

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES.

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

9th to 14th and 17th to 21st March 1953.

Volume VII Nos. (1 to 11).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

Speaker.

SRI J. SIVASHANMUGAM PILLAI.

Deputy Speaker.

SRI B. BHAKTHAVATSALU NAIDU.

Panel of Chairmen.

1. SRIMATHI THAMMA KOTAMMA REDDI.

2. SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN.

3. SRI P. THIMMA REDDI.

4. SRI C. KANDASAMI.

Secretary to the State Legislature.

SRI R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR, B.A., M.L.

Joint Secretary to the State Legislature.

SRI G. V. CHOWDARY, LL.B. (Lond.), BAR.-AT-LAW.

Assistant Secretary to the Assembly.

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



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

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Adikesavalu Naidu, K.	Chandragiri.
2 Adityan, S. T.	Tiruchendur—General.
3 Ahmed Kutty, C.	Kottakkal.
4 Aiyyanar	Nilakottai—Reserved.
5 Anandan, L.	Kallakurichi—Reserved.
6 Anantha Pai, T.	Udipi.
7 Anjaneyulu, G.	Bandar.
8 Antony Peter	Manapparai.
9 Anthony Pillai, S. C. C.	Choolai, Madras City.
10 Appala Naidu, K.	Srikakulam—General.
11 Appalaswami, Bojja	Amalapuram—Reserved.
12 Appa Rao Bahadur, Rajah Meka Rangayya.	Nuzvid.
13 Appu, A.	Chevayur.
14 Aranganathan, K.	Gingee.
15 Ari Gowder, H. B.	Nilgiris—General.
16 Ardhanareswara Gounder	Edappadi.
17 Ardhanari, T. S.	Tiruchengode—General.
18 Arumugam	Tirunelveli—Reserved.
19 Arumugam, S.	Tiruchengode—Reserved.
20 Arumugam, S. R.	Tiruppur—Reserved.
21 Arumugam, V.	Tiruchendur—Reserved.
22 Atchannaidu, T. C.	Cheepurupalle—General.
23 Audinarayana Reddi, Y.	Rayachoti.
24 Ayyaru, A.	Jayankondan—Reserved.
25 Balakrishnan, V.	Pudukkottai.
26 Balanarayana Reddi, K.	Proddatur.
27 Balarama Reddi, A.	Kalahasti.
28 Bapaiah Chowdary, M.	Bellamkonda.
29 Bapanna Dora, K.	Bhadrachalam—Reserved.
30 Bapanayya, G.	Divi—Reserved.
31 Bapu Naidu, P.	Yellamanchili.
32 Basivi Reddi, D.	Penugonda.
33 Bhakthavatsalu Naidu, B.	Arkonam.
34 Bomman, K. H.	Nilgiris—Reserved.
35 Chadayan, M.	Malappuram—Reserved.
36 Chandra Chudamani Deo	Vyricherla—Parvatipuram.
37 Chandra Ramalingaiah	Divi—General.
38 Chellapandian, S.	Cheranmahadevi.

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PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

SHRI SRI PRAKASA.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1 SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, *Chief Minister.*
- 2 SRI A. B. SHETTY, *Minister in charge of Medical and Health.*
- 3 SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM, *Minister in charge of Finance, Food and Elections.*
- 4 SRI K. VENKATASWAMY NAIDU, *Minister in charge of Religious Endowments and Registration.*
- 5 SRI N. RANGA REDDI, *Minister in charge of Public Works.*
- 6 DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO, *Minister in charge of Education, Harijan Uplift and Information.*
- 7 SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER, *Minister in charge of Prohibition.*
- 8 DR. U. KRISHNA RAO, *Minister in charge of Industries and Labour, Motor Transport, Settlement of Ex-servicemen, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs and Civil Aviation.*
- 9 DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA, *Minister in charge of Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Cinchona.*
- 10 SRI N. SANKARA REDDI, *Minister in charge of Local Administration.*
- 11 SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER, *Minister in charge of Land Revenue.*
- 12 SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR, *Minister in charge of Courts and Prisons and Legal Department.*
- 13 RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI, *Minister in charge of Accommodation Control.*
- 14 SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO, *Minister in charge of Rural Welfare, Commercial Taxes and Scheduled Areas.*
- 15 SRI D. SANJIVAYYA, *Minister in charge of Co-operation and Housing.*

Serial number and name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
39 Chollathurai, P.	Tiruvadanai.
40 Chenchurama Naidu, N.	Kandukur—General.
41 Chengam Pillai, O.	Ponneri—Reserved.
42 Chidanandam, V.	Badvel.
43 Chinnakaruppa Thevar, S.	Melur—General.
44 Chinnama Reddi, P.	Chittoor—General.
45 Chinnasami Naidu, C.	Vadamathurai.
46 Chinnathambi Thevar	Alangulam.
47 Chinnayya, V.	Tirumayam—Reserved.
48 Chitrabalam, G. Dr.	Srirangam.
49 Chokkalingam, P.	Ambasamudram.
50 Chokkalingam Chettiar, AR. A. RM.	Karaikudi.
51 Dharmalinga Nayakar, V.	Cheyyar.
52 Dasarathan, D.	Wandiwash—Reserved.
53 Dasaratharamaiah Naidu, D.	Rapur.
54 Deivasigamany, S.	Kancheepuram.
55 Dharmalingam, M.	Tiruvallur—Reserved.
56 Doraikannu, M.	Tiruttani—Reserved.
57 Doraiswami Gounder, A.	Harur—General.
58 Elumalai, T. P.	Saidapet—Reserved.
59 Fernandez, W. J.	NOMINATED.
60 Gajapathi Reddy, K.	Ponneri—General.
61 Ganapathy, T.	Palavoor.
62 Gangappa, M.	Bellary.
63 Gangayya Naidu, B.	Madugole.
64 Gopala Gounder, V.	Melmalayanur.
65 Gopalakrishnaiah, Vavilala	Sattenapalle.
66 Gopalakrishnan, P. K.	Nattikka.
67 Gopalakrishna Reddi, P.	Guḍur.
68 Gopala Menon, N.	Ponnani—General.
69 Gopalan, K. P.	Payyanur.
70 Gopalan Unni, K. C.	Mannarghat.
71 Govindan, G.	Paramakudi.
72 Govinda Rao, K.	Anakapalle.
73 Govindasamy Nayagar, A.	Vikravandi.
74 Govindaswamy Naidu, V.	Tiruvallur—General.
75 Gunnayya, P.	Cheepurupalli—Reserved.
76 Hanumantha Rao, M.	Ropalle.
77 Hanumantharaya Gounder, A. K.	Vaniyambadi.
78 Indrayya, Ch.	Tanuku.

Serial number and name of Member.	Name and class of constituency.
79 Ishwara, K.	Puttur—Reserved.
80 Jagannatham, H. M.	Vellore—Reserved.
81 Jagannathan, M.	Tindivanam—Reserved.
82 Jayarama Reddiyar, S.	Aruppukottai.
83 Jeevanandam, P.	Washermanpet, Madras City.
84 Joseph, G.	Amartalur.
85 Kaliannan, T. M.	Rasipuram.
86 Kalyanasundaram, M.	Tiruchirappalli (North).
87 Kandasami, C.	Mannargudi—General.
88 Kandasamy Gounder, P.	Velapady.
89 Kandasamy Padayachi, M.	Ulundurpet.
90 Kandaswami Gounder, S.	Pennagaram.
91 Kannan, V. K.	Arni.
92 Kanaran, C. H.	Tellicherry.
93 Karuthiruman, P. G.	Nambiyur—General.
94 Kasireddy, S.	Darsi.
95 Kattimuthu, M.	Vridhachalam—Reserved.
96 Kempai Gounder, M. K.	Mettupalayam.
97 Khadir Sheriff, S.	Ranipet.
98 Kolkebail, S. S.	Brahmawar.
99 Kondayya, G. C.	Atmakur.
100 Koran, O.	Alathur—Reserved.
101 Kosaiam, K. T.	Satankulam.
102 Kotaiah, P.	Chirala.
103 Koti Reddi, K.	Cuddapah.
104 Kotra Basavana Goud	Kudligi.
105 Kotamma Reddi, Srimathi Thamma.	Prattipadu.
106 Krishna Ayyar, V. R.	Kuthuparamba.
107 Krishnam Raju Bahadur, Raja V. V.	Tuni.
108 Krishnamurthy Gounder, D.	Krishnagiri.
109 Krishnamoorthy Row, B.	Punganur.
110 Krishnan, R.	Alathur—General.
111 Krishna Rao, K.	Nellore—General.
112 Krishna Rao, Y. V.	Bhadrachalam—General.
113 Krishna Rao, The Hon. Dr. U. (Minister).	Harbour, Madras City.
114 Krishnasamy Ayyangar, P. S.	Manamathurai.
115 Krishnasamy Padayachi, V.	Bhuvanagiri.

Serial number and name of Member.	Name and class of constituency.
116 Krishnaswami Naidu, R.	Edirkottai.
117 Kune Rao, M.	Chintalapudi.
118 Kunhan, E. T.	Ponnani—Reserved.
119 Kunhi Muhammed Shafee	Perintalmanna.
120 Kunhirama Kidav, P.	Perambra.
121 Kunhirama Kurup, C.	Quilandy.
122 Kuppaswami, R.	Madukkarai.
123 Kuttikrishnan Nair, The Hon. Sri K. P. (Minister).	Kozhikode.
124 Lakshmana Das, L.	Pathapatnam—General.
125 Lakshmana Kandar, C.	Salem—Rural.
126 Lakshminarayana Reddi	Penukonda.
127 Lakshmanaswamy, M.	Kankipadu.
128 Lakshmayya, D.	Mangalagiri.
129 Lakshmi Narasimham Dora, R.	Tekkali.
130 Lakshminarasa Raju, B.	Narasapur—General.
131 Lakshmipathy Naicker, K. S.	Ottanchattram.
132 Latchanna, G.	Sompeta.
133 Madanagopal, V.	Vedasandur.
134 Madhavan Nambiar, K.	Mattanur.
135 Mahalingam, N.	Pollachi—General.
136 Malakondayya, K.	Ongole—Reserved.
137 Mallayya, T.	Adoni—Reserved.
138 Mangala Gounder, M. P.	Palni.
139 Manickasundaram, M.	Karur—General.
140 Manickavelu Naicker, The Hon. Sri M. A. (Minister).	Polur.
141 Manickam, P. G.	Nambiyur—Reserved.
142 Manjaya Shetty, Y.	Coondapoor.
143 Marimuthu, M.	Tanjore—Reserved.
144 Masilamani Chettiar, A. K.	Vellore—General.
145 Menon, Dr. K. B.	Trithala.
146 Mogral, M. S.	Kasaragod.
147 Mahamed Salih Maraikayar	Arantangi.
148 Moidu, K.	Badagara.
149 Mookiah Thevar	Periyakulam—General.
150 Mottaya Kudumban	Mudukulattur—Reserved.
151 Mounaguruswamy Naidu, N.	Udamalpet.
152 Muni Reddi, M.	Hosur.
153 Munisami Pillay, M. S.	Dindigul.
154 Munuswamy Gounder, P. M.	Uddanapalli.

Serial number and name of Member.	Name and class of constituency.
155 Murthy Raju, Ch. S. R. Ch. V. P.	Tadepalligudem.
156 Muthiah Chettiar, Raja M. A.	Tiruppattur (Ramanathapuram).
157 Muthiah Pillai, C.	Sirkali.
158 Muthu, V.	Periyakulam—Reserved.
159 Muthukumaraswamy, M. C.	Nannilam—Reserved.
160 Muthukumaraswamy Naidu, T. D.	Tirukkoilur—General.
161 Muthuramalinga Thevar, U.	Mudukulathar—General.
162 Muthuswami, A.	Tirukkoilur—Reserved.
163 Muthu Thevar, B. R. M.	Nilakottai—General.
164 Nadimuthu Pillai, V.	Pattukkottai.
165 Nagabhushanam, G.	Rayadrug.
166 Nagan Gouda, The Hon. Dr. R. (Minister).	Hospet.
167 Nagarajan, V. R.	Villupuram.
168 Nageshwara Rao, G.	Razole—General.
169 Nagi Reddi, T.	Anantapur.
170 Nalla Gounder, P. S.	Gobichettipalayam.
171 Nallasamy, B. K.	Bhavani.
172 Nallasivam, K. R.	Kodumudi.
173 Nanjappa, O. A.	Harur—Reserved.
174 Narasa Raju, K. R.	Rantachandrapuram.
175 Narasimha Rao, N. V. L.	Guntur.
176 Narasimha Reddi, P.	Rajampet—General.
177 Narayana, Kavalu.	Srikakulam—Reserved.
178 Narayana Kurup, M.	Ottapalem.
179 Narayana Nambiar, M.	Hosdrug.
180 Narayana Nambiar, T. C.	Taliparamba.
181 Narayanappa, S.	Kalyandrug—General.
182 Narayana Raju, D.	Undi.
183 Narayanasamy, M.	Ongole—General.
184 Narayanasamy Naidu, G.	Aduturai.
185 Nataraja Mudaliar, R. A.	Kalasapakkam.
186 Neeladrirao Reddi, Asi.	Ichapuram.
187 Pakkirisami Pillai, S.	Perambur, Madras City.
188 Padmaprabha Gounder	Wynaad—General.
189 Pais, L. C.	Mangalore.
190 Palaniandi, M.	Ariyalur.
191 Palaniappan, R. M.	Tirumayam—General.
192 Palanimuthu, M.	Perambalur—Reserved.
193 Palanisami, N. K.	Uthukuli.

Serial number and name of Member.	Name and class of constituency.
194 Palaniswami Gounder, The Hon. Sri V. C. (Minister).	Tondamuttur.
195 Palanisami Gounder, V. K.	Koilpalayam.
196 Panchaksharam, S.	Arcot.
197 Pandian, R. S. K.	Sankaranainarkoil—General.
198 Paramasivam, N.	Perambalur—General.
199 Paramasivam, N.	Vridhachalam—General.
200 Parameswaran, B.	Madurantakam—Reserved.
201 Parameswarappa, S.	Siruguppa.
202 Pattabhi Rama Rao, The Hon. Sri S. B. P. (Minister).	Pamarru.
203 Pentannaidu, M.	Pathapatnam—Reserved.
204 Periasami, M. P.	Namakkal—Reserved.
205 Potha Raju, T.	Vijayavada.
206 Prabakara Choudary, C.	Rajahmundry.
207 Pulla Reddi, C.	Nandikotkur.
208 Pundarikatacharyulu, P.	Honjaram.
209 Radakrishnan, S.	Panruti.
210 Raghava Mudaliar, E. L.	Tiruppattur.
211 Raju, D. K.	Srivilliputtur—General.
212 Rajachidambaram, P. B. K.	Lalgudi.
213 Rajagopal, N.	Manackanallur.
214 Rajagopala Gounder, P. R.	Dharmapuri.
215 Rajagopala Rao, K.	Gudivada—General.
216 Rajam Ramasami, C.	Mylapore—Madras City.
217 Rajan, P. T.	Cumbum.
218 Rajaram, K.	Tirumangalam.
219 Rajeswara Rao, M.	Kovvur—Reserved.
220 Raju, K. T.	Erode.
221 Rama, T. K.	Madurai (South).
222 Ramabhadra Raju, N.	Amalapuram—General.
223 Ramabrahmam, D.	Palmaner.
224 Ramachandran, M. R.	Tirupportur.
225 Ramachandra Rao, P. S.	Kovvur—General.
226 Ramachandra Reddiar, A.	Tiruvannamalai—General.
227 Ramakrishna Ayyar, N.	Saidapet—General.
228 Ramakrishnan, K.	Palghat.
229 Ramakrishna Reddi, B.	Kavali.
230 Ramalingam, S.	Tanjore—General.
231 Ramalinga Reddi, H.	Adoni—General.

Serial number and name of Member.	Name and class of constituency.
232 Ramamurthi, P.	Madurai (North).
233 Ramamurthy, K.	Golugonda—General.
234 Rama Rao, G.	Gudivada—Reserved.
235 Rama Rao, N. V.	Burugupudy.
236 Rama Rao, P.	Tiruvur.
237 Rama Rao, V.	Kanchikacherla.
238 Ramasami, V. V.	Virudhunagar.
239 Ramasamy Doss, K.	Koilpatti.
240 Ramasamy, K. V.	Namakkal—General.
241 Ramasamy, Thota	Peddapuram.
242 Ramasamy Kander, N. C.	Chengam.
243 Ramasamy Mudaliar, V. K.	Uthiramerur.
244 Ramasamy Naidu, S.	Sattur.
245 Ramasamy Padayachi, S. S.	Cuddalore—General.
246 Ramasamy Thevar, A.	Tiruchirappalli (South).
247 Ramesam, K. V.	Chodavaram.
248 Rami Reddi, A.	Duggirala.
249 Ramiah, K.	Jammalamadugu.
250 Ramiah Choudary, K.	Udayagiri.
251 Ranga Rao, K.	Chilakaluripet.
252 Ranga Reddi, P.	Cumbum.
253 Rangasamy Naidu, P. S.	Tiruppur—General.
254 Rangasamy Gounder, R.	Paramathi.
255 Rangasamy Reddiar, P.	Turaiyur.
256 Rathina Gounder, N.	Aravakurichi.
257 Rathinam, A.	Cuddalore—Reserved.
258 Rathinaswami Pillai, P.	Omalur.
259 Sahajananda, A. S.	Chidambaram—Reserved.
260 Sambandam, A. M.	Triplicane, Madras City.
261 Sambandam, K. R.	Mayuram—General.
262 Sambasivam, A.	Talavasal.
263 Samia Koorayar, G.	Saliangalam.
264 Sangam Naidu, P.	Palakonda.
265 Sanjivayya, The Hon. Sri D. (Minister).	Kurnool—Reserved.
266 Sankaranarayana Menon, V.	Pattambi.
267 Sankara Reddi, The Hon. Sri N. (Minister).	Kurnool—General.
268 Sankara Varma Raja, E. K.	Nadapuram.
269 Sankarayya, B.	Kovur.
270 Sannasi, T. V.	Karur—Reserved.

