற நிதி உதவியையும் அவர் திட்டமிடும் நிவாரண வேலைக்கு வேண்டிய செலவுகளையும் அரசியலார் தங்கு தடையின்றி கொடுத்தால் அதுதான் மக்களுக்கு திருப்தி தருமே யொழிய மற்றப்படி வீணாக பிரச்சினையை குழப்பி விடக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்றால் இப்பொழுது தேவையான உணவு பொருளான அரிசியை உடனே கொண்டு வந்து கொடுக்கும்படியான ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பெரிய பெரிய திட்டங்களை இப்பொழுது எடுத்துச் செய்ய வேண்டியதில்லை. இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாததால் கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் போய் விட்டது. கிணறுகள் தோண்டுவதற்கும் பிறவசதி செய்வதற்கும் கடன் மான்யம் கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது அப்படிக் கொடுக்கவில்லை. அவ்விதம் தொடர்ந்து கொடுத்து வந்திருந்தால் மழை பெய்வதற்கு முன்பாக அங்கேயுள்ள ஏரிகளையும் கால்வாய்களையும் செப்பணிட்டு வைத்திருப்பார்கள். இது வரையிலும் மான்யம் கொடுத்து வந்து இப்பொழுது திடீர் என்று நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள். கிணறுகள் தோண்டுவது என்றால் ரூ. 1,500; 2,000 செலவாகிறது. ஆனால் அதற்கு சர்க்கார் ரூ. 500 தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் மக்களால் தோண்ட முடியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது மக்களிடத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்திருக்கிறது, ஒரு கிணறு கூட தோண்ட முடியவில்லை. அதோடு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து உணவு பொருள்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதோடல்லாமல் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எரு, விதை முதலியவைகளைக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மக்கள் பெரிய நீர்த்தேக்கங்களையும் கால்வாய்களையும் கட்டுவதில் மனதைச் செலுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள கண்மாய், கால்வாய்கள் போன்ற நீர்பாசன வசதிகள் உலகத்திலேயே வேறு எங்கும் கிடையாது. அந்தப் பணத்தை . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—“Sir, on a point of order கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த உணவு பிரச்சனை மீது விவாகம் நடக்கும்போது, தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் உணவு பஞ்சம் இருப்பதால் அங்கு நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை நிறைய திறக்கவேண்டும் என்றும், போதுமான தானியம் மக்களுக்கு கிடைக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றும் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அந்தத் திருத்தத்தை பிரேரேபிக்க வேண்டும் என்று முதலில் கேட்டேன். அதன்மேல் பிறகு பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று முதலில் சொன்னார். இது வரைக்கும் எனக்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கவில்லை. கட்சி தலைவர்களும் இப்பொழுது பேசுவதற்கு ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். என்னைப் பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்காததன் காரணம் புரியவில்லை. ஆகவே நான் பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

0-40
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—“This is not a point of order.”

* JANAB K. UPPI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday it was stated in this House by one of the Members that there were starvation deaths in Malabar and that they have been reported in the

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papers. Sir, I submit that the situation in Malabar is not so bad as to result in starvation deaths, because food is available, if not in large quantities, at least in quantities which are enough for living. Starvation deaths could not have taken place within these two or three days. If the correspondent of the paper which reported this news had seen two persons dying and thought that they were dying on account of starvation, I am only sorry for him; I must say it is only he who has allowed those people to die of starvation. So far as Malabar is concerned, the food position there after decontrol has not in any way deteriorated. I have to thank the present Government, in the name of the people of Malabar, for having taken this bold step and removed control which has been a canker in society. It has benumbed the hearts of people, it has demoralized everybody in some way or other. Sir, control was one of the greatest hindrances to the progress of the Grow More Food Campaign. In spite of the fact that the Government have spent so many crores over the Grow More Food Campaign, it has not been a success, because the human side of it, i.e., the will to cultivate, was wanting on account of the harassment and sufferings caused to the cultivator. The cultivator was actually reluctant to produce food on account of the existence of control; but, after decontrol, the incentive came back to the producer to produce more food, and every man who has a bit of land has begun to cultivate, and the effect has been marvellous. Again, after decontrol, prices in Malabar did not go up for a long time. Decontrol has produced another result. Foodgrains which were formerly going to the black-market in spite of procurement, are now coming out freely and are being sold at market prices throughout Malabar. You will be surprised to hear, Sir, that in some places the prices prevailing in fair price shops are greater than the market prices in the locality. That is the position after decontrol in Malabar. Unfortunately for us, the south-west monsoon did not come in proper time and the north-east monsoon was a failure again. So, at present there is some scarcity in the country. Still there is a steady market price now, while formerly there was no market price at all, and it was all any man's price, i.e., any man could demand any price for his grain, and most of it was sold only in the black-market. I must say that the quantity procured by the Government in Malabar last year was greater than the quantity procured in any one of the last several years, because control was removed and foodgrains freely came into the market.

“Then, Sir, I have to say a few words about the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies. The life history of the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies is scandalous. The Government have in their possession sufficient information regarding the scandalous way in which the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies have been conducted. They know that embezzlements have been going on. There are also prosecutions pending before the courts in regard to many embezzlements, and people are now saying that these Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies must be called black-market societies. Yesterday somebody was saying that the agitation against the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies was being engineered or manoeuvred by people

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who are connected with the Civil Supplies Department or by big wholesale merchants. I submit, Sir, that such an allegation is mean and mendacious. Let us see how many societies have been superseded and taken over and conducted by the Government. My information is that out of about 108 societies, 84 societies have been superseded. Only a few of them have been conducted in a manner befitting a society. Six years ago, in 1946, we opposed, i.e., the Muslim League opposed the formation of these societies and as we anticipated, to-day, we find that most of these societies are used by people for enriching themselves by doing business in the black-market. Sir, it is high time that the Government looked into this matter.

"Finally, Sir, let me hope that Government will not resort to control once again. If any such thing happens, I am sure it will be a great calamity for the country. So far as Malabar is concerned, decontrol came when the cultivation work was over. So, at present people are running to their lands with a view to cultivate them and grow foodgrains, and sure as anything, perhaps, next year Malabar, though not completely self-sufficient, will be able to meet at least half the quantity of her own food requirements. With these words, Sir, I support the motion moved."

10-50 a.m. * DR. K. B. MENON :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister for Finance, in opening the debate, took us through a historical survey of the food problem, and the picture that he paints does not give room for much chronic pessimism or abundant optimism. He however wants us to be on our guard, and therefore we should keep a watchful eye upon the shifting aspect of the food problem of this State. That means that in the acceptedly deficit areas like Malabar and Nilgiris, our watchful eye should be more vigilant and more careful. As far as Malabar is concerned, the problem is created mostly by two factors, one by the heavy population, and the other by the contour of the territory. She is one of the most thickly populated districts in the Madras State. She has a population almost twice that of any other district in the State crowded in an area which is very small because of the hills and dales, rivers and rivulets of Malabar. In spite of her fertility, she has not been able to feed her population for more than half the year. But this is not because of her lack of fertility or her incapacity to produce. The point I wish to make is that unless there is some kind of territorial specialization under which land is put to the best use for which it is suited, the output from land is bound to be limited. In some parts of Malabar, particularly in North Malabar, the paddy fields do not yield even half the cost of production and in some parts of South Malabar also paddy production is not an economic proposition. If there is to be some territorial specialization, wherein there will be a change in the kind of produce that is grown on the lands, there has to be considerable education, training and propaganda.

"This takes me to the subject of the food habits of the people. Food habits of the people are created and to some extent inherited

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and to some extent determined by environments. The Government, I understand, have a scheme to put up model cafes and these model cafes may be used as effective media for educating the people on habits of food. My submission is that these model cafes should be opened not only in towns, but also in the mufassal for the people of the country live in the villages.

"Another fact I would like to point out is that when we talk of food, we generally restrict ourselves to the production of cereals. Apart from this, we have large supplies of other kinds of food available in the country and these have not been satisfactorily tapped. I am referring to the food that the sea and the rivers offer to us. Madras State has a long coast line. Particularly as far as the district of Malabar is concerned, this is a very important factor because the fisheries on the Malabar coast is, according to Government reports, one of the best in the world. Even though it is one of the best in the world, if my information is correct, not even one modern trawler is plying in these waters. I wish the Government, particularly the Central Government, would give some speedy attention to this proposal so that the fisheries on the Malabar coast, as well as the rivers, tanks and lakes may be effectively used to supplement the food of the people of Malabar. The people of Malabar, Mr. Speaker, Sir, have the fish habit, they are fish-minded and if the figures furnished by the Government are to be a guide—I am speaking purely from memory—the per capita consumption of fish in Malabar almost tops the list, as far as India is concerned and takes a rank in the world and, if I remember aright, it is 56 pounds per capita. But owing to the rise in the cost because of the lack of proper supply, I cannot say that fish to-day is the poor man's food. Primitive methods of fishing coupled with the poverty of the fisherman, his ignorance, his lack of organization are responsible for the poor supply of fish on the Malabar coast.

"Another factor to be borne in mind is the contour. It is largely responsible for the food problem of Malabar. It is not so much the scarcity of water, because in a normal year Malabar gets a rainfall of 125 inches, as it is a question of preserving the water for irrigational purposes. The rapids and rivers that flow on the hills bring water accumulated during the monsoon period from the hills down to the valleys and the problem is one of irrigating patches of fields which lie between the hills. If the rapids and rivers are properly dammed and banded at convenient distances and convenient levels the water of the monsoon can be preserved and used by poor peasants. Also pumpsets may be fitted along the long-winding rivers like the Bharatham and the Thuttrapuzha which flow through the rice-producing areas of the district. These must be made available to the peasants so as to be used when there is scarcity of water. Mere talking of pumpsets is of no use; they must be made available to the people at small cost. As it is, the charge is rather high and unless electricity is made available, the cost of the pumpsets will be beyond the reach of the average peasant. I understand that the cost of an oil-engine driven pump

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is thrice more than an electrically driven pump. Therefore, as soon as possible Government should make electricity available to the people of Malabar, particularly to the rice-growing areas.

"Lastly, Mr. Speaker, I would like to submit that there are very many tanks that can be conveniently renovated and made use of. The orders of the Board of Revenue stand in the way of renovation of these tanks and I hope that the Government will look into it.

"One word about the distribution of food through the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies. The existing system of distribution is expensive, inefficient and corrupt and therefore, should be got rid of. I have spoken about this question on the floor of the House and Members coming from that district have also spoken about how inefficient and corrupt they are and the changes that should be brought about in the societies. I feel, Sir, that these societies have outlived their times and no longer represent the people's movement because the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies in the mufassal are controlled by feudal interests and in the cities they are controlled by capitalist interests. Now that we have no more controls, there should be a change in the system and the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies may be abolished and new co-operative multi-purpose societies may be started and the function of managing these societies may be handed over to them. Because of the terrible and huge defalcations that have taken place, I plead with the Government to appoint a commission, or at least depute a high-ranking official to study the position of the Producer-cum-Consumer Co-operative Societies in Malabar and bring about some changes in their working. I feel that would prevent swindling of public moneys on the part of the Presidents and Secretaries of these institutions."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the Tamilnad Toilers Party I want to place my views on the matter now under discussion by the House. Every one of us knows about the present food scarcity in the State. The Hon. Minister for Food explained to the House with facts and figures the circumstances which led to the scarcity at present. I am glad he ended his speech with the hope that we can tide over this difficulty if we could take all steps consistent with the finances of the State. He said, in the beginning that this state of affairs was due to the failure of the monsoons. Everyone will certainly agree with him. Nobody is, however, to blame for the failure of the monsoons but yet there is one general complaint against the Government. I do not want to make that complaint against the present Government but it certainly must be laid on the Government that was then in charge because this state of affairs commenced almost four or five years back and knowing it they did not take proper steps to see that the acute distress was ameliorated to the extent expected by the people. There were certain laws in existence then and they were not properly administered by the Government. So far as the question of production is concerned, the failure of the monsoon is the

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main factor and there is also another factor for which the Government should share some responsibility. In those days the Government had the control over the distribution of manure, etc., through the Agricultural department and other co-operative societies. Though I do not want to go into these things of the past because they will not be very useful to us now, I just want to refer to them. The then Government allowed the existing state of affairs to continue and the manure and other agricultural implements were not distributed properly. I am not going to lay a charge against them on this score but I just want to show that as ameliorative measures were not taken to the extent expected of the Government and they allowed matters to drift, it has led to the present situation. It is our duty to forget all that has been done in the past, but I just wish to refer to the fact that because the Government left the people uncared for, the people developed a hatred towards the Government which was in existence then. The present state of affairs is only a natural consequence of this neglect.

"Of course, the Hon. Minister has requested the House to suggest ways and means as to how best we can tide over the difficulties at present. I am therefore going to submit one or two suggestions now which, if feasible, the Government may adopt to get over these difficulties. So far as production is concerned, we are glad that Nature has somehow been kind enough to give us the necessary rains. Of course, this was the only complaint we were making till now. With irrigation facilities now available, it will be easier for the farmer to go on with his production. But the last six years of drought has left the farmer with no seeds or manure or money for getting on with his cultivation. I would therefore suggest to the Government that they will be pleased to distribute seeds, manure and other things by way of loans to the agriculturists through the Agricultural department, of course, consistent with the State's finances. I know, Sir, that sometime back loans were distributed to the farmers so that they could revive their cultivation. I suggest that similar loans may be given to the farmers to help them now. In this connexion, I wish to make one submission in regard to the distribution of these loans. I know personally that in some cases the distribution of loans was not done properly by the officers entrusted with this task. There were intermediaries everywhere and the farmer who applied for a loan got only 50 per cent of what he had applied for and the remaining 50 per cent went into other hands. I therefore submit, Sir, that the Government should issue strict instructions to the officers entrusted with this work to be very careful in the distribution of these loans.

"The other suggestion is in regard to the distribution of food-grains. Of course, the Hon. Minister was saying that we cannot expect our requirements to be met for the present from outside but, I would submit, that from the quantity available the distribution could be done through fair-price shops. Of course, there are some fair-price shops now being run though their number is not up to the requirements of the public. These fair-price shop-owners are

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masters of themselves. There is no strict control over them and there is no one to see that these shops are run properly and distribution of the grains entrusted to them for sale is correctly done. Though I do not want to say it, I have still to point out that the Supply department officers in the past were mostly corrupt. I do not think that this state of affairs continues even now. Anyhow, I would request the Government to issue necessary instructions and see that this corruption is put an end to.

"Sir, I wish to submit a word more about gruel centres. So far as my district of South Arcot is concerned"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is over. I now call upon hon. Member, Sri B. Gangayya Naidu."

* SRI B. GANGAYYA NAIDU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the food policy which has been placed before the House and which is being discussed on the floor of this Assembly is a vital problem and demands close consideration and attention. It is known to all of us that Madras State is deficit in food and that it is classified into two areas, namely, the delta areas and non-delta areas. In delta areas the tenants are provided with irrigation facilities which will help them to get the maximum yield and the Government is also doing its best for the maintenance and efficiency of the irrigation facilities. In spite of all these advantages that are conferred on these tenants they are not able to get the maximum yield from their holdings. There must be some reason for their not being able to do so. These holdings are not economic ones and are subject to subdivision and fragmentation which therefore leads to waste of capital and labour. Secondly, the social and economic condition of the tenant population is not very favourable because, whatever they have to purchase, whether it be agricultural implements or chemical manures, they have to do so at a very high rate from the merchants. The third reason is that their mode of cultivation is still crude and primitive. No doubt, we are now having agricultural demonstrators in every taluk, and there is the District Agricultural Officer also whose duty it is to carry on propaganda among the ryots so that they may become enlightened in methods of scientific cultivation. In spite of all these facilities, the cultivation which is now being carried on by the peasants is still crude and we are therefore not able to get the maximum yield which we expect from these delta areas.

"The fourth reason which is important and which is also far-reaching is the concentration of large tracts of lands under single individuals who cannot begin and complete the agricultural operations on their holdings in time. The fifth reason is that these landowners who own extensive areas lease them out to poor tenants who are always at the sweet will and pleasure of these landowners who could get them evicted at any time they want. There is therefore no incentive on the part of the tenants. These are the reasons for our not having the maximum yield even from the delta areas.

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"A pernicious feature in our rural economy is that soon after they harvest their crops they sell them away to the local dealers at low prices for the purpose of paying the land revenue and discharging their debts. Subsequently they purchase paddy and other foodstuffs at high rates from the local traders. That represents the actual position. Even though the delta districts are surplus, yet the population feel that they are facing a deficiency of food.

"Now, Sir, the second approach to this problem is with regard to production in non-deltaic areas. In all non-deltaic areas, that is, districts which are dry, production depends upon certain factors, for instance, seasonal rains or monsoons, availability of manures, agricultural implements and irrigational facilities. Over and above all these things, seasonal rains play a great part in the rural economy of the ryot population. The non-deltaic areas of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are frequently subjected to miserable famine conditions and though they have got rich resources, they have not been improved or developed. For instance, at the time of the discussion of the Budget proposals I have repeatedly brought to the notice of the Government that there are certain irrigation systems in Visakhapatnam district—in Viravalli there is Arundale Dam over the river Sarada and a dam over Konam—and if these two schemes are completed, it will solve 50 per cent of the food problem in the Visakhapatnam district. But the Government did not pay any heed to our request. There are also many other minor irrigation works which, if completed, would meet 50 per cent of the food deficit in Visakhapatnam district. That is the position of the district with regard to food.

"Then, Sir, last year, in the two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam the crops had been fair and people did not bother themselves about foodstuffs till the end of August 1952. This year the seasonal conditions are not favourable to the ryots and most of the lands in Viravalli, Yellamanchili and Narasapatnam taluks are lying fallow. All the lands fed by river water were cultivated in the first and second weeks of October, but subsequently the crops have withered away. That is the present position of the crops in the Visakhapatnam district. Sir, the people belonging to the district, mainly those in the Narasapatnam Division, are confronted with famine conditions, starvation and death. In order to alleviate the distress of the people of that division, I suggest to the Government to take certain steps in order to wipe out famine conditions that are existing in the Narasapatnam Division, that is in Viravalli and Yellamanchili taluks. I would suggest that the Government should first declare the Visakhapatnam district as a famine area and immediately start famine relief works in the Narasapatnam division, particularly in the Yellamanchili and Viravalli taluks. Secondly, I would suggest the starting of relief shops in the places where ration shops existed during the time of informal rationing. Thirdly, I would suggest that Government should grant long-term loans to the ryots belonging to the Visakhapatnam district.

"Sir, one other suggestion which I would like to place before this honourable House is that the Government should allow these

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two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam to import paddy and seeds from other districts so that they may carry on their agricultural operations for the next year."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was one of those who welcomed decontrol. Madras State generally makes history and leads the rest of the States and true to its tradition it made history in the matter of decontrol which led the rest of India to introduce decontrol. Decontrol came as usual, under the leadership of Rajaji whose name has gone down in the history of the Madras State as having given the lead in many matters of public importance. Decontrol is a gift to us by the present Government. Nobody in this House wanted decontrol in the sense they passed a formal resolution or made a formal approach to the concerned Ministers. I welcomed decontrol although I knew that the supply was not in a position to cope with the demand. Yet, I welcomed it because decontrol has concerned the ultimate right of man to live, to choose his food, buy whatever he wanted and to eat whatever quantity he liked. The life of the people had been demoralized by many years of control where the officials of the Supplies department had exploited, harassed and humiliated our people. Therefore, when decontrol came, people heaved a sigh of relief, thanks to the present Government. When I put a few questions on the floor of this House regarding certain matters which were just and proper before decontrol but which turned out to be unjust and improper after decontrol, the Hon. Minister for Food either failed to catch my point or ignored it. I am still nursing a grievance against him. My point is, decontrol was confined to non-statutory areas and in those non-statutory areas where market was open people could afford to buy any amount, they were allowed 2 to 3 oz. in fair-price shops and in the towns where decontrol did not come, they were given 7 oz. It was so because people in towns were not in a position to buy in the open market, whereas people in the villages were in a position to buy in open market. It was only right and proper that some discrimination and disparity should exist. But, now when conditions have become the same all over after decontrol, both in towns and rural parts, I do not know why this disparity and why this discrimination should exist. If at all there should be discrimination, it should be favourable to the villagers only. I feel that people in the villages have a right to be favoured with regard to matters of food. People in the towns being in a position to command monetary facilities are able to buy not only cereal, but even non-cereal food. Again a man in the town requires less of physical energy than a man in rural parts. Now, taking the consumption of food as a whole, people in towns consume at the rate of 10 to 20 oz. of food on an average per day, whereas people in rural parts, on account of their low purchasing power, are confined only to the fair-price shops where they get only 2 to 3 oz. So, Sir, the whole thing must be changed and if the Government are not in a position to reverse the order in favour of the rural parts, I only plead that the whole thing must be equated so that

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people in the rural parts get the same quantity that is given to people in towns. While we were struggling for food some sudden bulk release of milo stocks took place in Pudukkottai. Quite a large stock of milo had been reserved by a few stockists and all of a sudden one dead of night an order for a consignment of milo was flown from Tiruchirappalli to Pudukkottai and thousands of bags were sent out to Pudukkottai. That is the sort of food administration we are having. The people on the spot knew the consequent effects, but no time was allowed for representation. The whole thing is a hot-bed of scandal. Of course, later on the only visible effect of this rush was that people had been deprived of their legitimate food. A few merchants with the goodwill of the officials combined to make money at public suffering. I therefore appeal to the Minister for Food to order a departmental enquiry into the milo affairs in Pudukkottai. I hear that though a few merchants, as well as the co-operative institutions, all of whom were entrusted with the distribution of food, in an equal degree, have been responsible for black-marketing, only the private merchants' licences have been suspended, whereas the co-operative societies are allowed to continue. As a matter of fact, the sphere of distribution of the co-operative societies has been enlarged on account of the suspension of licences of private parties. I do not know why the co-operative societies alone should be given favoured treatment and not the others, while as a matter of fact both the merchants and co-operative societies committed the same offence and so both should be subjected to the same severe treatment. On the other hand, the worst type of treatment should be meted out to the co-operative society because most of the money which they are allowed to operate on is being contributed by the Government. It is a public institution and it is a sort of semi-controlled Government institution and it should therefore behave much better than even private individuals or private merchants whose motive is only profit. Instead of that, co-operative institutions have been favoured 11-20 and private merchants have been suspended. I want a departmental enquiry into this matter. It has also come to my notice a.m. that certain officials from Tiruchirappalli came to Pudukkottai in the night, got the release orders served on them and transported the bags that very night. The result is that the poor people of Pudukkottai had to go without milo for quite a long time. When the Hon. Chief Minister visited Pudukkottai, some representations were made to him and he was kind enough to order the despatch of some quantity to Pudukkottai. But that was not enough to meet the needs of all the people in the area. I would even suggest to the Government to buy less of rice or paddy and concentrate more on the purchase of milo which is the poor man's food. Milo should be distributed freely and copiously all over, not only through fair-price shops but also through the open market.

" With regard to the receipt of milo, I understand that only those who were having ration cards in 1951 are allowed to take milo from fair-price shops and not others. Those people who were in possession of grains in 1951 could not have obtained cards, because there was no necessity for them. But if they are no longer

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in possession of grains and they have no stock, they have to depend only on fair-price shops. It is but proper that such people also should be allowed to draw from the fair-price shops.

"I understand that the cardholders who have lost their cards are not able to get substitute cards promptly. The procedure seems to be that the application for a substitute card has to be made to the Commissioner of Civil Supplies or some other officer very far away and he has to sanction the application. This procedure takes a long time. What is a poor man who has lost his card to do in the interval? Should there not be some provision made like the issue of temporary cards for the interval between the making of an application and its scrutiny and sanction?

"A friend of mine from Andhradesa has brought to my notice an injustice. He was asked by the Agricultural Department to undertake cultivation of seed paddy. A public spirited man he was, and he readily acceded and cultivated seed paddy according to the methods prescribed by the Agricultural Department. It cost him Rs. 150 per acre to grow seed paddy. The Agricultural Department wanted him to supply a further 8 bags of paddy and evidently he undertook to supply that quantity. Now, the procurement officials want him to supply 8 bags under the levy system. When the total output itself is only about 15 bags as per Government I cannot understand how officials of two different departments of Government can ask him to part with 16 bags of paddy. Even assuming that there has been some mistake in the estimate of output, should we not allow for the retention of some paddy for the subsistence of the person who cultivated seed paddy for supply to the Agricultural Department in a spirit of service?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has one more minute."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"If he had not fallen a victim to the Agricultural Department, he could have cultivated ordinary paddy where the cultivation expenses come to only Rs. 75 per acre and he need not have cultivated seed paddy where the cultivation expenses come to Rs. 150 per acre. Is this the reward for the spirit of public service he has shown? Should he not be allowed the retention of some paddy for the maintenance of himself and his family instead of being pounced upon by two sets of Government officials in a Shylockian spirit and asked to surrender the entire stock?"

"The Hon. Speaker says that my time is up. Decontrol is a gift to us by the present Ministry and it is not my purpose to look the gift horse in the mouth. I pointed out some defects in order to make the teeth of the gift horse perfect and above blame. Our young Food Minister, who has come into office for the first time, has been bravely struggling with the food problem. The Food Portfolio has proved the graveyard of many an experienced, able and tried politician. Our Hon. Food Minister has been carrying on well and let us stand by him."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not easy to say all that we want to say within the short time allotted

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to us. Although you were pleased to give me half an hour, I consider it very inadequate. The Hon. Food Minister took more than an hour in initiating the debate and in the reply he is likely to take much more time. Anyway, I will not go in great detail. I want to submit that the conditions in this State are the accumulated result of the neglect of the past five or six years in particular, leave alone the neglect of some decades prior to that. My contention is that steps which should have been taken within the last five years were not taken by the Government either at the Centre or in the State. I blame nobody in particular; I blame no party in particular, but I blame only our own fate and the fate of the innocent millions of this country. I feel that the Government have not understood the urgency or the seriousness of the problem at all even now. The Planning Commission took two years to produce the Five-Year Plan, and till another nine months more, it will not be able to formulate any plan for increased food production in this State. Three years are going to elapse before the Commission is able to come to any conclusion. If there was any Planning Commission which felt the urgency of the needs of the food situation in this State, if there was any Central Government or any State Government which felt the urgency, things would not have moved in this very leisurely way. The Planning Commission has just included some schemes in the Supplementary Plan. But schemes for utilizing the Krishna waters have not yet been formulated. The matter is still under discussion and the Commission wants nine months more to come to a conclusion as regards the plan for the full use of the vast unused waters of the Krishna river which has always been inviting Government experts to come and utilize them. The river has always extended its welcome in wave and bubble, song and foam and has been saying: 'Come and use me. I will give food not only to the area through which I am passing, I will wipe out the entire deficit in the State'. But the minds and ears of the Government are closed. They are not responsive; they run after phantoms and delusions!