Serial number and name of Member.	Name and class of constituency.
271 Santhappa, K.	Kalyandrug—Reserved.
272 Satyanarayana, G.	Eluru.
273 Satyanarayana Dora, H.	Narasannapeta.
274 Satyanarayana Reddi, P.	Anaparti.
275 Seetharamiah, D.	Madanapalli.
276 Seethi, K. M.	Malappuram—General.
277 Selvaraj, P.	Vilathikulam.
278 Senapathy Goundar, A.	Dharapuram.
279 Shaker, M. G.	Nanguneri.
280 Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi, The Hon. Raja Sri (Raja of Ramnad) (Minister).	Ramanathapuram.
281 Shanmugham, K.	Kandukur—Reserved.
282 Shanmugam, T.	Sriperumbudur.
283 Shetty, The Hon. Sri A. B. (Minister).	Karkal.
284 Siddanna Gowd, R.	Madakasira.
285 Sirasappa, Ijari	Harpanahalli.
286 Sivaprakasam, V. S.	Melur—Reserved.
287 Sivaraj, N.	Nagapattinam—General.
288 Sivarami Reddi, N.	Kamalapuram.
289 Sivasankara Reddi, G.	Hindupur.
290 Sivashanmugam Pillai, J.	Thousand Lights, Madras City—Reserved.
291 Somasundara Goundar	Wandiwash—General.
292 Somayajulu, S.	Tirunelveli.
293 Soundaram Ramachandran, Dr. T. S.	Authoor.
294 Sridharan, K. T.	Cannanore.
295 Sri Krishna, V.	Bapatla.
296 Srinivasulu, K.	Dharmavaram.
297 Srungaram	Chittoor—Reserved.
298 Subbaraj, A. S.	Uthamapalayam.
299 Subba Reddi, K.	Palnad.
300 Subba Reddi, M.	Nandyal.
301 Subbaraya Goundar, A. K.	Kangayam.
302 Subbarayudu, C.	Tadpatri.
303 Subbiah, A. K.	Mannargudi—Reserved.
304 Subramaniam, The Hon. Sri C. (Minister).	Coimbatore.
305 Subramania Gownder, K. S.	Mecheri.
306 Subramaniam, M. P.	Attur.

Serial number and name of Member.	Name and class of constituency.
307 Subramania Pillay, I. K.	Tenkasi.
308 Subramania Nayakar, M.	Sholinghur.
309 R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma ¹	Puttur.
310 Suryaachandrarao, P.	Alampuram.
311 Suryanarayana, K.	Bheemunipatnam.
312 Suryanarayana Raju, Raja Sagi.	Payakaraopeta.
313 Suvarna, N. N.	Mulki.
314 Swaminathan, R. V.	Sivaganga.
315 Swayamprakasam, S.	Papanasam.
316 Shyam Sundar Rao, P.	Narasapur—Reserved.
317 Thangavelu, R.	Tiruvannamalai—Reserved.
318 Thangavelu, S. P.	Musiri.
319 Thiagaraja Pillay	Nannilam—General.
320 Thimma Reddi, P.	Pileru.
321 Thinakaranasami Thevar, S.	Sedapatti.
322 Thirumurthi, P. K.	Pollachi—Reserved.
323 Uppi, K.	Tirur.
324 Urkavalan, P.	Sankaranainarkoil— Reserved.
325 Vadivelu	Nagapattinam—Reserved.
326 Vagheesam Pillay, G.	Chidambaram—General.
327 Vaikunta Baliga, B.	Panemangalore.
328 Vaikuntam, A.	Srivilliputtur—Reserved.
329 Varadachari, K.	Tiruttani—General.
330 Varadan, T. R.	Kumbakonam.
331 Varadarajulu Naidu, Dr. P.	Salem Town.
332 Veerabhadram, M.	Paravada.
333 Veeranna Padal, K.	Golugonda—Reserved.
334 Veloo, A.	Mayuram—Reserved.
335 Velukkan, C.	Wynaad—Reserved.
336 Vema Reddy, K. V.	Kadiri.
337 Vemiah, S.	Nellore—Reserved.
338 Venkaiah, K.	Ponnur.
339 Venkatakrishna Rao, C.	Kakinada—General.
340 Venkata Jagga Rao, R.	Pithapuram.
341 Venkata Kurmi Nayudu, K.	Bobbili.
342 Venkataramaraju, Alluri	Razole—Reserved.
343 Venkataramiah, N.	Narasaraopet.
344 Venkata Rao, Sri Saka	Kakinada—Reserved.

¹See Appendix at page 53 infra.

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SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, may I know whether the Government have given any information regarding this matter to Mr. Justice Wanchoo, though not by way of recommendation? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ On which matter please, because there are ever so many matters involved in the question.”

Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive.

* 2 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have considered the recommendations of the Committee appointed by the Government to examine the working of the scheme of Separation of Judiciary and the Executive and, if so, whether any decisions have been taken?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The recommendations of the Committee are being examined by Government; some decisions have been taken which are matters of administrative detail.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the recommendations are generally in favour of the extension of the scheme to the remaining districts? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The scope of enquiry of the Committee does not cover that issue.”

Censoring of postal letters.

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

(a) whether the Government have instructed the Police to censor letters sent by post; and

(b) if so, whose letters are subjected to Police censorship and for what reasons?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of the Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ (a) & (b) The Government regret they have to decline to answer the question in the public interest.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, as this is a matter which affects the individual liberty of every citizen, I demand of the Government to answer this question straight? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have already given the answer.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I should like to ask you, Sir, to permit us to have a half-hour debate on this subject in view of the unsatisfactory nature of the answer given by the Government.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member will have an opportunity tomorrow of discussing this matter during the debate on the Governor's Address.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ But this is a matter which has arisen only just now, Sir, and this is a specific question.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ I do not see the necessity for a half-hour debate to-day, especially when the hon. Member has another opportunity of discussing the matter. Again there is also the further opportunity in a few days when the Budget will be presented to the House and discussed for five days.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ That relates to questions raised in the Assembly and unsatisfactory answers given by the Government. Such questions can be taken up at any time. But when the Government decline to answer on an important matter affecting the liberty of the individual, it is really a serious question. I, therefore, submit that a half-hour debate is very necessary.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I feel sorry that the hon. Leader of the Opposition should make a demand for a half-hour debate today and I do not understand the necessity for it, especially when, as I have already stated, there are plenty of opportunities for the hon. Leader of the Opposition and the House to discuss the matter.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమైన విషయం. దీనికి సమాధాన మివ్వడానికి ప్రభుత్వం నిరాకరిస్తున్నది. ఈ ప్రశ్నకు సమాధాన మివ్వవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని, అధ్యక్షులైన మీరు పిలిచి చెయ్యాలని కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As far as the Chair is concerned, it has nothing to do with the method of answering questions.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ప్రశ్నలకు మౌనము విధి విధమైన సమాధాన మివ్వడమనే public interest లో సమాధానం ఇవ్వం అని నిరాకరించడం సమంజసం కాదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని అధ్యక్షులవారు ప్రభుత్వం వారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొని రావలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is thoroughly wrong; the Chair has nothing to do with the method of answering questions by the Government.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ నేను చెప్పేదానిని translate చేయించుకుంటే తమకు అర్థమవుతుంది. ఈ ప్రశ్నను మీరు admit చేశారు. దానిని మంత్రిగారికి పంపారు. ఈ రోజు సమాధానమివ్వాలని ప్రశ్నల జాబితాలో చేశారు. ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు దీనికి సమాధాన మివ్వ నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ఈ అవకాశాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం వారు దుర్వినియోగం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా తమ ruling ను ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఢిక్కరిస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాక సభ్యుల యొక్క privileges కు కూడా ఈ పద్ధతి భంగం కలిగిస్తుంది. కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానమిచ్చే బాధ్యత ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారిమీద ఉన్నది.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is making a speech now.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I will translate what the hon. Member wants to say. The question has been admitted by the Hon. Speaker, I believe, after discussion with the Government also . . . ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" No, no. I do not consult the Government at all in regard to admission of questions."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The point is, after you have admitted the question, for the Government to come forward now and say that they will not even answer the question is a matter involving the privilege of the members of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Government can refuse to answer questions on the ground that it will be against public interest to do so."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Therefore, Sir, Comrade Venkateswarlu seeks the protection of the Chair to force the Government to answer the question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Chair cannot interfere in the matter."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, this is not the first instance when the Government have given an answer of this kind. The Government had declined to answer questions but on other grounds. This time they decline to answer the question in public interest. It is not so, but it is a matter involving the question of privilege of the House and I therefore support Mr. Ramamurthi in his demand for a half-hour debate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This does not come under ' Privilege of the House '."

Relief shops in Kavali taluk.

8-40
a.m.

* 4 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken any action to renew the relief shops in Kavali taluk, Nellore district;

(b) if so, how many shops were opened and in what places; and

(c) whether it is a fact that rice is sold at 12½ annas per seer in the relief shops?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) 31 fair price shops have been opened, 14 in Kavali Town, 2 each in Bitragunta and Zalandanki and one each in Bhogole, Kakuturu, Gattupalli, Kesavaram, Siddanakondur, Polempad, Kaligiri, Kudumuladinnepad, Tallapad, Settipleam, Chaitala-devi, Yepindpi and Kommi.

" (c) The answer is in the negative."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" ఈ relief shops లో ఇచ్చేటటువంటి రియ్యం ధరలు నియమ మార్కెట్ ధరలకన్న ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నవని చెప్పి కలెక్టర్ గారికి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఇదివరకే తెలియజేశాము. అయినప్పటికీ ధరలు తగ్గించలేదు. యీ విషయాన్ని మరల మంత్రిగారికి కచ్చెరుకు తెలియజేసుకున్నాము. ఇప్పుడైనా ధరలు తగ్గించారో లేదో తెలియజేయ వలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is not a fact that rice was being sold at 12½ annas per seer; it was being sold at Re. 0-9-7 per seer. It might happen sometimes that the price in the open market is lower than the price in the fair price shop, in which case it is open to the people to purchase in the open market. It is not compulsory that they should purchase in the fair price shop only."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Fair price shops లో అప్పుడున్న వాన్యాలకి ప్రభుత్వం subsidy ఇవ్వడంపై కుప్పడా?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The present policy is to sell on a ' no-profit-no-loss ' basis."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" What is the Government's definition of ' fair price '? Do the Government mean by fair price, a price higher than that ruling in the open market?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the policy is this. During the harvest season, we procure a certain quantity of rice from the producers. We also import rice from abroad. We fix the price on the basis of the actual cost and we are prepared to sell at the same price throughout the year. But the price in the open market is fluctuating, and it is open to the people to purchase in the open market when the open market price is lower than the fair price. But when the open market price is higher, the Government are prepared to sell at the fair price fixed by them."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Are the Government prepared to sell rice to all the people who want rice at that rate throughout the year?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir, to the extent of the quantity of rice available with us."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Fair price means a price at which the poor can buy the foodgrains, but in this case it is actually higher than the market price. Will the Government therefore consider the desirability of reducing the fair price so that the poor can buy the foodstuffs at a price lower than the market price?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am really unable to follow the question, even though it is put in English."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ fair price shops ను వాల్వాలో harvesting season లో close చేశారు. వెంటనే ఇప్పుడైనా వాటిని తిరిగి open చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం వర్యబు తీసుకుంటుందా?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Fair price shops have been closed wherever they were found unnecessary, in view of the fact that the price in the open market has gone down considerably. But the Collectors have been authorized to open fair price shops whenever the need arises."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister did not answer my supplementary question. He simply stated the policy

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of the Government. My question was about the criterion that the Government adopted for determining the fair price. Is it the capacity of the people to buy or some other consideration?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" ' Fair price ' means a price which is neither low nor high."

Certificate-holders who pass out of Polytechnics.

* 5 Q.—SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there is any machinery set up by the Government to find out if the certificate-holders of the various Polytechnics take up the trade in which they have obtained proficiency?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir. There is no such machinery but, the Inspectors of Industrial Schools and the teaching staff in the Polytechnics are generally satisfied that the students who have completed their studies in the Certificate courses have taken up the trade in which they are trained."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Are these certificate-holders absorbed in Government service and are they given any preference? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no preference. If there is a vacancy, their applications are considered along with the applications of others."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, have the Government received any representations from certificate-holders to the effect that they could not get a job in the trade in which they have obtained proficiency? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir, I do not think I have received any such representation at all."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" ఈ డిప్లొమాలకు ఉన్న వాళ్లను లేనివాళ్లను ఒకే విధంగా చూచిపోతున్నారే certificates ఇచ్చిన ప్రయోజనం ఏమిటి? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The certificate-holders are given preference."

Water-supply Scheme for Turaiyur.

* 6 Q.—MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have been receiving representations from the public of Turaiyur for the provision of protected water-supply to the people;

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(b) whether the Turaiyur Panchayat Board has offered to contribute rupees one lakh and twenty-five thousand towards the water-supply scheme; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any action in the matter and, if so, the results thereof?

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

" (b) The panchayat board is reported to be in a position to meet the cost of the water-supply scheme.

" (c) The matter is under consideration."

Report regarding seasonal conditions in Malabar.

* 7 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the latest report regarding drought conditions in Malabar was received by the Government;

(b) whether any and, if so, what remission of revenue has been granted so far and in which taluks; and

(c) whether scarcity or famine conditions prevail anywhere in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The last report regarding seasonal conditions in Malabar is dated 10th January 1953.

" (b) No remission on a special scale has been granted so far in any part of the district but the Collector has reported that ordinary seasonal remissions will be granted in deserving individual cases.

" (c) The answer is in the negative."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know whether the Collector has reported that there is widespread drought in Malabar and that the second crop has failed? "

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

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" From the question we find that the drought conditions have shifted from the Ceded Districts to Malabar. Is the Hon. Minister aware that in the course of shifting towards the South, the drought has affected Tamil Nad also? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not admit the first part of the question. No doubt, famine seems to have travelled from the Ceded Districts to the South."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Are the Government aware that there will be discrimination if the grant of remission on an individual basis is left to the discretion of officials? As the drought is more or less widespread, will the Government consider the desirability of granting remission on an all-Malabar basis? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ In Malabar, the Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars have been instructed to carry on intensive *ajmaish* and recommend remission in deserving cases.”

SRI K. M. SEETHI :—“ May I know whether the Government have received representations from the public regarding the need for the grant of kist remission in view of the widespread drought in the district of Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir, Members of the Legislature now and then represent about the conditions in Malabar.”

8-50 a.m. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister stated just now that famine had travelled from the Ceded districts to the South. May we know up to what distance it has travelled towards South? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It has travelled as far as Tirunelveli district.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ In view of the fact that there was large-scale drought in Malabar, and 90 per cent of the second crop has failed, and when this was reported to the Tahsildars, they said that remission of land revenue could be granted only if there was 100 per cent failure of crops, will the Government consider the question of issuing an order to give remission of land revenue wherever there is large-scale drought and failure of crops? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is wrong to say that only in cases of 100 per cent failure of crops remission will be granted. Even for 25 per cent failure of crops, there will be proportionate remission.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, in the crop reports of the Statistical Adviser to this Government, dated the 28th January 1953, it is stated, ‘ the crop is reported to be either withering or beginning to wither in most of the taluks in Malabar’. Having seen this, does the Hon. Minister still maintain that there is no drought in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I do not say there is no drought there. There are patches of drought there as in other districts. The hon. Member will please wait for the intensive *ajmaish* and then he may make representations.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ In view of the open admission by the Hon. Minister himself that famine has been there in a number of areas, may I take it that the refusal of the Government

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to declare any area in the State as a famine area is due to the fact that the Government do not want to take the responsibility which will fall upon them under the Famine Code if they declare any area as a famine area—particularly the complete remission of revenue and other things consequent upon the declaration of any area as famine area? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, if the Government did not want to take the responsibility, they would not have issued instructions to their officers to intensively *ajmaish* the areas affected and grant remission.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, it is one thing to issue instructions. But once an area has been declared a famine-affected area, automatically all land revenue collections have got to be stopped, and the Government are also forced to give work to all able-bodied people who offer themselves to work. Am I to take it that the Government do not want to take this responsibility, and that is why they refuse to declare any area as a famine area? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Government are awaiting the report of the Revenue Officers there after their *ajmaish*.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Sir, do the Government admit that famine in its travels has been roaming about wildly in certain parts of South Arcot district and, if so, will the Government order the postponement of kist collection there? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member can put a separate question. If, however, the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ The first part of my question may be answered, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is about the ‘ Report regarding seasonal conditions in Malabar’. The hon. Member’s supplementary question does not arise out of this main question. If however the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, I have no objection.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, I believe it has not been roaming about in the hon. Member’s constituency.” (Laughter.)

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Sir, is it necessary that an area should be declared a famine area before the Government take relief measures? Do not the Government take relief measures even when an area is not declared a famine area? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is not at all necessary to declare any area a famine area in order to order relief measures.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ Sir, is it not a fact that relief measures now afforded by the Government provide more relief than what is contemplated under the Famine Code? ”

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SRI S. RAMASAMI NAIDU :—" May I know whether the policy pursued in Malabar district is in conformity with the general overall policy of the Government in regard to drought areas, and, if so, may I know what the general policy, which the Government propose to adopt in the case of the drought areas, is? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The general policy of the Government is to take all relief measures wherever there is distress."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the fact that under the existing Board's Standing Orders in the case of compounded double-crop lands no remission of revenue is allowable if one crop is grown successfully, and inasmuch as the present drought is a natural calamity and that the majority of the lands in Malabar are double-crop lands, will the Government consider, if necessary, a modification of the rules relating to remissions so that Malabar may get the benefit? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
" Notice, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :— "కరువు వీధి జిల్లా నుంచి ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రయాణించే వినయం ఉత్తరవాత అనే ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానంగా అతనికి మంత్రిగారు సమాధానమిచ్చారు. అయితే రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలో ఇంకను కరువు తీవ్రరూపంలో ఉన్నదనే విషయాన్ని మంత్రిగారు గుర్తించారా? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
"Famine has not thought it fit to leave entirely certain parts of the Ceded districts."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Will the Government, Sir, take steps to see that tenants are exempted from paying rent due on second crop, wherever the crop has failed? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" That will be dealt with according to the Board's Standing Orders."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" Sir, may I know whether the report of the Collector of Malabar contains any reference to the drought conditions in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
" Notice, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, have Government received any reports from the Collector of Malabar that in certain parts of Malabar, for example, Kozhikode and Cannanore, famine conditions prevail, and that gruel centres should be opened in those areas? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" As I said, Sir, the last report was received in January. There will be further reports, and those reports will be considered."

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Alleged theft of lead in connexion with Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.

* 8 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any criminal prosecution against any Engineer connected with the execution of Kozhikode Protected Water-supply Scheme for alleged theft or misappropriation of large quantities of lead intended for the work; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any departmental action against any officer?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know, Sir, what action has been taken? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Assistant Engineer has been kept under suspension. The Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings framed charges against him, conducted an enquiry, and has submitted a report. The report is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know, Sir, when the order of suspension was issued? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" He has been placed under suspension with effect from 25th March 1949."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" Sir, may I know the amount of loss suffered by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" About Rs. 2,900."

SRI A. APPU :—" May I know, Sir, the total value of the lead stolen by the Engineer? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The same question was put by Sri Mogral, and the Hon. Minister has answered that question. Questions are over."

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

II.—POINT OF ORDER RE SUMMONING OF THE LEGISLATURE BY THE GOVERNOR.

* **SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—**" On a point of order, Sir. అభ్యుదయ, ఈ శాసనసభ ఈ వేళ సమావేశము అవడం Constitution ప్రకారం తప్పని నా అభిప్రాయము. అందువల్ల ఈ సమావేశాన్ని అపి వేసి, సభాసభా ప్రక్రియ ప్రకారం తిరిగి సమావేశాన్ని పిలవడం సమంజసము, అందుకే నేను point of order ను raise చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సమావేశములో ముఖ్యమంత్రి గవర్నరుగారు address చేయలేదు. Constitution లో 176 (1) article ప్రకారము, ఈ విధంగా ఉన్నది."

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“ Sir, Article 176 (1) of the Constitution says—

‘ At the commencement of the first session, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together, and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.’

“అందుల్లో ఈ సమావేశము ప్రారంభమైన ఈ వేళ గవర్నరు ఆడ్రసు చేయక పోతే ఇది చెల్లనేరదు. అయితే Article 175 ప్రకారం ముందుగానే సమావేశము జరిగి గవర్నరు ఆడ్రసు చేయడం జరిగిందని సమాధానమిస్తారేమో అయితే అది తప్పని, unconstitutional అని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఈ సమావేశం ఈ వేళ ప్రారంభమైంది.

“ The letter sent to the Members of the Legislature requiring their attendance on the occasion of the Governor's Address runs as follows :—

‘ I am directed to say that the Governor will address both the Houses of the State Legislature assembled together at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th March 1953, in the New Assembly Chamber, Government Estate, Mount Road, Madras, and that for that purpose he requires the attendance of the Members of both the Houses.’

“ కనుక మొన్నటి సమావేశము Article 175 (1) ప్రకారం జరిగిందని. Article 175 (1) ఈ ప్రకారంగా చెప్పుచున్నది.

“ Article 175 (1) of the Constitution runs as follows :—

‘ The Governor may address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, either House of the Legislature of the State, or both Houses assembled together, and may, for that purpose, require the attendance of members.’

So, Sir, according to this Article, we were summoned to hear the Address of the Governor.

“అందువల్ల Article 175 ప్రకారంగా మొన్న జరిగినది సామాన్య సమావేశముగాని, దీనికి సంబంధములేదు. 176 (1) ప్రకారంగా ఈ సమావేశము ప్రారంభమయ్యే ఈ రోజున summon చేయలేదు. దాని ప్రకారము ఇప్పుడు గవర్నరుగారి ఆడ్రసు విమిలేదు. కనుక ఈ సమావేశము చెల్లదానికి ఏమిలేదు. అందుకుగానూ ఈ point of order ను raise చేస్తున్నాను.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, Article 176 of the Constitution has been amended. Clause (2) of the Article says—

‘ Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for the allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address.’

The subsequent words in the above clause have been omitted by the Constitution (First Amendment) Act, 1951. But we, in this House, are governed by the Rules of Procedure as framed under Article 203 (2) of the Constitution. I do not think that those rules have been amended. Rule 4 (1) of those Rules relating to the procedure to be followed in the case of the Governor's Address reads as follows :—

‘ On the day appointed by the Governor for the commencement and holding of a session of the Legislature (not being a new Legislature), and in the case of a new Legislature at the first sitting of the Legislature after the election of the Speaker and the Chairman, the Governor will address both the Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.’

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Rule 5 (1) of the above Rules of Procedure says—

‘ Any member of the Ministerialist party may then move that an address be presented to the Governor expressing the thanks of the Assembly for his speech.’

Now, Sir, unless these rules are amended . . .

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The point of order raised by the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is quite different. (Sri Ramamurthi was seen standing.) When the Chair is on its legs, all the hon. Members should resume their seats. The point of order that has been raised is this. The hon. Member says that the Governor has summoned the House under Article 175 of the Constitution instead of under Article 174. I believe I have correctly understood him. He says that this is unconstitutional and that the Governor should have summoned the Legislature under Article 174 instead of under Article 175. Whatever the Article of the Constitution under which the Governor acted, our session began day before yesterday.

“ Article 212 (1) of the Constitution says—

‘ The validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.’

Now, the Speaker has nothing to do with the summoning of the Legislature by the Governor either under Article 174 or under Article 175. But Article 212 (1) of the Constitution makes the above provision.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Does the Chair admit that there was any irregularity of procedure? (Laughter.) You are taking shelter under that clause, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I do not say that. As far as the Chair is concerned, it is above party and politics. It is the Governor that calls for a session of the Legislature. The Chair has nothing to do with it.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I am sorry, Sir, that the Chair has misunderstood the sentiment behind what I said. I never wanted to question the ruling. But is the Chair at least now convinced that there was some irregularity of procedure? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The contention of the hon. Member is this. The Governor should have summoned the Legislature under Article 174 (1). Instead of that, he has summoned it under Article 175 (1). That, he says, is a mistake.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ What is the ruling of the Chair? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ My ruling is this. The session commenced on 7th March. Granting that there has been a mistake about the Article of the Constitution, I say that under Article 212 (1) of the Constitution, the validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, Article 175 is the Article under which the Governor can summon the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature to sit jointly to hear his Address. It may be either at the commencement of a session or at some other time. Whatever it is, the power to summon both the Houses to sit together is conferred on the Governor only under Article 175. According to the provisions of this Article, the summoning of the Legislature by the Governor to hear his Address need not necessarily be at the commencement of a session, but it may even be at any other time. There is no provision other than that contained in Article 175, under which the Governor can summon the Members of both the Houses of the Legislature to sit together for the purpose of hearing his Address. So, whether it is at the commencement of a session or on any other occasion, the Governor has to summon the Legislature for a joint sitting only under Article 175. Accordingly, we have been summoned to sit jointly under Article 175. There has been no irregularity of procedure at all. I am afraid that there has been a misreading of the Article. It is quite unnecessary to debate upon it.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, this time I want to speak in English. (Laughter.) The Hon. the Leader of the House said, Article 175 has been wrongly read. If they say the Constitution itself is wrong, I would not have any objection, but when the Constitution makes a provision under Article 176 also for the purpose of an Address by the Governor at the commencement of a session, the Governor should have called for a meeting of the Legislature under that Article. If there had been no separate provision for this purpose, he might have taken shelter under the provisions of Article 175. But there is a specific provision for this purpose under Article 176 which occurs immediately after Article 175. Article 175 confers power on the Governor only to require the attendance of the Members of the Legislature on the occasion of his Address. So far as his Address at the commencement of a session is concerned, the relevant Article is Article 176 (1) which says—

“ At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons.”

9-10 a.m. The point which I wish to stress is this. In view of what I have just now said the session of this House commences only to-day and has not at all commenced on Saturday. If only you go through the notice issued to us by the Assembly Secretariat, this point will be made clear. One notice says that the Governor will address both the Houses on the 7th March and for that purpose the attendance of the Members is required. The other notice says that under Article 174 of the Constitution the Governor has summoned the Assembly to meet at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 9th March 1953. The Hon. Leader of the House referred to Article 175. I say it is misleading. Here we see that we have been summoned

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under Article 174 under a specific notice. If they say that the Constitution is wrong, I have the least objection. But when a definite procedure is laid down under the Constitution, we ought to follow it. The notice sent to the Members for attending day before yesterday's meeting was under no Article whatsoever. If it was sent under some Article, it is all right. As it has not been done, it was something like an ordinary public meeting. That is why I say that the session of the Assembly commences only to-day and so according to Article 176 (1) the Governor must address this session, because this Article says, ‘ At the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly . . . ’ So we cannot continue this session without the Governor's Address, and this session must be stopped immediately. A fresh meeting of the Assembly has to be called after following the correct procedure as laid down in the Constitution.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Under Article 212, technical irregularities have to be ignored.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Article 212 (1) says, ‘ The validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question on the ground of any alleged irregularity of procedure. ’ That is true. When it goes to a court of law, the validity of the proceedings cannot be questioned. But, here we are still proceeding and have not completed the procedure. I would even state that we have not yet started to proceed and at this stage if a constitutional irregularity is pointed out, is it not but right that it should be looked into and the irregularity rectified? Let us proceed in a constitutional manner. Let the Governor address the Legislature and give the causes for summoning the Legislature. If we proceed with our business after the Governor's Address, it will be all right. Our Constitution has been framed by elders and I think it will be agreed on all hands that it has to be treated as very sacred. If we have an iota of respect for our Constitution, if we have some regard for it and if we want to have constitutional democracy, I beg this House to stop its deliberations at once and meet again after adopting the constitutional procedure. I was reminded of Article 212 by the Hon. Speaker. But that Article comes in only after the mistake has been committed, whereas in the present instance I want that mistake not to be committed and nothing but constitutional procedure should be followed.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is repeating the same points. I have already allowed him enough time. Let him try to finish soon.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I will try to finish in a few minutes, Sir. I appeal to the Chair and the hon. Members not to take shelter under Article 212. Let us adopt the correct and constitutional procedure. Let us follow the procedure laid down in our Constitution. If we continue this session

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to-day, we will be following an illegal and unconstitutional procedure. I request that further deliberations may stop immediately and the Governor may please summon a fresh session of the House. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point at issue is the question of regularizing the procedure and not allowing things to be done in an unconstitutional way. So, it is a constitutional question in one way. We have a Constitution and even inside this House, we have to follow the procedure laid down in it. No doubt Article 212 says that 'the validity of any proceedings in the Legislature of a State shall not be called in question.' True, it cannot be questioned in a court of law. Nonetheless, it also entails on us the responsibility to see that we follow the procedure laid down by the Constitution. No doubt under Article 175 of the Constitution, the Governor can summon both the Houses together. But the confusion in the Hon. Finance Minister's mind is this. He confuses the question of summoning the Assembly itself and the question of summoning both the Houses. The Governor can specifically summon both the Houses under Article 174 only, which says, 'The House or Houses of the Legislature of the State shall be summoned to meet . . .' But the Governor can address the Houses only under Article 175, or Article 176. He can address the Houses at any time and at any place he likes. Whether it is at the commencement of the session, or at different times, it is immaterial. What I wish to point out is that in the present instance, the correct procedure has not been followed with regard to the summoning of the Legislature and the Governor's Address. That being so, the point to be considered is whether we can transact our business just now."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The point at issue is this. Both the Houses were summoned under Article 174. But for the purpose of the Address by the Governor, to the Members of both the Houses assembled together summonses were issued under Article 175. So we have issued summons under both the Articles. The hon. Member's point is that it should not have been issued under Article 175 and that it should have been issued under Article 176. That is the main point of the hon. Member. I suppose the hon. Leader of the Opposition is quite satisfied with what I have said just now and so there is absolutely no substance in the point raised by the hon. Member."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I have to clarify some of the points mentioned by the Hon. Leader of the House. He has not followed my point. I don't know whether I am intelligent enough to explain my point to him. The point at issue is this. The session commences to-day and has not commenced the day before yesterday. Article 176 (1) says that at the commencement of the first session of each year the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly. The word 'shall' is there. So he must address the House before the commencement of the session. As the session commences to-day, if he does not address

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the House to-day, and if we proceed to transact business according to our will, then we will be following a very wrong and unconstitutional procedure. Even ten days back, I referred the matter to the Assembly Secretariat and requested them to rectify this defect. They have not rectified it. Now that we have an opportunity to rectify the same, I appeal to the Hon. Speaker as well as to hon. Members to correct the mistake and proceed in a constitutional manner."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Chair has nothing to do with this matter. It is the Governor who summons the Legislature. I have already told the House that under Article 212, even if there was an alleged irregularity of procedure, the proceedings can continue."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Governor's Address is different from the ordinary proceedings of the House. Article 212 cannot, therefore, apply to this case. I do not question the procedure adopted here but I must point out that the Governor's Address does not form part of the proceedings of the House." 9-20 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no use of raising this point because the Chair has nothing to do with that."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I would like to raise another point. Rule 5 provides that the Governor's Address must be followed by a discussion on that."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Not immediately. The Constitution of India has since undergone a change in respect of this rule."

III.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House that under rule 15 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, I have nominated the following Panel of Chairmen for the third session :—

- (1) Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi,
- (2) Sri R. V. Swaminathan,
- (3) Sri P. Thimma Reddy, and
- (4) Sri C. Kandasami."

IV.—GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION.

RATIFICATION OF AMENDMENT OF ARTICLE 81 OF THE CONSTITUTION
(COMPOSITION OF THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE).

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That this House ratifies the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution proposed to be made by the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.'

Hon. Members are aware that the representation in the House of the People is governed by Article 81 of the Constitution, so far as

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Parts A and B States are concerned. Article 82 deals with representation for Part C States. With regard to Article 81, a slight difficulty has arisen and that is why the amending Bill has been brought forward. Article 81 (1) (a) says :

' Subject to the provision of clause (2) and of Articles 82 and 331, the House of the People shall consist of not more than five hundred members directly elected by the voters in the States.'

Article 331 deals with the nomination of members of the Anglo-Indian community to the House of the People, if there is no sufficient elected representation for the community in the House. Then, sub-clause (b) of Article 81 (1) says :

' For the purpose of sub-clause (a), the States shall be divided, grouped or formed into territorial constituencies and the number of members to be allotted to each such constituency shall be so determined as to ensure that there shall be not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and not more than one member for every 500,000 of the population.'

There are two things here. One is the total number of seats fixed for the House of the People. The other is the scale of representation prescribed under sub-clause (b). For the purpose of the recent elections, the population was calculated on a certain basis determined in an order issued by the President, who has been authorized under the Constitution so to do. That will be in force for three years from the date of inauguration of the Constitution. In the year 1951 we had a census and we find now that there has been a considerable increase in population. The result is, if we try to work Article 81 (1) (b) of the Constitution, all sorts of administrative and practical difficulties are found likely to arise. That is why the Government of India have thought it necessary to have this Article amended. There were two courses open to them. One is to amend sub-clause (a) and the other is to amend sub-clause (b), that is, either to remove the restriction on the total number of members in the House of the People or to alter the scale of representation. On a consideration of the whole matter, the Government of India came to the conclusion that it would not be advisable to increase the number of members in the House of the People. Therefore, they sought to amend sub-clause (b). For this purpose, they brought forward a Bill before Parliament in July 1952. When it came up for discussion, the Government of India agreed that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. The Bill was accordingly circulated for eliciting public opinion. Then it again came up before the House of the People and this time, the House thought that it was necessary to refer the Bill to a Select Committee so that the matter might be examined in all its aspects. The Select Committee sat and made some changes in the Bill. The Report of the Select Committee was considered by the House of the People as also by the Council of States and the Bill was passed. Since this matter relates to the representation of the States, under Article 368, the Act has to be ratified by the Legislatures of not less than one-half of the Part A and Part B States. In this connexion, I would like to mention that the Bill had already been circulated, public opinion elicited and reported upon by a Select Committee. Further, what

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is before the House is only a Motion, and not a Bill, ratifying the Act passed by Parliament. If it is a Bill, I can understand a Motion for referring it to a Select Committee or for circulation for eliciting public opinion. My respectful submission is that the Bill was before the country for quite a long time, opinions have been elicited, and finally it was passed. Therefore, let us not spend much of our time on this. The amendment is to sub-clause (b) which seeks to delete the words ' not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and ' so that the amended sub-clause will read :

' For the purpose of sub-clause (a), the States shall be divided, grouped or formed into territorial constituencies and the number of members to be allotted to each such constituency shall be so determined as to ensure that there shall be not more than one member for every 500,000 of the population.'

There is now only one limit fixed and this is in consonance with the recommendations of the Select Committee. Therefore, the point for consideration by this House is, this : whether to agree to the principle that with the increase in the population, we should increase the total number of members in the House of the People or to change the scale of representation prescribed in sub-clause (b). 9-30 a.m.

' My submission is, the amendment now proposed has been fully considered by the House of the People with which it is mainly concerned, and the members of the House of the People have come to the conclusion that it will not be wise or advisable to increase the strength of the House of the People but to stick to the number of 500 members and amend only sub-clause (b). As originally proposed in the Bill, the intention was to amend the maximum and the minimum limits by substituting the numbers 850,000 for 750,000 and 600,000 for 500,000. Ultimately the Select Committee thought that even if the maximum were to be raised to 850,000, with the progress we were making in increasing the population, it might become necessary later on to further amend the Constitution. Therefore, they thought of making this change once for all which would not necessitate further changes in the Constitution later on. The maximum limit of 750,000 was removed and they decided to keep only the lower limit of 500,000.

' After all, this amendment would not work to the disadvantage of any State as sub-clause (c) of clause 81 (1) provides :

' The ratio between the number of members allotted to each territorial constituency and the population of that constituency as ascertained at the last preceding census of which the relevant figures have been published shall, so far as practicable, be the same throughout the territory of India.'

' That being so, it will not be possible to exercise any sort of discrimination between territory and territory and make a constituency smaller in extent, in respect of population, and of number of Members. In addition to this provision the delimitation of constituencies has been left to a Commission. A Bill has already been passed to constitute this Commission and the Commission has been appointed. As hon. Members are aware, the Commission is composed of two Members of the rank of Supreme Court Judges and the Election Commissioner. That

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Commission is quite an independent body, a high-powered body. Under these circumstances, it is not likely that any sort of discrimination will be exercised between territory and territory. In addition to all this, there is also this constitutional guarantee that the proportion of representation as far as practicable shall be the same throughout the territory of India. We need not, therefore, be apprehensive about this amendment on the ground that simply because we remove the maximum, in certain cases, it might go much beyond the limit. The amendment relates to the representation of the various States in the House of the People and we can very safely accept this Resolution. We are already having 75 members in the House of the People from this State. It is a good number. It is not likely to be reduced. (Interruption.) Yes, we have a good number of representatives there and I am more than satisfied. I am sure that by increasing the number of representatives in the House of the People from this State we are not going to be more effective there. I would therefore commend to the House the acceptance of this Resolution regarding the amendment of the Constitution in this respect."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That this House ratifies the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution proposed to be made by the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament."

"I think the House will sit till 1-30 p.m. to-day."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Till 2 o'clock, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then I will put the main motion and the amendments to the vote of the House at 1-45 p.m. Hon. Members who have given notice of amendments to the motion may now move those amendments formally."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Are the amendments in order, Sir? This is only a Resolution, and the amendment seeking to refer this Resolution to a Select Committee does not seem to be in order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"They are only formal. They may not be pressed. Let the hon. Member Sri Gopalakrishnaiah move his amendment."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I beg to move—

"That after the words 'this House' the words 'appoints a Select Committee to report the pros and cons' be inserted."

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—"I second it."

SRI S. VEMAYYA:—"Sir, I beg to move—

"Add at the end the following:—

"after eliciting public opinion in the matter."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"I second it."

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* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendments standing in my name—

"(1) For the word 'ratifies' substitute the words 'constitutes a Select Committee to go through and report to ratify'."

"(2) Insert the word 'While' at the beginning, and add at the end the following:—

"and recommends to the Government of India to amend this Article 81 so as not to amend at every time of Census."

"(3) Add at the end the following:—

"In sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of the Article 81 of the Constitution of India, for the figures '750,000' the figures '850,000' and for the figures '500,000' the figures '650,000' be substituted."

SRI C. KANDASAMI:—"I second the amendments."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister while moving this motion said that this was after all a very small matter. It is a question affecting the scale of representation and it is not a small matter. In the Hon. Finance Minister's concept of democracy, the scale of representation of the people of this country in the Parliament of the country may appear to be a very small matter. But we on this side of the House have a different conception of what democracy is. While answering the interruption of my hon. Friend Sri Venkateswarlu, the Hon. Finance Minister also said that he was more than satisfied with the quantum of representation given in the House of the People for this State, that is, 75 members, was more than sufficient. That is the way he looks at the problem.