"As I said, it is as the accumulated result of the neglect in the past that the whole State has become famine-stricken. The cry of shortage of food has been heard not only from the Members representing districts like Cuddapah, Kurnool, Bellary, Anantapur and Chittoor, but also from the Members representing areas which are declared self-sufficient or surplus. The upland areas of the Godavari district, where there is the mighty Godavari Dam, are also in the same position as Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor. The dry areas of Coimbatore and North Arcot districts are also in a similar position. For the matter of that, is there any district from which the cry has not come that a large part of it has been famine-stricken? Without going further into the matter, I submit that this Government must wake up at least now and feel the urgency.

"As long as we get the rice that we want and as long as our families get what we want, probably we do not feel the urgency. The Public Works Department does not co-ordinate its work with

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the Food Department, and as long as the Agriculture Department does not co-ordinate with these two departments, it is impossible for us to get along. The engineers are a very slow-moving machinery. They investigate a scheme not in one or two years. They take twenty to thirty years for gestation. Even for the famous Krishna-Pennar Project, which is as old as 1903 they took three years more to produce a scheme which has now been greatly condemned by great engineers. But why did they do so? They did so because they did not feel the urgency of the food problem. They did not know where the water was running. They went on mooning as it were, and they produced a scheme. It was re-examined; several questions have been put as to the recommendations of that Technical Committee which examined it. But we have not got replies from the Government. The Planning Commission has not yet published the scheme. Only to-day, I asked the Public Works Minister to say what are the schemes that have been recommended by the Government of Madras for inclusion in the Supplementary Plan of the Planning Commission. I put this question not to lay on this Government the blame for all the previous neglect. But I put the question to know from this Government whether they felt the urgency of the food problem, and what steps they were going to take. What did the Hon. Minister say? In a leisurely way, he said, knowing full well that the entire money allotted to the Madras State under the Five-Year Plan is Rs. 140 crores and in the second Supplementary Plan of the Central Government the money allotted is Rs. 40 crores, that the Krishna-Pennar Stage I, Vaigai, Gandikota, Amaravathy Reservoir, Kanhirapuzha Reservoir, Sattanur Project, Budameru Reservoir, Krishnagiri Reservoir, Grow More Food and Minor Irrigation Projects, Ramapadasagar Stage I, etc., have been recommended to the Planning Commission for inclusion in the Supplementary Plan. Every scheme that one can conceivably think of has been recommended for inclusion. I ask whether a Government with a full sense of responsibility would give a list of all the available schemes to be included in, and executed under, the Five-Year Plan to wipe out the deficit of the State in rice? Apparently the Government are not serious. In reply to my question, the Government said, 'Krishna-Pennar Stage I'. What is that stage? It is seen from the answer what the present Government are considering. Sir, I expected, if I may be pardoned for saying so, some sense of responsibility when my question was answered to-day. When already the Technical Committee has made certain recommendations and those recommendations were considered by this Government and forwarded to the Planning Commission, and engineers from here went and discussed these matters—in a day or two they are going to publish their recommendations—what did the Public Works Minister say? He simply said that this Government sent their recommendations in August 1951. This is the answer which he gives to-day, the 12th December 1952, totally ignoring all the intervening events. I am only pointing this out to you to show that this Government have not yet understood the seriousness of the problem. Of course the Hon. the Food Minister is very particular, because if he has got certain

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supplies, he wants to distribute them as well as he can. That is all his lookout. The Hon. the Public Works Minister has not been co-operating with the Food Minister. I am not saying this by way of complaint against him or to defend, the Hon. Minister Subramaniam for his inability to come to the rescue of the starving millions of the people. What I mean is that the whole system is so bad, and there is no sense of responsibility anywhere. Nobody wants to take responsibility. If this Government are serious, they must take only schemes which will wipe out our deficit in 2, 3, or 4 or 5 years at the most. There is no use of giving out a long list, and flinging it on the face of the Commission, saying, 'do what you like'. There is one other point. In regard to the Krishna-Pennar Project, I wanted to put supplementary questions, but I had not the time to put them. Discussions have been going on about this scheme. Who were the engineers that were sent by this Government for discussions? Was the Chief Engineer deputed to the Engineers' Conference either in Hyderabad or in Delhi? My information is that he has not been sent. Who is it that will impress upon the Central Government and the Planning Commission the urgency of our food problem? The real food problem in our State, as everybody knows, is not the problem of distribution. It is the problem of production and increased production in the quickest possible time in the most economical manner possible. Engineers have always been saying that we must throw dams on rivers where there is plenty of water, and which is now going to waste. If we throw some dams on rivers at the lowest reaches instead of allowing the water to go into the sea, and thus make attempts to conserve water, we can convert single crop lands into double crop lands. Some engineers suggested the construction of these dams and as a result they got into disfavour of the Madras Government. They had to get away to Delhi. This is the way in which things were being done here. The Public Works Minister said that he had recommended the Krishna-Pennar Stage I Scheme for increased production of food. What is that Stage I, he was not clear. The Government sent that recommendation in August 1951 according to him. But the present recommendation is different. The Khosla Committee, to meet the needs of Rayalaseema area in particular, have recommended a totally different scheme. They have recommended the remodelling of the existing Kurnool-Cuddapah canal to serve the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema. Has this been included in the scheme? They have included the excavation of Kavali, Kandukur, and Krishna-Pennar Project, Stage I, to secure quick and increased production of rice. I want to know from the Government whether these schemes have been included in the present recommendation? The Technical Committee advised the construction of a high dam on the Krishna at Nandikonda in the first stage itself. I want to know whether the Government have taken any steps in regard to this. Whether they agreed with this recommendation or disagreed, or whether they sent their Chief Engineer or other engineers for discussions upon this point with the Planning Commission, I want to know. They have said that canals on both banks of the Nandikonda project should be

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excavated to irrigate the dry areas of Guntur and Nellore, and areas south of Pennar up to Madras. That is the first stage of the project which the Technical Committee recommended to the Planning Commission. What have this Government done? While talking of the food problem, I certainly sympathise with the Food Minister who is faced with the problem of distribution. I know his difficulties. When there is a deficit, there is very great difficulty in distribution. When Government take the responsibility for distribution, the difficulty is even more. But I am asking whether the Irrigation Department of this Government has been co-operating. It is not co-operating. All our plans of control, de-control, or re-control or zonal system will not help us unless we feel the urgency of increased production. What are the original recommendations to the Planning Commission? They recommended the inclusion of schemes which will give an yield of 2.7 lakh tons of rice. Yesterday the Food Minister said that our deficit was usually running between 3½ lakh tons and 5 lakh tons. What is the use of our plans if they are aimed at a target of only 2.5 million tons of rice? This was all that was provided in the Government's first recommendation to be included in the Draft Plan. The supplemental plan is really no plan, because the Government have included all schemes only to satisfy all the Members, before elections. Really this is strange. We should not look at it from the point of view of party politics.

11-40
a.m.

" If the Central Government have appointed a Planning Commission, we must have some State Commission also and that Commission must be kept aloof from party and power politics. It must be a self-propelling machine and it must prepare a plan. It must start its work and it must continue it, whatever parties may be in power. Parties may come and go, but the Planning Commission must remain and the execution of irrigation projects must continue. Nothing of this kind has been done. Project after project is simply shilly-shallied and we are now in this sorry state. I have received a telegram from East Godavari describing the conditions there. Will anybody believe that in Godavari there could be famine? But yet it is there. In the upland taluks of Krishna, there is famine. The telegram reads as follows:—

'Godavar. river failed June, July, August, tail-end coast villages almost total failure of crops upland villages. Pray plead exemption of levy.'

Apart from production, now there is the levy system. All that these people are saying is, 'Save us from this levy because all the crops have failed'. There is not sufficient food for going round. If only we took sufficient interest in time and converted all the single-crop areas and the delta areas into double-crop areas, we would have been able to make our State self-sufficient. But we did not do it. I do not blame this Government now. I only want that the attitude shown in the answer given by the Hon. Sri Ranga Reddi must change forthwith, if the Government want any co-operation from us. (Interruption.) You do not recommend but the hon. Gentleman comes and says with all seriousness that he has recommended a dozen projects. We must be bent upon more food production.

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The Hon. the Food Minister must know why I am saying these things. We must be more serious and push up those plans which will easily give us the largest amount of rice and at places where there are land and water available. Therefore, the question of deficit, which has been long-standing, cannot be solved unless we become more businessminded and seriousminded, in this matter, and feel the urgency much more than we have done hitherto.

" I may also draw the attention of the Hon. the Food Minister to the fact that in certain years the Central Government gave us a good deal of money for certain purposes. In 1947-48 they gave us Rs. 625 lakhs, in 1948-49 they gave us Rs. 442 lakhs and in 1949-50 they gave us Rs. 500 lakhs. But what happened? This block grant also was not properly or fully spent. This Government had to surrender Rs. 6 crores out of it. If this sum of Rs. 6 crores had been put in my hands, I would have constructed a dam across the Krishna at Pulichintala and in three years, that is by now, I would have wiped out the deficit in the State. But the Government simply surrendered it. I submit hereafter such things should not happen. More seriousness must be attached to food production work. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri Subramaniam.) You are concerned only with food distribution; do not worry yourself."

Mr. SPEAKER—"The hon. Member refers to the Hon. Minister and not to me."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM—"Yes, Sir. I only mean the Hon. Minister and not you. You are connected with everything that happens in this House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I am also connected with everything here."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, I need not go further into these matters."

"Then, I come to the question of control and decontrol. Those who criticize the decontrol policy must clearly understand that neither was it there in 1948 nor is there now full decontrol. The results of the policy can be assessed only if there is real decontrol as against control. At present, there is only a modified form of control and any modified form of control is bound to show distortions, create scarcity pockets and push up the prices. I am one of those who always believed that we can have full controls if we can work them successfully and if we have got a full complement of honest officers and honest dealers to work them. If we do not have them and we cannot have them, then we must leave the matter to the people themselves. Only, we must give them more facilities to produce more and to transport their produce. We must give them more facilities to move their stocks from place to place wherever supplies are needed. The Government must do the one or the other. If they do either of these things, there will not be so many distortions. In this world where Governments are running and where all people do not have all kinds of freedom—nor

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is it desirable for everybody to have all kinds of freedom—there are bound to be certain distortions and imbalances in the distribution of the stocks available. There is no doubt about it. But the Government have to either completely control them or allow things to take their own shape, subject only to an overall or general control. Experience has proved that this Government cannot work the controls effectively. We have found, to our cost, that the Government were not able to manage this business. And rightly, if you, Sir, will remember, I had always been pressing on the floor of the House that the control system was bad and that at least we might have it in a modified form, by creating zones. When the zonal system was introduced, though late it was therefore to my satisfaction. But this was not the exact zonal system which I had in my mind. The only zone which was created with some sense of realism was the northernmost zone consisting of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari. If there is no failure of rain, it is a fairly self-sufficient area. That is why the distortions in that area are not so great as the distortions produced in other areas. But what have the Government done in Guntur and Rayalaseema? The surplus in Guntur is not enough to feed Rayalaseema completely. So, that zone was wrongly delimited. That is why the whole of Rayalaseema is now feeling the difficulty. This has produced reactions in other areas also. The big surplus districts of West Godavari, East Godavari and Nellore are combined with the central zone and all the stocks there which hitherto were going to feed the people of Rayalaseema area are now flowing southwards, with the result that even people in the areas where there was surplus production are suffering. Only to-day we find a newspaper report from Vijayavada that all the rice is being marketed southwards: it is bound to happen so; because, a wrong zone has been created. In fact, I have always been saying that all the twelve Telugu districts, excluding Madras, should be constituted into one zone. If that is done, I promise that we will not ask the Government to import one speck of grain for us. In the twelve Telugu districts we have got sufficient rice for us. Not only that. By a system of easy levy we shall give for the southern area one lakh tons extra. Let the Government leave us to ourselves. Then they will have a better advantage in the dispersal of their officers. They can concentrate their officers in the deficit areas. Then there will be no internal cross-movements and the wagon position will become easy. I have always been suggesting that in the southern areas also, the more acceptable position would be to create self-sufficient zones, as long as there are controls and to localize the deficit only to one or two zones. Then all the imports of food and the surplus food from the surplus areas can be carried straight to those zones. It will be easy of management and we need not spend Rs. 120 lakhs on the Civil Supplies Department."

(An hon. Member was talking with his neighbour in the Chamber.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member sitting in the front, if he wants to talk with his neighbour, must go outside and talk."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Immediately after decontrol, about 4 lakh tons were frozen in the hands of procurement agents. The immediate result was prices shot up. One cannot think of buffer stocks in deficit States. Buffer stocks and deficit States do not go together. It is not possible to do it because there is always a running deficit and if we withdraw a large amount of rice from circulation altogether, what really happens is the prices are pushed up. For, more people have to go into the free market wherever rice is available, and offer more money and purchase it. If controls cannot be removed now, the only course is to re-align the zones into four self-sufficient areas and two deficit areas, and take all the surplus available in the surplus areas and import straight into the deficit zones. That will work better."

"If my voice is to prevail, I would even say that Orissa, Central Provinces and Madras should be made into one zone. I would like to suggest to the Food Minister of the Government of India that the Central Provinces, Orissa and Madras States and also Travancore might be combined into one zone. If that is done, I give them a guarantee here and now that we will not bother the Central Government about imports at all. The whole zone will be self-sufficient, I have no doubt about that. The Central Government then will not need to worry about these States and they can very well attend to the food problems of the other States in India. If they listen to this advice of mine, they can lessen the hardships of the people. If, however, they do not listen to this advice, then I can only say that it is our misfortune to be ruled by them."

11-50
a.m.

"Even now, according to the levy system, what has happened? It is a very heavy levy. I shall presently give some figures of paddy production per acre from the season and crop report relating to East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, Krishna and Tanjore districts, which are the places now affected by the levy order. They are as follows :—

- East Godavari—1,400 lb. per acre.
- West Godavari—1,400 lb. per acre.
- Guntur—1,620 lb. per acre.
- Krishna—1,170 lb. per acre.
- Tanjore—1,487 lb. per acre.

Figures are taken from the Season and Crop report for 1949-50.

"This shows that the yield of paddy from these areas is 1,400 lb. per acre. People may not know the exact pounds and ounces, but they very well know what the lands yield. A complaint therefore has been made that some difference has been made between Tanjore and Godavari delta areas. (Interruption.) The Hon. Food Minister may say that it is all due to linguistic prejudices. I may tell him that it is not so. Whatever he may say, things will be understood in a different way in a different context. But the fact remains that the production in both the areas is more or less the same. When we look at the procurement figures, we find that they only prove what we have been crying about on the floor of the House,

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viz., that there was greater and more intensive procurement in the Godavari area than in the Tanjore district. That is the real fact."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" No, no. The hon. Member's complaint is wrong."

(Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam and Sri T. Viswanatham were both seen standing.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. Two hon. Members should not stand at the same time."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry, Sir. I did not notice it. Otherwise, I would have sat down and would have preferred to hear the Hon. Food Minister, as he gives us food." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has only five more minutes."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I have not even come half my way. Yet, when you ring the bell, I will close my speech and sit down. Because, I have been saying these things on a number of previous occasions. I am only trying to impress upon this Government the urgency of this matter. The Hon. Minister will say that this levy is based upon the procurement figures. Still, I say that even the procurement basis is wrong, because the yield per acre must be the basis. After going through the figures given in the season and crop report, I feel that when the yield is the same in two areas, the rate of procurement should also be the same in the two areas. Apart from that, the difference between the rates in one delta and another is very great. After all, the yield is only 10 to 12 bags. That being the case, it is too much to ask for 5 bags, which will have another bad result. As the quantity that the landowner or the cultivator is allowed to keep with him for his use is not at all sufficient for him, he will have to go to the open market for getting his requirements. The rich people, who the Hon. Minister said could take advantage of the open market and buy their requirements, would buy large quantities in the open market and thus push up the prices. This will shoot up prices in the open market generally. That is why I say that we must have easy rates, whether it is of taxation or of levy. If only the Government reduce the burden on the producers and also make the rates of levy easy, they can hope for much better results. Otherwise, their purpose will be defeated.

" Sir, the Hon. Minister said that in regard to all these matters, there must be people's co-operation and confidence. I have absolutely no doubt that public co-operation is necessary and for my part I can say that I am quite willing to give my co-operation and confidence. But unfortunately it is only fifty per cent as there is no co-operation from the other side, I mean from the Government side. I am sorry to state that the Government have absolutely no sense of confidence in non-official agencies and in the Opposition.

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They don't want our co-operation. They do not believe in our statements. They think that people's complaints are exaggerated. Everything seems to be a hush-hush policy. Information is not given. Reports are not placed on the table of the House. Even to-day with regard to a very important matter—the report of the Technical Committee of the Planning Commission—the Hon. Public Works Minister was not prepared to state what exactly has happened in September 1951 and thereafter. He wants to keep us in the dark. That is the position and yet the Government want our co-operation. I would like to respectfully ask how they can expect our co-operation in the present state of affairs. Courtesies and co-operation are always mutual. We are ready to co-operate, because this is a matter relating to the food problem. But how can we co-operate with men who do not trust us, who do not have confidence in us and who have only a hush-hush policy? If this Government want public co-operation—whether it is with regard to control or decontrol, whether it is with regard to zonal system, or the irrigation projects which they have to take up for wiping out the food deficit or any other matter—they must believe the people and they must take the people into their confidence. Then only they can succeed in a democratic set-up. Otherwise, the democratic set-up itself will not work well and there is no use in the Government's blaming the Opposition Members."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think I shall deal in a concrete and detailed manner with the problems that have been debated here, because I believe my Colleague is much more competent to deal with them than I can ever try to do. He will deal with them in course of time. But I only wish to dwell on one particular aspect of the matter. Most of the speakers have complimented the Government on their policy of relaxation of controls. They have, I think, on the whole approved of this relaxation for which this Government was responsible. There have been complaints as to the consequences of such relaxation from hon. Members who spoke from the Opposition benches. Even there, the criticism of the Government's policy as to relaxation was not very strong and very clear. They seemed to approve of relaxation. They only desired more satisfactory results. Generally, so far as the House is concerned, I believe we have secured endorsement from the representatives, elected representatives of the people of this country, for the policy of relaxation which we have tried. Faults there are, defects there are certainly and disappointments too there are certainly! I for instance believed that the large producers of rice in Tanjore and other places would not take advantage of the relaxation, but would play fair. I am afraid that a large number of people began to help the shooting up of prices by making the best of their chances when they occurred. These are disappointments. But we cannot turn over from one policy to another in this modern world without having to bear with some of these consequences. A great deal of confusion has arisen, on account merely of words, in this connexion. Let me be precise. Confusion has arisen merely on account of the meaning of words. Some people in high places would like to call the policy, as one of control

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with a certain amount of relaxation. Other people would like to call it as a policy of decontrol with a certain amount of stringency and restriction. Whether it is restricted decontrol or relaxed control, the name does not matter. What we have to deal with is what exactly we have to live under, what system we have to live under. One is reminded in this country always of our old quarrels between the Advaitins and the Visishtadvaitins. Not much different from them is this dispute between relaxed control and restricted decontrol. I think, therefore, we had better not quarrel about words or about who wins or who loses. Whether it is the Advaitins or the Visishtadvaitins, it does not matter provided we are pious and provided we follow the laws of morality and act in fear of God. In the same manner, if only people acted properly—traders and producers—then there would be no difficulty, whether we call the system by the one name or the other. I have no doubt in my mind that in the long run, until we arrive at a state of mind in our country, when men will forget their own interests and think only of public and national interests, we must give an interest, to the man who produces, in the land. Until that good time arrives, we must provide a sufficient amount of interest in the land and the produce in order to see that men work hard and produce rice or wheat or millet.

“ Sir, in the last debate in this House on this important matter, Members pledged to the theories of socialism and of communism, vied with one another in pleading for the small peasant and his interests. What is the inference I draw from it? The inference that I draw from it is this. Even Members opposite who swear by communism and by a planned economy believe that we must give an interest in the land and the produce to the farmer, if we expect the farmer to produce more. And that is why I firmly believe, in spite of contrary opinions among my Friends as well as among others, that if we wish really to increase production of food in our country, we must allow the producer of the food a free market for what he produces and what he achieves by way of production. If we strangle him by restrictions and regulations which he cannot bear, if we make him walk about, like a prisoner or a thief, carrying his own produce in order to sell it surreptitiously, he cannot have an interest to produce food. Therefore, I think if we want to succeed in our policy of growing more food in our country, we must enable the farmer more and more, within limits of course, to feel that he is free, that what he produces is his own and that he can make the best of it. The more the restrictions we put the less will be his interest in production. The less the restrictions we put, the more will he be enthusiastic in doing work and producing more. In spite of giving him a loan for digging a well, a loan for buying cattle and a loan for buying manure and producing food, if ultimately we say that he has to give up what he has produced to the oppressive procurement officer, then what interest can he have in the production of food? Therefore, this Government will try, within the limits imposed by the general land policy of the Government, within the restrictions imposed upon us by the Central Government and those imposed by the integrated economy of the country, under which we have

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to live and under which we buy and import food from abroad, to pursue a policy which will ensure maximum food production. We cannot have a system of complete decontrol inside Madras and at the same time ask neighbouring States to procure and give us food. That is the problem we have to face. So, within the limits placed on us and within the restrictions imposed upon us by the necessity of the situation and by the policies followed by the Government at the Centre, we have, in my opinion, more and more to relax control so that we might create the initiative for production. That is the basic policy which I believe will help us. It is not theory, it is not an academical dispute between control and decontrol. It is really weighing out by expediency and forethought the amount of restriction that we should put on the producer and the amount of relaxation of control that should be given to the producer and the distributor. Even the distributor, the man who trades in these things, is not a mere Satan as some people imagine. He too does work. He finances before he can buy. He has to keep money and pay it to the farmer from whom ultimately he buys. He finances both production and distribution of food. Then there is transport. He has to transport the grains and be looking after the commodity. All this is involved in the business of wholesale and retail selling. Have we got warehouses to keep all the produce at one central place? No. We have to depend on the retailer and the wholesaler, who do partly the necessary work of production, distribution, warehousing and the like. They too will have to be given a certain amount of interest in their work. If we treat the trader as a blackguard from beginning to end and if we do not give him the freedom that he requires to put in hard work, we cannot make him do his work honestly or properly so that it is always a balancing between how much restriction we place on the man and how much freedom we give him. Therein lies statesmanship or administrative ability or good judgment or forethought. Mere views will not produce wisdom. We will have to act. It is easy to point out defects. It is easy to criticise. But it is difficult to know beforehand the defects and to order a policy and watch the consequences. It is easy to find fault. But finding fault is of two types. One is merely finding fault and the other is the “co-operation” that was referred to by Mr. T. Viswanatham. I am one with him entirely in what he said. I most cordially reciprocate his demand. I say all the co-operation that he desires will be given to him. Only we misunderstand sometimes each one of us what the other does. Sir, there is criticism that there is no co-operation forthcoming from us and that there is only secretiveness. Let me assure the House on behalf of the Government that I stand for no secretiveness. But where a duty is cast upon me to keep a paper or an object secret, I must fulfil my obligation. But in all these matters, my friends, Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Ramamurthi and their colleagues ask for information. I am prepared to give any information on which no ban is placed by an external authority and this information will always be given to my friends. I am prepared, in some cases, even to hand over the whole of the so-called

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Secretariat files to the opposite side to look from A to Z and to understand everything. There will be complete co-operation on our part. But I think the misunderstandings must gradually dissolve and I am sure that Mr. Viswanatham will get all the co-operation that he wants. It need not be fifty per cent as he said. It may be cent per cent on both sides. Then there will be no difficulty. Sir, I have made my personal position in regard to the food policy perfectly clear. I hope shall not be misunderstood over the use of words, mere words, either one or the other.