"We are now faced with this situation. The framers of the Constitution when they framed the Constitution and brought it into force in January 1950 took into consideration the likely increase in the population of the country between the years 1941 and 1951 and provided for it in Article 387. It is not as though they did not foresee this increase in population. According to that Article, the population was to be ascertained not in accordance with the census of 1941 but by the President of the Republic, that is, the President of the Republic would make a rough calculation with regard to the increase in population that is likely to have taken place between 1941 and the elections. On that basis the quantum of representation as well as the constituencies were determined for the elections that took place. Within about two or three years after the Constitution came into force and the elections took place we are faced with the situation where the Government have come forward to amend that Constitution. This is a matter affecting the question of representation of the people of the States in the Parliament of the country.

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“Article 387 reads as follows :—

‘For the purposes of elections held under any of the provisions of this Constitution during a period of three years from the commencement of this Constitution, the population of India or of any part thereof may, notwithstanding anything in this Constitution, be determined in such manner as the President may by order direct, and different provisions may be made for different States and for different purposes by such order.’

9-40 a.m. “It was under this Article that the population was actually ascertained and the elections were held. The population at that time was ascertained to be 347·34 million, that is, the President of the Republic in 1950 ascertained the population of the country to be about 347·34 million and seats were allotted and elections were held on that basis. To-day it is stated that the population has increased to about 357 million according to the census of 1951 and therefore an occasion has arisen for the amendment of the Constitution. Are there not other countries where also this question of population comes up again and again? How do they solve this problem? How does the United States of America, a country from which this Government gets inspiration from time to time, solve this problem? In the United States of America, the House of Representatives had 65 members when the Constitution came into force and to-day it has about 435 members for a population of about 140 million. In the United Kingdom which is smaller than ours and which has a population of about 50 million—about one-eighth of our population, the House of Commons has about 640 members to-day; the number has been increasing from time to time and to-day it stands at 640. In Ireland, a small country, the National Parliament has a representative for every 20,000 to 30,000 people. In the U.S.S.R., a country which has got a population which is half or less than half of that of our country, the Supreme Soviet has about 1,127 members. If all the countries of the world are able to give adequate representation to their people so that the members may be able to speak on behalf of the people, why should in this country alone the representation in the House of the People, whatever might be the population, be limited for all time to come permanently to 500 and why is this figure 500 sacrosanct?

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

“Sir, the representation in Parliament is not an ordinary matter. In the Parliament we deal with questions vitally affecting the people of this country and the Preamble to our Constitution says that the people of this country are sovereign. Now, when a member has got to keep in touch with about 750,000 people—obviously a constituency in which there will be about 450,000 voters—is it all possible for that member to keep himself in touch with the voters who have elected him? In which part of this world is it possible? The more we increase the number of voters, the more difficult will it become for the member to keep himself in touch with the voters. And the Parliament after it has been elected, will become absolutely unrepresentative of the people and the members will not be able to reflect the views and desires of the people. In the United Kingdom, the United States of America;

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the U.S.S.R. or France, the voters can approach their representatives and represent their grievances so that they can bring them to the notice of the Government either personally or through questions in the Parliament. In India where each member represents about 450,000 voters, how is it possible? They cannot keep themselves in touch with the people even by correspondence; it becomes an absolute impossibility. That is why, the greater the quantum of representation, the easier will it be for the members to keep themselves in touch with the mass of electorate. But our Government has got an entirely different concept of democracy. Perhaps they feel that, when once a Member gets elected, he can forget his electorate till the next elections. I would like to ask: Are they making a real democratic election? An ordinary peasant or worker can never hope to get elected. He cannot even stand for election. Only money-bags and millionaires can do it and not ordinary common people, if the number of voters is increased. Therefore I say that the increase in the number of voters and reducing the quantum of representation, would be restricting democracy. It is not in consonance with the spirit of the Constitution as proclaimed in the preamble. On the other hand, that preamble itself will become farcical. Therefore I would say that the number of representatives should be increased—and I don't say it should be an unwieldy figure of 2,000 or 3,000. While it has become possible in other countries, why should we not do the same thing? Are we of a different mould? Therefore, Sir, I oppose the motion before the House and support the amendments moved by my hon. Friend Mr. V. Gopalakrishnaiah and others.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఇది

కాలా ముఖ్యమైన అంశం సవరణ. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము రాజ్యాంగ వట్టాన్ని సవరిస్తూ ఒక బిల్లును ఆమోదిస్తూ, దానిని శాసన సభల ఆమోదానికి పంపించింది. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైన విషయములో మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము శాసనసభయొక్క అధిప్తాయమును తెలుసుకోకుండానే తమయొక్క అధిప్తాయాన్ని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఇదివరకే తెలియజేసింది. అప్పుడే అసగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క అధిప్తాయమును కోరిన వెంటనే ఈ బిల్లును మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము శాసన సభయందు పెట్టియండిన కాలాకానుండేది. శాసన సభ సమావేశము అయిన వెంటనే దీనిని ప్రవేశపెట్టి ఈ సభ ఉద్దేశము తెలుసుకొని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆ విధంగా తెలియజేసి ఉండవలసినది. అలా కాకుండా, మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ముందుగానే తమ అధిప్తాయాన్ని తెలియజేస్తూ ఈ బిల్లును బలపరచినది. ఆ విధముగా చేయడం ద్వారా, తమయొక్క పార్టీనికూడా ఇందుకు Commit చేయిస్తున్నది ఇది ఒక గొప్ప తప్పిదమని భావిస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము, శాసన సభయొక్క ప్రజయొక్క అధిప్తాయాన్ని తెలుసుకొన్న తరువాతనే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలియజేయవలసినది, గాని ముందుగానే తమ ఆమోదాన్ని తెలియజేస్తూ, తమ పార్టీ కూడదన్న ఆమోదించేటట్లు చేయడం సరియైన పద్ధతికాదు. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ బిల్లును బలపరచడంలో, వారిద్వారా వి విధంగా ఉన్నదో, స్పష్టమృత్యుంగారు ఇంతకుముందు చేసిన ఉపన్యాసము దూడే వారు ఇదివరకు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానమిచ్చినట్లు, కొద్దిమంది సభ్యులు ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నంతమూలాన మనయొక్క దృక్పథ

[Sri N. Gopala Menon] [9th March 1953]

forgets that in England there are no State Assemblies similar to the ones we have in our country where we have larger representation and wherein all local matters could be thoroughly discussed. Therefore it is not necessary that in the Central Legislature there should be still greater representation. The present fixation of the strength of the House of the People at 500 is no doubt a big number. I do admit that in the United States of America, there are as many as 435 members in the House of Representatives. I also admit that in India which is sufficiently bigger than America the representation is smaller; but, Sir, in all these questions we have to consider side by side the degree of literacy in the respective countries and not concern ourselves only with the size of the population, and clamour that in India we must have a representative for every 25,000 of the population just as they have in England. I think in Burma they have provided for a single representative for every 30,000 of the population. Here in India we have one representative for every seven lakh and fifty thousand of the population. It is true that at the time of the elections it may not be possible for a candidate to go and approach each and every one of the seven lakh and fifty thousand people. But we have to remember that this seven lakh and fifty thousand is not the number of voters but the number of the population. Therefore it is not as if at the time of elections the candidate who stands for election has to go round and see all the seven lakh and fifty thousand people. He has to approach only the requisite number of voters in the population. The Constitution in this respect will have to be amended from time to time if the population is to grow. The present fixation of the strength of the Union House of the People at 500 cannot for long continue to be the same. As our people become more and more educated and as the overall percentage of literacy in the country increases, it would be necessary to restrict the constituencies further and give larger representation to the people. That I no doubt admit. But in the circumstances in which we are situated to-day, I do not think it advisable to amend the Constitution and that too only a few years after it has been inaugurated.

"This amendment of the Constitution has already received the assent of several State Legislatures. I think it is a very reasonable amendment. I understand from the booklet that has been supplied to us containing the discussion on this subject in the Union House of the People, that the proposed amendment has also a reference to the accommodation available in the present House of the People. After all, Sir, this is only a small amendment and I think it ought to be approved by our House without much difficulty."

10 a.m. *SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தும்படியான சட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் பிரேரணையை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். காரணம் என்னவென்றால், ஏற்கெனவே ஜனத்தொகை மிக அதிகமாக இருந்தது. அதனால் அந்தந்தப் பிராந்தியத்தில் தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்பவர்கள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்து வோட்டர்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொள்வது மிகவும் சிரமமாக இருக்கிறது.

[9th March 1953] [Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

கிறது. தொகுதி மக்களுடன் அடிக்கடி தொடர்பு கொண்டு அந்தந்தத் தொகுதி மெம்பர்கள் அந்தந்தத் தொகுதியிலுள்ள ஜனங்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்வது மிகவும் சிரமமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் அப்படிப்பட்ட கஷ்டம் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கிற திருத்தம் அந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை ஓரளவு அதிகப்படுத்தியே தவிர குறைப்பதற்கு உதவியாக இருக்காது, இதனால் மேலும் சில கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்த நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன். மேலும் பெரிய பணக் காரர்கள், செல்வந்தர்கள், நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் தான் இந்தத் தேர்தலில் நிற்பதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படுமே தவிர சாதாரண ஒரு தொழிலாளியோ, விவசாயியோ தேர்தலில் இந்தக்காலத்தில் பங்கு கொள்ளமுடியாமல் போய்விடும். குறிப்பாக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் கோயங்காவைப் போன்றவர்கள் தான் தேர்தலுக்கு நின்றார்கள். காரில் சென்று தேர்தல் பிரசாரம் அவர்கள் செய்ததோடு அல்ல. ஏரோப்ளேனில் பறந்து கொண்டே பிரசாரம் செய்தார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தப் பெரிய தொகுதியில் பிரசாரம் செய்வதற்கு அந்தத் தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு வசதியில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. மேலும் தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்பவர்கள் 30 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் செலவு செய்யக்கூடாது என்று விதி இருக்கும் பொழுது, ஒரு தொகுதியின் விள்தீர்ணத்தை அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே போனால் அந்தப் பணத்திற்குள் எப்படி தேர்தலுக்குப் பிரசாரம் செய்ய முடியுமென்பதையும் நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். அம்மாதிரி செய்ய முடியாது என்பதற்காகத் தான் நான் இதை எதிர்க்கின்றேனே தவிர வேறு எந்தக் காரணத்திற்காகவும் அல்ல. 500 அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு மேல் அதிகமானால் ஏதேனும் இடையூறு ஏற்படுமென்றும், நிர்வாகத்தில் குந்தகம் ஏற்படுமென்றும் சொல்லுவதெல்லாம் மிகத் தவறு. ஏற்கெனவே சென்னை சட்டசபையில் இருந்த அங்கத்தினர்களை விட இப்பொழுது மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் என்ன நிர்வாகம் கெட்டுவிட்டது? எந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்ய முடியவில்லை என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். அதனால் தான் பார்லமெண்டிலும் அங்கத்தினரின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமானால் அதனால் எந்தவிதமான நிர்வாகக் கெடுதலும் ஏற்படாது என்று நான் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் உள்ள 24 லக்ஷம் ஜனத்தொகைக்கு 4 பார்லமெண்டு அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்க முடிந்தது. இப்பொழுது 7½ லக்ஷம் ஜனங்களுக்குமேல் போகாது என்று இருப்பதை நீக்கிவிட்டால் பின்னர் அது 9½ லக்ஷத்திற்குக் கூட கொண்டே போய்விடக்கூடும். எந்தந்த இடத்தில் சமீபத்தில் நடந்த தேர்தலில் காங்கிரஸ் தோற்றதோ அந்தந்த இடங்களில் லெல்லாம் இம்மாதிரி சாதாரண ஜனங்கள் தேர்தலில் போட்டி போட முடியாத வகையில் அதிகமான விஸ்தீர்ணத்தை நிர்ணயித்து விட வசதி ஆளும் சர்க்காருக்குக் கிடைக்கும். இத்தகைய காரணத்திற்காகத்தான் இந்த மாதிரியாகத் தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது என்பதாக நான் மத்திய சர்க்கார் செய்யவிரும்பும் திருத்தத்திற்கு ஆதரவு அளிக்கும் தீர்மானத்தைப் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறேன்."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this resolution which has been moved by the Hon. Finance Minister recommends to this Honourable House the ratification of the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution. I have read the amending Bill and the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to it, and I have also heard the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. I feel myself—and I say it is my party's view also—that there is nothing serious in making this ratification. This amendment is probably intended to remove certain legal difficulties that are likely to crop up at a later stage, say, every ten years, i.e., after every census. The amendment, as stands, is not likely to do any harm either to the electorate or to the candidate now sitting in either House of Parliament or to those who are sitting here."

[Sri V. Gopala Gounder] [9th March 1953]

This amendment is only in respect of Article 81. So far as this House is concerned, any amendment relating to it should be under Article 170 (2). In the Statement of Objects and Reasons, I find there is reference made to 'readjustment of the representation in the House of the People and in the State Legislative Assemblies'; but I do not know how far it is correct. Anyhow we are now asked to consider only the amendment relating to Article 81.

"The main objection, from what I heard in the speeches of my hon. friends, seems to be that this is undemocratic. They say that when an electorate is enlarged, it is impossible for the candidate or the representative to move about the whole area, keep contact with the people and know their aspirations and their needs and try to help them through the Legislature. That, I think, cannot be a valid objection, because the territorial constituencies themselves are not changed by this amendment; the only result will be that the candidate or the representative will represent instead of 7½ lakhs, 8½ lakhs or so. And that cannot be a ground for saying that it will be impossible for the candidate or the representative to be in touch with the electorate and know their needs and aspirations. The other objection that is raised is that instead of enlarging the constituencies, the ceiling number of 500 for the House of the People can be raised. That argument was met by other speeches which I read from the book supplied to me, on the ground that if the ceiling number of 500 was raised, the House of the People would become unwieldy and unworkable. The British Parliament has been cited as an example to show that although the area is very small, there is a representative for every 75,000 people and there are 640 members in the British Parliament. And on that basis, it was asked why the strength of the House of the People here should not be increased to 600 or 700. Sir, there are various factors which will have to be taken into consideration, since the conditions in Great Britain and India are very different. Anyway, considering all the advantages and the disadvantages of increasing the ceiling number and also enlarging the territorial constituencies for the House of the People, I think it is in the interests of one and all to see that the present strength of 500 is maintained. There will be no harm caused to the representative or the candidate if the territorial constituencies are increased as proposed. I feel that this amendment is after all only a formal amendment which is to be ratified by this House, as it is intended only to remove the defects that are likely to arise at a later stage. I therefore submit that I myself and my party are of opinion that this amendment to the Constitution may be ratified by this Assembly."

* SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, రాజ్యాంగ చట్టమును సవరించుటకుగాను తెచ్చిన ఈ బిల్లునాన్ని నేను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సవరణ చాలా ప్రమాదభరితమైనటువంటిది. దేశంయొక్క వైశాల్యాన్ని, జనాభాను గుర్తించక ఏకాగ్రాన్ని స్వల్ప కారణాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని మాత్రమే ఈ సవరణ చేయబడినట్లు తోస్తోంది. మన దేశం సువిశాలమైన దేశం. దాదాపు 36 కోట్ల

9th March 1953] [Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi]

జనాభా ౫౦ కోట్ల. ఇంత పెద్ద దేశానికి 500 మంది ప్రతినిధులు మాత్రమే చాలానని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు తలచడం విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఈ సవరణ చాలా అసంబద్ధంగా ఉన్నది. ఇప్పుడున్న ప్రాతినిధ్యం చాలా స్వల్పం. ఇతర దేశములలో పోల్చి చూచుకున్నట్లయితే ఈ విషయం బాధపడుతుంది. United Kingdom వంటి చిన్న దేశంలో 640 స్థానాలు ఉన్నాయి. ఆ దేశంలో 25 వేల ప్రజలకు ఒక ప్రతినిధి చొప్పున ఉన్నాడు. Ireland దేశంలో కూడా 30 వేల మందికి ఒక ప్రతినిధి చొప్పున ఉన్నాడు. మన పొరుగున ఉన్న బర్మా దేశంలో 30 వేల మందికి తక్కువలేకుండా, లక్షకు ఎక్కువ లేకుండా నియోజకవర్గాలను ఏర్పాటుచేశారు. ఇతర దేశాలలో ప్రజాప్రాతినిధ్యం ఈ విధంగా ఉంటుంటే మన దేశంలో 36 కోట్ల జనాభాకు 500 మంది ప్రతినిధులను మాత్రమే ఏర్పాటు చేయాలనడం చాలా పొరపాటని నా అభిప్రాయం. నియోజకవర్గాలను పెద్దవిగా చేసినందువల్ల ధనవంతులు మాత్రమే ఎన్నికలకు నిలబడే ప్రమాదం ఉంది. సామాన్యులు ఎన్నికలలో పాల్గొనే అవకాశం లేకుండాపోయింది. ధనవంతులకు భద్రత కలుగజేయడం, రాజ్యాధి కారాన్ని జమీందార్లకు, భూస్వాములకు మాత్రమే గుత్తగా ఇవ్వడం ముఖ్య విధానాలుగా ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసువారు ఇంతకన్న వేరు విధంగా చేస్తారని ఆశం వడంకూడా పొరపాటేమో ననిపిస్తోంది. సభ్యుల సంఖ్యను కనుక పెంచినట్లయితే హెచ్చు ధనవ్యయమాకుండాని తలచి ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల సంఖ్య పరిమితం చేయవలసిన కాంగ్రెసువారు కోట్లాది మొత్తం జమీందార్లకు నష్టపరిహారమివ్వడం కోసమేయమైన విషయం. నష్టపరిహార మివ్వనిదే జమీందారీలను రద్దు చేయుటకు ఏలులేదని ఒక వైపు రాజ్యాంగ చట్టములో ధనవంతుల భద్రతలను పోషిస్తూ మరో వైపు నియోజకవర్గాలను విస్తృతం చేయటం మూలాన డబ్బు విశరీతంగా వెచ్చించగలిగిన ధనవంతుల ఎన్నికలలో నెగ్గగలిగే అవకాశం కల్పించడమే కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వ విధానంగా వెల్లడవుతున్నది. మన దేశం పేద దేశం, హెచ్చు మంది ప్రతినిధులున్నచో వారి జీత భత్యాలకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు అవుతుంది, పార్లమెంటు భవనాన్ని పెద్దదిగా నిర్మించవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇంత ధనవ్యయం మనం భరించలేము. కనుక మన పార్లమెంటుకు 500 మంది సభ్యులు మాత్రమే చాలు అని వాదించడం అసంబద్ధంగా ఉన్నది. సభ్యులకు ఈ నాడు ఇస్తున్న జీత భత్యాలు తగ్గించిచేయవలసిఉంది. పేద ప్రజాసీకానికి ప్రాతినిధ్యం వహించే ప్రతినిధులు I class లో ప్రయోజనం చేయవలసిన అగత్యం ఎంతమాత్రంలేదు. ఈ నాటివరే 1½ I class లు ఇవ్వవచ్చుననిపించును. అదే విధంగా మంత్రుల జీత, భత్యాలను కూడా తగ్గించవచ్చు. తదానంతరం వచ్చే మిగులు సొమ్ములో ఇతర సభ్యుల నిమిత్తం, భవన నిర్మాణాల నిమిత్తం అయ్యే ఖర్చులను సరిపెట్టుకోవచ్చు. అంతేనే కాని ప్రజాప్రాతినిధ్యాన్ని పరిమితం చేస్తామని అనడం న్యాయంకాదు. నియోజకవర్గం పెద్దది కావడంవల్ల ఎన్నికలలో ప్రజాసీకాకి చాలా కష్టమవుతుంది. ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసే శక్తి ఉన్నవాళ్లుగాని ఎన్నికలలో నిలబడడానికి వీలుండదు. ప్రజా పామాన్యంలో సన్నిహిత సంబంధం ఉన్నవారికి కాక హెచ్చు డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయగల వారికి ఎన్నికలలో పాల్గొనే అవకాశం కలుగుతుంది. తత్ఫలితంగా పెట్టుబడిదారులు, జమీందార్లు, భూస్వాములు మాత్రమే ప్రజాప్రతినిధులై కూర్చుంటారు. ఈ ప్రమాదాన్ని గుర్తించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేకాక నియోజకవర్గం పెద్దది అయినట్లయితే ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు ప్రజలలో సన్నిహిత సంబంధం పెట్టుకోవడం కష్టం. తమకు ఎన్నుకొనినవారి కష్ట సుఖాల తెలుసుకోని వారి ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించడానికి ప్రయత్నించడానికి ప్రజాప్రతినిధులకు అవకాశంలేకుండాపోతుంది. ప్రజాప్రాతినిధ్యాన్ని సాధ్యమై

10-10
a.m.

[Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi] [9th March 1953]

సంపరకు పెంపుచేసినందువల్లనే ప్రజాస్వామ్యము సుకరమౌతుందిగాని, దాన్ని కుదించి
సంపద్య ప్రజాస్వామ్యం అణగ వేయకుండాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించుకొన్నాను.
భనాభావాన్ని సాకుగా తీసుకొని ప్రజా ప్రతినిధుల సంఖ్యను 500 కు పరిమితం
చేయడం అసమంజసమైన విషయం ప్రజాస్వామ్య నిర్వహణకు కావలసిన యంత్రాంగం
ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి బాధాకరంగా ఉండరాదనే దానిలో నేను అంగీకరిస్తాను. ఈ
భావాన్ని తగ్గించడానికి ప్రయత్నంచేయడం మంచిదే, అయితే ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు
సంఖ్య తగ్గించి వేస్తాము. అంతా మేము అంగీకరించు ఈ నాడు సభ్యుల నిమిత్తం
అయ్యే ఖర్చును తగ్గించండి. మొదటి తరగతి బల్టాలు అపివేయండి లేదా ప్రజలతోబాటు,
వారి ప్రతినిధులూడా మూడవ తరగతిలో ప్రయాణం చేసినందువల్ల వచ్చే చిక్కెమీ
లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో శ్రీ గోపరాజు గారువల్లద రావుగారు ఒక ఉద్యమాన్ని
సమర్థవంతమున్నారు. ఆర్థిక సమానత్వం ఉండాలని ఒక వంక చెబుతూ, ప్రజా
ప్రతినిధులు మొదటి తరగతిలో ప్రయాణం చేయడం ఎంతమాత్రం సమర్థనీయంకాదు.
సామాన్య ప్రజలు ప్రయాణం చేసే మూడవ తరగతిలోనే ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల ప్రయాణం
చేసినట్లయితే ప్రజల ఇబ్బందులేమో తెలుసుకొనుటకు వారికి ఎక్కువ ఆకాశ
ముంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా చేయడంవల్ల ప్రజాస్వామ్య నిర్వహణ యంత్రాన్ని సాక్షాత్తు
నంత విశాలంగాను, భారం కానటువంటిదిగాను చేయవచ్చును. కాబట్టి ఈ రాజ్యాంగ
బట్టి సవరణ తీర్మానాన్ని ఉపసంహరించుకొనవలసినదని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. తక్కువ
ఖర్చులో ఎక్కువమంది సభ్యులను ఏర్పాటుచేసినందువల్ల ప్రజాస్వామ్యం సుకరం
కాగలదు. ప్రజాస్వామ్యాన్ని సమగ్రంగా తెలుసుకొనుటకు కూడా అవకాశం
విస్తామి. కాని ఈ సవరణను ఆమోదించినట్లయితే ప్రజాప్రతినిధ్యం తగ్గి
పోతుందని, సరియైన ప్రజాప్రతినిధులని ఎన్నుకొనుట కష్టమని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం
వారికి హామ్యం చేస్తూ ఈ సవరణ తీర్మానాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విర
మిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the
question before the House is a very simple one—it has become
simple. The matter has been discussed threadbare in both the
Houses of Parliament. The necessity for this amendment of the
Constitution and the pros and cons of the proposed amendment
have been well put by all the sections of the Houses of Parliament
and the amendments which were proposed by the Opposition were
later not moved at all. But, though there was a division of the
House of the People on the amendment to clauses 1 and 2 of the
Bill which was then discussed, the question whether we are
proceeding in a democratic manner, or restricting the operation
of democracy in our country, by the proposed amendment
does not arise in this case at all, because this is only an
incidental matter to the main provision in the Constitution,
namely, that the House of the People shall consist of not more
than 500 representatives. As incidental to that proposition laid
down there once for all, the question of distributing this represen-
tation over the population of this country had to be decided in the
Constitution and they had to fix two things under the Constitution,
namely, that the President shall ascertain and fix the population of
the country and the representation according to that population
shall operate between a minimum of five hundred thousand and
a maximum of seven hundred and fifty thousand people. Within

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these two limits he had to fix the operation of this representation
according to the population then known. Now, our population is
said to have increased by about 13 per cent and the representation
has therefore to be adjusted simply to the population and therefore
this amendment has become necessary. The question whether we
should not enlarge the number fixed already under the Constitution
for the House of the People is a different question altogether and
is not germane to the subject-matter now under consideration and
which was also considered and passed by the Houses of Parliament.
Therefore, I submit, that so long as the provision, namely, the
maximum number of 500, has been fixed under the Constitution,
until there is public opinion enough in this country, so as to enable
Parliament to increase the number"

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"May I just interrupt the
hon. Member and point out to him that it is open to the Parliament
to amend either clause 1 (a) or 1 (b) and may I also point out to
him that we are not just rubber stamps and it is not necessary
just to ratify it simply because the Parliament has passed that
Bill."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"The hon. Gentleman has ¹⁰⁻²⁰
misunderstood me. What I am submitting is that, until the _{a.m.}
Parliament is compelled to amend Article 81 (1) (a) which pres-
cribes an over-all limit of 500 members for the House of the People
by public opinion expressed either through the State Legislatures
or otherwise we cannot oppose this amendment. So long as that
Article is there in the Constitution, we are bound to adjust the
representation of the several territorial constituencies in the House
of the People according to the figures of population available upon
the completion of each census, which is held once in ten years.
To be revising the representation in the House of the People with
reference to the prescribed limit of 500 members is a very incon-
venient and troublesome arrangement. The inconvenience is there
and I do not deny it."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The constitutional position as
it stands to-day is this. The provision prescribing a limit of 500
members in the House of the People and also the provision
prescribing that there shall be not less than one member for every
750,000 of the population and not more than one member for every
500,000 of the population are there. If, as a result of the increase
in population, we find that both these provisions are not com-
patible, the question for us to consider is which of these two
provisions has got to be altered. It is open to us to recommend the
alteration of either the one or the other. If this House refuses to
ratify the amendment proposed for the latter of the two provisions
referred to above, then the Parliament is indirectly compelled to
change the former provision."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"With due deference to the
remarks of the Leader of the Opposition, I must say that he is
begging the question. My submission is that so long as Article

[Sri K. Varadachari]

[9th March 1953]

81 (1) (a), which prescribes a limit of 500 elected members in the House of the People, is there, we have got to adjust the representation in the House of the People on the basis of the population as ascertained at each census. It is not as if we are undemocratic in our outlook or anything of that sort if we accept this amendment. After all, the Article prescribing a limit of 500 members was passed by the representatives of the people of this country. Public opinion should assert itself as to whether it wants to enhance the limit of 500 members prescribed for the House of the People. The people have got the right to suggest that the limit should be increased to 1,000 or even 2,000. But that point is not germane to the motion before the House, though we may express our view in that matter. So long as the limit of 500 members in the House of the People is there, it is futile to oppose this motion."

* SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த திருத்தத்தை ஆதரிப்பதற்கு நிற்கிறேன். அப்பொழுது இரண்டொரு கருத்துக்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த திருத்தத்தை எதிர்த்துப் பேசுவதற்கு முன்னால், சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து வைத்த கருத்துக்களை ஆட்சேபிக்கும்போது சில கருத்துக்களைக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஒன்று இந்தியாவில் இன்றைக்கு அமுலில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு பிறப்பிடம் என்று கருதப்படுகின்ற பிரிட்டன், அமெரிக்கா போன்ற நாடுகளின் ஜனநாயக அரசியல் அமைப்புகளை எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் அங்கே ஜனநாயகம் வளரும்போது அதற்குத் தகுந்தபடியாக பிரதிநிதி எண்ணிக்கையை பார்லிமெண்டில் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கூறும்போது பிரிட்டனை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து கனம் கோபால் மேனன் அவர்கள் கூறினபடி பிரிட்டனில் நம்முடைய நாட்டைப்போன்ற ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் கிடையாது என்று ஆட்சேபிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வாஸ்தவம்தான், பிரிட்டனில் ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் இல்லை தான். ஆனால் பிரிட்டனில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஐந்து கோடி ஜனத் தொகைக்கு 640 பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த 640 பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கும் பிரிட்டனில் சகல பிரச்சினைகளையும் விவாதித்து முடிவுகட்ட சகல அதிகாரங்களும் உண்டு. நமது ராஜ்ய சர்க்காரில் இருக்கக் கூடிய பிரதிநிதிகளுக்கு அந்த மாதிரியான உரிமை இல்லை என்பது கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்களுக்கு தெரியுமோ தெரியாதோ? தெரியும் என்றே நான் நினைக்கிறேன். இங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது என்றால் போலீசைக் கொண்டு ஆட்சி நடத்தக் கூடியதான் அதிகாரம் தான் இருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் கோபால் மேனன் அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பிரிட்டனிலுள்ள பரோ கவுன்சிலுக்கு இருக்கக் கூடிய அதிகாரம் கூட நமக்கு இங்கு கிடையாது. நமக்கு வர்த்தகத்தில் உரிமை உண்டா. கைத்தொழிலில் உரிமை உண்டா, சுங்கம், அந்நிய நாட்டு விவசாயம் தேர்தல் முதலியவைகளில் உரிமை இருக்கிறதா? எந்த வகையில் நமக்கு இங்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. வாக்காளர்கள் நமக்கு பிரதிநிதித்துவம் அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அம்சங்களில் நமக்கு என்ன உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பஞ்சத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்கு நமக்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறதா? அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதா? குண்பாந்தடிக்கொண்டு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசத்தை அடக்கியானும் அதிகாரம்தான் நமக்கு இருக்கிறது. வேறு அம்சங்களில் நமக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பார்க்கவில்லை என்பதை இந்த சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக அமெரிக்காவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கே 435 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அங்குள்ள ஜனத்தொகை எட்டு கோடி.

9th March 1953]

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

நம்முடைய நாட்டில் 500 பேர்கள் பிரதிநிதிகள் இருந்தால் போதும் என்று பார்லிமெண்டில் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. எட்டு கோடி மக்களுக்கு 435 பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கும்போது 35 கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கும் நம்முடைய நாட்டிற்கு எவ்வளவு பிரதிநிதிகள் வேண்டும் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். யுனைடெட் ஸ்டேட்சில் 435 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கும்போது இங்கு எவ்வளவு வேண்டும் என்பதையும் கனம் கோபால் மேனன் போன்ற சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.”

SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—“ How many are there in Russia? ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ There are 1,127 members.”

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—“ அங்கே 16 குடியரசுகள் சோவியத் யூனியனிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு இந்த மாதிரியான அதிகாரம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு அரசியல் பூரண அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது. சுபீரம் சோவியத் யூனியனில் 1127 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், என்பதை அவருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். நாம் குறிப்பாக பிரிட்டனை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி அல்லது அமெரிக்காவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி அல்லது எந்த ஜனநாயக தேசத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் சரி அங்கே ஜனத் தொகைக்கு தக்கவாறு முக்கியமாக சட்டசபையிலும் பார்லிமெண்டிலும் அங்கம்வகிக்கிறார்கள். அந்தவிதமாகவே இங்கும் நம்தேசத்திலும் அமைக்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் மற்றொரு ஆட்சேபணையை கனம் கோபால் மேனன் கிளப்புகிறார் அங்கெல்லாம் படித்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று. இந்த ஜனநாயக அரசாட்சியில் படிக்காதவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அது யாருடைய தவறு. அரசியல் சட்ட பிரகாரம் வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு கெல்லாம் வோட்டு என்று அவர்களுடைய வோட்டுகளை வாங்கிக் கொண்டு இங்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம். படிக்காதவர்களுடைய வோட்டுகளை பெரும்பான்மையாக வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வந்துதான் இங்கு பிரதிநிதிகளாக உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அப்பட்டியானால் நாமெல்லாம் படிக்காத முட்டாள்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகள் தானே. நம் எல்லோருக்கும் படிக்காதவர்கள்தான் வோட்டுப் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். படிக்காதவர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கும். நாட்டில் அவர்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதுதான் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு consistent ஆக இருக்கும் என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினருக்கு தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு எப்படி முக்கியமாக வோட்டுரிமை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அதைப் போலவே ஜனத்தொகைக்குத் தக்கவாறு பிரதிநிதிகள் அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை வலியுறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். பன்னிப் பன்னி சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. மக்களுக்கு மேலும் மேலும் பிரதிநிதிகள் பெருக வேண்டும். முக்கியமான அம்சங்களில் படித்தவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை கொஞ்சம் இருந்தால் போதும் என்று கூட சொல்லலாம். ஆனால் படிக்காதவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளின் எண்ணிக்கை தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நம் நாட்டில் இன்னும் படிக்காதவர்கள் அதிகம் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அது யாருடைய தவறு. ஜனநாயக ஆட்சி வந்து 6 வருஷம் ஆனபிறகும் கூட பெரும்பாலோர்க்கு கல்வி கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. இதை மறுக்கக் கூடாது ஆகவே முக்கியமாக ஒன்றை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். எதிர் தரப்பிலிருந்து நல்ல கருத்துக்களைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் அதை அங்கீகரித்து வந்தால் தான் ஜனநாயகம் வரும். அது இல்லாமல் எதிர் தரப்பில் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு வார்த்தைக்கு வார்த்தை சிங்காரம் என்று, புதினுக்கு புதில் எதையாவது சொன்னால் ஜனநாயகம் வளராது. இந்த மனப்பான்மை கூடாது. அது ஜனநாயக சபைக்கு உகந்தது அல்ல என்பதை கூறிக்கொண்டு, 500 பேர்கள் தான் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொண்டு கனம் வாவிலாஸா கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தத்தை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

10-30
a.m.

[9th March 1953]

* **SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—**“உதவிசபா நாயகர் அவர்களே ! கனம் வாவிலாலா கோபால கிருஷ்ணய்யா கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு கொண்டு வரப்பட்டுள்ள இந்த திருத்தத்தில் விவாதம் நடைபெறும் இந்த சமயத்தில் எனக்கு சில விஷயங்கள் நினைவுக்கு வருகின்றன. பொதுத் தேர்தல் நடைபெறுவதற்குமுன் பல கூட்டங்களில் பண்டித நேரு பேசினார். அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் 192-ஆவது ஆர்டிகளுக்கு திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்தாக வேண்டும் என்று முடிவாகியிருந்தது. நிலச் சீர்திருத்தத்தை அமுலுக்கு கொண்டு வந்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு வாழ்வனிக்க அந்த ஷரத்து முட்டுக் கட்டையாக இருக்கிறது. நிலப் பிரபுக்கள், ஜமின்தார் ஆகியோரின் நிலங்களை நஷ்ட ஈடு இன்றி எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு அது குறுக்கே நிற்கிறது. எனவே நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவர முடியவில்லை. நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் வேகமாக கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமானால் 19-வது ஆர்டிகள் திருத்தப்படவேண்டும் என்று தேர்தல் சமயத்திலே பல்லா யிரக்கணக்கான மக்களுக்கு முன்னால் சொன்னார். மக்கள் நேருவின் பேச்சை நம்பினார்கள். தேர்தலுக்கு பின் சட்டத்தை திருத்தி நிலச்சீர்திருத்தத்தை அமுல் நடத்த நேரு முயற்சிப்பார் என்று ஆவலோடு எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள்.

“தேர்தல் முடிந்தது. ஆனால் நடந்தது என்ன? எதிர் பார்த்ததற்கு மாறாக, 19-ஆவது ஆர்டிகள் திருத்தாமல், ஜனங்களின் பிரதி நிதித்துவம் அதிகரிப்பதை தடுப்பதற்கான திருத்தத்தை நேரு சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்து இருக்கிறது.

“இது ஜனநாயக சகாப்தம். ஜனங்கள் ஆட்சி பொறுப்பில் பங்கு கொள்ளத் துடி துடிக்கும் சகாப்தம். தங்களுக்கு விரிவான பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வேண்டுமென்று ஜனங்கள் விரும்புகிற சகாப்தம். இந்த சகாப்தத்தில், பார்லிமெண்டின் அங்கத்தினர்கள் 500 பேருக்கும் மேலே போகக்கூடாது, ஜனத்தொகை அதிகரித்தாலும் கூட அதற்கேற்றபடி பிரதிநிதித்துவம் வீதாசாரத்தை மாற்றிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. காலுக்கு ஏற்ற செருப்பு வேண்டுமா அல்லது செருப்புக்கு தக்கபடி காலு மாற்றிக்கொள்வதா இது தான் நம்முன்னே உள்ள பிரச்சனை! உண்மையில் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஜனநாயக ஆர்வம் படைத்த யாராலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது.

“ சட்ட சபை மெம்பர்களைவிட, அதிகப்படியான ஜனங்களை பார்லிமெண்ட் மெம்பர்கள் பிரதிநிதித்துவம் படுத்துகிறார்கள். பார்லிமெண்டுக்குச் சென்று பேசுவதும், விவாதிப்பதும் மாத்திரம் அல்ல அவர்கள் வேலை. மக்கள் மத்தியில் அடிக்கடி செல்லவும், அவர்கள் தினசரி பிரச்சனைகளை அறிவதும் அதற்கான பரிகாரங்களைத் தேடுவதும் அவர்கள் வேலை. இதைச் “சமூகச் செயல்வேண்டுமானால். அவர்களை பிரதிநிதித்துவப்படுத்தும் ஜனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கை குறுகியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதை அதிகரிப்பது எங் விதத்திலும் சரியானதல்ல. அது ஜனநாயக விரோதிகளின் செயல். எனவே இத்திருத்தத்தை என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது என்று கூறி அமர்கிறேன்.”