"Sir, Mr. Ramamurthi referred the other day to some past history in a different context which has some relevancy to-day. Let not Mr. Ramamurthi imagine that I believe in removing all controls. He referred to past history in 1946. He said I sailed with them when I was out of the Congress between 1942 and 1946. He called it by specific names, to which I do not attach much importance. On the contrary, let me tell him, it was the Communists that were on the right side at that time because Russia was in the War at that time. The Communists were believed to help the Government at that time. What I wanted then was not either Russia or the other. What I wanted was that we should not hand over the country, our country, to Japan. Therefore, I was at one with that party at the time. Therefore it was that I moved from place to place in spite of obloquy and the risk involved. I did not stop with mere words. I went about and preached my doctrine of opposing Japan. Of course, the Communist party was then led by Mr. P. C. Joshi. I am only sorry that he is not the leader of the party now. He was very helpful and very friendly to me. He was with me rather than I was with him or the Communists as was said by Mr. Ramamurthi. There was no necessity for me to go out for assistance from other parties. I was always in a perfectly safe position because I stood by what I felt was right. I had no fear about it. I had no shame about it. There was nothing wrong in my telling people what I believed to be right. Gandhiji understood it and Gandhiji's colleagues understood it. And that is why I was ready for co-operation with the Congress once the quarrel was over. That is why they were also ready for co-operation once the quarrel was over. It was not as if once I admired the Communists. As for admiration of the Communists, even now I admire the Soviet Government. There is no doubt about it. But I make a distinction between my Friends on the other side now and the Soviet Government in this matter regarding the admiration that I had for the Soviet Government. The hon. Member, Mr. Ramamurthi was saying that in my conversations with him, I praised Russian Communism. (Sri P. Ramamurthi: 'No, no.'). Probably it might be, he referred to some speeches of mine. Much before that, a few years before that, when the War was going on, when Russia had won alongside of the Allies, at that time we were still working in the Congress Working Committee, I and my brothers there. Pandit Jahwarlal and myself were on the same Working Committee; at that time we drafted a resolution and both supported the resolution and in that we paid the highest compliments

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and expressed admiration for the Soviet Government. They had fought and won a most terrible war against the Germans at that time. That phase of the war was over. It was not only there in the speech referred to by the hon. Member, Mr. Ramamurthi, but even earlier I appreciated the strength of the Socialist doctrine. But the point now to be remembered is that that strength of the Soviet Government came out of previous liquidation. Its feature was liquidating all enemies to show strength and show solidarity and show progress. But in the process of liquidation, the violence that was necessary, and the crime that was necessary for producing that large effect, we do not want here. We do not want that liquidation. So there is great distinction between my admiration for the Russian war against Germany and the position that we have now to deal with namely, that we desire to progress that we desire to develop without any process of liquidation of any large group of people. Therefore we need not confuse one with the other.

"Hon. Member, Mr. Jeevanandam is not here I believe. He generally makes his speech and disappears. That seems to be his practice. It is also the same thing with hon. Member Mr. Muthiah Chettiar. Now hon. Member Mr. Jeevanandam quoted from Bharati the other day and said: 'Here is your Bharati whom you worship, for whom you have built memorials, whose books you publish and all that. He said such and such a thing.' Now let me tell hon. Friends, that poets are not debating society members or members of legislative bodies. Poets have many moods. Every poet must be of many moods. A certain critic writing about Tennyson said: 'Poets are of many moods. Their poetry is like 'shot silk'—that is to say they are like what we call 'Anjur' silk and 'Meghavarnam' silk saree (மேகவார்ணப் புடவை). If we look at it one way it shines a brilliant colour, if we look at it another way it shines a different colour, this way one colour, that way another colour, blue, violet, orange, green, red and so on. The poet's mood is like that. 'Shot silk' called 'Anjur' in our own language is very beautiful when looked at from various angles. This shimmering variety of the colours of the rainbow, we can see in all poetry. Sometimes a poet sings in one language and sometimes in another language. Let us not forget, Bharati is no less appreciative of our own civilization and our own Vedanta. Let hon. Member Sri Jeevanandam turn over the volumes of Bharati's poems. There he will find a lot to learn about our philosophy and Vedanta. If he only reads them properly he will give up the party to which he belongs just now." (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"He quoted from Tiruvalluvar."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"He quoted first from Bharati. As for Tiruvalluvar he too was a poet. The shimmering colours are there in his poetry also. If only people know how to read Tiruvalluvar, if only they know to read Tiruvalluvar properly without previous bias and prejudice and not read Tiruvalluvar in order to find a quotation but read Tiruvalluvar to

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know and understand him, they will learn much and benefit much. There are two ways of studying, one to get what you want and sell the book afterwards and another is to read and understand it and become a better man. I wish everybody who knows Tamil reads Tiruvalluvar and becomes a discipline in the true sense. That is so much for quotations.

"The hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi referred with a certain amount of affection to my previous history. Let me also give him more than what he has tried to steal, so to say, from my speeches here and there. In the year 1930, I gave a series of talks in prison. At that time I explained appreciatively the system to which now the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi and others pay homage. But that was many years ago. Recently during the period referred to by Mr. Ramamurthi, in 1946, a Tamil book of mine was translated into English, with the unattractive name of 'Vedanta.' I wrote a preface to the translation. My hon. Friends on the other side may well quote it against me. I am not afraid of inconsistency. I am humble enough. I do not think I am a great man. But inconsistency is the hobgoblin of small men. Let me remind people of that truth which was expressed more than once by big people and repeated also by Gandhiji. But without pretending to be a great man, I am not frightened by inconsistency. I do not think there is anything inconsistent in development and change. The sucking babe is not inconsistent with the grown up young man who chews his food with all his teeth. The old man is not inconsistent with the young man. It is a process of evolution. I would, therefore, advise hon. Members on the other side not to be afraid of inconsistency but to come over, whenever they feel like it, to my side. (Laughter.) Let them not be afraid of it. Inconsistency is a sign of progress. It is a wrong term for changes that take place genuinely and honestly. Of course a liar could be discovered by inconsistency. But that is of a different kind as when we cross-examine a perjured witness, we find out the truth from his inconsistency. But a gradual, sincere and honest inconsistency is a sign of growth.

"I would request my hon. Friends to quote from what I have written deliberately on the very subject before us. That is my policy. It shows not only what I hold in common with hon. Friends on the other side but also shows the difference between the other side and me. I wrote these words in 1944 or 1945. But it was translated in 1946.

'Planned co-operative economy is sought to be enforced in most civilised countries in place of profit motive, discarding the so-called civil liberty of private competition'—I call private competition a false civil liberty, it is only a make-belief.—'But this is sought to be done without creating the necessary social culture therefor and depending on the coercive power of the state. But a change of this far-reaching character cannot be made with success by mere external authority however powerful. We must have a culture and generally accepted code of spiritual values which work as a law from within. Without such spiritual control mere material planning results in irrigation and must need culminate in widespread corruption and fraud. Vedanta and the ethic which follows from it and which is expanded and fully set out in the Bagavad Gita are pre-eminently fitted to serve as the spiritual basis for planned co-operative community life wherein every one must work according to capacity and receive according to need.

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'If men and women should work without aiming at personal profit and with an eye only to the welfare of the community, just this is the way of life taught in the Bhagavad-Gita.'

This is the way of life the Communists here stand for and must stand for if they hope to build up the way of life they believe in.

'It lays emphasis on the equal dignity and sacredness of all labour that falls to one's lot, and on honest disinterested effort. Indeed the Gita lays down in a unique manner the socialist doctrine in terms of religion. The performance of one's allotted task, says the Gita, is nothing less than worship of God in the truest sense.

'Everywhere in the civilized world, men want a wise allotment of work to individuals as well as groups in accordance with demands of the general interest in place of *laissez faire*. We have had enough of the divine right to make private profit. If we want society to control individual life so as to produce this result, we cannot depend only on the spy and the policeman watching over citizens. We must build up a spiritual life which makes joy out of discharge of duty. We must bring into being a law that acts from within, making the execution of State imposed laws easy. In Vedanta we have a teaching rooted in immemorial tradition in India which can serve as the spiritual and cultural basis for a new and juster economy of life.'

"Sir, I shall not weary this House further with mixed matter. But I appeal to my Communists friends, to adopt a spiritual basis for Communist life. Only then will they succeed and not till then."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not propose to go into those matters that were raised by the Hon. Chief Minister during the course of this debate. I consider that they are extraneous to the subject-matter which we are at present discussing. I would also like to give my own views of the very Vedanta on which the Hon. Chief Minister has tried to base his arguments. Anyway that is not the subject-matter which we are discussing now.

"Sir, I am now concerned with the question of providing food for the 55 million people of this State and it is one of the most basic and important problems facing the people of this State to-day as it is facing the people of this entire country. First of all, I would like very strongly to place my protest against the manner in which the Government are treating this very important question. Policies are laid down, policies were laid down without any consultation whatsoever with the Members of this House and it required six long months for the Government to make up their minds to have a discussion on the new policy of decontrol undertaken by the Government. Sir, it might be said that there was the Budget debate and that food also formed part of the Budget and therefore we need not discuss it separately. I submit, Sir, that that is not the proper way of putting things. Of course, in the Budget debate so many subjects were discussed, but this basic question of food which requires concentrated attention could not be discussed in a Budget debate. Even to-day, when we are to discuss this basic question, the proposition that was moved by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam was 'that the Food Situation in the State be taken into consideration.' But while making his speech on the food situation, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam did not talk anything about the food situation as such,

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but gave a detailed account of the policy that was pursued by the Government during the last six months and sought to justify this policy on the basis of certain facts and figures. If anyone had listened to his speech, one would have to say that there is no famine in the country, not only in Rayalaseema but in vast areas of other districts also. It would appear as if things are somehow or other easy. The impression created is that we have achieved the purpose and of course there are some difficulties, but nonetheless they will adjust themselves in due course and everything will be all right. Therefore, when we have got to discuss the basic policy which concerns the millions of people of this State, it is natural for us to expect that the Government will give us sufficient time to discuss that policy alone so that the Government may be benefited by the collective discussion and evolve a policy based on such collective discussion by the Members of this House. I must say that even to-day the Government are not prepared to do it. Why? Of course, it is for the Government to explain. When 375 Members of this House have got to take part in a debate of this type, Member after Member is naturally concerned with describing the conditions in his particular constituency rather than taking part in a discussion of the basic policy pursued by the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is not our fault."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The fault of the Government was that they should have treated this basic question as a separate issue and that the entire food policy of the Government should have been allowed to be taken into consideration and lastly that sufficient time should have been allotted for discussion on the food policy so that Member after Member might contribute his best so that the Government might be benefited by the collective discussion. It was their fault that the Government did not choose to benefit by collective discussion. It does not concern us."

"Sir, it took six months for the Government to evolve the policy of decontrol. Much gusto was made about it. If I might be pardoned to say, there was also a sense of arrogance when Hon. Ministers talked about the food problem. I am glad that to-day that sense of arrogance and gusto are absent. Why are they absent to-day? But we shall not deal with it now. The Hon. Minister sought to defend the policy and the Hon. Chief Minister said that because of the fact that there was no concrete criticism made against the policy pursued by the Government, there was general acceptance of the policy from all sides of the House. I would like to submit, Sir, that there was criticism of policy, but the Members of this House did not get an opportunity to make a full, concrete and cogent criticism within the course of the 5 minutes allotted. To-day the Hon. Chief Minister sought to justify the policy on certain grounds. But I would only like to draw the attention of this House to how exactly the Government and the Members of the Government had been shifting their grounds from time to time. Were these grounds on which they sought to defend their policy the same as those when they started

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decontrol? Absolutely not. On the date this decontrol policy was announced over the radio, what were the expectations that were entertained as a result of this policy? When we judge the question whether this policy has succeeded or not, the main criterion is whether food has been made available to the vast millions of people of this State or whether it is a fact that more and more millions of people are to-day starving or are not able to get the food they so badly require. This is the criterion by means of which we can judge its success or otherwise. Sir, I would like to remind the Hon. Chief Minister what Mahatma Gandhi once said, that before hungry people God himself can appear only in the form of bread. 12-30 P.M.

"Whether our people, whether our hungry millions get their daily bread—that is our main criterion. That is the basis on which any policy of decontrol or control of food should be worked. The people should be in a position to purchase their rice requirements at the normal rate. What is it that we find to-day after six months of decontrol? Did the promise of the Hon. Chief Minister that prices would not increase abnormally, come true? What is the price at which rice is being sold in the open market to-day? Is it at the controlled price? No, surely not. We find people buying rice at Rs. 2 and Rs. 1-8-0 per measure. The Government now come and say that they are not responsible for the increase in the price of rice. What was it that the Hon. Chief Minister said while addressing a press conference just two days after the announcement of decontrol? He said, 'I am sure the free market price will soon become very cheap and ultimately we may find it difficult to sell our rice in the fair price shops as we cannot reduce the price to that prevailing in the open market.' That was their expectation. This was again and again reiterated by every Hon. Minister of the Government. They even stated that the Government would find it difficult to dispose of their stocks, because the open market rate would have come down very much in a few months after decontrol. This was the hope which they kindled in the millions of our people. 'Price of rice is sure to come down'—that was their slogan immediately after decontrol. How glaring is the difference that we now find between the price of rice in the open market and in the fair price shops! What is the difference due to? Can the Hon. Chief Minister explain? Of course he has explained it. He now says that his old expectations about the good behaviour of the large number of landlords in Tanjore district had not been fulfilled. It required six long months for him to realize this fact. The same Hon. Chief Minister addressing a huge mass gathering in the Pachayappa's grounds, just two weeks after decontrol said: 'Some of the Communists may come and tell you that prices will increase after decontrol. But on't you believe the Communists. After all it is not the Communists but the mirasdars who produce the food-grains we require most. These mirasdars come and tell me that prices are sure to come down. I believe the mirasdars. I do not believe the Communists.' Well, that was what the Hon. Chief Minister said at that time. Has his expectation come true?

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What do we find now? What do the statistics which the Hon. Food Minister had been good enough to read yesterday reveal? The Hon. Food Minister had told us that the so-called increase in price of rice is all Communist propaganda and in reality no abnormal increase had taken place. Well, here are the realities. Here is the stark reality. What is the present price of rice obtaining in the open market and what is the controlled rate? Is there not a glaring difference between the two? Did the Communists utter a lie previously when they said that the price of rice will increase after decontrol? The Hon. Food Minister of the Central Government, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai, also told us: 'Oh, prices are sure to come down. As soon as the kuruvai harvest is over, we will have enough stocks. Prices will definitely fall afterwards'. Well, the kuruvai crop has had its harvest in September. It is three months since then. Have the prices fallen?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Come to conclusions. Give practical suggestions as to how prices could be checked from rising high."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Yes, we shall give practical suggestions. But before that we have to tell what the Government have done in the matter and we have to point out their mistakes. That is why I requested that a full-dress debate on food should be allowed so that all Members could offer their suggestions. If not in this sitting, at least in the January sitting, let some time be allotted for a full discussion on the food problem."

"What happened after the kuruvai harvest? Did the price register any appreciable decrease? On the other hand it increased. Was it due to any Communist movement? What did the reports coming from Tanjore immediately after the kuruvai harvest show? What did the '*Hindu*' and the '*Indian Express*' say? What did their report show? Immediately after kuruvai harvest, the price of paddy which used to be sold previously at Rs. 23 or 24 per bag rose to Rs. 28 or Rs. 30? What did the Hon. Food Minister say while addressing a meeting of the Lakshmiapuram Association just before the kuruvai harvest? He said: 'Don't be afraid; the price of rice will surely come down after the rice from the kuruvai harvest comes into the open market. The present increase in the price of rice is only a transitional one.' Three months have elapsed since that meeting. Has his promise come true? What did this decontrol policy of this Government achieve? It gave ample room for the large body of mirasdars to sell their produce to the common people at prohibitive rates. The whole policy had been based on false foundations. Therefore the specific expectation of the Government that prices are sure to come down after decontrol has not been fulfilled. People are now paying Rs. 2 per measure of rice whereas the controlled price is Re. 0-13-6?"

"When this is the stark reality, what is it that the Government say? They come in with some new excuses for the present increase in the price of rice? They have discovered some excuses."

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The Government have procured at the time decontrol was announced only about 7 lakhs of tons from the mirasdars. The available surplus with the landlords was only very little and therefore the prices went up quickly. I would like to ask the Hon. Food Minister whether he discovered the fact only to-day that the Government had procured 7 lakh of tons of rice before the decontrol policy was announced? Or if he had discovered it earlier, why did he give the false promise that prices will surely come down? Secondly, the Government say: 'After all only in surplus areas do we find a small increase in the price of rice. Prices in the deficit areas have not gone up very high? And, we are also told now that the price of rice in the deficit areas has gone up only to the extent of the black-market rate at the time of control. I do not know how many officers the Government deputed to get statistics of black-market price of rice in the deficit areas. I do not know how many records are now kept registering the increases in the price of black-market rice when control was in force. We know full well that the Government was not competent enough to check black-marketing in rice. When such is the case, how can we believe their statement that the prices have increased in the deficit areas only to the extent of the price of black-market rice at the time of control. The other day the Hon. Food Minister was giving us some figures with regard to the rise in the price of rice. Sir, this is what appeared in '*the Hindu*'. That is what the Hon. Food Minister was referring to in the Chittoor district.

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'There has been a steady increase in the prices of all foodgrains during the last fortnight. *Swarnawari* paddy, the harvest of which has almost been concluded, was sold at Rs. 25 a bag at the time of the commencement of the harvest. Now it is being sold at Rs. 35 a bag.'

Now, Sir, the black-market rate which was quoted by the Hon. Food Minister amounted to Rs. 30 a bag. To-day it has gone up far beyond that. In the South Arcot district, which is a deficit district, to-day, the price of rice is Re. 1-8-0 per measure. In Tiruchirappalli district it is Re. 1-4-0 per measure. I can give similar figures for the other districts also. Take the Tirunelveli district; there too, it is sold at the same rate. Now, Sir, all these districts are not surplus districts. The prevailing price to-day is Re. 1-6-0; whereas before decontrol the black-market price was only Re. 1-2-0. Does the Hon. Food Minister know what the price was in his own district of Coimbatore before decontrol and what it is to-day. To-day it is Rs. 1-10-0 per measure in his own district. He can never say that this was the black-market price in his district before decontrol. I know what the price of rice was in 1944-45. Sir, the point I want to make is that for purposes of comparison the criterion is not to compare the present price with the black-market price just before decontrol, but with the price that prevailed just before controls were introduced. Now why was price controlled and fixed at a particular rate? Because the Government wanted to make rice available to the people at a price they could afford to pay. So, for purposes of comparison we should be told to compare the present price with the price which prevailed just before controls were introduced and not with the

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black-market price which prevailed when controls were in force. Therefore, Sir, when the Government ask us to compare the present price with the black-market price, they are not discharging their responsibility as a Government. Now, I make this specific charge chiefly against the Hon. Food Minister, because he has asked us to compare the prices in that way, and also against the Chief Minister. I will even make this charge against the Prime Minister of India. For, he has said that prices in Madras State had already gone below the controlled price and that was why the Madras Government had adopted this policy of decontrol.

“ Then, Sir, another argument that was made to-day was with reference to the statistics of food production. They have a tale to tell of their own. The tale that they tell us to-day is entirely different from the tale the Hon. Minister would like to have. Sir, before the war, the average food production of this State ran up to 81 lakhs of tons. I am taking the figure from the publication of the Economic Adviser to the Government. This figure includes both rice and millets. I am taking this figure as the amount required for the consumption of the people after making due allowances for seeds and other things. It was stated at that time that this amount was not sufficient to meet the requirements of this State; and there was a deficit of 5 lakhs of tons. So, Sir, taking the two figures together we may say that the normal requirements of this State is 86 lakhs of tons of foodgrains. Now this is the position taken up by the Economic Adviser to the Government. Now, on the basis of these statistics we find that the normal requirements of this State is 86 lakhs of tons of foodgrains and there was a deficit of 5 lakhs of tons. Sir, according to statistics the population of this State is, say, five and a half crores. During the war period it has increased by 17½ per cent. Then, making an allowance for the fact that children under three years would not require rice for consumption we may say that our food requirements compared to the pre-war period has now gone up by 14 per cent which comes to roughly about one-seventh of pre-war period consumption. So, Sir, the deficit which was already there to the tune of five lakhs has increased by an addition of twelve lakhs, and so, the total deficit comes to 17 lakh tons.

“ Now, let me consider what the position is with regard to production. During the last few years the average production per annum was 60 lakhs of tons of rice and 21.2 lakhs of tons of millets. What is expected this year is far far less. According to the statistics given to us by the Hon. Food Minister it is 17 lakhs of tons less than the average production during the pre-war years. That is, our total requirements fall short by 35 lakhs of tons. Our total requirements come to 98 lakhs of tons but our expectations are only 64 lakhs of tons, and so there is a deficit of 34 lakhs of tons. Now we are told that the law of demand and supply will operate. The demand is 98 lakhs of tons and the supply is 64 lakhs. Now how will the law of demand and supply operate? The law of demand and supply is that when the demand is great and the supply is less, or, I shall put it this way, when the demand is far in excess

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of the supply prices of commodities are bound to increase. This is the law of demand and supply as per the political economists. Now the Hon. Food Minister wants us to believe that that will not happen. He has entirely reformulated the law of demand and supply. He has said that the greater the demand and less the supply the less will be the price. How this will happen I personally do not know. If this theory is accepted, the Hon. Food Minister would get a place among the classical economists like Adam Smith and Ricardo; and posterity will give him a place along with them for this wonderful theory put forward by him!

“ Now, Sir, what is it that is going to be done to prevent an increase in prices. We are told to compare the present price with the price ruling in 1947-48, and we are told that after all, prices have not increased. I ask, what was the position in 1947-48. Are we to forget all those factors which prevailed then and which have happened since then? During the interval between that period and to-day, how much havoc has taken place and how much have the people been impoverished. All these things should be considered. Can we forget what happened in 1952, just before decontrol was introduced, when there was a fall in the price of agricultural commodities, in the price of cotton when there was one of the biggest slumps in the country. So, Sir, when you want to compare the present with that period you should take into consideration all those attendant factors. If you bear in mind all these factors and then make the comparison you will see that the prices ruling at present are beyond the capacity of the ordinary people.

“ When you make a comparison, have you not got to take into consideration all the attendant factors and see how much the price has increased in relation to the other agricultural commodities that are produced in this State? If you do so, then you will realize that the rise in price during this period is certainly a very heavy one, one beyond the capacity of the ordinary people. Member after Member from either side of the House who participated in this debate has demanded more fair-price shops. What is the significance of that demand? After all, the policy of decontrol of the Government is accepted; and yet, why is it that Member after Member both from the Congress and other benches should demand that more fair-price shops should be opened? The meaning of that demand obviously is that unless rice is made available and other foodstuffs also are made available to the people at control and conscionable rates, the people will have to starve. Already we know that starvation is prevalent in vast tracts of our State. But, this fact is being shut out from our eyes, and we are being told that the decontrol policy has succeeded wonderfully. Anyway, Sir, this is not how I understand statistics.

“ Again, Sir, it was stated that 7½ lakh tons of paddy and other foodgrains were procured at the time decontrol was introduced and therefore the prices increased. Now, take the statistics furnished by the Finance Minister himself. The expectation for the next

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year is about 6½ lakh tons less than what was procured in 1950-51, —about 3½ lakh of tons of rice and about 3 lakh of tons of millets I think—and we are told that this compares favourably with the total amount procured in the year 1951-52. Even though the Government may not procure that much, the total available surplus in 1952-53 with the producers is going to be probably the same amount as they had procured at the time decontrol was introduced. So, if we are going to be in the same position as we were in at the time decontrol was introduced, what is the guarantee that the landlords or the producers will not behave in the same way as they did during the past six months? How are the people going to be protected against an increase in prices? To that, Sir, there is no answer. "Leave things to themselves; somehow or other, they will adjust themselves"—that is what we are told specifically again and again. Let us not forget the fact that it is precisely because of the fact that the total amount of food produced in our State has been going down year after year that the Government themselves were compelled to reduce their ration commitments from time to time. The quantity of ration allowed to the people was reduced from 1 lb. to 12 oz., then to 10 oz., then again to 8 oz. and 6 oz., and finally it was increased to 7 oz. Why was it that the rice content of the ration was reduced in 1951 to 6 oz? It was because the total amount of rice produced was less by nearly 40 lakhs of tons. After decontrol came, has that production increased? No; the same amount was there. And yet we are told that the prices were expected to be the same. Similarly, we could not increase the rice content of the ration, and yet we are told it is a correct economic theory.

"Sir, having said all this, I would like to point out that the Government are not laying down any guarantee that in the future at least rice and other foodstuffs will be made available to the people at rates at which they can buy. That is why I say that in vast tracts of our State, hunger and starvation are the order of the day. For instance, is food available in Palni and other taluks of the Madurai district, or again in the South Arcot district, to the common people? Is it or is it not a fact that hundreds and thousands of people are moving from their homes to new areas? Sir, I have seen some villages in the Palni and Dindigul taluks. I went to a village and I saw the whole hamlet was deserted except for two old huts; and in those huts two old women were living. When I went and knocked at the door and called for them, they won't come out because they had no clothing. And this is the position in village after village in vast areas of our State. When that is the position, how are these people going to get food at these unconscionable prices? There is no answer to that."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Do you want the answer even now?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"No answer came when the Hon. Minister spoke."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I gave only facts; and it is only after hearing the criticisms that I could speak about them. I gave out the factual position, so that hon. Members may understand the correct state of things."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I know no answer is likely to come. If the Minister promises now that in spite of these things, food will be made available to people at 10 annas a measure or at the control rates, certainly we shall test that promise once again as we have tested the promise made at the time of decontrol. I may say at once that unless the present policy is changed, even the promise now made that the prices will come down or will be reduced, will go the same way as the promises that were made at the time of decontrol. I can specifically say that."

"Again, why was this policy of decontrol adopted? It was adopted despite the fact that the Draft Five-Year Plan by which the entire Congress swore, stated that we cannot have any kind of decontrol to-day. They made it absolutely clear. They said—

"The equitable distribution of foodgrains among different sections of the population at reasonable prices has been an object of policy in recent years. The effective discharge of this responsibility is Government's first duty in the economic field. In determining the food policy, therefore, there is no room for any proposal or experiment which detracts from this responsibility or exposes the economy to uncertainty."

I am not very much enamoured of the Five-Year plan; but certain fundamental formulations they have made there with regard to the food policy, and I agree with them. They say that it is the primary responsibility of any civilized Government to see that food is made available and distributed equitably among all sections of the people, particularly among the poorer sections of the people. Any Government which claims to be civilized must see to it that food is equitably distributed among all sections of the people. They add—

"The view is sometimes expressed that while complete decontrol of food may not be possible, the essential object of food policy can be secured if only the principal towns are rationed with the help of imported supplies and free movement is established throughout the country, so that supplies may move quickly to all non-rationed areas."

And meeting all these arguments, they say that conditions at present are not favourable to the continued smooth functioning of the food market in grains"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member seems to be quoting at length. If he wants, he may quote here and there."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"So long as shortages continue, it will be possible for traders . . . to charge exorbitant prices from the needy people." I submit that this is the Five-Year Plan on the basis of which the Congress fought the elections."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch."

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[After lunch—3 p.m.]

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. Ramamurthi will continue his speech."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this morning, I was referring to the fact that the hopes that were held out to the people were not fulfilled. It was not with a view to score a point against the Ministry or to point out that the forecast by the Ministry was a failure and the specific forecast that we made at the time decontrol was ordered proved correct. That was not our intention. In what way has this policy worked; whom does it benefit? Having regard to the results of that policy the question arises if that policy should continue or we should seek some other method of ensuring the food of the people. That is what we are concerned with. It is well-known, Sir, that at the time when decontrol was introduced, the bulk of procurement had already taken place from the small producer and whatever was left was mainly with the big landowner. The Hon. the Food Minister made it clear yesterday and he admitted that it was always the case that the big landlords managed to escape procurement and with this stock they managed to blackmarket even during the time when there was both control and full procurement. It is these people, these big people that were able to loot the people,—I use that expression specifically—and make enormous profits out of the blood and toil of the people, the starving people of the State. Should we now continue that policy or should we think of something else? That is the main question to which we should devote our attention. As I pointed out to the House, there is no prospect at all of the Government being able to supply food to the people at reasonable rates with their present policy. The food stocks with the Government are being rapidly depleted and by the time the season ends, there will be practically nothing left with the Government. As far as the existing fair price shops are concerned, reports are reaching us to the effect that even the existing fair price shops are being closed down. In one taluk of Cuddapah alone our report says that out of 43 fair price shops, during the last three or four months, 40 have been closed down and only three are functioning. Even with regard to the functioning of the existing fair price shops, no better certificate regarding them need be given than the certificate given by the Prime Minister of India when he was touring the district of Anantapur. He is reported to have said when he was asked to inspect a fair price shop in Anantapur: 'Do not talk of fair price shops. Simply having half a dozen bags of foodgrains in the fair price shops, you cannot say, that the people are buying their foodgrains there. It is all a farce.' No better certificate is needed."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry, Sir, that Mr. Ramamurthi does not know the temperament of the Prime Minister in a matter such as this. When he is asked for an unnecessary engagement, he says: 'There is nothing wonderful

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in a fair price shop; a fair price shop is a fair price shop and why do you want me to go there.' These remarks cannot be made out as a sort of evidence about how the administration is going on."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Prime Minister knows English and what he was saying. The Prime Minister did not say: 'There is nothing wonderful about these fair price shops.' This is the specific sentence that he is reported to have said: 'It is a farce'. If you just . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If Sri Ramamurthi knows the Prime Minister's circumspection, he will not say so; the Prime Minister will not make a remark about the administration of an institution which he refused to inspect."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" We know our Prime Minister and I have also known our Prime Minister and that is that truth comes out when he is angry; when in an angry mood, he blurts out the truth in spite of the best of desire to be diplomatic. This we know of our Prime Minister. Anyway, I will not dwell on that question now. My question now is what is going to happen with the depleted stocks with the Government and a procurement of about 2 lakhs of tons which will not be sufficient for any long period of time. Even these existing shops will get closed down which means that at the end of the year, the entire people of the State will be left to the mercy of the big landlords of the State. What is the guarantee that the big landlords will behave better in future and what is the guarantee that they will not mulct the people, that they will not charge exorbitant prices and in that way fleece the people of the State? That is one aspect of the question. The second question is: What about the procurement policy adopted by the Government? We know that it is the primary responsibility of the Government to feed the people. Obviously if the Government have got to discharge that responsibility, the question of procuring stocks is very important. Unless the Government procure stocks and have sufficient stocks at their disposal, they cannot feed the people. Regarding the present levy system, might I ask if it will satisfy the requirements of the State and will it enable the Government to discharge their primary responsibility? The main question before us is whether the two lakhs of tons to be got by the levy system and the two lakhs to be imported from abroad, will satisfy the requirements of the people. I say, Sir, that the Government will not be able to discharge their primary responsibility. The levy system, apart from certain inherent defects in it, cannot meet the requirements of the people. I will come to the defects later on. If sufficient stocks for the purpose of feeding the people are to be procured, I say, Sir, that the surplus stocks with the big landlords have got to be procured and for that obviously different methods will have to be used. Certainly I am all for exempting people with small holdings and the limit up to which the exemption will apply can certainly be discussed and settled. There is no difficulty about it. But I do not understand why the big landlords should in their greed be permitted to fleece

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the people? Why should not the Government procure everything that they have in their stocks over and above their requirements? We can leave the small man with about 20 or 25 acres free but above that, I submit, Sir, the entire available stock be it from the individual landlord, or math or religious institution, should be procured and should be made available to the people. Without that, I am afraid the Government will not be able to discharge their responsibility to the people.

3-10 p.m. "With regard to the present levy system, it is obviously different from the old procurement system of the previous years? I know in the past a good amount of paddy stored by the big landlords were not actually procured. That should not be allowed to happen now. But the Government say that people's co-operation is needed in this connexion. How they are going to get the co-operation of the people is a different matter. We, on our part, are certainly prepared to co-operate with the Government if they are going to procure paddy from the rich landlords who have stored them up. But if they are to leave the rich landlords and fleece the common people, we are certainly going to fight it out. That is the specific issue. We will certainly struggle with the people in fighting the mirasdars who have stored up paddy and are keeping the poor people hungry."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Struggle!"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Yes, struggle. The Hon. Chief Minister may not like that word. But nonetheless the struggle to get their daily bread has been going on between the poor people and the rich landlords for the past seven years. The landlord does not like to give up. The people are there to fight it out. That is why due to the existence of these two tendencies the struggle had always been there. Therefore, I say, that, unless the Government accept their prime responsibility to feed all the people of this State, this vexed question of food cannot be solved."

"I shall now come to the present levy system. I shall speak with reference to Tanjore district. Other Hon. Members may talk about other districts. I say that this levy system makes an invidious distinction. For example, take the fertile taluks of Papanasam, Kumbakonam and Thirukkattuppalli. All these taluks are well-known for their fertility. What is the levy proposed therein? Five bags per acre. On the other hand, take the dry taluks. Take the Nagappattinam taluk. The waram or kuttakai there per acre will amount to 18 kalams. What is the levy here? The same five bags, i.e., 10 kalams. If you take 10 kalams out of 18 kalams what is it that the poor cultivator will have for his sustenance? Take the Papanasam taluk which as I said is noted for its fertility. There the yield per acre is 45 kalams. There also you have the same procurement levy. The landlord has got to surrender only the same 5 bags per acre. The landlord can do anything he likes with the remaining 35 kalams. Why is this invidious distinction? I do not know. If it is the policy of Government to procure as much as possible from the rich mirasdars, we, the people, are here

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to co-operate with them. But surely not when they propose such a levy as the present one. Why can't they evolve a policy by which the surplus left over with the rich mirasdars could be stored in their godowns, so that they may have ready stocks on hand and rush forth with supplies when there is scarcity and when there is a rise in the price-level? I say that this levy ought to differ in the fertile taluks. At the same time, I do not want that the surplus paddy in a district should be allowed to go out of it. In the same district, there are dry areas also. Let the Government procure the maximum in the fertile areas, store it up in the district itself so that it may act as a reserve. By this they can check any sudden increase in price level also by rushing forth supplies from their stores. Unless the Government do this, no useful purpose could be served by the proposed levy.

"When the people are not able to get the food they want at reasonable prices and when the prices are not checked from going on increasing, what is it that we find the Government saying? The Hon. Chief Minister comes and justifies the Government's stand on decontrol on an entirely different footing. All sorts of excuses are brought forth. But the same old cry is there of increasing production and giving the necessary incentive to the producer to increase production. The Hon. Chief Minister has been a bit careful in his definition of the term 'producer'. First he said 'producer' and then he changed the producer to a 'farmer'. What is the definition of the term 'producer'? According to the definition of the word 'producer' which the Government have put upon it, even Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder is a producer though he is a big landlord. Well, that may be the Government's definition. But we believe that the man who actually cultivates is the producer."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Not the man who borrows money for his manure, I suppose!"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Certainly the man who borrows money for his cultivation is the man who cultivates and it is he who toils hard to till the soil. The man who is the tiller of the soil is the producer. That is how we base our definition of the term 'producer'. We do not recognize people like Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder as producers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sri Palanisami Gounder, his tenants and farmers—all are producers."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The Hon. Chief Minister may put such an interpretation. He is at liberty to do so. But we on our part refuse to recognize such people as producers. We recognise the tillers of the soil as producers. The actual tiller of the soil—he is the man whom we have got to look to for our food. What incentive should he be given to produce more? That is the main question. What is the incentive that this Government has given to the small producer to increase production? Nothing tangible. The small producer is overburdened with debt. He is

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not in a position to buy manure to increase the fertility of the land. For each and everything he has got to approach the landlord and be at his mercy. The Government refuse to give him loans because he has no security and he may not be able to pay interest. That is the position now. Unless radical agrarian reforms take place, production cannot be increased. Production has been going down ever since 1920. It had not gone down after the War (1939-1945). If we see the statistics of the Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras, we see that production has been continuously deteriorating from 1942. At any rate in 1942 we had no control. Then what is the reason for the decline in production? It is not from 1942 that production is declining. It has been declining from the twenties. Even the Congress at its Lucknow session during 1936 said that the decrease in production was due to the poverty of the masses. They attributed the decrease in production to agrarian tensions. They said that unless and until we introduce radical agrarian reforms, we cannot hope to increase our production. So, we see that agrarian reform had been the issue from the thirties. What have this Government done in the matter? What are the agrarian reforms they had introduced? What is the position of the cultivator now? How does he stand? Has he got enough money with him to buy manures for increasing the fertility of the land? No. He is not in a position to find the wherewithal to meet his agricultural needs. Unless his condition is improved all empty talk of increasing production will be of no avail. That is what history has taught us. Our Hon. Chief Minister may not like any talk about foreign countries. But at any rate let us take the case of our sister country, China.

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“For the last hundreds of years that country had been importing foodgrains for its internal needs. This went on till the last agrarian movement set in. In that movement the ownership of land was changed. The tiller of the soil was made the owner of the soil. Then there was a great incentive for the tillers to produce more foodgrains. In one year with an improvement in the technique of cultivation that country was able to produce more than they required for their internal needs; they were also able to export rice to other countries. Now that is the position in China to-day. Now if the same thing is done in our country it will not take long for us to produce foodgrains for our requirements, and also enough to spare.

“Lastly, Sir, why is it, in spite of the fact that the Planning Commission Report, on which the Congress contested the last general elections, has stated in categorical terms that they are not for relaxing controls—I ask, why is it in this State this Government have adopted a decontrol policy? I say, there is a solid political motive behind that move. Has it not been now realized that decontrol has failed? Have we not seen that it is not to the interests of the people to have such a policy? Have we not seen from our six months' experience of decontrol that prices have not come down? Is it not a patent fact now that we have no stock on hand for the next year? Now, Sir, in spite of all this, how do

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Government justify their decontrol policy? The only reason is, as I said, that they have a solid political objective behind it. In this State the Congress did not win in the last elections. They thought that it was all due to the tremendous amount of corruption and bribery rampant in the Food Department and the harassment by the procurement officials of the poor peasants and agriculturists. We all know what a great uproar there was in the State and what amount of discontent there was among the people just before the elections. Sir, the Congress itself in 1946 complained of the vast extent of bribery and corruption in the Food Department in the days of British administration, and the Congress Government itself during its regime of five years has failed to rid the administration of bribery and corruption. Their regime is a confession of failure on their part to purge the bribery and corruption that was rampant in the Food Department. So the only way open for them was to put an end to the administration of control run by the officials and change the hearts of the people. So they abolished controls. But, I say, introduce a new system of controls in which the people will play their fullest part and not the officials. That sort of control will work well and successfully, and not a system of control in which the officials will look down on the people and have their own way. Instead of doing that this Government have decontrolled. In doing so they thought that the people will be freed from all the trouble they had undergone under control and so they would support this Government; and it is with this intention the Government have introduced decontrol in this State. I do not believe the Hon. Chief Minister, knowing him as I do, ever believed that by merely acting in accordance with the wish of the people, by respecting the sentiments of the landowners he could increase production in the country and bring down the price of foodgrains. I know the Hon. Chief Minister did not have faith in the landowners. He knew the landowners would misbehave; he knew they would store grains and sell them in blackmarket; because I have seen this statement made earlier when he was Governor-General. So under this context he knew that the landlords will hoard foodgrains and the merchants also will hoard foodgrains. And nothing has happened between 1948 and now to change the character of the landlords. But all the same why is it the Government have adopted a policy of decontrol? I say it is political objective. I say, give up all this decontrol. I say in all humility the interests of the people are involved in this question. Even to-day the interests of millions of our people are involved in this question. Government cannot solve this problem by their decontrol policy. Government cannot supply food to them by the policy they have adopted. Let them take a lesson from the experience of the last six months of decontrol. So even now let us examine the question afresh; let us sit together and let us fully consider the problem; let us discuss in all seriousness; let us not discuss by allowing only five minutes to each member.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Leader of the Opposition has been given sufficient time, though the other Members have been given only five minutes each.”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" All the five minutes were stored to give the leader of the Opposition one hour and twenty minutes." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Now let us seriously consider this problem; as I said, let us sit together and discuss the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In spite of all this, two blades will not grow where one blade grew." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Government to-day are impervious to all arguments. If we sit together and discuss things on the basis of figures, if we discuss them dispassionately and not from the point of view of propaganda, Government will surely come to a different conclusion regarding decontrol. If the mind is impervious it will fail to come to a correct conclusion. If the mind is prejudiced or if it is predetermined on account of political factors, it will not change its opinion.

" Lastly, Sir, unless we are prepared to discuss and give a reorientation to our food policy posterity will judge Government otherwise; posterity will say that this Government allowed millions of our people to die, that this Government failed to discharge the elementary responsibility of a Government in giving food to the people, that they allowed the landowners to hoard foodgrains and left the people to the mercy of blackmarketers. So let us not be misjudged. So let us at least now change our policy and respond to the call of the people; let us not be misled by the landowners who so to say, produce food for us; food, which is now in their grip merely because they have got monopoly over the land in this State. Therefore I say, let us discuss and give a reorientation to our food policy for the lasting benefit of thousands and millions of our starving people."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have been closely following the debate for the last two days because the subject is important. Speeches were made under two broad categories, one category approving the general policy of the Government and at the same time, pointing out defects here and there, which have to be rectified; and a second category delivered by the Leader of the Opposition saying that we have taken a wrong policy, that we should go back upon that policy and reintroduce controls. These are the two main categories. If we analyse them and see who are the advocates of this second category, we find it is only the members of the Communist Party, who have taken up that attitude. Even the members who have been behind the Front called the United Democratic Front—the fast disintegrating United Democratic Front—have not spoken with one voice. No doubt the Communist Party members have spoken with one voice; but the other members have in general approved the policy of decontrol. Of course they have pointed out certain defects in the administration and they want those things to be rectified. But, they are not for the reintroduction of controls.

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" Therefore, let me first meet the points made out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition because he was the main spokesman for the reintroduction of controls. Sir, the first point he made out was that the Government have taken six months to initiate a debate on this food problem. At the outset, even when I initiated this debate, I said that this is a debate on food as such for the first time. If it was considered that our policy had to be discussed in this House, and food being an all important thing, it was not only the duty of the Government to initiate a debate but, if it was thought that we were evading any such debate on the floor of this House, it was the duty of the Opposition also to take every opportunity to bring it before this House and focus its attention on that aspect. After all, there was the general debate on the Budget and the Food Department also had a Demand to make and the Opposition could have focussed our attention particularly on this aspect during that debate. But they were not prepared for a debate at that time and therefore they did not try to have any debate in the House on this aspect. We formulated the policy of decontrol and we found that there was general agreement as far as this House was concerned, leave alone the people outside. As far as this House was concerned there was a majority of opinion on our side and we, therefore, thought that it was unnecessary to bring a specific resolution on this policy. If the Opposition thought that we were following a wrong track it was the duty of the Opposition to have brought in a motion at the proper time and if it had been so especially in respect of food which is an all important thing, it was their duty to bring in even a motion of censure and draw the attention of the House and also of the people outside to this aspect. They would not do it, Sir, but would charge the Government now that they did not give an opportunity for a discussion on this subject. After all, in this House, the Opposition members have also got the initiative with them. They could have done it if they had only wanted it.

" The second charge that was made was that a resolution has been brought by the Government to discuss in general the food situation in the State and there was therefore no particular opportunity to discuss the food policy followed by the Government. Sir, I again state that we still hold that there is majority agreement as far as this food policy is concerned. If it was thought it was necessary to concentrate discussion on this policy aspect, it was open to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to bring in an amendment saying that the Opposition disapprove the policy followed by the Government and certainly attention would have been focussed on it. But, he would not do any such thing. I mentioned to the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, even at the beginning of the debate that if we were to allow a debate on general lines, each hon. Member will be interested in his particular constituency and it would be better as far as possible if they could give some guidance to Government on general policy as well. He cannot deny it. He only said 'No, no. Leave it as it is. Each member is particularly interested in his constituency. Let them speak on their constituencies. As

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far as I am concerned, I will deal with the general policy.' This is the statement that he made and, even if he had made a wrong judgment at the time, during the debate he could have corrected them and asked the Members who took part in the debate to confine themselves to the general policy alone. After all, it was unnecessary for everybody to speak. From the Opposition side many names had been given to the Hon. the Speaker. They could have restricted the number and said 'Let us concentrate upon the food policy'. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition would do no such thing but would blame the Government for bringing a resolution in this general form. About 150 hon. Members had given their names and they have got to be satisfied. Necessarily the time had to be restricted but the hon. the Leader of the Opposition would make a general charge during his speech that sufficient time had not been given. He has taken more than an hour and twenty minutes and, if he is representing the view points of his party, I do not think that a speech from any other hon. Member is necessary from his party. Even in this respect, I am afraid, he was on wrong ground when he charged the Government that the proceedings in this House has become infructuous and therefore it has become a little unreal. I will now deal with the other points raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.

"The first point that he wanted to make was that there has been a decrease in the production of foodgrains. Did I, Sir, conceal that fact? I was always prepared to give all the facts and figures but still he would speak—that is his tactics—as if we were trying to hide something and he was exposing it here. That is his policy which I want to bring to the notice of the hon. Members here. I gave all the facts and figures and showed, as a matter of fact, that there has been a decrease in production and with facts and figures explained how it has been going down step by step from 1942-43. But his speech looked as if he was making a new point out of it.

"The second point he wanted to make out was that the gap of the deficit has increased. I myself said, Sir, that the gap has increased due to the decrease in production and also due to the increase in population but the hon. the Leader of the Opposition would make it appear that I wanted to mask these figures to sidetrack this issue. As a matter of fact, I had put the facts straight to the House and put a straight question to the House 'These are the facts and what do you want the Government to do?'

"Another point that he made out was that prices have gone up. Yes, the prices have no doubt gone up and I gave to the House figures relating to the extent they have gone up in the various areas. We have also got to consider the question as to how prices do go up. In this connection he pointed out the promises made by the Hon. the Chief Minister and also by me in the broadcast speech and also on public platforms that prices would go down. Yes, I thought so at that time and to that extent my expectations have not been fulfilled. The prices have not gone down but I know they have gone

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up. Leaving aside the promises and other things made by us, we have to analyse and find out the causes which have brought about an increase in the price level instead of simply saying that decontrol has brought about this increase in prices. Supposing we had not reversed the policy of controls and had not announced this policy of decontrol, would there have been no scarcity? We could have gone on with the stocks in our hands and, in fact, we are continuing to supply through the fair price shops—only the name has been changed from ration shops—at the same rates and almost at the same prices. What else has been done during this period leaving alone the policy for the future to which I will come later? The policy announced by us has not made any change as far as the supply position is concerned. I think, if we go into the figures, it will be found that we have been supplying to the people greater quantity of foodgrains than during the corresponding periods of last year. In September 1951, which month is always the peak period, we have supplied only 71 thousand tons through the ration shops whereas this year for the same period we have supplied 91 thousand tons through the fair price shops. As far as supply through fair price shops is concerned we have not in any way diminished it. On the other hand we have been supplying a little more than what we have been supplying before in the previous years and we have now opened more fair price shops. Therefore, the supply through Governmental agency has not in any way been affected. Then, what is the change that has been made? Formerly, there were the restrictions on movement from place to place and even from house to house. Even within the same town persons taking a measure of rice used to be prosecuted. We said 'Leave alone whatever surplus is available with the people. Let them have free movement and a free market.' Formerly, when there was no such freedom the surplus that was available with the people was being sold in the black-market. Even the quantities that we used to procure are now with them and whatever surplus is available they can now sell in the free market. If I compare the blackmarket price with the free-market price, I am quite justified in saying that the free market price has not reached the level of blackmarket prices. Under the same conditions of supply through Governmental agency and under the same conditions in which we procured seven lakh tons last year when there were restrictions and there was no freedom, the prices were at a very high level, but when we have given this freedom of movement within the zones, if, as a matter of fact, prices have not come down, we are asked 'Why did you say to the people that prices would go down?' I would request the hon. Members also to ponder upon it. The price level has got a psychological factor behind it. If we create a scare in any market that such and such goods are not going to be available hereafter, the prices go up. People create a scare and there is a rise in prices. That is the psychology behind it.

"As a matter of fact, we wanted to create a psychology wherein people will have confidence and it is such confidence that would

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bring down prices. But, what were the hon. Leader of the Opposition and those belonging to his party doing? When we were trying to administer the psychology dose to people, they were saying from every platform 'No, no, prices are going up, prices are soaring high and therefore be careful.' Therefore, we were creating a psychological atmosphere in the country for the fall in prices. The Hon. Chief Minister said, the merchants and traders did not behave well. They also did not behave well and the members belonging to the Communist Party were also equally responsible, indirectly responsible, because they were all along saying that the prices were going to rise, prices were going to soar high and scarcity conditions were going to prevail. As the Hon. Chief Minister was telling, it is just like a doctor telling a patient 'Oh! you are all right, you are getting on all right, have confidence' and just then another man coming and saying 'Oh! you are becoming weak' and another person coming forward and saying 'Oh! your heart is collapsing.' What will be the condition of such a patient and who is the better doctor, you should be able to understand. If I have made promises and given assurances, on what basis did I make them? As I said, Sir, we wanted to create a psychological atmosphere and psychological confidence in the country and every attempt was made to create that atmosphere of confidence. Then, Sir, why did I make the statement that the prices would go down? I made the statement because of this. I hoped—and in that also I was disappointed—that we would have the normal south-west monsoon and north-east monsoon, that the period of drought would be over and that we would have a period of prosperity, especially in view of the affluent rains that we had in May last. That was what we thought. But, unfortunately, the south-west monsoon was a phenomenal failure and an unprecedented failure, as I have already pointed out. Therefore, there was no production—millet crop failed, kuru-vai crop failed and every other crop failed—and when there was no production at all, prices went up. I expected the south-west monsoon and therefore there would be good production and when there was good production, paddy and other millets would be available in abundance and therefore prices were likely to go down. If I have been defeated by Nature—not by members of the Communist Party—if the Communist Party want to take credit that they are responsible for the failure of the south-west monsoon, let them take credit for that. But, Sir, that has been the main factor for the prices going up a little further. After all, we should understand, that as soon as the monsoon fails, a few persons who have got a little surplus, keep it for the future and do not release it and when the rain comes, even though they do not get foodgrains immediately and they have to wait for two or three months, it creates confidence in the people and so whatever surplus they have, they are prepared to sell it in the open market. So, automatically prices come down. That is the aspect of the question that should be borne in mind. This year, the north-east monsoon was late in arriving and that further accentuated scarcity conditions. So, Sir, taking all these things into consideration—failure of the south-west

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monsoon, and the late arrival of the north-east monsoon—even now I claim that the prices have fared fair. When I make such a claim, the Leader of the Opposition says, I do not have political honesty. But, admitting that I have made wrong promises, after all there is no question of making false promises—we expected certain things to happen and then gave out an estimate of the situation—if anything really had gone wrong, we have to analyse and see what is really the matter. May I respectfully submit that but for the unprecedented failure of both the monsoons, even now I am prepared to say that the prices would have gone down, because there would have been abundant production of foodstuffs, especially in view of decontrol of food?

"Then, Sir, I have pointed out from the figures for the years from 1942-43 to 1951-52 that 1944-45 was the peak period and that step by step production was going down. As I have already pointed out, one of the factors which contributed to this was the drought conditions. The second factor was, as pointed out by Mr. V. V. Ramaswami Nadar, people who were previously growing food crops have now taken to the growing of commercial crops, because they got more money from commercial crops and rather than produce food grains and undergo all the ordeal of procurement and the harassment of procurement officials, people who were growing foodgrains went over to commercial crops because they were more profitable and there was no harassment also. Therefore, that also contributed to scarcity conditions in food. Therefore, when we decontrolled, we thought that there would be normal monsoons, there would be increased production and therefore when there is increased production, automatically the law of supply and demand will operate and the prices would go down. That was the main factor which induced me to forecast a fall in prices. But, my friend opposite attributes it to political dishonesty. Sir, as I said, I have placed all the facts before the House and it is not as if I have said anything in secret that the prices would go down. In fact, I made a public statement and now publicly say that the prices have gone up and there is nothing wrong in admitting what has happened.

"Sir, another point that was made out was that famine conditions have come to prevail throughout the State. After all if famine conditions prevail, they do prevail and the Government themselves have realised that famine conditions prevail. Otherwise, where is the need for opening as many as 2,000 and odd gruel centres? We admit there are drought conditions; we admit that production has gone down. What is the remedy? There is no use writing in papers about starvation deaths and so on, and even though they are due to natural causes, my friends write letters that there have been starvation deaths. They would never admit that they have made wrong statements even though after enquiry we tell them that they were not deaths due to starvation. This propaganda of starvation deaths would naturally create further scare among the people and conditions will go on worsening and worsening.