[illegible]

9th March 1953] [Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan]

ശ്രീമന്തോവാചം കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ വാഗ്ദാനി ത്രിട്ടിടുകാർ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിരുന്ന പോലെ കണ്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്ത്യക്കാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാത്തവരാണെന്നും, പിന്നോക്കമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗമാണെന്നും ആയതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്ത്യക്കാർക്ക് ഭരികവാദമുള്ള പ്രാപ്തി ഇല്ല എന്ന വാഗ്ദാനി സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യത്തിന് വേണ്ടി മുന്നറിയിപ്പ് ക്കാക്കി ത്രിട്ടിടുകാർക്ക് കേൾക്കേണ്ടിയിരുന്നു. അതുപോലെ ഇന്ന് ജനാധിപത്യത്തിന് വേണ്ടി മുന്നോട്ടുവന്നു. നാളെയുള്ള പറയുന്ന നമുക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാത്തവർ പ്രാവിശ്യം കൈമാറ്റം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നും ഇത് എന്ന്. ഈ വാഗ്ദാനി സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ യാതൊരു നിവൃത്തിയുമില്ല. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കുറഞ്ഞ രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ ജനപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വലിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ജനാധിപത്യവാദികൾ ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്. കാരണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമില്ലാത്ത ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അവരുടെ വെട്ടുന്നിടുന്ന പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെ ഗവർണ്ണമെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ മുഖേന മറ്റൊരു സംവിധാനമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്ത്യയുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസനില മോശമാണെന്നുള്ള കാരണമെന്തെന്ന ജനപ്രാതിനിധ്യം വലിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്. ജനപ്രാതിനിധ്യം 500 എന്നത് വീട്ട് ആ ചട്ടത്തിൽ കെട്ടി നിൽക്കുന്ന ഒരു വലിപ്പമാണെന്നാണ്. മറ്റൊന്ന് പറയുന്നത് ഇന്നുള്ള ബന്ധുക്കളെ എന്ന് വലിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കൂട്ടം സൈനിക ഉപയോക്താക്കളാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്ത്യയെപ്പോലെയുള്ള ഒരു വലിപ്പം രാജ്യത്തിന് ജനാധിപത്യമുണ്ടെന്ന് നടക്കേണമെന്നെങ്കിലും ഇതിനുള്ള സൈനിക ഉപയോക്താക്കൾ കഴിവുണ്ട്. കമെന്റ് ബൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിലും മേൽപറഞ്ഞ കാരണങ്ങൾക്കൊണ്ട് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ജനാധിപത്യവാദികൾ അംഗീകരിക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ലെന്ന് ശക്തിപ്പെട്ടു പറയുകയും എന്തെങ്കിലും നിയമം ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ആൻ എടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു."

* Sri K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, రాజ్యాంగ వట్టానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేసిన సవరణను ఆమోదించుటకుగాను మౌదాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ రిపోర్టాన్ని తీసుకొని వచ్చారు. ఈ సవరణను కనుక ఆంగ్లరెండినట్లయితే పార్లమెంటు నియోజకవర్గాలలో ఉండవలసి వోట్స్ల సంఖ్యకు గరిష్ట ప్రమాణం (maximum) అంటు విడిఉండదు. ఇదిచాలా ప్రమాదభరితమైన సూచన. ప్రజా సామ్య సూత్రాలకు నిరుద్ధమైనటువంటి అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకమగు సూచన ఇది. గత ఎన్నికలప్పుడు పార్లమెంటు నియోజకవర్గాలు ఓటర్ల సంఖ్య అయిదు లక్షల (minimum) గాను 7½ లక్షలు (maximum) గాను నిర్ణయించబడింది. కాని అవరణలో విమల జరిగిందో గమనించండి. హిక్కుక్కు నియోజకవర్గాలలోని సగటు (average) ఓటర్ల సంఖ్య 7.25 లక్షల మంది అని తెలిసింది. Liberal గా రాజ్యాంగ వట్టాన్ని ఆమలు జరిపింట్టే, average 5 నుండి 6 లక్షల లోపుగా తుండితుండేది. కాని, average చాతాత్తి Maximum figure కు దగ్గరకు వచ్చిందంటే, యీ constitution ఎంత anti-democratic గా work చేయబడిందో తెలుస్తుంది. దీనివల్ల కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వ ప్రజా ప్రాతినిధ్యానికి ఎంత తక్కువ ప్రాధాన్యత ఇస్తున్నదో బోధపడుతుంది. ఈ విధానంవల్ల ప్రజాతంత్ర సిద్ధాంతానికి కాంగ్రెసు వారు ముప్పు తెస్తున్నారని తెలుసుకోవాలి. యిట్టి రాజ్యాంగ వట్టాల అభివృద్ధి నిరోధక సవరణలే Italy, France లలో తీసుకు రాబడ్డాయి. ఆ అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకల రాజకీయ గురువు, మన ప్రభుత్వపు రాజకీయ గురువు వకరుగానేవున్నారు.

“రాజ్యాంగ వట్టానికి ఈ సవరణను లీనుగాని రావలసిన అగత్యాన్ని తెలియ
జేస్తూ ప్రభుత్వంవారు, 1951 వ సం॥ జనాభా లెక్కల ప్రకారం అంచనా వేయ
బడిన దానికన్న అధనంగా ప్రజలు చేతలూ ఉన్నట్లు తెలింది కాబట్టి నియోజకవర్గ
ములూ ఉండవలసిన ఓటర్ల సంఖ్యకు గరిష్ట ప్రమాణం తొలగించవలసినవచ్చినదని తెన్నాడు.
ఈ చర్యలూ ప్రమాదకరమైన ఫలితాలు ఇబిడిఉన్నాయి. లోన్ని లోన్ని నియోజక
వర్గాలూ కనిష్ట (minimum) ప్రమాణంలానే వోటర్లు ఉండవచ్చు. ఇతర నియో

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [9th March 1953]

జన వర్గాలలోని ఓటర్ల సంఖ్యకు ఒక పరిమితి అంటూ విడిచిపెట్టడం దీనివల్ల కాంగ్రెస్ వారికి పలుకుబడి ఉండే ప్రాంతాలలో చిన్న చిన్న నియోజకవర్గాలు వారు పలుకుబడి కోల్పోయిన ప్రాంతాలలో పెద్ద పెద్ద నియోజకవర్గాలు ఉండే ప్రమాదం ఉంది. ఈ సవరణను అవకాశంగా తీసుకొని దానిని రాజకీయ ప్రయోజనాభిరుచుగాను అధికార ముఠా ఉన్న పక్షాలవారు ఉపయోగించుకోవచ్చు, నియోజకవర్గాలను విచ్ఛేదించేయడంతో ఓటర్ల సంఖ్యను గాక, ప్రాంతాన్ని మూత్రమే ప్రమాణంగా తీసుకోవడం ప్రజాతంత్ర సిద్ధాంతానికి విరుద్ధం. ఈనాడు జరుగుతున్న విషయాలు గమనించండి. కరువు కాటకాలవల్ల దక్షిణాది ప్రాంతాలలో తమిళ ప్రజలు ఉత్తరాది ప్రాంతాలకు వలస పోతున్నారు. తత్ఫలితంగా తమిళ జిల్లాలలో జనాభా తగ్గడం, ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో జనాభా పెరగడం సంభవిస్తోంది. అయినప్పటికీ తమిళ జిల్లాలలోను ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలోను నియోజకవర్గాలు పూర్వంలాగే ఉంటాయి అంతేకాకుండా తక్కువ జనాభా ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలకు, ఎక్కువ జనాభా ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలకు ఒకే విధమైన (representation) వుంటుంది. ఇది అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకమైన పద్ధతి.

“ఇంక సాంఘికంగా కలిగే ఆసక్తులను గమనించవలసివుంది. మన దేశం వ్యవసాయ, దేశం, గ్రామాలలోని భూమి నానాటికీ పెత్తనదార్లు, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాముల హక్కుపై పోతోంది. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, చిన్న చిన్న భూస్వాములు నిరుద్యోగులై పోతున్నారు. తృప్తి లేకుండా పోతుంది. వ్యవసాయ పరిరక్షణ, వికాసమంది చేతులలోని కోపోతోంది. గ్రామాలలో జీవనోపాధి గడించుకొనే అవకాశం లేకపోవడం చేత కర్షకులు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు పట్టణాలకు వలస పోతున్నారు. తత్ఫలితంగా గ్రామీణ నియోజకవర్గాలలోని ఓటర్ల సంఖ్య తగ్గిపోతోంది. పట్టణాలలోని నియోజకవర్గాలలోని ఓటర్ల సంఖ్య విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోతుంది. అంతేకాక గ్రామీణ నియోజకవర్గాలలో భూస్వాముల పలుకుబడికి లోను కావలసినవారే ఉండగల ప్రమాదం ఉంది. రాజకీయంగా చైతన్యం గల పట్టణవాసం ప్రజలకు భూస్వామ్య విధానం క్రింద నలిగి పోతూ, అస్వస్థతలుగా ఉండే గ్రామీణ ప్రజలకు విశేష ప్రాతినిధ్యం లభ్యమౌతోంది. Rural areas కు urban areas కు ఒకే విధమైన representation ఉండునట్లు చేయవలెనని కాని, విశేష జ్యోతిర్మహిమ ఉన్న చేయబడదు. దీనివల్ల సాంఘికంగా వచ్చే పరిణామాలు అత్యంత ప్రమాదకరంగా ఉంటాయి. దీనివల్ల అభివృద్ధి నిరోధక భూస్వామి వర్గానికి ఎక్కువ ప్రాతినిధ్యం కలుగుతుంది. Working class కు తగిన ప్రాతినిధ్యం లభించకుండా ఉండేందుకు తోడ్పడుతుంది. ఈ విధానం Working class కూడ ప్రవేశపెట్టాడు. Progressive vote ని, re-actionary vote తో swamping చేయాలనే ప్రయత్నం యొక్క ఫలితమిది.

“ఈ ప్రాతినిధ్యం వట్టంలో దేశంలోని A, B, C తరగతి రాష్ట్రాలకు ఇచ్చిన ప్రాతినిధ్యం చూస్తే, ముఖ్యంగా C తరగతి రాష్ట్రాలకు weightage ఇవ్వబడింది. ఈ ప్రత్యేక ప్రమాదం కలుగజేయుటవల్ల సంభవించే అసమతుల్యత చాలా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ C తరగతి రాష్ట్రాలు ఎంతో కాలంగా రాజకీయ చేతులలో ఉన్నాయి. ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజా తంత్రానికి ఎంత మాత్రం అవకాశం వుండేది కాదు. నియంత్రిత క్రింద ప్రజలు నలిగిపోయి తక్కువ రాజకీయ చైతన్యం కలిగి ఉన్నారు. ఈ నాటికి కూడా దానిని విధానాలు యీ ప్రాంతాలలో అమలులో వున్నాయి. పెత్తనదార్లు, జమీందారులు నియంతృత్వం సాగిస్తారు యీ ప్రాంతాలలో. ఇట్టి ప్రాంతాలకు విశేష ప్రాతినిధ్యం ఇచ్చినట్లయితే అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకత అధిక స్వంభావం

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లుగా కానన సభలోనికి ప్రవేశించే ప్రమాదం ఉంది. కాబట్టి ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం వారు అవలంబిస్తున్న పద్ధతి ప్రజాతంత్ర విధానాన్ని సర్వనాశనం చేస్తుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇంకొక విషయం గమనించండి. యీ రాజ్యాంగ వట్ట సవరణ అమలులోనికి వస్తే, ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరిగే ప్రమాదం ఉంది. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ పలుకుబడి కోల్పోయిందనే విషయం అందరికీ తెలిసినదే. ఆ పరిస్థితులలో నియోజక వర్గాలలోని ఓటర్ల సంఖ్యకు upper limit లేకపోవడంవల్ల ఆంధ్రలో చాలా ప్రాంతాలలో పెద్ద పెద్ద నియోజక వర్గాలు ఏర్పాటు చేయబడవచ్చు. ఇతర రాజకీయ పక్షాలవారు అధిక సంఖ్యలలో రాకుండా చేయబడుతూ అధికారంలో ఉన్న కాంగ్రెస్ పక్షంవారు చేస్తున్న కుట్రగానే దీనిని భావించవలసివున్నది. అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకుల నియంతృత్వాన్ని దేశంలో నిరాశాటంగా అమలుజరుపడానికి దేశంలో ప్రజాతంత్ర విధానాన్ని రద్దుచేయడానికి మాత్రమే ఈ సవరణ ఉపకరిస్తుందేమోగాని ఇది ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రజాతంత్ర విధానం కాదని గుర్తించవలసి ఉంది. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులు పొందిన విజయానికి భయపడి కాంగ్రెస్ వారు పన్నుతున్న కుట్రకాటలు మాత్రమేగాని, ఈ తీర్మానము వేరుగాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. భూస్వాముల పెత్తనదార్లు అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకుల పలుకుబడి తగ్గిపోకుండా ప్రజలను రాజకీయంగాను, సాంఘికంగాను, ఆర్థికంగాను అణచివేయడమే ఈ రాజ్యాంగ వట్ట సవరణ తీర్మానం యొక్క అంత రాధమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“అంతేకాకుండా నియోజకవర్గాలలో ఉండవలసిన ఓటర్ల సంఖ్యకు గరిష్ట ప్రమాణం విడి లేకపోవుటవల్ల కాంగ్రెస్ వారి పలుకుబడి ఏ కొద్దిగానో ఇంకా నిలచియున్న చోట తక్కువ మందితో నియోజకవర్గాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయడం, ఇతర పార్టీలవారి ప్రాబల్యం, పలుకుబడి అధికం ఉన్న చోట హక్కుమంది వోటర్లు గల పెద్ద నియోజక వర్గాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయడం మాత్రమే సంభవిస్తుంది. గత ఎన్నికల అనుభవంబట్టి చూచుకొన్నట్లైతే delimitation అనే దేవుతో ఎన్ని కు తంత్రాలు సాగించారో మనకు తెలుస్తుంది. Delimitation సక్రమంగా న్యాయంగా జరుగుతుందని దానిలో impartial మనుష్యులు వుంటారని చెప్పినారు కాని, వీరి impartiality, కేవలం మిథ్యయని విడిచిపెట్టవలసి ఉంటుందనే అన్యాయాలకు తావుండదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు, వారి ముఠావారు వాదించవచ్చు కాని వీరు చెప్పే impartiality కేవలం మిథ్యయని మనం తెలుసుకోవాలి. సాధారణంగా దేశం మొత్తమీద, జనాభాకు ఒక్క proportion తోనే, పార్లమెంటుకు, ప్రతి ప్రాంతానికి representation యిస్తామని constituencies ఏర్పాటు చేస్తామని చెప్పారు. కాని యీ విషయం చూస్తే, as far as practicable అనే పదంతో యీ clause చెప్పబడుతున్నది. యిటువంటి పదాలు అవరణలో చాలా ప్రమాదంగా వుంటుంది. ఈ as far as practicable అనే దానికి ఖచ్చితమైన అర్థం లేదు. దానిక్రింద ఏదైనా చేయవచ్చు. ఇటువంటి vague గా ఉండే పదాలవల్ల ప్రయోజనం విడి ఉండదు. ఇటువంటి పదాలను clause లో చేర్చి అధికారంలో ఉన్న కాంగ్రెస్ వారు చాలా అక్రమాలకు పడిగడుతున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు యిటువంటి సాకులతోనే మనుష్యులను పోలీసు డ్రెస్ లకు తీసుకెళ్లడం వంటివేయడం జరిగింది. ఈ సవరణను చేయడంవల్ల ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని నియోజక వర్గాల సంఖ్యను తగ్గించి వేయడానికి కాంగ్రెస్ వారు సర్వవిధాలా ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారు. పురోభివృద్ధి అరికట్టడానికి కాంగ్రెస్ వారికి ఇది ఒక ఉత్తమ

[Sri K. Krishna Rao]

[9th March 1953]

ఉంటుంది. మాప్రాంతాల్లో ఇందువల్ల కొన్ని కొన్ని నియోజక వర్గాలలో, 10, 15 లక్షల వరకుకూడా వోటర్లు ఉండే ప్రమాదం ఏర్పడుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆంధ్రులను అసంగోష్ట మొకవైఖరి అవుతుంది. మేము చేసిన పాపం మేము స్వతంత్ర ప్రియత్నము వుండడమే నిరంకుశాధికారం చెలాయించే కాంగ్రెస్ వారికి మామీద కన్నెర్రగా ఉండవచ్చు. తత్ఫలితమే ఇటువంటి సవరణ. ఆంధ్రుల స్వాతంత్ర్య ప్రియత్నాన్ని ఆపచి చేయడం, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని తూర్పింపడానికి చూడడం మాత్రమే ఈ సవరణ తీర్మానంలో ప్రతిబింబం చేస్తున్నాయని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పూర్వవర, రాజకీయ monopoly కాంగ్రెసుకు లేదని, గత ఎన్నికలలో తెలిసింది. అందువల్లనే ఎన్నికల ఆసంతరమే యీ సవరణ తెచ్చింది యీ ప్రభుత్వం. బహుశా యింతకు ముందువర కాంగ్రెసుకు వక monopoly వుంది అని తోచివుంటే యిట్టి సవరణ ప్రభుత్వం తెచ్చివుండేదాదు. ఇది కొంతమంది ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులు ఈ సవరణను బలపరుస్తూ మనరాష్ట్రాల్లో శాసనసభలు వున్నవి కనుక, చిన్న చిన్న నియోజక వర్గములున్నవి కనుక పార్లమెంటుకు 500 మంది కన్న సభ్యులు ఉండవలసివ్వలేదని, ఈ సవరణవల్ల ప్రజలకు ఎట్టి అన్యాయం జరగదని తెలియజేశారు. వారిలో నేను విశేషించి జాలనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. పరిపాలనకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు central subjects అని, provincial subjects అని ఉన్నవి. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సంబంధించిన విషయాలు మాత్రమే మేము చర్చించ వలసివుంది. కాని కేంద్రానికి సంబంధించిన విషయాలలో రాష్ట్ర శాసన సభ్యులు జోక్యం కలుగజేసు కోవడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం అవకాశంలేదు. ఉదాహరణకు మా నెల్లూరుజిల్లా విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. ఆ జిల్లాలో రైలు సౌకర్యాలు చాలాతక్కువ. మొత్తంమీద ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి రైలు సౌకర్యాలు వర్గించబడ్డాయి ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలో చాలాభాగం బస్ ప్రయాణమీదనే చేయవలసిఉన్నది. బస్ యజమానులు, ట్రాక్టర్ల interests కు అనువుగా వుండేందుకే రైలు సౌకర్యాలు తగ్గింప బడ్డాయని చాలామంది అనుకుంటున్నారు. రైలు సౌకర్యాలు అభివృద్ధి చేయవలసినదని ఆంధ్రలోని యీ శాసన సభలో ఏమీచేయలేకున్నాము. ఈ subjects కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సంబంధించినటువంటిది కనుక మేమేమీ చేయలేకున్నాం. ఈ విధంగా పరిపాలనకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలు రెండు water-tight compartments క్రింద విభజించబడినవి. కనుక ఆయా శాసన సభలలోను, పార్లమెంటులోను సరియైన ప్రాతినిధ్యముండాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. లేకపోతే ప్రజాశయాలు నెరవేరుటకుగాని, ప్రజాభిప్రాయం వ్యక్తమవుటకుగాని ఏలుండడంలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా జిల్లాలో స్థానిక సంస్థలున్నవి కనుక పార్లమెంటులో ఎక్కువ ప్రాతినిధ్యం లేకపోయినా వరవాలేదని కొంతరంతున్నారు. పంచాయతీలు, జిల్లాబోర్డులు, మునిసిపాలిటీలు ప్రభుత్వంవారియొక్క తాబేదార్ల సంస్థలుగా పనిచేయ వలసినవేకాని వాటికి ఎట్టిస్వాతంత్ర్యంలేదు. ఈ విషయం ఈ స్థానిక సంస్థలపైని ఉన్నట్లు, చేర్చునుకూడా అంగీకరిస్తున్నారు. వారి వారి సమావేశాల్లో ఈ పరిస్థితులను చక్కచరచ వలసినదని తీర్మానాలు పాస్ చేసి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి పంపించారు. కాబట్టి స్థానిక సంస్థలు, రాష్ట్ర శాసన సభలు ఉండడంచేత పార్లమెంటులో ప్రాతినిధ్యం అక్కరలేదనడం సమంజసంకాదు.