"I submit, Sir, that in these difficult famine conditions, what is wanted most is to keep up the morale of the people. If the

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morale of the people goes down, they would not be able to tide over the difficult position. If my friends are really interested in the millions of people, they should really be interested in creating a certain amount of confidence in the people instead of trying to shatter the confidence of the people and every moment telling them 'here are starvation deaths, millions of people are going to die', because if such a statement is made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition, it is not likely to create confidence in the people. In spite of such statements which the hon. Leader of the Opposition usually makes, namely 'millions of people are going to die', I say, it is not going to happen and it shall not happen.

"Then, Sir, Mr. Jeevanandam was referring to the beggar problem in the State. He said that everywhere there were more beggars under Rajaji Raj. Sir, I know there are more beggars and it is because of the fact that the monsoons have failed and we are a poverty-stricken State and the reserve power of the people is gone, many people are forced to take to begging. Unfortunately, we do not have slave camps as in Siberia where we can segregate all the beggars, so that they may be kept away from us. If we have slave camps as in Siberia, we would take away all the beggars and segregate them there and say 'we have no beggars here'. Unfortunately or shall I say fortunately we cannot resort to that practice and that is why we have to face the problem. As the Hon. Chief Minister has pointed out, it is not a nuisance; it is a problem which has got to be faced by the State Government and we shall try to face it and solve it as far as possible with the co-operation of this House. Sir, these are the facts as far as the past is concerned.

3-50 p.m. "Sir, while I initiated the debate, I thought I should give only a factual picture so that this House may approach the problem without any inhibitions and without any sort of suggestions from us. Under the present circumstances, what are we to do? The remedy suggested by Mr. Ramamurthi is to bring back control. If this House gives the verdict that control should be reintroduced, I am prepared to stand by it as far as I am personally concerned. I would request Mr. Ramamurthi to stand by the verdict of the people's representatives."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Not the old control."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I know he will camouflage by saying that he does not want the old control but that he wants some new control. We have got to work with the human material which is available to us.

"If he is not satisfied with the verdict of this House and if he so desires, I am prepared to take the verdict of the people on the issue of control *versus* decontrol. I am sure about what the verdict of the people will be. Decontrol has been received warmly in every nook and corner of the State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I accept that challenge."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I know he does not lose anything by accepting that challenge."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Let the Hon. Food Minister resign, I will also resign and let us see."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"To-day I will offer my resignation . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow this kind of interruption."
(Sri P. Ramamurthi rose to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member wants to speak, I will permit him afterwards."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am sorry I cannot speak in the Communist language, in which 'people' means only Mr. Ramamurthi and his followers and nobody else."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"People means Kunniyur Sambasiva Iyers!"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"All the difference between an old man like me and my young Colleague!"
(Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If the hon. Leader of the Opposition thinks that we are following a wrong policy and if he is not prepared to take the verdict of this House, let him bring forward at the next sitting a resolution recommending the reversal of that policy. I, as the Leader of the House, promise that I shall give top priority to it and allow as many days for its discussion as it is necessary."

(Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The offer has been overruled by the Hon. Chief Minister."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is not overruled by him. My offer still stands."

"I am glad that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition says that he wants the re-introduction of controls. I wish he has the courage of conviction and the honesty to proclaim it to the people everywhere without masking it in any way by using words like 'old control' and 'new control'. If he does this, he knows what sort of reception he will be getting from the people. He tried to make political propaganda by saying that our decontrol policy had failed. It is for the House to judge whether the policy has failed. I leave it at that."

"The question was asked as to how we would feed the people when there was so much deficit. Especially Mr. Jeevanandam asked it. Mr. Ramamurthi, his leader, repeated it and added that I should be placed in the museum along with Adam Smith and some other economists. I think that was the insinuation. Anyway, my

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note of optimism is based on certain facts. I am optimistic because I have faith in the people that they will produce more, making use of every ounce of water now available in the tanks. It is long since the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput have had a good shower and had their tanks full. Fortunately, at present most of the tanks are full or nearly full. There is enough water for at least one crop. When the tanks are full, the wells nearby also have adequate water. Let me give figures about the acreage under tank irrigation in these three districts.

District.	Extent. ACRES.
North Arcot	1,14,584
South Arcot	1,49,000
Chingleput	3,13,186
	5,76,770

I am sure that at least one crop can be raised on these 575,000 acres, even if there is no further rain."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—"What about the loss that the agriculturists have already incurred?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Nobody is going to compensate them for the loss. If the Hon. Leader of the Opposition is prepared to make up the loss, I have no objection. If he suggests ways and means, I am prepared to consider them.

"I expect that all these 575,000 acres will go into production. We are making arrangements through the Agricultural Department for the supply of seeds. The extent under well irrigation in these three districts is 410,000 acres and I expect they also will go into production. If these one million acres produce one short-term paddy crop and one millet crop, we will have an additional four lakh tons of foodgrains even at the most conservative estimate.

"I want to bring one other factor to the notice of the hon. Members. Two important irrigation projects which we are executing are nearing completion. The Lower Bhavani Project will bring two lakh acres under irrigation. Our Engineers have promised that water could be let out from the Tungabhadra Project by June, and that will bring another three lakh acres under irrigation. Thus the two projects bring another five lakh acres under irrigation.

"With these 15 lakh acres going into production with adequate water available, I feel that we will be able to tide over the crisis. That is why I am optimistic. Some people do not like our saying that we will be able to tide over the crisis. Their wish is that the crisis should not be tided over and that there should be perpetual difficulty so that they can make use of it for political purposes.

"In my opening speech, I gave figures about the quantity that we proposed to import. We will get 2 lakh tons of rice at a fairly cheap price, another 50,000 tons if we are prepared to pay a little

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higher price, five lakh tons of millet and two lakh tons of wheat. We are making arrangements for the supply of broken wheat to the people. A Daily of Madras has commented that the people will be inclined to take broken wheat if supplied. From imports alone, we will have nine lakh tons of foodgrains and we are going to procure two lakh tons of rice from the surplus districts of the State. Thus we will have 11 lakh tons of foodgrains in all. We have been distributing through fair price shops and ration shops all these years only 9½ lakh tons. As against that, we will have 11 lakh tons and we will be able to distribute them to all people on the same scale as before through fair price shops. But I have to make it clear that the entire quota of supply will not be in the form of rice; some portion of it will have to be in the form of millets and wheat. That is why I laid some emphasis on the change of our food habits. In this connexion I want to say that Dr. K. B. Menon made a very valuable contribution to this debate—leaving aside all the irrelevancies. (Interruption.) I say he left the irrelevancies to other hon. Members. (Laughter.) He confined himself only to food and nothing but food. I have made a note of this. He made the important contribution to the debate by saying that our food habits were not born with us but were created also. He said that grains alone should not be our food, and that subsidiary foods like fish should be produced more and more. He was saying that in Malabar there were plenty of tanks and each home had a tank where fish could be reared. Therefore, we have to concentrate not only on grains but also on raising other subsidiary foods. Taking all these into consideration, as far as next year is concerned, even though it is going to be a difficult period, I am sure, we will be able to tide over the crisis. All these factors are the basis for my optimism, and not anything else. (Interruption.) Imports from other places will come. That will be the responsibility of the Central Government. We have got to see that conditions are created so that more and more production not only in grains but in subsidiary foods also is made possible. The problem facing us now is how we are going to produce more food. If, as a matter of fact, it will be possible to produce more by the re-imposition of controls, certainly I will be the first to re-introduce controls. I am sure controls will not yield two blades of grass where one previously grew. On the other hand, they will retard the production of food. This is the verdict of the people also. Very many hon. Members of this House also had said so. That being so, I do not think that the solution of the problem lies in re-introducing controls. (Interruption.) I can understand the attitude of the Leader of the Opposition. His philosophy of life leads not only to control of food but it leads to the control of every human activity, culture, etc. (Interruption.) Pandit Nehru talks about control of food, but the Leader of the Opposition and the party to which he belongs are wedded to control not only of food articles but control of every production, every human activity, every human thought, every culture, etc. That being so, I am not surprised . . . (Interruption by the hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi) if he wants at least these controls if not the other controls. It is his faith and it is quite understandable.

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But the question is whether the House will accept his advice for more effective and stringent control. More stringent control will only retard production. That is my honest opinion. If the House thinks otherwise, I am prepared to take its verdict.

“Regarding certain areas in the various constituencies, pointed attention was drawn to pockets of scarcity areas, and the prevailing distress among the people. I do agree that there has been a certain amount of difficulty. The main difficulty is our deficit. It is just like our trying to cover our body with a cloth which is not quite sufficient. When we try to cover our head, our feet are exposed, and when we try to cover our feet, our head is exposed. But we are trying to do the best of a bad job. After all, facts speak with greater emphasis than mere arguments. We have been passing through a very difficult period. Famine has been raging in the country. In spite of the allegations of starvation deaths—even taking that there had been starvation deaths, the number of deaths did not exceed 100—we have been able to tide over the crisis to a certain extent. There had been no starvation deaths on any large scale. On investigation we found out that allegations of starvation deaths were all false. Even taking these starvation deaths to be true, for argument's sake, their number is not more than 100 and considering the size of the country, the poverty and the deficit in foodgrains in the State, this number is nothing. In these drought conditions even if one soul dies, it would be bad enough. But we cannot help it. Because of these difficulties, people have been put to great strain. Foodgrains were not available to them in sufficient quantities. As I already told the House we try to improve the position so that food may be available to our people in sufficient quantities. Our attempt should be on the production side. In that behalf the hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham has made certain suggestions that we have not paid sufficient attention to projects like Krishna, Godavari, etc. I know they deserve attention so that at least after five years the benefit of those schemes will be available to our people. But people cannot wait for five years to satisfy their hunger. They cannot live with their stomachs empty in the hope of getting benefit after five years. We have got to see that sufficient food is available to them now to carry on. I do not know when we will have conditions wherein we will have plenty. I will be quite satisfied if the target figure of 1945-46 and 1946-47, namely, 5 million tons of paddy and 3½ million tons of millets is reached. We will be more than satisfied with this amount of foodgrains because we have been getting on fairly well with much less. We should see how we can get these quantities. After all the economic set up in 1945-46 has not changed now. It was not under a different economic set up from now that a higher rate of production was obtained in 1945-46. The present landholders were existing even then. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham wants that we should reach the target of 10 million tons. But I would be satisfied with 8½ million tons. In the present economic set up and under the existing conditions, our main difficulty is want of rain. Let us all

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hope that hereafter we will have rain year after year, and that every year will be a normal year. It would then be possible to reach this target easily. For that purpose, we should see that our farmers, whose reserve power has been shaken to a great extent because of the drought conditions for the last five years, are helped. They need our help. I am sure the department will go to their help in respect of their seed and manure requirements. I am sure with this help we will be able to increase our production. It will not be possible for me to take each district separately and deal with the conditions existing therein. Ramanathapuram district was brought out prominently by some hon. Members. They say that it is not only the Rayalaseema districts that are suffering but Ramanathapuram district also is suffering equally, if not more. They wanted at once relief measures to be taken in Ramanathapuram. No doubt, famine conditions are also connected with the food problem. But they are a little bit different. It is no use mixing up the two in this debate.

“We have taken note of the requests and representations made with reference to various districts and, wherever possible, we will try to help the people. We have already started relief works. As Finance Minister, I have to bring to the notice of this House that, even with the existing famine relief measures, the deficit will go up to Rs. 10 crores. Therefore, if these relief measures are to be extended to other areas also, that means more money and this House should be prepared to vote it, if it becomes necessary.”

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“One word about the levy system to which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred. He said, ‘Let us take away the entire surplus, beyond a certain level.’ But, Sir, representations were made to us that the big landlords had leased out their lands, they would be getting only a share of the produce by way of rent and this levy would absorb almost the entire surplus, and they have got their own commitments. But I am prepared to say that, if it is possible to get more from the big landlords, certainly I would not hesitate to do it, if it becomes necessary. But representations have been made even, from the other side of the House that the target already fixed is fairly high and that it is likely to create some difficulty even for the big landlords. From that aspect, we have got to see whether it will be possible to take anything more from these big landlords. There is no use simply saying that we are at the mercy of big landlords. It is not so. As far as the delta areas are concerned, we are absorbing almost the entire surplus, by this levy system. Still, my own view is that a little more may be left with them. As far as small peasants are concerned, after all, they form the majority and they are not touched. As I have already pointed out in my speech on the Land Revenue (Surcharge) Bill, in Tanjore district we should be able to procure as much as possible from landlords paying an assessment of over Rs. 100. Let us leave alone those who pay above Rs. 20 and below Rs. 100. Even then, there are only 86 per cent of the pattadars who pay an assessment over Rs. 100. Therefore, there is no use

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saying that we are in the grip of big landlords. Of course, for political purposes anything may be said. But the majority of landholders are small landowners. No doubt, there are people who own greater extents of land. But that is a different problem. We will tackle it by and by. As far as small peasants are concerned, under the existing conditions it will be possible and it should be possible for them to grow more, because ours is a State of small landowners. Under these circumstances, I am sure that the conditions, which the hon. the Leader of the Opposition said were required for growing more food, are already existing in the agricultural sector. My submission to the hon. Members who have moved amendments is that we shall try to remove the difficulties pointed out by them with reference to particular areas, and I request them to withdraw their amendments.

"Before I conclude, I have to answer one point with regard to Malabar. It was reported in the editorial of *The Mail* that one hon. Member Sri Nambiyar, when he spoke, said that rice was selling at Rs. 5 per measure in Malabar. I do not know whether his speech has been rightly reported or wrongly reported."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"I said that rice was selling at Rs. 5 per para (not per measure) in Malabar."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I do not know what is a para. Whatever it may be, the entire editorial was written on the basis that rice was selling at Rs. 5 per measure in Malabar, and we have been sacked and condemned on that ground. I wish they take a little more care before writing the editorial."

"Sir, this allegation was made in the editorial of an important daily. So, I tried to get certain figures with regard to Malabar. After all, the situation is not so alarming as it was described to be even by the hon. Member here. I have here extracts taken from the *Mathrubhumi*. At Kozhikode, on 19th November 1952, a bag of ordinary sort of rice containing 162 lb. (that is, about 48 Madras measures) was selling at Rs. 52 and a bag of polished (first-class) rice was selling at Rs. 58. On 26th November 1952, the prices came down to Rs. 49 and Rs. 56, respectively. On 1st December 1952, they further came down to Rs. 48 and Rs. 50, respectively. On 5th December 1952, they went up a little to Rs. 50 and Rs. 52, respectively. This is the report of the *Mathrubhumi* about prices at Kozhikode. In regard to prices in other places, I have tried to get some figures. At Parali, the price of paddy per 70 paras (a cart-load), which was Rs. 225 went up to Rs. 240 on 5th December 1952. This is certainly not a rise of Rs. 5 per para. At Ottapalam, the price went up on 5th December 1952 from Rs. 210 to Rs. 250. At Balusseri (a suburb of Kozhikode) the price at the fair price depot was As. 5-1 whereas the price in the open market was As. 5-9. In view of this, there is no use getting alarmed about these things. As far as Malabar is concerned, we have taken special precautions and we are giving special treatment to Malabar and the Nilgiris. Whatever is wanted by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to be done is being done there. Rationing and

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ration shops are continued there. Therefore, there is no use trying to say that even in Malabar, prices have gone up. On the whole, I am prepared to say decontrol has worked fairly well, though not to the extent I expected, which was because of the failure of the monsoon and not because of any other thing. I am sure there is absolutely no case for the reversal of our policy. That is my claim. Thank you, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. the Food Minister stated that I was trying to palm off the statistics he had given as my own and trying to mislead the people. I submit that a perusal of the transcript of my speech will not bear him out. On the other hand, I have specifically stated, on the basis of the facts supplied by the Hon. the Food Minister himself, that his policy stands condemned. There was no intention on my part to palm off his statistics as my own. I relied upon the statistics given by the Government."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, in my speech yesterday I made it clear that the price had increased five times in some areas and ten times in some other areas. I stick to my statement that the price of paddy per para is Rs. 5 in Malabar."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall put the amendments to the vote of the House. The hon. Member Sri P. Venkatasiviah is not in his place. If an hon. Member is not in his place, his amendment is deemed to be withdrawn. So, the amendment of Sri Venkatasiviah is deemed to be withdrawn."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"In view of the assurances given by the Hon. the Food Minister, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"I press my amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"with special reference to the failure of the Government to meet the food situation in Penukonda and Kadiri taluks, Anantapur district." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"నేను పెనుకంటా మరియు కదిరి తాలూకాలోని ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వంపై ప్రతిపక్షం వ్యక్తం చేసిన ఆరోపణలను తగ్గించేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం ఏమి చేయాలి అనేది చర్చలోకి తెచ్చుకుంటున్నాను."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"I press my amendment, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"with special reference to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போதுமான நிவாரணக் கடைகள் திறப்பதாகவும், போதுமான உணவு அளிப்பதாகவும் வாக்குறுதி அளித்தால் நான் என் னுடைய திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் பெறத் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். இல்லாத பட்சத்தில் வாபஸ் வாங்கமாட்டேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"with reference to the failure of Government to open sufficient number of fair price shops and supply adequate food-grains in South Arcot district." "

The amendment was lost.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members Sri V. Sri Krishna, Sri V. Chidanandam, Sri G. Rama Rao, Sri Alluri Venkatarama Raju, Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan, Sri G. Satyanarayana, Sri M. Kune Rao and Sri N. Sivarami Reddi are not in their places and the amendments moved by them are deemed to have been withdrawn."

The amendment of Janab K. Uppi was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—"Withdraw చేసుకోవటం లేదండి."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then I will put his amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"after decontrol and the negligence of the Government in opening fair price shops forthwith and in not getting the price of paddy and rice to the level of the controlled prices and in view of the unsatisfactory levy procurement order of the Government, dated 19th November 1952." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"Withdraw చేయడం లేదండి."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"in general with special reference to famine conditions in Kurnool district." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI:—"Withdraw చేసుకోవటం లేదండి."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of hon. Member Sri Narasimha Reddi to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"with special reference to famine conditions and hunger deaths in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—"Sir, I am withdrawing my amendment in the hope that the Government will do something to the people who are suffering in the famine-stricken areas."

The amendment of hon. Member Sri G. C. Kondayya was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. RAMIAH CHOWDARY:—"మంత్రిగారు నేను పెట్టిన సవరణను వద్దేసింది శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని తగువరకు తీసుకుంటారని ఆశిస్తూ, నా సవరణను ఉపసంహరించుకుంటున్నాను."

The amendment of hon. Member Sri K. Ramiah Chowdary was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I am not withdrawing my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then, the question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"and particularly about the closure of fair price shops in Nellore taluk and the supply of boiled rice to Nellore Town fair price shops at abnormally high rates." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"I am not withdrawing my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"with special reference to the failure on the part of the Government to open gruel centres and to apply Famine Code in Malabar since the food situation is serious and famine is spreading and even starvation deaths are taking place." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలు కరువు ప్రాంతాలుగా ప్రకటించుతానని మంత్రిగారు హామీయిస్తే, నేను నా సవరణను withdraw చేసుకుంటాను లేకపోతే, నేను withdraw చేసుకోను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"with special reference to the distress prevailing in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts." "

The amendment was lost.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the original motion to the vote of the House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I would like to have clarification on this point. The resolution before the House is, 'That the food situation in the State be taken into consideration'. That being the case, I don't think any vote is necessary on the resolution, as it stands in the present form."

MR. SPEAKER:—"All motions must be put to the vote of the House. That is the procedure to be followed. The question is—

'That the food situation in the State be taken into consideration.'"

The motion was carried.

IV.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 11th December 1952, from the Hon. the Chairman, Madras Legislative Council:—

'I transmit a copy of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 21 of 1952), as agreed to by the Council without any recommendation and signed by me.'"

V.—STATEMENT *RE* THE KRISHNA ANICUT ENQUIRY COMMITTEE REPORT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Regarding the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee's report, the Hon. Minister for Public Works will make a statement and the debate on the same will be held in the next sitting."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, I think the idea is that the motion on the situation created by the cyclone is to be taken up first."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister for Public Works will now make a statement on the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee Report and it will be discussed in the next sitting of the House."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, we are very anxious that the matter should be gone into even now. That is what we feel after reading the report and also the appendices, which I have had the advantage of looking into yesterday and to-day. I would rather like that the debate should go on to-day unless everybody agrees that it should be postponed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, that is the agreement."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Then in that case it seems that unfortunately I am the only man to disagree on this point."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Next time we will have a full-dress debate."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I wish to make my position clear with regard to this matter. If the Hon. Public Works Minister makes a full statement with regard to all the points raised in the report and if the Hon. Leader of the House allows a full day's debate on the same at the next sitting, possibly we can agree. Otherwise, I would rather insist that the discussion on the report be taken up even to-day."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"With regard to the hon. Member's suggestion that a full day should be allotted for this purpose, I will talk the matter with him later and try to allot whatever time may be necessary."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, may I know when we are likely to meet again?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are going to adjourn *sine die* to-day. The House will probably meet some time by the end of January or the beginning of February."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I think we may meet by the third week of January, or the end of January. I am sorry I am not in a position to give the exact date now."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా, నిన్ను కృష్ణానది అనకట్ట వ్యవహారం మీద debate ఉంటుందని వాస్తవం చేశారు. ఈ రోజున దానిని లేకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా తీవ్రమైన సమస్య కాబట్టి, యీ రోజున రాత్రి 8 గంటలు అయినా debate ఉండాలని, నేను సూచన చేస్తున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have consulted the leader of the hon. Member's Party and he himself has agreed that the matter may be discussed at the next sitting. So I am not going to allow any debate on this matter."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Sir, I beg to move the motion that stands in my name . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I don't think it is necessary to move the motion. I think it is enough if the Hon. Minister makes a statement."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Whether the Hon. Minister moves the motion or makes a statement, it is immaterial. He can move the motion if he wants and we can have the discussion at the next sitting."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Minister may move the motion according to the original programme and we may have the discussion on the subject at the next sitting."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection. The Hon. Minister may move the motion if he wants and the discussion may take place at the next sitting."

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4-30 p.m. * THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make a statement with regard to the report made by the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee. It would be necessary for me to mention the circumstances in which the Government appointed the Committee for going into the question of the damage caused to the Krishna Anicut and also as to who, if any, were responsible for the breach that occurred. While constituting the Committee, the Government mentioned in the terms of reference that it might also go into the question whether the shutters that were there were being operated, and if they were not being properly operated, whether anyone was responsible for the defective operation of the shutters. To have a clear picture of the damage, Sir, I would like to submit that we should go back to the month of May 1952.

"The House will probably remember that there were unprecedented floods in the month of May 1952. The river Krishna rose unexpectedly to an unprecedented height. Before the floods, shutters were kept in an erect position because some repairs had to be carried out to them. The shutters were being painted on the 22nd May 1952. Suddenly the river began to rise and by the 25th of May, the rise was about 15 feet over the crest of the anicut, that is, nine feet over the shutters. It was not possible for the shutters to be tripped down and they were tripped down only by about 31st May 1952. The House will, therefore, note that for over a period of nearly nine days, shutters were not tripped down. The water which flowed over the shutters created some damage to the first apron. It was found on examination that about eleven scours had been created over the first apron and an estimate had also been sanctioned by the Superintending Engineer, the late Mr. Vepa Krishnamurthi, for a sum of nearly 82,000 rupees to carry out repairs. The damage consisted not only in scours being formed in the first apron but some damage to the retention wall also. The repairs were completed by about the 25th June 1952. I may mention at this stage that so far as the damage to the first apron is concerned and also the damage to the retention wall, no information was given to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The damage was noticed by the Superintending Engineer and repairs were straightaway sanctioned by him and executed. I may also point out that these repairs could not be carried out as satisfactorily as one could in an ordinary season. In the month of June, work had to be suspended or had to be disturbed twice on account of the low floods in the river. It was feared that some floods would come in the month of June itself. The work had to be done in a hurry and by the 25th of June 1952, the repairs were completed. A report was sent to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation that all damages had been repaired by the 25th June. It should also be remembered by hon. Members that the shutters which were in existence were about six feet high. At the place where the fourth set of shutters were functioning, I would like to submit it was a very deep bed of the river originally. It is said that the depth of the river was filled by sand and the level was brought up. Why I am

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particularly referring to this point is, it is that particular place where the breach had occurred. Once in 1893, when the crest of the anicut was raised from three feet to six feet, it was said that there was a crack in the body wall and it was also mentioned that there was some damage to the anicut. The Enquiry Committee which was expected to go into the question has found that there is no specific evidence to show where the damage has occurred to the anicut but that it may be surmised, however, that this damage or this breach had occurred at that particular place where the fourth shutters were situated. The shutters that were in operation in 1893 were about 3 feet in height and the ayacut that was expected to be irrigated was originally 5.80 lakhs of acres. But now the ayacut irrigated is about 11 lakhs of acres. The demand for more and more water from the ryots led the authorities to think of devices by which more water could be diverted for irrigating the lands. With that object in view, the six feet shutters were installed somewhere between the years 1923 and 1925. After the installation of these six feet shutters, it has been a regular feature that damage is occurring to the anicut, and to the four aprons that were meant to protect the anicut. A number of instances have been given by the Committee wherein, it has shown that damage has occurred after the year 1925 very often. The Committee surmises that for this damage the type of shutters which have been installed and which are now functioning is largely responsible. Of course the Committee has suggested remedies as to how the thing can be got over. I am only mentioning to the House that just behind the fourth shutters, there has been some damage for some time. Where this breach occurred, there was a scour and actually the scour was repaired in June. What happened was that between the 25th June after the repairs had been effected and the date of the breach of the anicut which is surmised to have occurred between the 6th and the 8th of September there had been no periodical inspection of the anicut by the inspecting officers. And, therefore, the scour which is mentioned as the tenth scour in the Report developed and affected the anicut. The driver of the plough and other people found that there was some trouble with the plough and so were not able to move the plough on the 3rd or 4th of September. It is said by the Committee that if the inspecting officers had taken particular care to see whether any damage had occurred they would certainly have noticed that this breach between the 6th and the 8th of September was the result of a scour which had been repaired in June. They could have also taken action in time and the whole tragedy could have been avoided. The officers not having inspected this, a trouble developed. The plough could not be moved either on the 3rd or the 4th September and the inspecting officers found on the 6th September that the breach had occurred where the fourth set of shutters was functioning. When the breach occurred the shutters were washed away. On the ninth September when the Superintending Engineer wanted to have the breach repaired by throwing some stones and other things in the breach, four officers of the P.W.D. lost their lives.

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I submit the Government have already expressed their deep sense of sorrow at the loss of these four officers while discharging their duty.

"Subsequently the breach has been closed by putting in stones and other things. On the 16th September a Committee was constituted with Mr. Venkatakrishna Ayyar, then retired Chief Engineer as Chairman with Sri Raghavan, Member, Board of Revenue and Sri Venkatachari, Chief Engineer (Irrigation), as Members of the Committee. The Committee examined witnesses both official and non-official and have also recorded evidence. A number of non-official witnesses gave evidence to the effect that the anicut was a very old one and they also said that the Madras Government provided sufficient funds for the annual repairs. When the anicut was constructed, they said, the life was fixed at hundred years. It was constructed in the year 1852. We are now in the year 1952. The life of the anicut is over. We ought therefore to construct a new anicut. Various other versions have also been put forward. All these questions were thoroughly gone into by the Committee. The Committee has come to the conclusion that there was no neglect on the part of the Government. Whatever money was required for the repairs of the anicut was provided. Every year a lakh of rupees have been provided for the repairs to the anicut. The Committee has therefore concluded that there was no reason to think that the money provided by the Government for the repairs to the anicut was inadequate. The Committee has also come to the conclusion that the repairs done to the anicut in the month of June 1952 could not be deemed to be insufficient because though there was a flood and though till about the 9th September the water was flowing over the anicut and the repaired portion, the repaired portion stood up very well.

"As regards the responsibility of the officers, the Committee has come to the conclusion that on account of the allocation of the duties among several officers, they could not understand the position properly and therefore could not fix the responsibility for the damage that occurred in the month of May. Subsequently, with regard to the breach that occurred between 6th and 8th September, the Committee has some harsh words to say about those officers responsible, the Anicut Superintendent, Junior Superintendent, the Executive Engineer and the Superintending Engineer. They have also said that it could not be said that the breach occurred on account of the negligence of the officers but it might have been due to the pressure on the 6 feet shutters which have been installed.

"Such long term remedies as are necessary are all being considered by Government. The long term remedies are the construction of a regulator with lift shutters combined with a road bridge and other things. The Government have spent over 5 lakhs on temporary repairs.

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"Sir, I may submit that when the anicut suffered the damage, not one ryot complained that he has not got his share of water for his lands. The lands were irrigated properly and there was a bumper harvest. Therefore the Government have done what all was necessary for protecting the interest of the ryots and as the report would show the Government were not at all remiss in the discharge of their duties. I have repeated these facts for the benefit of the hon. Members who might not have listened to me. This is the report I have to make about the Krishna anicut."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“అధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన స్టేటుమెంటును విజ్ఞ కృష్ణా నది అనకట్ట damage report లో శ్రద్ధ తులనలో విషయాలనే చదివి వెల్లడిచేశారు. ఈ రిపోర్టు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించిన తర్వాత పత్రికలు, ప్రజాసంస్థలు కొంతమంది ప్రమాణాలు యీ రిపోర్టుపైన అభిప్రాయాలు వెల్లడించారు. ఈ damage బోగ్గట్టు అంతయు తెలిసింది గనుక మంత్రిగారు యిప్పుడు ఏమి చేయ చున్నారో చెప్పితే మాకు అప్పుడే యీ debate వల్ల ప్రయోజనము కలుగుతుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Sir, what the hon. Member said and with which I entirely agree is this. When we said we would be content with a statement from the Hon. Minister, we were thinking that he would take the House into his confidence and tell us the steps taken by the Government on the recommendations made by the Committee since the tragedy occurred, namely, the maintenance of the anicut and restoring it to good working order. It is on these aspects that we required the Government to make a statement.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“We can have all that in the next sitting. Whatever the hon. Member wants he can have full information from the Hon. Minister at the next sitting.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“The object of our asking for a statement from the Hon. Minister was to know what the Government are doing with regard to the anicut and the recommendations made by the Committee. We do not want to go into the history of what happened prior to the tragedy. We want to know what they are going to do hereafter so that a recurrence may not take place.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The Hon. Minister has given an assurance that everything possible is being done.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I already told the House that long term remedies are being considered.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“అధ్యక్ష, debate ను గురించి నేను ఒక చిన్న suggestion చేస్తున్నాను. మంత్రిగారు మాకు ఒక symposium యిచ్చారు. కృష్ణా నది అనకట్ట damage ను గురించిన రిపోర్టు ప్రభుత్వం చదువుకోలేరని, వారు చదివి దానిని ఒక shortened form లో చెప్పతాను వివరమన్నారు. నేను చెప్ప

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] [12th December 1952]

నది విమిటంబే, అసలు యిప్పుడు యీ రిపోర్టు వచ్చిన తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వం విమి చర్యలు తీసుకొంటున్నారో చెప్పితే చాలను. దానిమీద debate లో discuss చేస్తాము. ”

4-50 F.m. * THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, all the immediate requirements are being attended to as the river is in floods now. Further damage has been stopped and damage to crops has been prevented. Therefore we are in a safe position. As soon as possible the repairs would be undertaken. Neither the estimates nor the details of the actual repair are now ready. Probably we may have something to say when we next meet.”

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—*cont.*

(2) SITUATION CREATED BY THE CYCLONE IN TANJORE AND TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICTS.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

‘That the situation created in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts by the recent cyclone on the 30th November 1952, be taken into consideration.’

Sir, soon after the debate on the food situation in the State, it is distressing to bring to the notice of this House the situation created in the districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli by an act of God, the recent cyclone. The other day the Hon. Chief Minister made a detailed statement about the damage done to these two districts and I need not repeat them now. I would only supplement what information we received subsequent to that statement.

“ In the Tiruchirappalli district, apart from the loss of human lives, loss of cattle and loss to paddy crops and garden produce the details of which have already been given, we further received information that about 75 minor irrigation tanks in Alangudi taluk, 5 irrigation tanks in Tiruchirappalli taluk and the Peruvilai channel in Lalgudi taluk have breached and that they have been closed. There has been partial damage to the Taluk offices at Lalgudi and Kollathur and the office of the District Welfare Officer in Tiruchirappalli besides a number of *chavadis* in Pudukkottai division. About 15,000 private buildings were damaged. The Collector has been touring the district and arranging for immediate relief wherever necessary. I may tell the House, Sir, that the Revenue Officers both in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli are doing their best to alleviate the distress caused by the cyclone.

“ Sir, a State Cyclone Relief Committee has been constituted and the Governor has appealed for public contributions. Contributions both in kind and in cash are being received from the generous public. The President of the Republic of India, the Prime Minister and our Governor have contributed handsome donations to the State Relief Fund. The Corporation of Madras has also contributed a large amount. Private merchants and others also

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have contributed their mite and I need not mention their names and the amounts they have contributed. The B. & C. Mills have given quite a large number of blankets and other clothing and they have been despatched to Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. The Indian Women's Association have given dry milk powder and we have despatched it to Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts in the ratio of 2 : 1. The Cyclone Relief Committee has been constituted with some Members of this House representing Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts, with power to co-opt other members. Sir, this is a great test. I have heard in our *Puranas* that in olden days a severe test was prescribed and it was called *Tapasya*. Similarly God is testing us now through this cyclone. After we attained Independence, we were faced with one trouble or other whether it was Kashmir, the West Bengal refugee problem, famine or cyclone. It redounds to our credit and to the vitality and greatness of this Nation that we have been passing through these tests bravely. An individual or nation is tested only in times of great adversity and if all of us put in our best efforts, we will be able to get over this difficult situation. There is a feeling in me that our troubles are coming to an end and that this period of five years of trouble is only a sort of probation and I think we will be coming out of this probation successfully if we get over this last test. Therefore, Sir, I request the hon. Members and others to put forth their best efforts to tide over this difficult situation. Already some public-spirited men are touring the districts in order to bring cheer and encouragement to the suffering people and they are contributing money and materials for building houses. Our officers also are doing their best and I am also going tonight to some of the cyclone-affected areas. My hon. Friend Sri P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram has promised to co-operate with me and do his best both as the President of the Tiruchirappalli District Board and as a Member representing Lalgudi constituency in this House. Therefore, Sir, let us all do our best forgetting our political affinities and classifications.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘That the situation created in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts by the recent cyclone on the 30th November 1952, be taken into consideration.’ ”

SRI N. SIVARAJ :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“ with special reference to the relief measures to be given to the affected.” ’ ”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Sir, I second the amendment.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

‘Add the following at the end :—

“ to take up immediate relief work.” ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

'Add the following at the end :—

"with special reference to the opening of gruel centres and formation of people's relief committees and granting of necessary compensation to those families who have lost their earning members in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts on account of cyclone." "

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

'Add the following at the end :—

"after the word 'districts' add 'also Nellore district where bridges collapsed causing damage to the crops and traffic.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

'Add the following at the end :—

"with a view to take immediate relief measures." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now the motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion. As many as eighteen members want to take part in the debate. So, I fix five minutes for each Member."

SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சை புயலில் சிக்கி மிகவும் அவதிப்பட்ட நான் சென்னைக்கு வந்தவுடன் ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒத்திவைப்புத் தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்தேன். முதன் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாக அறிவித்த தின் காரணமாகத்தான் சபை அதை நிராகரித்துவிட்டது. மேலும் தஞ்சை, திருச்சி, சேலம் இந்த மூன்று ஜில்லாக்களில் மாதத்திரம் புயலினால் சிக்கி இறந்தவர்கள் 300 பேருக்கு மேல் என்று கணக்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. மேலும் விவசாயிகளின் செல்வமான மாடுகள் ஆடுகள் போன்ற கால்நடைச் செல்வங்கள் ஏராளமாக நாசமாகியிருக்கின்றன. வாழைத் தோட்டங்கள் பல அழிந்து போயிருக்கின்றன. கரூர், ஸால்குடி, முசிரி போன்ற இடங்களில் மாதத்திரம் வாழைத்தோட்டங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நஷ்டம் சொல்லமுடியாது. நேரிடையாகப் பார்த்து வந்த எனக்கு அவர்கள் படும்கஷ்டத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. ஆகையால் உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் நிவாரணம் அளித்தாகவேண்டும்.

"முதலில் வீடுகள் இழந்த ஏழை மக்களுக்கு அந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள சத்திரம், சாவடிகள் போன்றவற்றில் தங்குவதற்கு உடனடியாக ஒழித்து விட ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். தனிப்பட்டோர் சத்திரங்கள் இருந்தாலும் அப்படியே ஒழித்துவிடச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

6 p.m.

"உடனடியாக அங்கே வேலை செய்ய வழியின்றித் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். வேலை செய்யமுடியாதவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் உடனடியாக அதன்மூலம் நிவாரணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

[12th December 1952]

[Sri M. Palaniyandi]

"மேலும் விவசாயிகள் விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் பெரும் பாலான வாழைத்தோட்டங்கள் எல்லாம் பாழாய்விட்டன. குத்தகைக்கு வாழைத்தோட்டங்களை எடுத்தவர்கள் எல்லாம் நிலக்காரருக்கு எப்படிப் பணம் கொடுப்பது என்று தெரியாமல் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் கட்டாயப்படுத்தி கசக்கி நிலச்சுவான்கள் விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து குத்தகையை வசூலிக்காமலிருக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஒரு அவசர சட்டத்தையாவது கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். மேலும் விவசாயிகள் விவசாய இலாகா, கூட்டுறவு பாங்கு போன்றவைகளில் கடன் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாம் இந்த வருஷம் தவணை கொடுக்கமுடியாதிருப்பதால் இன்னும் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு அவர்களிடம் பணம் வசூல் செய்யாமலிருக்கும்படியாக சட்டம் செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் அவர்களுக்குப் பண உதவி செய்யவும் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் தெருக்களில் விழுந்த மரங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தழுக்கு அடித்து ஏலம் போட்டு பின்னர்தான் வெட்டிக்கொண்டுபோக அனுமதிப்ப தென்றால் நாளாகிறது. போகும் பாதைகள் எல்லாம் தடங்கலாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் அந்தப் பக்கங்களிலுள்ள மக்களையே வெட்டிக் கொண்டுபோக அனுமதித்துவிட்டால் ஒரே நாளில் ரோடுகள் எல்லாம் செப்பனிடப்படும். அம்மாதிரியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரை மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் சாதாரண நடுத்தர குடும்பத்தார்களுக்கு வீடுகளைச் செப்ப னிட்டுக்கொள்ள பண வசதி அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அதுவும் குடிசை வீடுகளிலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக பத்துப் பதினைந்து ரூபாய்கள் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் மறுபடியும் தங்கள் குடிசையைப் போட்டுக் கொள்வார்கள். அதற்குத் தக்க வசதியையும் செய்யவேண்டும். ஜில்லாபோர்டு, முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளின் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருந்திருந்தால் அவைகளையும் இந்த நிவாரண வேலையிலேயே சேர்த்து அதை உடனடியாகச் செப்பனிடவேண்டும். அன்று கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படி பணத்தைச் செலவழிக்கலாமென்று கலெக்டர் களுக்கு உத்திரவிட்டிருப்பதாக அறிவித்தார். ஆனால் அங்கிருந்து திரும்பி வந்திருக்கிற ஸ்ரீ சுவயம்பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் அம்மாதிரியான உத்திரவு இன்னும் கலெக்டர் கைக்கு வந்து சேரவில்லையென்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அது உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். அந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள பிரமுகர்கள், எம்.எல்.ஏ. க்கள், போன்றோர்கள் எல்லோரும் சர்க்காருடன் ஒத்துழைக்கக் காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அரசாங்கம் எந்த உதவியைச் செய்தாலும் அதை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். (At this stage the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) அரசாங்கம் என்ன உதவி செய்தாலும் தனிப்பட்டவர்களும் இதில் அதிகமாக ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும். இங்கே சட்டசபையில் விவாதித்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதால் பிரயோசனமில்லை. இன்று புயல் அடித்து பத்து நாளைக்கு மேல் ஆகிவிட்டது. உடனடியாக நாம் எல்லோரும் அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களுக்குச் சென்று துன்பப்படுகிற மக்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்காகத்தான் ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணையை முன்பு கொண்டுவந்தேன். தற்பொழுது ரெவினயூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போகிறார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜியும் போகப்போகிறார். ஆங்காங்கேயுள்ள தொழில் பிரமுகர்கள் எல்லாம் தாராளமாக உதவி செய்து அங்கேயுள்ள ஏழை விவசாயி மக்களின் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கவேண்டும். முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் ரோடுகள் போடுவதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஏராளமான வேலையை அங்கேயுள்ளவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஜில்லா நிவாரணக் கமிட்டியும், அரசாங்க நிவாரணக் கமிட்டியும், பொது மக்கள் கமிட்டியும், தனிப்பட்ட பிரமுகர்களும் புயலினால் சிக்குண்ட மக்களுக்குத் தங்களாலான எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்வதற்கு உடனடியாக வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாகக்கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[12th December 1952]

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the cyclone that has caused great distress to these two districts is probably the worst calamity that has ever been inflicted in living memory, particularly in these two districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. While the damage to Tiruchirappalli is very great, the damage to Tanjore is probably unprecedented and is very difficult to describe, from the reports we have seen. People who have seen the damage, eye-witnesses to the damage who have come here, tell us the varied nature of the ravages that have taken place. We are glad that the Government have instructed their officials to give immediate help wherever necessary. I would have been more glad if the Government had instructed the Collectors of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli that they could spend so many lakhs now and afterwards get the necessary sanction from the higher authorities. Although a certain amount of discretion is given to them now, they leave the Government officials in doubt. I will be glad if the Hon. Chief Minister who tours the places and the other Minister, the Revenue Minister who will also tour the Tiruchirappalli and the Pudukkottai divisions tomorrow and the day after, will convey the instructions of the Government when they see the Collectors, that they can spend up to several lakhs of rupees in the immediate future and that they can apply for more money afterwards, if necessary. More than all, the people who are living in huts and who have lost their all, should get help at once. Then come the other items such as feeding the poor people for a few weeks and all that. All these require the attention of Government. I do not want to take up the time of the House except to refer to one more matter. While I support completely the policy of the Government with regard to the levy system that has been instituted in Tanjore, I feel that in view of the damage caused to the crops in certain parts of the Tanjore district—I cannot give now a list of all the places which have been affected but from what I see, Nagapattinam and Tiruturaipundi taluks have been affected the worst, and other places in a lesser degree—the Government should get fuller details through the Revenue department as to the exact nature of the damage caused and to that extent reduce the percentage of the levy in such areas. Let them of course not reduce the levy rate in the other areas; let them reduce it only in areas where there has been damage. If they do that, it will be a good gesture on the part of the Government, and there will be real relief to the people; otherwise, they will be subjected to further distress. There should not be any persons who have been affected, but who do not get relief; our sympathy should go to all the people affected, whether it be plantain growers or sugarcane growers or paddy growers or growers of other garden crops. The damage that has now been caused in the coastal villages of Tanjore cannot of course be repaired in the course of a week or two. I know that immediate steps have been taken by the Government; but I want the Government to continue their efforts in giving relief for a

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longer time. There are many buildings that have been hit and I have no doubt that Government will continue their relief measures for as long a time as is necessary.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, புடலினால் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலும் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய சேதங்களைப்பற்றி பத்திரிகைகளில் வந்த செய்திகள் நமக்கு அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையானது எவ்வளவு அபாயகரமானது என்பதை உணர்த்துவதற்குப் போதுமானது. சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரக்கூடிய நடவடிக்கையையும், மந்திரிகள், ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள் போய் வருவதைப்பற்றியும் நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். ஆனால் எந்த உதவி செய்வதானாலும் அதை உடனடியாகச் செய்தாகவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு 12 நாட்களுக்கு மேல் ஆகின்றது. நான் நேரிலேயே சென்று பார்த்து விட்டு வந்தேன். புயலின்போது நான் அங்கு இல்லை. 7-ந் தேதி, 8-ந் தேதி வரை அங்கே கஷ்டப்படக்கூடிய மக்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான உதவியும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக, அந்த இரண்டு மூன்று தினங்களில் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய விவரங்களைக் கேட்கும்போது மிகவும் வருத்தத்தைக் கொடுக்கின்றது. அதிகாரிகள் புள்ளி விவரம் சேகரிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி பெட்ரோலை செலவழித்துக்கொண்டு சுற்றியது தவிர, கஷ்டப்படக்கூடிய ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு வாய்க் கஞ்சியோ, காலனாவோ அல்லது இடிந்துபோன குடிசையைக் கட்டுவதற்குக் கம்போ அல்லது கயிறோ 8-ந் தேதி வரையில் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளைக் கேட்டபோது ‘எங்களுக்கு 10 ரூபாய் அல்லது 15 ரூபாய் தான் செலவழிக்க அதிகாரம் இருக்கின்றது’ என்றார்கள். நான் நேரிலேயே பார்த்த விஷயம். பத்திரிகையில் நம்முடைய முதன் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய அறிக்கையைப் பார்த்தேன். ‘எந்தவிதமான வரையறையும் கிடையாது; எவ்வளவு தொகை வேண்டுமானாலும் அவர்கள் செலவு செய்வதற்கு நாங்கள் அதிகாரம் அளித்திருக்கிறோம்’ என்று அறிக்கையைப் பத்திரிகையில் படித்தேன். இதில் எது உண்மை என்று தெரியவில்லை. தந்தியும் டெலிபோனும் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவோடு வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பது எனக்கு வந்திருக்கக் கூடிய செய்தி. ஏன் இவ்வளவு காலதாமதம் ஆகின்றது என்று தெரியவில்லை. அது போகட்டும். இனிச் செய்ய வேண்டியதை உடனடியாகச் செய்வதற்கு முயற்சி எடுக்க வேண்டும். சர்க்கார் முதலில் என்னென்ன கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அதைக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டும். உணவில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டும், குடிசைகளை இழந்து, துணி மணி, பாத்திரம் பண்டங்கள் அத்தனையும் இழந்த ஜனங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும் இடிந்து போன குடிசைகளைக் கட்டிக் கொள்வதற்கும், வேலை செய்ய முடியாமல் தவிக்கக் கூடிய ஜனங்களுக்கு உடனடியாக 50 ரூபாயாவது கடனாக சர்க்கார் கொடுக்க முடியுமானால், அவர்கள் கஷ்டத்தை ஒருவாறு குறைக்க முடியும்.

“ ஜனங்கள் இப்படி கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது. ‘வேகின்ற லீட்டில் பிடுங்கியது ஆதாயம்’ என்கிறதில் மூங்கில் வியாபாரிகளும், கூறை விற்பவர்களும், கட்டிட சாமான்கள் விற்பவர்களும், ஓடு, மரம் போன்ற சாமான்களின் விலையை இரண்டு மடங்குக்குமேல் ஏற்றிவிட்டார்கள். ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடத்தில் அதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தபோது, ‘நான் என்ன செய்வது?’ என்று அவர் சொல்லுகிறார். இப்பொழுது கட்டிட சாமான்கள் கிடைப்பதே கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. துரிதமாக அந்தப் பகுதிக்கு கட்டிட சாமான்கள் போய் சேருவதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். கட்டிடத்திற்கு வேண்டிய மூங்கில், கயிறு, கீத்து முதலான எல்லா சாமான்களும் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எந்தப் பகுதியில் இருந்தாலும், அவைகளை ஒன்றுசேர்த்து புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிக்கு வந்து சேருவதற்கு சர்க்கார் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“ அதோடு கூட, தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிகளும், முனிசிபாலிட்டி முதலியவற்றில் வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிகளும், தோல் பதனிடும் தொழிற்சாலைகளில் வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளிகளும்,

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களும், இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் அந்தந்த முதலாளிகளாவது ஒருமாதச் சம்பளம் உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்குக் கட்டாகக் கொடுப்பது அவசியம். இதிலே சர்க்கார் உதாரணமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்காரும், முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளும், ரயில்வேக்களும் அவரவர்களுடைய சிப்பந்திகளுக்கு ஒருமாதச் சம்பளம் கட்டாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்கிற உதாரணத்தை சர்க்கார் ஆரம்பித்து வைத்து, மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கும் மாகாண சர்க்கார் சிபார்சு செய்தால், அது ஓரளவுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

“இன்னும், திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலே பெரும்பகுதி ஏற்கனவே சென்ற ஐந்தாறு வருஷங்களாகவே மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் விவசாயமே நாசமடைந்து மக்கள் பட்டினி சிடக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது, காவிரிக்கரை இரண்டு பக்கத்திலும் ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் சாகுபடியாயிருந்த வாழையும் இந்த வருஷம் நாசமடைந்துவிட்டது. இதனால் பெரும்பாலும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் குத்தகை விவசாயிகள், கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சம் நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய விவாயிகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு குத்தகையை ரத்து செய்வதற்கு என்னென்ன வசதி செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதில் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும்.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I stand before the House as one who has actually been in the midst of the storm on that memorable day, the 30th November 1952. As a matter of fact, without knowing that there was a storm, I was actually travelling with the storm calculating that if at all the storm came, it must be the next day. Probably, had I known that I was in the storm, I would not have been on the road and so, not had the opportunity of witnessing trees falling down one after another just after my car had passed; otherwise, I would not have been here now in this House to tell you about it. The next day only I learned that I was just in the midst of the storm and that is how I saw the devastating effects of the storm.

“Of course, no one is responsible for it; I do not agree with the Hon. the Revenue Minister that it is an act of God. Why should we unnecessarily accuse God for this act? The extent of the damage has been reported in various ways by various persons and so I hold that the extent of the damage has not been properly assessed. A few days back, we saw the president of a responsible political organization issue a statement that about 50,000 acres of plantation crop had been damaged in Tiruchirappalli district. It is a case of gross exaggeration. But at the same time (the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ‘That is our habit.’) I saw another report issued by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli saying that after all the damage in that district is not so much. Either an exaggerated or an underestimate of the damage need not weigh with the Government when they are seeking to do what they can to alleviate the distress among the people of the districts affected by the cyclone. Personally, I had the opportunity of visiting certain places in the company of the District Collector and we saw a village officer. Giving a report of the damage to the Collector, the village officer, when asked about the extent of the damage, said that the total area under plantation crops was 180 acres and when the Collector asked him how much of it would have been damaged, he said that it might be about 10 acres. This mentality of the

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village officer underestimating the damage and of the Collector relying upon it and sending a report based upon it to the Government must change at least now. I wish the village officers are asked to visit every patch of land affected and give a correct estimate to the Government so that the Government may be aware of where we are instead of believing in either exaggerated reports of political bodies or of underestimate of permanent officials of Government.

“There is also another factor to be considered in connexion with the approach to relief. I do not wait that it should be approached as if it were an act of charity. People in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts are not responsible for the cyclone and simply because they live in those districts, they have been affected and I do not know how any relief measure could be viewed as an act of charity. I submit that as a citizen of India, every citizen living in those parts of the districts, is entitled to be protected, be it an act of God or an act of man. The view of the Relief Committees and of the officers who act on behalf of such Committees that they are doing an act of charity simply because the victims are helpless and they should, therefore, be given some food and clothing so that they may get some temporary relief, that sort of view must go and I think the Hon. the Chief Minister will instruct his officers and Relief Committees not to view relief as an act of charity but to do it on the principle that the right of the citizens to be protected is just being extended to them.