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“జనాభా ఎక్కువ అయినది కనుక ప్రాతినిధ్యాన్ని పరిమితం చేయవలసివచ్చిందని కొందరు చెప్పారు. ప్రతి విషయానికి జనాభా పెరుగుదలను సాకుగా తీసుకొంటున్నారు. కరువు కాటకాలు దేశంలో తొండవిస్తున్నాయి తగిన వర్యలు తీసుకోవలసినదని కోరితే జనాభా పెరిగిందిగాని, ఆహారధాన్యాల ఉత్పత్తి పెరగలేదు విమ

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[Sri K. Krishna Rao]

చేయగలం అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొంటిసాకులు చెబుతారు. ఈ జనాభా రెట్టల విషయం కూడా మనం తెలుసుకోవాలి మన ప్రభుత్వానికి వారి రెట్టెలలో వారికి సమ్యకం లేదు. ఉదాహరణకు ప్రభుత్వ రిపోర్టులలో కలరావల్ల చనిపోయినవారి సంఖ్య హెచ్చినట్లు రెట్టెలుజూపి దానిక్రిందవారు చెబుతారు. యీ హెచ్చుదల కేవలం ఎక్కువమంది చనిపోయినందువల్ల కాదని, Reporting ఎక్కువ Efficient అయినందువల్ల పెరుగుదల అయిందని చెబుతారు. ఆ విధంగా జనాభా రెట్టెలలో కొందరు చేర్చబడకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు, నాకు తెలుసు. కొందరు జనాభా రెక్కలలో చేరితే టికెట్లు వేస్తారని భయంకొద్దీ రెట్టెలలో తమవేరుచేర్చునియ్యరు. నిజమైన ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు శాసన సభలలో ఉన్నట్లైతే ప్రజా స్వతంత్ర్యానూర్వి పాటుబడతారు. పౌరహక్కులను వృద్ధిచేయిస్తారు. ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వరెక్కలలో చేర్చబడుట, తమ హక్కులు చలాయించేందుకు తోడ్పడుతుందనివెప్పి ఎక్కువమంది ప్రభుత్వజనాభా ఎరెక్షన్ రెక్కలలో చేరేటట్లు చేస్తారు. అందువల్ల జనాభా రెక్కలలో పెరుగుదల ప్రజల రాజకీయస్థాయి పెరుగుతూన్న కొలది పెరుగుతుంది. కాని గొర్రావిధంగా ప్రజలసంఖ్య పెరుగుతూన్నా వారి ప్రతినిధుల సంఖ్యను తగ్గించడం గొన్నే ప్రజలరాజకీయ వైభవాభివృద్ధిని చూడలేక, వానిని అణగగొట్టుటే అవుతుంది. గొన్న సవరణ ఫలితం మన దేశ చరిత్రలో ఎప్పుడూ రాజ్యాంగ చట్టనిర్మాణం వచ్చినా ఆంధ్రుడు ఈ దేశంలో martial law ప్రయోగించడం పరిపాటిఅయిపోయింది. 1935 వ సంవత్సరంలో బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం కొత్తరాజ్యాంగ చట్టాని, రౌండుటేబిల్ సమావేశానంతరం శాసించారు. ఆరాజ్యాంగచట్టం శాసించే రోజులలో ఆనాడు స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమాన్ని నడుపుతున్న కాంగ్రెస్ వారిపైన బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు martial law ఉపయోగించారు. లాఠీచార్జీలు ఎరెష్టులు చేశారు. అనేకవిధాల స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమాన్ని అణగద్రొక్కటానికి ప్రయత్నం చేశారు. ఇక కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు 1949-50 సంవత్సరాలలో సూతనరాజ్యాంగ చట్టనిర్మాణానికి తెచ్చారు. ఆనాడుకూడ ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో martial law తుల్యమైనటువంటి దమ నసీతి విధానమే అమలులో వుంచారు. మలవారుపోలీసు, ఇతర సాయుధ పోలీసులు ప్రజలను కాల్చివేశారు. preventive detention చట్టం అమలులో ఉంది. పోలీసు క్యాంపులు ఆంధ్రలో నెలకొల్పబడ్డాయి. ఈనాడుకూడ ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో ప్రజాప్రాతినిధ్యాన్ని పరిమితంచేయటానికి ప్రజాతంత్రాన్ని అరికట్టడానికి ప్రజాతంత్ర విధానాన్ని నాశనంచేయడానికి కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం సర్వవిధముల ప్రయత్నంచేస్తూ ఇది అభివృద్ధినిరోధకమైన పంథా జాతీయభద్రమంలో అయివున్నవారంతా యీపద్ధతీని వ్యతిరేకించాలి. ప్రజాప్రాతినిధ్యాన్ని తగ్గించిచేసే ప్రయత్నాని ప్రజా స్వామ్యవాదులంతా తీవ్రంగా ఎదిరించవలసిఉంది,

“ఇంకొక విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. Constituency చిన్నదిగా ఉన్నట్లైతే మధ్య తరగతికి తెందినవారు, ప్రజాసామాన్యానికి తెందినవారు ఎన్నికలలో పాల్గొనవచ్చు. అట్లుకాక పెద్ద పెద్ద నియోజకవర్గములున్నట్లైతే బాగా దుబ్బుఖచ్చు పెట్టగల వారికే ఎన్నికలలో పాల్గొనగల అవకాశం ఏర్పడుతుంది. అందువల్ల ధనవంతులు భూస్వాములు మాత్రమే శాసన సభలలోనికి రాగలుగుతారు. కాబట్టి అభివృద్ధినిరోధకమైన ఈ సవరణకు ప్రజా స్వామ్యకాములందరు వ్యతిరేకించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.”

* Sri S. RAMASAMY NAIDU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while we have to congratulate the framers of the Constitution,

[Sri S. Ramasamy Naidu] [9th March 1953]

which has proved to be very sound, we have at the same time to congratulate ourselves on the stronger Constitution which we have possessed all these years. We have added to our numbers to such an extent that it has necessitated our legislators at the Centre to consider a re-distribution of the parliamentary constituencies. Whether increase in population is necessary, warranted, or conducive to the public welfare, and whether the same rate of growth ought to be kept up in the ensuing years, is a matter which I leave to others to discuss. For my part, I would say that the re-distribution of the constituencies does not affect anybody or any territory at all. Because, if we are to take it that the growth of population is proportionate in every district, I do not think any major territorial jurisdiction will be added to the parliamentary constituencies. The growth of the population in the particular areas will be equal to the distribution which would be made at the rate of 500 members. Whether the strength of 500 members should be increased, is a different matter. Our parliamentarians have decided that it is not necessary. Of course, the additional strength of the population now will be not effective voting population for nine more years. All those who have come into existence in the past ten years will get their votes after nine years. So, as the distribution is made on the population basis and not on the voting basis, there will be no difficulty in the re-arrangement of the territorial constituencies. Therefore there is nothing to fear from extra territory being added to the constituencies and people put to more difficulties in the matter of carrying on propaganda and spending money."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the election law of the last election was governed by Article 387 for which the President made a special census of the population. For the next election, a new arrangement will come into force. The delimitation committee has been appointed and some Members of this House are also on the delimitation committee. Therefore, by passing this amendment, we will be giving effect to the amendment immediately and not after nine years."

* SRI S. RAMASAMY NAIDU :—" Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has misunderstood my remarks. All I said was that the increase in population which had taken place in the last ten years would have voting strength only after nine years when they would attain age. Anyway, since our elders have not chosen to increase the strength of the Central Legislature, we have to adjust ourselves. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition asked whether it would not be possible to increase the strength of the Central Legislature. I think it might be possible. It might be that every Assembly in the country will have to pass a resolution that the strength of the Central Legislature may be increased in proportion to the increase in population. This may force the legislators at the Centre or the Government there to reconsider their decision. As matters stand at present, we have been asked to ratify the

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Parliament's decision to remove the upper limit of the parliamentary constituency. This will neither affect the territory nor the voting strength for nine years to come. There is nothing to fear from the increase in touring expenses. Therefore, I would submit that this amendment should be ratified by this Assembly."

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்தத் தீர்மானம் பொதுத் தேர்தல் நடந்த பிறகு நாட்டில் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றபடியால் அதிக ஜனத்தொகைக்குத் தகுந்தபடி பிரதிநிதிகளின் எண்ணிக்கையை எப்படித் தீர்மானிப்பது என்பதற்காக நடு அரசாங்கத்தால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கின்றது. ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமானால் நடு அரசாங்கத்தின் சட்டசபையில் எப்படி அதிகப் பிரதிநிதிகளை சேர்த்துக்கொள்வது என்ற கேள்வியின் கீழ், இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் 81 (1) ஏ பிரிவில் நடு சட்டசபைப் பிரதிநிதிகள் 500-க்கு மேற்பட்டு இருக்கக் கூடாதென்ற காரணத்தினால் 81 (1) (பி) பிரிவின்படி அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்குத் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முன்பு இருந்ததுபோல் எழு லக்ஷத்து, ஐம்பது ஆயிரம் பேருக்கு ஒருவர் இருப்பதா அல்லது அதற்கு மேலான ஜனத்தொகைக்கு ஒருவர் இருப்பதா என்ற கேள்வி எழுகிறது. முன்பு பொதுத் தேர்தலின்போது 31 கோடி சொச்சம் ஜனத் தொகை இருந்ததாக கணக்கெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. முன்பை விட இப்பொழுது அதிகமாக 36 கோடி ஜனத்தொகை இருக்கின்ற காரணத்தினாலும், ஆகவே இப்பொழுது முன் விகிதப்படி முன்பை விட அதிகமாக பிரதிநிதிகள் வரவேண்டியிருப்பதாலும், மொத்தப் பிரதிநிதிகள் 500 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கக் கூடாதென்ற காரணத்தினாலும், ஒவ்வொரு பிரதிநிதிக்கும் உரிய ஜனத்தொகையை அதிகமாக்க வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டு இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதினால் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கின்றேன். இப்படிச் செய்வதை விட நடு அரசாங்கத்தின் பிரதிநிதிகள் 500 பேர்களுக்கு மேலாக இருக்கலாமென்று ஒரு முடிவு ஏற்பட்டிருக்குமானால், அந்தக் காரணத்திற்காக அரசியல் சட்டம் 81 (1) ஏ பிரிவை திருத்தவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கம் முடிவு செய்திருக்குமானால் அது இதைவிட இன்னும் ரொம்பவும் அதிகமாக வரவேற்கத்தக்கது என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இதை ஆமோதிக்கிறேன்."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் அரசியல் சட்ட திருத்த மசோதாவை இந்த சபை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமெனக் கோரி கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன். ஏனென்றால் அரசியல் சட்டத்திலே இப்பொழுது எந்தப் பகுதியை திருத்தவேண்டுமென்று குறிப்பிடுகிறார்களோ அதற்கு மேலே உள்ள கருத்து 500 அங்கத்தினருக்கு மேல் மக்கள் மன்றத்தில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கக் கூடாதென்பதாக இருப்பதினாலும் இப்பொழுது இந்தியாவில் அதிகம் ஜனத்தொகை பெருகி இருப்பதினாலும் இம்மாதிரி திருத்த மசோதா கொண்டுவர வேண்டியிருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அது மட்டுமல்ல. ஒவ்வொரு பத்து வருஷத்திற்கும் இந்த மாதிரியாக அரசியல் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்த வேண்டி இருப்பதினால் உயர்ந்த பக்க ஜனத் தொகை இருக்க வேண்டியதில்லையென்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் வாதங்கள் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இந்த திருத்த மசோதா இரண்டாம் திருத்த மசோதா என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருப்பதிலிருந்து அரசியல் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்து இரண்டொரு வருஷங்களுக்குள்ளேயே இரண்டு தடவைகள் திருத்தவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும்பொழுது சுமார் பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு ஒரு தடவை இதைத் திருத்துவதில் என்ன சிரமம் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு இருக்கப்போகிறதென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே ஏதோ ஒரு உள்ளக் கருத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தான் இம்மாதிரியாக வெளிப்படையாக ஏதோ ஒரு காரணத்தை, பொருத்தமற்றதாக இருந்தாலும் கூட, கூறிக்கொண்டு அதிகபட்சம் குறிப்பிட்டிருப்பதை எடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது."

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

[9th March 1953]

கிறார்களோ என்று சந்தேகப்படவேண்டிய நிலையில் நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் இருக்கிறோம். ஏனென்றால் சமீபத்தில் நடந்த பொதுத் தேர்தலிலும், அதற்குப் பிறகு முனிசிபல், அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்துப் போர்டு தேர்தலிலும் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் முடிவுகளைப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய கட்சியார் தாங்களே மீண்டும், மீண்டும் பதவிக்கு வந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் வகையில் தொகுதிகளை தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாகப் பிரித்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய ஒரு சந்தர்ப்ப நிலை ஏற்படும். இப்படிச் சந்தேகப்படுவதற்கும் நிறைய காரணங்களைச் சென்ற பொதுத் தேர்தலின் பெர்முதே நாங்கள் காட்டமுடியும். ஏனென்றால் ஒரு தொகுதி என்றால் அதிக பக்கமாக எவ்வளவு வோட்டர்கள் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயிக்காது குறைந்தது ஐந்து லக்ஷம் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயித்திருப்பதால் ஒரு தொகுதியில் ஐந்து லக்ஷம் ஜனங்களும், மற்றொரு தொகுதியில் 15 லக்ஷம் ஜனங்களும் இருக்க வசதி ஏற்படும். ஆகவே இப்படிப்பட்ட வித்தியாசத்தை உண்டுபண்ண விரும்புவோருக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கும் வகையில் ஒரு மசோதா இருக்கக் கூடாதென்பதே என் அபிப்பிராயம். குறிப்பாக மற்றொன்று. இந்த அரசியல் சட்டமே மக்களின் அரசியல் சட்டம் என்றும், மக்களால் தங்கள் நலனுக்காகச் செய்து கொள்ளப்பட்ட அரசியல் சட்டம் என்றும் சொல்ல முடியாது. பொது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப் பட்ட, 1935-ம் வருட அரசியல் சட்டப்படி தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட மக்களின் மதிப்பைப் பெறாது அரசியல் அரங்கத்தில் வீற்றிருந்த அங்கத்தினர்களால் செய்யப்பட்டது. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களே அதிக பக்க ஜனத்தொகை ஒரு தொகுதிக்கு நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்து வைத்திருக்கும்பொழுது அதை மாற்றுவதற்கு நாம் எப்படி முயற்சி எடுக்க முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். அந்த அரசியல் சட்டமே சரியல்ல என்பதாக ஜனநாயக வாதிகள் ஆகேற்பனை எழுப்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பொது மக்களின் நலனுக்காக வகுக்கப்பட்டதொரு அரசியல் சட்டம் அது அல்ல இருந்தும் கூட இன்றையதினம் அந்தச் சட்டத்தில் மக்களின் சார்பாகக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சிறிய சலுகையையும் கூட இப்பொழுது பறித்துவிடக்கூடிய வகையில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது இதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறதே தவிர ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் வாத்தங்கள் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. “500 க்குமேலாகப் பிரதிநிதிகள் உட்கார்ந்தால் ஒரு சிலருக்குத் தான் பிரச்சங்கம் செய்வதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். ஆனால் ஏராளமான பணச்செலவு ஏற்படும். வாத்தங்கள் சரியாக நடைபெறுது. நிர்வாகக் குந்தகங்கள் வேறு அனேகம் ஏற்படும். ஆகவே இந்தத் திருத்தம் தான் சரியானது,” என்றெல்லாம். இது சரியான வாதம் ஆகாது. நியாயமானதும் அல்ல. ஜனங்கள் தங்களுக்கு ஏற்படுகிற குறைபாடுகளையெல்லாம் அவ்வப்போது சட்டசபையின் மூலமாகத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால், ஒவ்வொருவரையும் கண்காணிப்பில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய வகையில் அவர்கள் பிரதிநிதிகள் அதிகம் இருக்கவேண்டும். மக்களுக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் அதிகமாகத் தொடர்பு உள்ள ஒரு நிலையை உண்டு பண்ணவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்ய விரும்பினால் வோட்டர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை மிகக் குறைவாக இருக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு தொகுதியில் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான வோட்டர்கள் இருந்தால் அந்தத் தொகுதி அங்கத்தினரால் எப்படி அவர்கள் எல்லோருடனும் தொடர்பு கொள்ள முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன் ஆகவே பார்லிமெண்டில் அதிகமான பிரதிநிதிகள் செல்லக்கூடிய வகையில் சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தலாமே தவிர மிக அதிக பக்க ஜனங்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை எடுத்துவிட்டு தொகுதியின் விஸ்தீரணத்தை அதிகப் படுத்தும் திருத்தத்தை யாரும் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. அப்படிச் செய்வதற்கும் நமக்கு எந்த விதமான அதிகாரமும் கிடையாது. அவர்கள் அப்படிச் செய்திருப்பது குறித்து, அதை எதிர்த்து நமது வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமே தவிர அவர்கள் ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்து விட்டார்கள் என்பதற்காக நல்லது பொல்லாதது எது என்பதை ஆராயாமல் அதை ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. யுத்த காலத்தில் மிகக் குறைந்த நபர்களைக் கொண்டு அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திய காரணத்தாலோ, பிரிட்டிஷ் எகாதிபத்தியத்தின் காலத்தில் மிகக் குறைந்த பேர்கள் நிர்வாக சபையில்

9th March 1953]

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

இருந்தார்கள் என்ற காரணத்தாலோ அவைகளெல்லாம் ஜனநாயகம் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. அது உண்மையான ஜனநாயகமும் இல்லை. அதை மக்கள் சர்க்கார் என்றும் கூறமுடியாது. ஆகவே மக்கள் ஒவ்வொருவரின் பெற்றுப்பையும் ஏற்று இயங்குகின்ற பிரதிநிதிகள் அதிகம் பேர்கள் சட்டமன்றத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதை யாரும் ஆகேற்பிக்க முடியாது. அங்கத்தினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை ஜனத்தொகை விசுதாசாரப்படி அதிகமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதற்கு நமக்கு உரிமையுண்டு. ஆகையினால் தான் அதிக அங்கத்தினர்கள் மக்கள் மன்றத்திற்கு வர முடியாத வகையில் மறைமுகமாகத் தடைசெய்யப் போகும் இந்தத் திருத்தச் சட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்ப்பதைத் தவிர எனக்கு வேறு வழி கிடையாது. அந்த முடிவுடன் தான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன்.”