“It is well to remember that public institutions like schools and hospitals have been affected by the cyclone and the Government must come forward quickly and take steps to see that the damaged buildings are repaired. As the Hon. the Minister for Revenue has pointed out, many tanks have been affected by breaches on account of the floods and in the Pudukkottai and Tiruchirappalli areas, communications have been interrupted and I, therefore, appeal to the Government to take early steps to restore communications. In conclusion, I appeal to the Government to get the damaged buildings belonging to public institutions quickly repaired and also see that the people who have been affected are helped in the spirit of protection being extended to them and not give relief as acts of charity, wherever it is necessary, whether they are rich or poor.”

SRI R. M. PALANIAPPAN :—“கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்தக் கடுமையான புயலிலிருந்து இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர் கனம் ராஜா சிதம்பரம் அவர்கள் தப்பித்துக்கொண்டு வந்ததற்காக நான் என்னுடைய மகிழ்ச்சியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். புயலில் அகப்பட்டிருக்கொண்டு நேரில் கண்டதுகளைக் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். புயல் எந்த விதமாக இருந்தது என்றால் சுமார் ஐந்து மணி காலம் அடித்தது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் மக்கள் ஒருவரை ஒருவர் பார்க்கமுடியாமல் அந்தந்த இடத்திலேயே இருந்தார்கள். புயலின் வேகம் அவர்களால் வெளியில் சென்று தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகளைக்கூட பார்க்கமுடியாமல் போயிற்று. பேப்பரில் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம், பறக்கும் தட்டுகள் அமெரிக்காவிலிருந்தும் ஐரோப்பாவிலிருந்தும் வருகின்றன வென்று. அந்த மாதிரியான புயலைப் பார்த்தார்கள். பறக்கும் குடிசைகள் வந்து கொண்டிருந்ததை.

[Sri R. M. Palaniappan] [12th December 1952]

எழை மக்களின் குடிசைகள் பறந்து ½ பர்லாங், ஒரு பர்லாங் தூரத்திற்கு அப்பால் போய் விழுந்தன. என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் காவேரி மில்லில் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எலெக்ட்ரிக் சப்ளை போக்கு வரத்து சுமார் ஒரு வாரத்திற்கு முன்புதான் எனது தொகுதிக்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியிலிருந்து எனக்கு கடிதங்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. மற்றபடி பாக்கி விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் நாம் பத்திரிக்கை வாயிலாக பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். அதை மறுபடியும் சொல்வதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். புயல் அடித்த மறுநாள் என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் ஒரு ஓடானது ஒரு ஈர்பாய் விலைக்கு விற்கப்பட்டது. உடனே என்னுடைய தொகுதி ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசர் அங்கு போய் அவ்விதம் விற்கிறவர்களெல்லே ரையும் கூப்பிட்டு 'அந்த மாதிரி விற்கக் கூடாது, நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் 10 பர் செண்டு லாபம் வைத்துத்தான் விற்க வேண்டும்' என்று ஏற்பாடு செய்தார். திருச்சி ஜில்லா கலெக்டரும் மற்ற கலெக்டர்களும் என்ன செய்திருக்கிறார்களோ தெரியாது. எங்கள் பகுதியில் ரிவினியூ டிவிஷனல் ஆபீசர் அவர்கள் எல்லா பகுதிகளுக்கும் சென்று விலைவாசிகள் ஏற விடாமல் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார். கேட்காமல் விலைவாசிகளை ஏற்றிவிற்றால் ஜெயிலுக்கு அனுப்பி விடுவோம் என்று பொல்லி இருப்பதாகக் கூட கடிதம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நாம் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும்? அந்தப் பகுதியில் குடிசை இல்லாதவர்களுக்கு குடிசைகள் கட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தென்னை மரங்களெல்லாம் அடியோடு விழுந்து விட்டன. எங்கு கீத்துகள் கிடைக்கின்றனவோ—மலபாரில் தென்னை கீத்துகள் அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கிறது—உடனடியாக அந்தப் பகுதியிலிருந்து தென்னைக்கீத்துகளைக் கொண்டு வந்து குடிசை இல்லாதவர்கள் உடனடியாக வாங்குவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அதோடு கூட சுமார் இரண்டு வார காலத்திற்கு அவர்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் திரந்து அவர்களுக்கு சாப்பாடுகள் வழங்கவேண்டும். முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும், ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் அந்தத்தொகுதிகளுக்கு நேரில் சென்று பார்க்க வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் செய்வார்கள் என்று மக்கள் காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னொரு விஷயம் அதாவது புதுக்கோட்டை முனிசிபாலிட்டி பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக சுமார் ரூ. 5,000 நன்கொடையாக அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இவ்வளவு நாளில் அனுப்பி இருப்பார்கள். இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை அரசாங்கம் ஆதரித்து அனுமதி கொடுத்து உடனடியாக தொகையை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க அனுமதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். புதுக்கோட்டைப் பகுதியில் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக கலெக்டர் முதலியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து புயல் நிவாரண கமிட்டி ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த கமிட்டிக்கு சென்னை மாகாண சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு சிபாரிசு செய்து நிவாரணத்திற்காக கொடுக்கும் பணத்திற்கு 'Income-tax' இல்லாமல் வசதி செய்து கொடுத்தால் அதிகப்படியான பணம் வசூல் செய்யமுடியும் என்று நம்புகிறேன்."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, coming as I do from Tanjore district I really welcome the move made by the Government in order to give relief to the people who have suffered from the recent cyclone in the south. While I was returning here on the 3rd of December from Tanjore, I was actually amidst the cyclone. The hon. Member Mr. Rajachidambaram said that he was accidentally involved in the storm. But I can say that he was only in the room and not in the storm. It was I, who came from Tanjore here on the 3rd and made the statement about the cyclone in Tanjore, who was actually in the midst of the cyclone. I know its full rigour. All sections of the people

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in Tanjore, the mirasidars, the tenants, the actual labourers—all have been put to all sorts of difficulties. Old huts of the labourers have been uprooted. Plantations have been destroyed. The exact extent of the damage has not yet been assessed. Till I made the announcement on the floor of the House on the 3rd instant, nobody seems to have had any knowledge about the cyclone. Again while I was coming here a second time, the leading Congress member Sri Sivagnana Gramani, was also coming from Tirutturai and was travelling with me. When we bought a paper in the train to know whether any news about the cyclone has appeared we found nothing. On the 29th November, the Madras papers published that something was going to happen subsequent to that date had come. Till I made the announcement on the floor of the House, the Press had not published any news about the cyclone, while the fact was that the cyclone had started much earlier. The Press had been unkind to us in that matter. At the time the Nagapattinam signal was given, it was raining in Tanjore. That was not reported in the papers. Till my announcement, even the Government do not seem to have had any knowledge about the cyclone. That shows how the Government functioning here is keeping in touch with the district administration. I was told that there is something called the 'wireless'. But the Government were not able to get any first-hand information. It was reported that communications had broken down.

"We have had not only the cyclone. After the cyclone we have had very heavy rains. On the 2nd of December we formed a sub-committee for giving relief to the victims of the cyclone. When I returned on the 6th there was a heavy downpour of rain. It was continually raining for some days. This was worse than the cyclone. While the roofs had been removed by the cyclone, the rains removed the walls. The extent of the damage was very great in Tanjore. We formed a District Committee on the 8th December. Even on that day, viz., the 8th December, though several days had passed after the cyclone and there were rains still, the Collector was not in a position to tell us the relief measures he proposed to undertake or had undertaken. On the 9th I saw that the Hon. Chief Minister had given the Collectors a blank cheque empowering them to use their full discretion in the matter of providing any amount of relief which they thought proper. As a matter of fact the Government now say that they do not have enough money to provide relief on a proportionate scale."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has got only one minute."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"Nothing had been done till the 9th instant. On the 9th instant I wanted to go to Tiruvaiyur, my home town. I wanted to know the extent of damage caused there. But what was the sight I saw there? The whole road from Tiruvaiyur to Thirukkattupalli and Kandiyur to Thirukkattupalli was blocked. The trees had fallen and blocked the

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road. Formerly I was told that the Collector had ordered that the trees should be removed and the road cleared. But later on the villagers were told that the removed trees had to be brought to the office. So some of the roads were blocked with trees. The road was completely blocked.

5-30
P.m

"This is what has happened, Sir. I find from the tour programme of the Hon. Chief Minister that he is going to visit that district and he proposes to go from taluk to taluk. I request him to make his proposed visit to the several places in that district a confidential thing. He should not let his movements be known beforehand to anybody; and I want him to make surprise visits to places not mentioned in his tour programme. Then only he can know the real state of affairs in the district. If he makes known the places he is going to visit in his tour the authorities will clear the road there only. (Laughter.) Because the authorities in their latest order have stated that the villagers, when they clear the road of the fallen trees, should not take away the branches and trunks; many roads have not been cleared even to-day. For the last two days I do not know what is happening there, as I am here.

"Then, Sir, the impression of the Madras Government and the Central Government seems to be that the standing crops are not affected by the cyclone. On this subject I want to point out to the Government that the real position there is this. The top portion of the standing crops has become scorched, and I urge on the Hon. Minister for Agriculture that it is high time the Government sent an expert there to see whether anything can be done to save the crop from perishing. I also request Government to send one of their responsible officers to assess the real damage done to crops. I am afraid the damage will be ranging from 40 per cent to 50 per cent; and when that is the case if the Hon. Food Minister is to calculate for the levy system of procurement on the full yield of the produce the mirasidars will be put to much difficulty. As far as can be seen at present, it is doubtful whether even half the normal yield can be secured.

"Sir, I have to make another submission in this connexion. I find that various leaders of various parties are touring the district to see how much damage and distress has been caused to that district. On this point I request Government to see that in assessing damage, Tanjore district may not be made a subject-matter for political propaganda. For it is likely various leaders may submit reports to Government to afford necessary relief to the people. Probably they may give exaggerated things about certain places and minimise things about certain other places so that one area may be given undue preference in relief to another. I want that that should not take place. Sir, I want Government to be careful in assessing the real damages."

SRI VADIVELU :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 1952-ம் ஆண்டு நவம்பர் 30-ந்தேதி அடித்த புயல் காற்றினால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பெரும்பாலான சேதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக எங்கள் நாகைப்

12th December 1952] [Sri Vadivelu]

பட்டினத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் சேதம் சொல்லமுடியாது. நாகை நகரத்தில் மட்டும் சுமார் 80 வீதம் ரூபாய்களுக்குமேல் சேதம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பள்ளிகூடங்களும், வைத்தியசாலைகளும், பொதுக் கட்டிடங்கள், தனிப்பட்டோர்களின் வீடுகளும் ஏராளமாகச் சேதம் அடைந்திருக்கின்றன. மனிதர்கள் மட்டும் நாகைப்பட்டினத்தில் சுமார் 60 பேருக்கு மேல் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நான் நேரிடையாகச் சென்று பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் சில இடங்களில் இறந்தவர்களைக்கூட ஜனங்கள் சொல்லாமல் சர்க்கார எங்கே தண்டனை கொடுப்பார்களோ என்று பயந்துகொண்டு இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அடுத்தபடியாக மாடுகளின் சேதம் மாதிரம் சுமார் பத்தாயிரத்திற்கு மேல் இருக்கும். நகரின் விஸ்தீர்ணம் மாதிரம் 26 மைலிருக்கும். அகலத்தில் 4 மைல் விஸ்தீர்ணம். அந்தப்பக்கத்தில் 50 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் நல்ல நிலம் இந்தப் புயல் காற்றினால் பாழ்பட்டுப் போய் விட்டது. உப்பளத்தண்ணீர் அடித்துப் போய் வினாதி இருக்கிறது. 4 ஆயிரம் கலம் நெல் விசையக்கூடிய பூமியுள்ள தலைஞாயில் இன்றைய தினம் பத்து கலம் கூட விளையாது போலிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் புயல் காற்றினால் சேதம் அடைந்துபோன பிரதேசங்கள் எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டும். மக்களின் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கவேண்டும். காற்று அடித்த தினால் வீடுகள் இழந்து ஒருபுறம் மழையினால் தங்குவதற்கு இடமின்றி தவிக்கின்றது ஒரு புறம், இந்த கோரத்திற்கு இடையில் வேலையில்லாமல் பணமில்லாமல் உணவு வாங்க முடியாமல் தவிக்கின்றது ஒரு புறம். ஆக அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் இருக்கின்ற மக்களின் சோகக் குரல் யாராலும் கேட்கமுடியாது. மழையினால் இறந்தது போக பலர் இன்றையதினம் சாப்பிட உணவு இல்லாமல் தெருக்களில் இறந்து விழுந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் சர்க்கார் தலையிட்டு மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா உதவியையும் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* **SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR** :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Tanjore district, the granary of South India, is now the victim of a devastating cyclone. It has had a very rude shock and shake-up, and we do not know what time it will take for that district to recover and attain its previous glory. At any rate it has evoked the kind sympathy of the entire public of our State; and not only of the public of our State but also of the people of other States, of the President of the Republic of India and of our revered Prime Minister of India, all of whom have been generous enough to send contributions at once. His Excellency, the Governor of Madras has been kind enough to organize a Tanjore Cyclone Relief Committee at once to afford all possible measures of relief to that afflicted district. Sir, within the short time at our disposal in this House I do not think it is possible to describe the tale of woe in that district. Sir, I come from Adirampatnam, a coastal town in Pattukkottai taluk of Tanjore district. There, 90 per cent of the ryotwari pattadars have been all along for the last several years only ryots in zamindari and inam areas. Now, because of the Zamindari Abolition Act, they have become ryotwari tenants, and they have been looking forward this year to enjoy the full fruits of their full proprietary rights. They are now enjoying absolute rights over the soil. Ninety per cent of the ryots are rearing coconut topes. Even from the official reports I find that about 35 per cent of the topes have been devastated or damaged. From other reports I have—for I have received a number of letters and various resolutions passed by Congress Committees—I find from all of them that 75 per cent of the coconut trees have fallen down. Just imagine, Sir, what havoc and loss of wealth

[Sri S. Venkatrama Ayyar] [12th December 1951]

has been caused to these people, who have had their all in coconut topos. As for the fishermen living in the coastal line extending from Muthupet to Kottaipatnam and Tondi in Arantangi taluk, you can imagine several fishermen's lives having been lost. The survivors have been rendered homeless. The immediate problem there is that they should be given huts for shelter and nets for catching fish. Otherwise they cannot eke out their living. This is a great calamity for the fishermen living in thousands in Adirampatnam and the adjoining coastal line. They have all been rendered homeless and their nets have been washed away, and nothing is left for them to eke out their living. In Pattukkottai taluk I understand 9,000 cattle have perished. As for the destruction of trees, every kind of tree has been affected. The taluk which was reputed to be a dry area abounding in fruit-bearing trees like mango, jack, plantain and tamarind trees (not to speak of casuarina)—of course, Sir, after the advent of the Cauveri-Mettur Project some varieties of these trees do not thrive in this taluk—all these trees have suffered badly, and from all reports I understand the Pattukkottai Division to-day presents the appearance of a Sahara desert. There is not a tree left standing to afford any shade. It will take several years for the coconut topos to be restored. Coconut trees take 12 to 14 years to yield any fruit; and, as for tamarind, jack and mango trees, they have all perished. It is an irretrievable loss. Then, Sir, as for the loss incurred by the local boards—I know something of the working of the panchayats and the municipalities in the district and the Tanjore District Board—several school buildings and medical institutions have been damaged and so Government should at once come to the rescue of these local boards. Sir, as my time is over I resume my seat."

5-40 * SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—“கனம் உதவி சபா
ப.ம. நாயகர் அவர்களே, புயலடித்து 10, 12 தினங்கள் ஆனபிறகு இப்போதாவது
சர்க்கார் அதற்கு வேண்டிய நிவாரணமளிக்க முன் வந்ததற்காக சர்க்காரை
நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். பாராட்டும் போது சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குச் சில
விஷயங்களையும் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அதாவது, இந்த புயலைப்
பற்றியும், ஏராளமாக பெய்த மழையினால் ஏற்பட்ட வெள்ளத்தைப்
பற்றியும், அதன் காரணமாக ஏற்பட்ட சேதங்களைப்பற்றியும் டீட்சப்பையிலே
விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கொண்டு வந்த அவசரப் பிரேரணையை அப்
பொழுது தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள். அப்பொழுது அதைத் தள்ளியிருக்கவேண்டிய
அவசியம் கிடையாது. மக்கள் அங்கு ஓடிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.
பயிரெல்லாம் சேதமாய்க்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, அதுதான் முக்கியமே
யல்லாது நாம் இங்கு கூடியிருக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் கிடையாது. இது
சம்பந்தமாக டெல்லியிலுள்ள மக்கள் சபையில், தென்னிந்தியாவிலிருந்து
போயிருக்கக்கூடிய மெம்பர்கள் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை எழுப்பிய காலத்தில்,
‘சென்னை சர்க்கார் இதற்காக எந்தவிதமான நிவாரணமும் கோரவில்லை’
சென்னை சர்க்கார் கேட்டால் நாங்கள் உதவி செய்யத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறோம்,
என்று பிரதம மந்திரி நேரு போன்றவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஏன்
நமது ராஜாஜ் சர்க்கார் சும்மா இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை.

“இந்த புயல் ஏற்பட்டு 10, 12 தினங்கள் ஆகிவிட்டன. குறிப்பாக முதல்
மந்திரியார் அவர்களும், உணவு மந்திரியார் அவர்களும், ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி,
ஸ்ரீ மாணிக்கவேலு நாபக்கர் அவர்களும், விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களும் ஆக
நாள்வரும் இந்த இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களிலே சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்திருக்க
வேண்டும்.

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] 12th December 1952]

“எதாவது புதுத் தேர்தல் வருகிறதென்றால் அந்த இடத்திற்கு எல்லா
மந்திரிகளும் போகிறார்கள். புயலுக்குப் பிறகு புயலினால் ஏற்பட்ட
சேதத்தைப் பார்க்க ஏன் இவர்கள் இன்னும் போகவில்லையென்று தான்
எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. அவசியம் போயிருக்கவேண்டும். மத்திய சர்க்
காரிலிருந்து போதுமான நிவாரணத்தை கோரியிருக்கவேண்டும். மத்திய
சர்க்காரும் நிதி உதவியிருக்கவேண்டும். பீகாரில் ஏற்பட்ட பூகம்பத்திற்கும்,
வங்காளத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட பஞ்சத்திற்கும் தென்னிந்தியர்களாகிய நாம் ஏராள
மாக நிதி உதவியிருக்கின்றோம். அதைப் போலவே, வடநாட்டார்களும்
நமக்கு உதவி அளித்திருக்கவேண்டும். சென்னை சர்க்கார் கேட்டிராவிட்டால்
கூட சேதத்தை அறிந்தவுடனே அவர்கள் தாங்களாகவே உதவி அளித்
திருக்கவேண்டும். அதை அவர்கள் செய்ய முன்வரவில்லையென்று நான்
சொல்லாமல் இருக்கமுடியவில்லை.

“இனியாவது மந்திரிகள் அங்கு புறப்படவேண்டும். இன்றிரவு புறப்
படுவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். எல்லா மந்திரிகளும் அந்த இடத்திற்குப் போக
வேண்டும். போனால்தான் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கமுடியும். குறிப்பாக நான்
சொன்ன நான்கு மந்திரிகளும் அங்கு போகவேண்டும். அங்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்
கிற சேதத்தினால் மக்களுக்கு உண்ண உணவு இல்லை. கால்நடைகள்
அனேக ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவை இறந்துவிட்டன. மக்கள் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு
உணவில்லாமல் பல கஷ்டங்களுக்குள்ளாகியிருக்கிறார்கள். ‘சோழ வள
நாடு சோறுடைத்து’ என்று புகழ்பட்ட தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவானது இன்று
புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு மக்கள் உணவில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்களென்று
சொன்னால், தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை மட்டும் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய விஷயமல்ல. அது
இந்த மாகாணத்தையே பாதிக்கக்கூடிய விஷயமாகும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவி
லிருந்து வருகிற நெல் தான் கோயமுத்தூருக்குத் தேவையாயிருக்கிறது.
சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கும் அது தேவையாயிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, பஞ்சப் பிரதேச
மாக இருக்கின்ற கோயமுத்தூர், சேலம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு சரியான முறையில்
உணவு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைக் கவனிக்கவேண்டி
யிருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்தப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம் இது.
கலெக்டர் கவனிப்பார் என்று நாம் சும்மா இருக்கக்கூடாது. எல்லோரும்
அங்கு போய் ஆகவேண்டிய நிவாரணவேலைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று
நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தும், மலையாள ஜில்லாவி
லிருந்தும் மூங்கில், கீத்து போன்ற சாமான்கள் தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஜில்லாக்
களுக்கு வருவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மலையாளத்தில் இருக்கக்
கூடிய மூங்கில் காடுகளையெல்லாம் அழிக்கவேண்டும். மலையாளத்திலிருந்து
வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய மந்திரி அவர்கள் மலையாள தேசத்திற்குப் போய், கீத்து,
மூங்கில் எல்லாம் கொண்டுவந்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளு
கின்றேன்.

“குத்தகைக்கு நிலங்களை எடுத்து, வாழை போன்ற பயிரிடுபவர்கள்
இந்தப் புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களால் குத்தகைப்
பணத்தைக் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, அவர்கள் குத்தகை கொடுக்க
முடியாத நிலையைக் கவனித்து அவர்கள் குத்தகை கொடுக்கவேண்டிய
தில்லை என்று உத்தரவிடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் அவர்கள் நிலத்தை
சொந்தக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ள முடியும்.

“குன்னியூர் சாம்பசிவ அய்யர், வடபாதி மங்கலம் தியாகராஜ
முதலியார் போன்ற பெரிய நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்களெல்லாம் பதுக்கி வைத்துக்
கொண்டிருக்கின்ற நெல்லையெல்லாம் வாங்கி ஏழைகளுக்கு நியாயவிலைக்குக்
கொடுத்துத் தவ் நீங்கள் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்களிடம்
நெல் ஏராளமாக பதுக்கி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கள்ள
மார்க்கெட்டில் அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. சாதாரணமாக பஞ்சத்தால்
வாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிற மக்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக கவனம்
செலுத்துவது அவர்கள் கடமையாகும். ஆகவே, நீங்கள் அந்த இங்
களுக்குச் சென்று, அந்த நெல்லையெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு நியாய விலையில்
கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [12th December 1952]

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவுக்குப் பக்கத்தில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது, தஞ்சையில் வந்த புயல் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள சிதம்பரம், பாங்கிப்பேட்டை போன்ற இடங்களிலும் ஓரளவு நாசத்தை விளைவித்திருக்கிறது. அந்த அளவிலே தஞ்சைக்கு ஏற்பட்ட ஆபத்து திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிற்கும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வருகிற வால்முக்காய் முதலியவை இனி வரமுடியாது. ஆகையால் வாழைக்காயினுடைய விலை ஏறும். இன்னும் அங்கு மக்களெல்லாம் மடிந்திருக்கிறார்கள். பத்திரிகைகளில் வந்துக்கொண்டிருந்த செய்தியைப் பார்த்தபிறகும் நாம் சட்டசபையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருப்பதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. சட்டசபை அலுவல்களை முடித்துவிட்டுப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மக்கள் அங்கு மடிந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது, ஏன் மந்திரிகள் இங்கு இருக்கவேண்டும்? யாருடைய வேட்டும் குறைந்தால் என்ன செய்வது என்ற எண்ணமா? அப்படியிருந்தால், முதல் மந்திரியாருக்குத்தான் வேட்டு இல்லையே! அவர்கள் அங்கு போய் நிலைமையை இரண்டொரு நாட்கள் கவனித்திருக்கலாம். ஆகவே, நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன், இப்பொழுதுதான் நான்கு மந்திரிகளும் அங்கு சென்று, மக்களுக்கு ஆகவேண்டிய காரியங்களை கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

SRI R. RANGASWAMI GOUNDER :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சமீபத்தில் புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களாகிய தஞ்சை திருச்சி ஜில்லாக்களோடு சேலம் ஜில்லாவும் ஒன்று. சேலம் ஜில்லா நாமக்கல் தாலுகாக்களில் காவேரி பாசன பிரதேசங்களில் புயல் காரணமாக வாழை, கொடிக்கால் (வெற்றிலை) போன்ற முக்கியமான விளைபொருள்கள் அதிகம் சேதம் அடைந்துள்ளன. உழை பயிரிடுவதற்கு அதிகம் செலவாகும் என்பதை அநேகமாக எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும். வாழைக்கு உயர் மூங்கில் முதலிய விலை உயர்ந்த சாமான்களை வாங்கி பயிரிட வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அப்படி பயிரிட்டும் புயல் காரணமாக அவைகளெல்லாம் ஒரே நாளில் விழுந்து விட்டதால் மேற்படி குத்தகைக் காரர்களும் நிலச் சவாநதாரர்களும் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக கடன் கொடுத்து மறுபடியும் வேறு மகரூல் ஆரம்பிக்க உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரைச் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

“அடுத்தபடியாக கொடிக்கால், அதாவது வெற்றிலை பயிரிடும் நிலங்களில் (வெற்றிலையை எல்லா விதமான பயிர்களையும் விட அதிகமான விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்கள்) அவைகளைப் பயிரிடுவதற்கு அதிகமான பொருள் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது கொடிக்கால் பயிர்கள் அழிந்து விட்டதால் வேறு விதமாக உற்பத்தி பண்ணுவதற்கு வேண்டிய தொகைகளைக் கொடுத்து உதவுமாறு நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். வாழை, கொடிக்கால் பயிரிட்ட நிலங்களில் குத்தகைத் தொகையைக் கொடுக்க ஒரு வருஷம் தள்ளிப் போடவேண்டும். அடுத்த வருஷம் வசூலித்துக் கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக நாமக்கல் தாலுகா மோகனூர் பிராந்தியத்தில் சேதம் அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் மந்திரி அவர்களின் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பிரயாணத்தின் போது நாமக்கல் தாலுகாவையும் தங்களுடைய பிரயாணத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI G. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது புயல் காற்றினால் ஏற்பட்ட சேதத்தைப்பற்றி இங்கே பூர்ண வர்ணனை கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்காரின் பேரில் குற்றம் சாட்டுவதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் உருப்படியான யோசனைகளை யாரும் கூறவில்லை. இப்பொழுது அந்தப் புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களுக்கு வீடுகள் கட்டிக் கொடுக்க தீத்துக்கள், கயிறுகள் வாங்க யாரும் மலையாளத்திற்குப் போக வேண்டியதில்லை. ஏராள மரங்கள் விழுந்திருக்கின்றன. அவைகளிலுள்ள மட்டைகளையெல்லாம் ஒரு நாளில் தீதாக வேய்ந்துவிட முடியும். அவர்களுக்கு வேலை செய்தால் கூலிதான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

[Sri G. Narayanaswami Nayudu] 12th December 1952]

அவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் பண ஒத்தாசைதான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயம் பாதிக்காமலிருக்க எல்லா ஏற்பாடுகளையும் செய்தாக வேண்டும். முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள், ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் போன்ற ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ரோடு போடும் வேலைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வேலையில்லாதவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இன்னொரு விஷயம். இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு கோயிலிற்கும், ஒவ்வொரு மடத்திற்கும் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான பணம் இருக்கிறது. அவற்றை யெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டு முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள் போன்றவைகளுக்கு மிகக் குறைந்த வட்டிக்குக் கடனாகக் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது அவர்கள் பணக்கஷ்டம் இல்லாமல் எல்லா வேலைகளையும் செய்ய முடியும்.”

“குறிப்பாக இப்பொழுது பல நடுத்தர வகுப்பார்கள் வீடும், குடிசைகளும் விழுந்துவிட்டன. அதோடு நிறையப் புனியமாம் சேதமாகியிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய நகரத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் தென்னமரம் 10%, 40% புனியமரமும் விழுந்திருக்கிறது. ஜில்லா பூராவாகவும் வாழை மரம் ஒன்று கூட இல்லாமல் சேதமாகியிருக்கிறது. வாழை மரத்தை வைத்திருப்பவர்கள் குடியானவர்கள். அந்தத் தோட்டங்கள் ஒன்று மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததாக இருக்கும். அல்லாத பக்கத்தில் கோயிலைச் சேர்ந்த தோட்டமாக இருக்கும். வாழை லாபகரமான பயிராதலால், நெல்லில் ஏற்படுகின்ற நஷ்டத்தை எல்லாம் அவர்கள் வாழைத் தோட்டத்தில்தான் ஈடு செய்து கொள்வார்கள். இந்தப் பயிரிலே அதிக நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டு விட்டதால் அவர்களால் கடனை அடைக்கமுடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலினாலே விவசாயக் கடனாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது பகுதி போன்றதாக இருந்தாலும் சரி இன்னும் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு வசூல் செய்யக்கூடாதென்று சட்டபூர்வமாக ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்தாக வேண்டும். இப்பொழுதும் கூட எனக்குத் தெரியும். மூவாயிரம், நாலாயிரம் பொறுமான வீடுகளையெல்லாம் மடத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், கோயிலைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் விவசாயிகள் பகுதி கொடுக்கவில்லையென்பதற்காக கோர்ட் அட்டர்சுமெண்டுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து ஜப்தி செய்கிறார்கள். அதை உடனடியாகத் தடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

“மேலும் ஆங்காங்கே ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக்கூடமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, விழுந்த, கட்டிடங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் தாங்களே கட்டித்தர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அந்த புயலிலே சிக்குண்டவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் நிவாரணம் அளிக்க கலைஞர்கள் கொண்டதோர் கொஷ்டி நிதி திரட்டுகிறது. செல்வாக்குள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களும் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும் அங்கே போகப்போகிறார்கள். அவர்களும் கூட ஒரு விஷயத்தை குறிப்பாகக் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஏராளமான மரங்கள் விழுந்து போயிருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை மறுபடியும் நிமிர்த்தி வைத்து உயிர்ப்பிக்க முடியுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கிட்டத்தட்ட 60, 40 வயதான மரங்களை அப்படியே பெயர்த்து அப்பால் தள்ளி வைத்து உயிர்ப்பிக்கிறார்கள் சில இடங்களில். அதைப்போலவே இந்த இடங்களிலும் மரங்களை அப்படியே தூக்கி வைத்து அவைகள் அழிந்து போகாமல் காப்பாற்ற முடியுமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்கள் விவசாய நிபுணர்களின் உதவியைக் கொண்டு இத்துறையில் முயன்று பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

“நிவாரண வேலைகளை உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். துன்பப்படுவோர்களுக்கும், வீடு இழந்தவர்களுக்கும் உடனடியாக தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்து அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். அந்தத் தொகுதிக்கு அந்தந்த பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள அதிகாரிகளை அனுப்பி எங்கங்கே எந்தந்த விதமான உதவியைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயித்துக் கொண்டு பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையை உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

[12th December 1952]

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am very glad to note that after all the Government has realized the extent of the damage caused by the cyclone in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. Even on the very first day myself and hon. Member, Sri S. Swayamprakasam, pointed out how Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts had been affected. Sir, when there was distress in Andhra and other areas either on account of cyclones or famine, we gave a large amount of money. Even as late as last year we collected in Mayuram fifteen thousand rupees for the Andhra Cyclone Relief Fund but now I am very sorry to see that most of the hon. Members from Tamil districts are not in the House and most of the Andhra Members have also gone out. Coming to the question of relief to those affected by the cyclone, I do not think the Government will be in a position to do anything substantial for the villagers especially the Harijans and the farmers who work in the fields in the coastal areas of Tanjore. Where the sea water has inundated the lands the Government must automatically give kist remission and the farmers must be given at least Rs. 50 in order to enable them to build their huts. Otherwise it will be very difficult for them to get on. There is also no work in the villages now for them to eke out their livelihood and the Government should therefore utilize this labour force that is available to construct roads which are very badly required for communication between the different villages. The trees which had been uprooted by the cyclone are still lying on the roads and the poor villagers affected by the cyclone may be ordered to take them. If such an order had been given most of the roads would have been cleared by this time.

" Another point which I would like to mention is that most of the fair price shops have been closed. I do not know why the Government are saying that they are not able to supply the fair price shops when they have got enough stocks of foodgrains. I think the urgent need here is to open a number of fair price shops and stock them with enough foodgrains. (At this stage Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) In the coastal areas most of the huts of the fishermen have been washed away by the flooding sea water and they are now helpless. These fishermen must be given money not only to rebuild their huts but also sufficient money to buy nets and catamarans."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is over."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who spoke last in this discussion on the cyclone havoc in Tanjore district said that the Andhra Members are not present. I submit, Sir, that there are more Andhra Members present here than others and the Andhras are taking as much interest as the others."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member did not say that the Andhra Members were not present."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry, Sir, if I have not heard him properly."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member said that Andhras should be generous in their contribution."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, for over two centuries the Madras State, excepting a few districts in the North and Tanjore which is supposed to be the granary of the South, has been deficit as regards food-supply. We have been suffering due to inadequate supply of food. Now, God has been very unkind to us because when we are in the midst of a shortage of food-stuffs, the granary of the South—Tanjore district—has been affected by the cyclone and much havoc has been wrought. Sir, there can be no two opinions as to the extent of calamity which the cyclone has caused in the two districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. I am afraid, Sir, even this Assembly looks as if it has also been affected by the cyclone. I do not see many hon. Members present in the House. This is the type of interest we are evincing in such an important matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Having seen this, it is better the hon. Member closes his speech."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I know, Sir, there are a few hon. Members who are waiting to be called by you and also a few Hon. Ministers because they could not do anything else."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to the subject under discussion."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I was saying that that was the type of interest that we were evincing for the cyclone-affected areas. The point which I am trying to drive at is that we are only paying lip sympathy for the people that have been affected. The Hon. the Chief Minister was good enough to issue a statement wherein he says that the Collectors of these two districts have been given complete discretion in the matter of the relief to be afforded to the victims. I do not know whether he has removed the ceiling limit, for after all the Collector of a district is empowered to spend about two or three thousand rupees in his own discretion for relief of such distress. Unless we put more money into their hands there is no use in issuing a statement that full discretion is given to them. Sir, I want the Government to spend as much as possible to relieve the distress of the poor. By way of a good gesture, I may inform hon. Members of this House, that even the Corporation of Madras, in response to the statement made by the Hon. the Chief Minister, contributed, Rs. 5,000 immediately and placed that amount at the disposal of the Government to be distributed as they liked, to the victims of these areas. I am not now going to narrate the havoc that has been caused in that particular district, but I want only to give sufficient encouragement to the Government from our side so that they may be quick in taking action."

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [12th December 1952]

“Sir, I am a faddist of Tiruvalluvar and I would like to quote only one of his stanzas and end my speech. He says in one of his stanzas : .

‘தூங்காமை கல்வி துணிவுடைமை இம்முன்றும்
நீங்கா நிலனாள் பவற்கு.

What Tiruvalluvar means in this stanza is that for the rulers of the State there must be three qualities and if I find those three qualities in the administrators of our country, I would be more than satisfied that they are discharging their duty by the people. The rulers of the earth must be endowed with sleepless vigilance. Sir, what is the vigilance we have displayed? We are here sitting, and as some of the members were pointing out, there was not even one Minister who is in a position to go to the distressed areas to assess the real conditions there.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“To-day they are leaving Madras.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Most of the hon. Members are perhaps homesick also and that is why most of them have already left. I wanted to say, Sir . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member's time is over. I want to finish the debate at 6-30 p.m.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“I think, I have altogether five minutes and I can use those five minutes to the fullest extent.

“Lastly, Sir, the rulers must possess indomitable will for taking quick decisions. That is what Tiruvalluvar says. Therefore, Sir, I want the Government not to wait for the decision of the House and what the House will say. I say the entire House feels with you in this matter and I want you to give as much help as possible to the victims, instead of merely passing a resolution which only displays our lip sympathy in this House.”

* SRI C. KANDASAMI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கோரப்பயலினால் இன்றைய தினம் தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த 50 லட்சம் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையானது இன்றைய தினம் துர்ப்பாக்கியுமான நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. சொல்லப்போனால், இன்று அந்த இரண்டு ஜில்லாவினுடைய பொருளாதார அடிப்படையே குலுங்கும்படியான அளவுக்கு இந்தப் புயல் சுடுமையான சேதத்தை விளைவித்திருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கம் இங்கே சபையிலும் சரி, வெளியே விடுத்த அறிக்கையிலும் சரி, போதுமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படும் என்று உத்தரவாதம் அளித்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி உண்மையாகவே சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம்.

“அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இதுவரையில் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி இன்னும் எங்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் தெரியவில்லை. பத்திரிகைகளைப் பார்த்தும் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி ஒட்டுமொத்தமாகப் பேசப்படுகிறதே தவிர, இதுவரையில் எந்தவிதமான நிவாரண நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை, என்பதை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சமீபத்திலே, எங்களுடைய தோழர்களில் இரண்டு எம்.எல்.ஏக்களை அங்குள்ள நிலைமையைத் தெரிந்துவர அனுப்பியிருந்தோம். அவர்களும் சென்று வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிற விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பார்க்கும்போது, சேதம் குறிப்பிடுவதை விட பல மடங்கு

12th December 1952] [Sri C. Kandasami]

அதிகமாக இருக்கும் என்று நன்றாகத் தெரிகிறது. அதைப்பற்றி இங்கே விவரிக்க விரும்பவில்லை. அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கிராமப் புரங்களில் நிவாரணம் இன்னும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. அங்குள்ள நிலைமை எந்த விதத்திலும் மாறவில்லை. எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் அங்கே எடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்று அவர்கள் திட்டமாடக் கூறுகிறார்கள், என்று நான் கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகின்றேன். ஒரேக்கால் நகர்ப்புரங்களிலும், பல செல்லும்படியான பாதைகளிலும், ரயில் போகும் பாதைகளிலும் ஏற்பட்ட இடஞ்சல்களைப் போக்குவதற்கான காரியங்கள் ஏதாவது நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கலாம். ஆனால், திருத்துறைப்பூண்டி தாலுகா, நாகை, வேதாரண்யம் இன்னும் இதுபோன்ற இடங்களில் எனக்கு வந்திருக்கின்ற செய்தி பிரகாரம் இன்னும் எந்த நிவாரணமும் போய்ச்சேரவில்லை. மக்கள் அதிகமான கஷ்டமடைந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சாமான்களின் விலை ஒன்றுக்குப் பல மடங்கு அதிகமாயிருக்கின்றது. உதாரணமாக மண்ணெண்ணெயின் விலை புட்டி 12 அணு என்றும், உப்பு ஒரு படி 4 அணு என்றும் விற்கப்படுகிறது என்று தகவல் வந்திருக்கிறது. எதற்கு இதையெல்லாம் குறிப்பிடுகிறேனென்றால் இன்று இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமையை உணர்ந்து, அதற்குத் தக்க தீவிர நடவடிக்கை மேற்கொண்டாலொழிய அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் யலினால் ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டம் ஒருபக்கம், அதற்கு மேலாக இன்றையதினம் சூழ்நிலையைப் பயன்படுத்திக் கொண்டு கொள்ளை லாபம் அடிக்க வேண்டிய மனோபாவமுள்ள வியாபாரிகள் எவ்வளவு கேவலமான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து நீண்ட கால உதவி அளிக்கப்படும் என்று இன்றைய தினம் சொல்லப்பட வேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிகக் கேந்திரமான ஒரு ஜில்லாவாகும். தமிழ் நாட்டுக்கு உணவுக் களஞ்சியம் என்று அது புகழப்படுகிறது. ஆனால், இன்று அந்த ஜில்லாவின் பொருளாதார அடிப்படை பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லும்போது, அதுவும் குறிப்பாக 25 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நெற்பயிர் பாழாகி விட்டது, பல இடங்களிலும் பயிர்கள் கசக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டன, சம்பா அறுவடை வெகுவாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டது என்று நிலைமையைக் கண்டறிந்தவர்கள் சொல்வதையும், பத்திரிகையில் வரும் செய்திகளையும் பார்க்கும்போது, பல வருஷங்களுக்கு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயம் சீர்திருந்தும் என்று சொல்ல முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் விவசாயம் செழிக்கவேண்டுமானால், அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கையும், குறிப்பாக நீண்டகால நடவடிக்கையை சர்க்கார் எடுக்கவேண்டும். புஞ்சப்பிரதேசங்களில் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படுகின்றதோ அதைப்போலவே தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலும் வேண்டியதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். நடுத்தர மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையும், ஹரிஜனங்கள் போன்ற விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையும் புனருத்தாரணம் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். அதற்கான நீண்டகால திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இன்றையதினம் மாகாணத்தில் பல இடங்களிலும் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லா ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளும் ஜன சங்கங்களும் இதில் ஒத்துழைக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஜில்லாக்களில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற கஷ்டத்தை இந்த மாகாணம் முழுவதற்கும் ஏற்பட்ட நஷ்டமாகக் கருதி, எல்லா இடங்களிலிருந்தும் போதுமான நிவாரண உதவியை அளிக்கவேண்டும். பல இடங்களிலிருந்தும் வரக்கூடிய நிவாரண உதவியைக்கொண்டு ஓரளவு தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள கஷ்டத்தைப்போக்க முயற்சி செய்யலாம். அங்குள்ள மக்களுக்கு அது ஓரளவு ஆறுதலாக இருக்கும். அதையும் சர்க்கார் ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு, அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய பணத்தில் ஒரு அளவு தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் புனருத்தாரணத்திற்குச் செலவிடவேண்டும், அவர்களுடைய மகத்தான கஷ்டத்தை ஈடுகட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு செலவழிக்கத்தயாராய் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [12th December 1952]

not have homes to live in and clothes to wear, naturally production is going to suffer tremendously. In order to see that agricultural operations take place properly, the clothing requirements of at least the poorer sections of the people must be met immediately. For the people who have lost all their belongings, immediate relief should be provided by running gruel centres for a short period.

"Then I would like to point out that tremendous havoc has been caused to the plantain and coconut topos. These have been the main crops affected by the recent cyclone. It may be that the topos may belong to big landlords. But let us not forget that they have leased them out for cash rent generally. The tenants will not be able to pay the cash rent at all, however much they may try. Therefore it is absolutely necessary for the Government to bring forward a Bill cancelling all the rents payable by tenants to the owners of plantain and coconut topos. It is not enough to do this much alone. Since the tenants have lost all their property, loans must be made available to enable them to start agriculture next year. Most of the tenants may not be eligible for loan if the rules governing the grant of takkavi loans are followed. No security of land should be insisted upon. Personal security should be accepted provided the authorities are satisfied that the person concerned is cultivating land. If loans on these terms are not granted, agriculture will suffer tremendously.

"Then, the problem of cattle has been touched upon. Cattle-fodder is an urgent need and let us not forget that aspect. Fodder has got to be rushed to those two districts, if further destruction of cattle is to be prevented. When scarcity conditions were prevailing in Rayalaseema, a kind of grass growing in the Nallamalai forest was compressed and despatched to the needy areas. I do not know the technical details about it. Some such arrangement has got to be made to prevent loss of cattle and the consequent retardation of agricultural operations.

"Lastly, I would like to point out that the Government have got a very specific responsibility so far as the poorer section of the people are concerned. The Government should grant to their employees drawing a salary of Rs. 100 or Rs. 75 or whatever maximum they may fix a loan equivalent to one month's pay and recover it in twelve monthly instalments, the first instalment being recovered after three months. Such a step will go a long way to relieve distress. If the Government set the example and contact the municipal councils and the Railway Board for the grant of similar concession in respect of their employees, I think they will agree to follow suit. After all there is no loss, as the money is going to be recovered.

"These are the concrete suggestions. I want the Government to consider them, not in the usual way which takes a long time, but quickly and take decisions."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I think, I should not allow a certain wrong impression, which was attempted to be created by the Leader of the Opposition, to go uncorrected. He said that there were quarrels between the Central Government and the Madras Government. I may state that there is no question of any quarrel between the two Governments. There may have been a difference of opinion in certain matters and that is inevitable. I may tell the Leader of the Opposition that the most cordial relations exist between the Madras Government and the Central Government. There is no question of our standing on prestige or the Central Government standing on prestige. I am sure that whatever help is necessary and whatever is possible will be done by the Central Government."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, Member after Member got up and described the distress prevailing in the districts. Hon. Members wanted that relief measures should be forthcoming immediately. I entirely agree with them. But I do not agree with the remarks made by the hon. Member Mr. Kalyanasundaram. He said that the revenue officials were only going about without doing anything at once. I may tell him that even to repair the damages by ordinary storm, one has to devote one's entire attention. What can the poor revenue officials do to attend to damages caused by a terrific cyclone? They do take time. The revenue officials do not have a magic wand to go about and say in places where huts had been destroyed 'let huts rise in this place.' It is not possible. We have to collect the necessary materials. One hon. Member representing Vikravandi said that bamboo and thatch must be brought from Malabar. It is not necessary to bring them from Malabar. They are available in Tanjore district itself. It has only to be moved from one part to another. It takes time to build, but it is easy to destroy. It is not as if the officials are indifferent. In fact I may tell the hon. Member that the revenue officials in both the districts had been very prompt, and at considerable inconvenience and discomfort, they have been doing meritorious work. Adverse remarks about their work may tend to damp their enthusiasm. They may think 'in spite of working like this, people say we have not been working hard; so let us do normal work'. Therefore, I wish that such remarks are not made.

"I am glad that hon. Members representing Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts were alert enough to ventilate their grievances about their respective constituencies. It is only right they did so, and I may assure them that I will not stand in the way of an impression going round that it is at their instance and on their earnest representations, the Government had been spurred on to greater activity. I do not mind that impression going round. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition mentioned that agriculture should be restarted almost afresh, and agriculture had been very greatly dislocated. I agree with him. Everything will be done to re-start agriculture. Government will also consider the granting of loans and other facilities. Our help, of course, is limited by our

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [12th December 1952]

finances. We will do our very best. I am glad that all sections of the House—Andhra, Malabar and Karnataka—vied with one another in offering their co-operation and helping hand in the matter of relieving the great distress that has overtaken Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. We have been praying for rains. Rains came, but they came along with the cyclone which caused great distress in these two districts. However, as men of a great nation, we have to face the situation stoically and relieve the distress, and make the lot of the people bearable. This is all I have got to say, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue created an impression that I tried to attack the revenue officials for their failure. My intention is not to attack them. I am only trying to strengthen their hands."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am now going to put the amendments to the vote of the House."

SRI N. SIVARAJ :—" Sir, I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Sir, I press my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' Add the following at the end :—

" to take up immediate relief work." "

The amendment was lost.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Sir, there is the damage caused by the flood in Nellore district, and this has appeared in the press. The Government also must have been informed about this. Some bridges have collapsed. Some hundreds of houses were washed away. It is only to bring this matter to the notice of the Government that I moved my amendment. If they are ready to get the reports . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then it is a conditional withdrawal."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Sir, I am withdrawing my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

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

' That the situation created in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts by the recent cyclone on the 30th November 1952, be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn *sine die*."

The House then adjourned.

[12th December 1952]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 442-A asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th December 1952, page 682 supra.]

(a) There has been no new rule or policy introduced in respect of promotions from IV and V Forms. The usual annual school examinations continue at the end of each year in these forms.

As for Form VI, in November 1949, not long after the abolition of the selection examination at a meeting of the headmasters with the Director of Public Instruction in the chair, it was recommended that the selection examination in S.S.L.C. should be revived. In March 1950, the State Advisory Board of Education favoured such revival, but expressed its desire "that headmasters should not detain too many students". The then Director of Public Instruction recommended the acceptance of the decision of the State Advisory Board. The Board of Secondary Education (in September 1950) passed a resolution requesting the Government to revive the system of selection. This resolution was reiterated by the Board of Secondary Education at its meeting held in August 1951. The Madras City Headmasters' Association again pressed for the revival of the election examination. The Government decided to revive the selection examination in August 1951, but the then Government postponed decision and left it over for the consideration of their successors. The present Government requested the Director of Public Instruction, in July 1952, to re-examine this question and state his views. The Director of Public Instruction, in consultation with the Board of Secondary Education which met in August 1952, recommended to Government that the headmasters should have the discretion to select and present candidates who have completed satisfactorily their course of study for the S.S.L.C. examination. Their view was that, in so far as the S.S.L.C. examination does not declare a candidate to have passed or failed but provides only for a completion of the prescribed course in the forms, an examination in the VI Form also was necessary, to assess whether the candidate had made satisfactory progress. Hence, this provision was considered to be educationally sound. The Government reviewed the question and accepted the recommendation in favour of the revival of the examination in the VI Form for selection and presentation of students for the S.S.L.C. examination. A copy of the relevant Government Order (G.O. No. 2313, Education, dated 7th October 1952) is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Representations have been received.

Copy of G.O. Ms. No. 2313. Education, dated 7th October 1952.

[Examinations—S.S.L.C.—System of selections—Revival—Orders passed.]

Order—No. 2313, Education, dated 7th October 1952.

The Government have reviewed the question of the revival of the system of selection of students for the S.S.L.C. examination and pass the following orders :—

(i) The Government consider that the system of the selection of candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination in March, by a written

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test in the VI Form should again be introduced in the high schools in the State.

(ii) There should be detentions as a result of the annual examinations at the IV and V Form stages also.

(iii) A not-too-strict standard should be prescribed for the test held in the VI Form for the selection of candidates for the S.S.L.C. Examination as well as for promotion from IV and V Forms, so as to allow students who are not up to the required standard to make up, if possible, for their past lack of diligence. In addition to the written tests a system of external oral tests may be introduced the results of which being made to cover the deficiencies of the candidates in the written examinations.

The orders may be given effect to from the S.S.L.C. Examination for 1953.

The Director of Public Instruction is requested to propose suitable amendments to the S.S.L.C. Scheme.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 467 asked by Sri V. Sri Krishna at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th December 1952, page 693 supra.]

Romperu Drainage Scheme.

(a) Reasons for delay—

(1) Unseasonal floods during the working season which is only 4 or 5 months in the year.

(2) Difficulty in excavation under water, unsuitability of existing plant for the underwater and slushy type of soil, and non-availability of the required earth moving machinery and dredgers, the existing dredgers being old.

(3) Tendered rates being prohibitively high, tenders had to be negotiated to keep down the cost.

(4) Postponement and replanning of some work due to high rates quoted by the tenderers.

(5) Reductions in grant due to Ways and Means position of the State.

(b) At the present rate of progress it may take another three years to complete the scheme.

(c) There is no proposal to utilize the water for irrigation as gravity irrigation is not possible and supply is not dependable. Lift irrigation from the drain is however allowed on application by private parties where conditions are suitable.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 471 asked by Sri K. T. Kosalram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 12th December 1952, page 694, supra.]

District.	Number of Executive and Assistant Engineers who were working in 1950-51 (Districtwar).		Number of Executive and Assistant Engineers who are now working (Districtwar).	
	Executive Engineer.	Assistant Engineer.	Executive Engineer.	Assistant Engineer.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Srikakulam	1	2	1	1
Visakhapatnam	..	3	..	2
East Godavari	1	2	..	1
West Godavari	..	1	1	1
Krishna	..	1	..	1
Guntur	1	1	..	1
Nellore	..	3	..	2
Chittoor	1	2	1	3
Cuddapah	..	1	..	
Kurnool	..	1	..	
Salem	..	1	..	
Chingleput	1	2	1	1
North Arcot	..	2	..	1
South Arcot	..	1	..	1
Madurai	1	1	1	1
Tanjore	..	..	..	1
Tiruchirappalli	..	2	..	
Tirunelveli	..	2	..	1
Ramanathapuram	1	4	..	3
South Kanara	..	..	..	1
Total	7	32	5	22

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

Volume VI (Nos. 1 to 8).

4th to 6th and 8th to 12th December 1952.

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