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 11-10
the comparison of India, made by the hon. the Leader of the a.m.
Opposition Sri Ramamurthi, with Great Britain, America and other democratic countries was not relevant, because it was like comparing a child to an adult man. India has been enjoying democratic Government only for the last seven years whereas Great Britain has been having a democratic Government for the last hundreds of years. Therefore, comparing Great Britain to India is beside the point. We must compare India to countries where similar conditions exist. Hence, I say the comparison made by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition was odious. From that point of view he is criticising the present amendment before the House. He tried to show that the present amendment was undemocratic and said that it should not be ratified and added that we are not mere rubber stamps to ratify it. I am sorry for the language used by the hon. Member. We are not rubber stamps. We are enjoying democracy in India. We have got full freedom. Probably the hon. the Leader of the Opposition Sri Ramamurthi refers to other countries where there is no democracy and where there is only dictatorship. I submit India, as Mr. Bevan rightly pointed out, is the only country which has been doing everything in a democratic way. India at the inception has introduced adult franchise much earlier than any democratic country in the world did. Therefore, what I submit is that we must go slowly. Even if there is increase in population, are there not minors? So, increase of membership in the Legislature must be slow and steady. If there is increase in population, it does not mean that all the people that are born are voters. There are minors. The real reason why the amendment has been proposed is that there is an emergency and it has to be met. The arguments advanced by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition were beside the point and were not convincing. This amendment is proposed only to overcome a particular difficulty. That is to say, if there is a dissolution of the Parliament, we must be ready for that contingency and be able to carry on the elections. In these circumstances, the amendment made by Parliament is not only legal but also practical and realistic, and not undemocratic as pointed out by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition Sri Ramamurthi. The amendment is intended to meet an emergency. Therefore, I submit that we must ratify it.”

[Sri S. Radhakrishnan] [9th March 1958]

வரத்தின் ஒரு திருத்தமாகும். மத்திய அரசாங்கங்களின் இரு சபைகளிலும் காரசாரமாக விவாதிக்கப்பட்டு அடுத்தபடியாக இதை செலக்ட் கமிட்டிலே பரிசீலனை செய்கிக்கப்பட்டு, இந்த சட்ட சபையில் இதை இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திற்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தலைவர்களுடைய அனுமதியின்பேரில் அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையின் தன்மையைப்பற்றி என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதாவது அரசியல் நிர்ணய சபையைப்பற்றி என் கருத்து மாறுபடுவதென்று என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்—

'The Constituent Assembly which framed this Constitution was not a truly representative body and the Constitution was not made to properly meet the needs and desires of the Nation, which contains so many races, so many castes, and so many religions.'

ஆகையால் இந்த அரசியல் சட்டமானது நமது தேவைகளுக்கு ஏற்றவாறு அமையாமல் இறைகள் இருக்கிற காரணத்தினால் இப்பொழுது அடியோடு திருத்தவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்கிறது. அதாவது இப்பொழுது திருத்த விற்கு இங்கு வந்திருக்கிற பிரேரணை 81-வது ஷரத்து கிளாஸ் (clause) 1, சப்-கிளாஸ் (b) ஆகும். சப்-கிளாஸ் (a) என்று கூறப்படுவது அங்கத்தினர் எண்ணிக்கையை திட்டமாக கூறி இருக்கிறது. சப்-கிளாஸ் (b) ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரத்திலிருந்து அந்த 500 எப்படி நிர்ணயிக்கலாம் என்று கூறி இருக்கிறது. 500 எண்ணிக்கையை மாற்றுவது என்றால் ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரத்தை மாற்றியாகவேண்டும். ஜனத்தொகை விகிதாசாரம் அதிகப்படியாக இருக்கவேண்டுமானால், அங்கத்தினர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை மாற்றியாகவேண்டும். இந்தப் பிரசனை இரண்டு கிளாசிலும் வந்து இருக்கிறது. எது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் சொல்வதைப் பார்த்தால், ஏதாவது ஒன்றை மாற்றித்தொகுக்கவேண்டும். 5-லக்ஷம் எண்ணிக்கைகூடாது என்றால் இந்த திருத்தத்தின் விவாதத்திற்கு காரணமேயில்லை. இந்த 500 எண்ணிக்கை ஏன் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் போதிய இடம் இல்லை செலவு அதிகமாகிறது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கே பேர சரிவர சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இன்னும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதிகரித்தால் பேசுவதற்கு நேரம் கிடைக்காது என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் கூறுகிறார்கள். எதிர் கட்சிகாரர்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றால் ஜனங்களுடைய விகிதாசாரத்தை அதிகமாக்கிக்கொண்டே போகிறது. ஷோட்டர்களின் எண்ணிக் கையும் 7 லக்ஷம், 8 லக்ஷம் என்று இருந்தால் ஜனங்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொள்வது கடினமாகும் என்று விவாதிக்கிறார்கள். இதுவரை பார்ல மெண்டு அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருந்தவர்கள், இருப்பவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக எழைகளாக இருக்கமுடியாது. பார்லமெண்டு அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்கக் கூடியவர்கள் பணக்காரர்களாகத்தான் இருக்கமுடியும். ஜனத்தொகை எழு லக்ஷம் என்றாலும் சரி, 8 லக்ஷமானாலும் சரி, பத்து லக்ஷமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி இந்த பார்லமெண்டு தொகுதிக்கு பணக்காரர்கள்தான் இருக்கமுடியும். ஆகவே அடிப்படை மாறுதலையே செய்யலாம். ஜனத் தொகை அதிகரிப்பிற்கேற்ப மொத்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் தொகையை மாற்றுவதற்கு அரசியல் சட்டத்தை ஏன் மாற்றக்கூடாது? இந்த இரண்டு கிளாஸ்களைத் திருத்துவதற்காக ஷரத்து 81-ஐயே மாற்றி அமைத் தால் நலம் என நான் கருதுகிறேன்.”

1-30
2.11.77

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ! ൪ വർഷം മുമ്പ് ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ച പ്രമേയത്തെ ഓൺ ശക്തിയായി എടുത്തു. ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണഘടന അനുസരിച്ചതെന്ന, കഴിഞ്ഞ നിരത്തെപ്പോലും അനുസരിച്ചതെന്ന 720,000 രൂപയ്ക്കാണ് ഒരു പ്രതിനിധി ഇന്നുള്ളത്. ഭരണഘടനയനുസരിച്ച് 750,000 രൂപയ്ക്കാണ് ഒരു പ്രതിനിധിയായും. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ ഇന്നത്തെ ജനസംഖ്യ 37% കോടിയായി വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഏതായാലും യാതൊരു അപകടവും വരാനില്ല. അങ്ങിനെയിരിക്കെ പത്തു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളേടം വരുന്ന സെൻസസ് അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ഒരു മേജറതി അംഗീകരിക്കുന്നത് യുക്തിഹീനമായിരിക്കും. ഇതിന്റെ ഓരോന്നിടിക്കുന്ന ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ ആശയങ്ങളും അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും

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[illegible]

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

“അവിടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾക്കു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു കയ്യുൾക്കു വന്നതു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാനുള്ള പലവിധ ശൗക്യങ്ങളുമുണ്ട്. അങ്ങിനെയുള്ള രാജ്യങ്ങളിൽ പ്രാസിനിദ്ധ്യം കറഞ്ഞുപോകരുത്. എന്നാൽ ഏഴുതുവാരം വായിക്കുവാനും അറിയാത്ത കോടാനുകോടി ജനങ്ങൾ ഉള്ള നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യത്തിൽ കൂട്ടക്കൽ പ്രതിനിധികളെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു നാട്ടുകാരെക്കുറിച്ചു അധികാരങ്ങളും അസംബ്ലികളിലും പാർലിമെന്ററിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന കഴിയും. മറ്റൊരാളെങ്കിലും ബാലിശമായ ചോദ്യങ്ങളെയും ഉൾപക്കിച്ച് ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ തള്ളിക്കളയണം എന്ന് ആൻ അട്ട്രിബി കുന്നു. കരു സംഗതികൂടി പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഒമ്പതു സ്റ്റേറ്റ്സ് അസംബ്ലികൾ ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ തള്ളിക്കളയണമെന്നു ഈ അധിപത്യ വിരുദ്ധരായ നിയമം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല. തിരു-കൊച്ചിയിലേ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതോളം ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ അധിഷ്ഠിതമായ മന്ത്രിമാർക്കു തള്ളിക്കളയേണ്ടതുമാണ്. ആ നിമിഷം എങ്കിൽ അട്ട്രിബി കുന്നുണ്ടു് മന്ത്രിപ്രവരന്മാർ ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കക്കിരുന്ന ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ തള്ളിക്കളയണമെന്നാണ്.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, after having known the attitude taken by the party to which the hon. Leader of the Opposition belongs, in the House of the People, I am not surprised at the views expressed by that party here. The main objection to this amendment was put forward by the Leader of the Opposition on the ground that it was undemocratic. I con-

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cede that his conception of democracy completely differs from our conception of democracy. Therefore I am not surprised when he levels a charge that this is an undemocratic measure. He cited the scales of representation in the various other countries and pleaded that there should be an increase in the number of Members in the House of the People. He said that in Ireland there was one representative for every 20,000. At that rate, if we were to calculate the number of Members which we should have in the House of the People, it would be an almost astronomical figure. He also said that in the United States of America, there were 435 representatives for 14 crores of people. On that scale also our representatives would number in thousands. Finally he quoted the example of the U.S.S.R. and said that the Supreme Soviet had 1,127 representatives for a population of 19 crores. I am not surprised at it. If there could be only one party and no other party could function, I very well understand that there can be not only 1,127 representatives, but even a little more than that. Because, in my view their Parliaments are nothing more than party conventions. On that scale, even our All-India National Congress has got more than 3,000 representatives participating in its annual convention. Therefore, there is no use of quoting the number of representatives in the Supreme Soviet, as no other party could function there and only one party can function and is functioning there. It is not a great thing for them to have 2,000 or 3,000 representatives as they can transact their business in a day or two. After all, we are furnishing our business in our Plenary session of the All-India Congress in two or three days, after considering a variety of subjects. If Parliaments are also required to function in the same manner, it would be possible to have increased number of representatives without any limit whatsoever. But our conception of Parliamentary debates and discussion and Parliamentary decisions is quite different. Here so many parties exist. Parties who are not prepared even to accept the Constitution and the very foundation of the Constitution and who want to scrap the entire Constitution are also entitled to stand for election and get elected, sit in the House and participate in the discussion. Thus, we have a number of parties functioning here. Under these circumstances, if we go on increasing the number of Members in Parliament, will it be conducive to the effective and efficient discussion and transaction of business in Parliament? We have to consider this point carefully. My own respectful submission is that when we have got to have effective and pointed discussion on the various matters, it is better to have a limited number of representatives in the Parliament. After all, 500 is not a small number. It may be asked, 'Well, what is the sanctity of any particular number?' Some number has to be fixed and so it has been fixed as 500. Beyond this, there is no sanctity about that figure. If we want to give representation on the scales prevailing in other countries, it will run into thousands. That is why we have fixed 500 as the maximum strength. It is a good number and we want to stick to it. That being so, we have to change clause (b). I do agree with some hon. Members that the framers of the Con-

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stitution, even though they have anticipated the progress and development in the country in ever so many other directions, did not anticipate the great progress which we have made in population. I do agree that is a mistake and that is why it has become necessary to change the provisions of the Constitution so soon within three years it was inaugurated and within one year of the first General Elections. But that does not alter the fact that the population has increased and in order to get over the difficulty clause (b) has got to be amended if we want to stick to 500 as the maximum number of representatives.

"I would like to bring to the notice of hon. Members one other factor. As it is, the scale prescribed is one Member for every 5 lakhs to 7.5 lakhs of the population. That is the limit fixed. After all, it is not going to make much difference if it is 750 thousand or 775 thousand. If some people contend that this very basis itself is wrong and the number of Members should run into thousands, it is a different thing. But when once we accept the Constitution and the scale prescribed under it, it does not make much difference whether it is 750 thousand or 775 thousand. In this connexion, I am glad the hon. Member Mr. Gopala Gounder made a very pertinent point. He said that as far as the area of a constituency is concerned, it does not alter. With regard to the contact that the Member has got to make with the people in the constituency, it does not make much difference. We have to bear that in mind.

"There is another factor. When we fix the number as 750 thousand or 850 thousand or whatever it is, some constituency or other will be affected. Suppose in a constituency by some chance there is an increase in population and the number exceeds 750,000 by about 100 or 1,000; then the Constitution is against it, and that constituency will have to be divided and a portion of it will have to be added on to another even though the increase may be small.

"The fixing of maximum leads to this difficulty, namely, that even for small unexpected increases in population, because of the provision in the Constitution, we will have to change the constituency itself. My own view is that as far as possible constituencies should be fixed. They should not be changed now and then to suit the convenience of this person or that person. Then alone a person will be able to work in that constituency and know who his voters are. So that fixity has got to be there. If there is a maximum prescribed, as soon as there is an increase in the population we have necessarily to make a thorough change in the constituency itself. On the whole, therefore, I am satisfied, and from the discussion here, I know, hon. Members here are also satisfied, with the present amendment. It is a reasonable one and we can safely accept it. In these circumstances, I respectfully beg of the hon. Members to accept this Motion unanimously."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah and Sri Vemiah are not in their places. Their amendments are, therefore, deemed to have been withdrawn. I shall now put the Motion to the vote of the House. The question is:

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That this House ratifies the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution proposed to be made by the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament.

The Motion was declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

Ayes: 113.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.	Sri A. Ayyanar.
" A. B. Shetty.	" V. Muthu.
" M. A. Manickavelu	" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
" Naicker.	" S. Jayarama Reddijar.
" Dr. U. Krishna Rao	" Vaikuntam.
Sri K. Rajaram.	" G. Govindan.
" B. Bakthavatsalu Naidu.	" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" C. Rajam Rameswami.	" S. Ramasamy Naidu.
" P. G. Keruthiruman.	" Ar. A. Rm. Chockalingam Chettiar.
" P. G. Manickam.	" P. Chellathurai.
" N. Mahalingam.	" J. L. P. Roche Victoria.
" R. Kuppuswami.	" N. Rajagopal.
" P. K. Thirumurthi.	" T. K. Rama.
" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.	" T. V. Sannasi.
" K. H. Bomman.	" C. Muthiah Pillai.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.	" P. Urkavalan.
" M. P. Periaswami.	" P. Selyaraj.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.	" V. Arumugam.
" A. Sambasivam.	" A. Venkateswami.
" C. Lakshmana Kandar.	" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.	" K. Shanmughan.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan	" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" Nair.	" P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
" Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	Sri L. Lakshmana Das.
" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.	" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" K. Koti Reddi.	" S. Narayanappa.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.	" P. Ranga Reddi.
" B. Parameswaran.	" B. Krishnamurthy Rao.
" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.	" K. Varadaachari.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" D. Ramabrahmam.
" S. Panthaksharan.	" K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" H. M. Jagannatham.	" M. Doraitannu.
" A. Ramachandra Reddijar.	" G. Nagabhushanam.
" R. Thangavelu.	" T. Anantha Pai.
" R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.	" Y. Manjaya Shetty.
" M. Kandasamy Padayachi.	" K. Venkataramana Gowda.
" V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.	" N. N. Suvarna.
" G. Vagheesam Pillay.	" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" A. S. Sahajanandam.	" B. Vaikunta Ballga.
" O. A. Nanjappa.	" M. S. Mogral.
" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.	" V. Chinnayya.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami	" M. Muni Reddi.
" Gounder.	" K. Appala Naidu.
" D. Sanjeevayya.	" K. Narayana.
" Shanmuga Rajeswara	" M. Srungaram.
" Sethupathi (the Raja	" M. Gangappa.
" of Ramanaathapuram).	" M. Pentannaidu.
" S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama	" V. Darmalinga Nayakar.
" Rao.	" N. C. Ramasamy Kandar.
Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachan-	" Somasundara Gounder.
" dran.	" V. K. Kannan.
Sri M. S. Munisami Pillai.	" W. J. Fernandez.
" C. Chinnasami Naidu.	" K. Uppi.
" S. Chinnaikaruppa Thevar.	" M. Chadayan.
" V. S. Sivaprakasam.	" Kunhi Mohamed Shafiee.

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Ayes cont.

Sri K. M. Seethi.	Sri V. R. Nagarajan.
" G. Sarin Rajagopal.	" V. Gopala Gounder.
" V. Balakrishnan.	" K. Aranganathan.
Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.	" S. Radhakrishnan.

Noes

Sri M. Venkatasubba Reddi.	Sri S. P. Thangavelu.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.	" P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
" S. Pakkirisami Pillai.	" S. Kasu Reddi.
" O. Chengam Pillai.	" Saka Venkata Rao.
" M. Dharmalingam.	" B. Sankaraya.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.	" T. Nagi Reddi.
" D. Seetharamiah.	" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" C. H. Kanaran.	" Bojja Appalasamy.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.	" S. Veniah.
" R. Krishnan.	" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.	" K. Sivasai.
" P. Venkatasiviah.	" G. Bapanayya.
" P. Rama Rao.	" S. Ramalingam.
" M. Narayanasamy.	" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" K. Venkaiah.	" P. Ramamurthi.
" P. Syamasundara Rao.	" K. V. Ramaswamy.
" B. Lakshminaras Raju.	" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" G. Satyanarayana.	" T. S. Aranganathan.
" G. Joseph.	" G. Yellamanda Reddi.
" K. Subba Reddi.	" A. Govindasamy Nayagar.
" Chandra Ramalingayya.	" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" G. Rama Rao.	" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" K. Govinda Rao.	" K. T. Raja.
" M. Venkateswaram.	" S. Vedicelu.
" K. Vinayakam.	" M. Lakshmanaswami.
" Mookiah Thevar.	" V. Madanagopal.
" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.	" A. K. Subbiah.
" K. Krishna Rao.	" K. P. Gopalan.
" A. Veloo.	" P. Jeewanandam.
" Motaya Kudumban.	" G. Kandasamy.
" D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.	" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.

Ayes: 113.

Noes: 62.

Neutral: Nil.

The Motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER: The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow.

The House then adjourned.

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

1. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4479, Home, dated the 15th December 1952, regarding exemption from payment of mofussil tax for State buses employed to carry delegates to International Conference of Social Work to Mahabalipuram [Laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

2. Erratum to Home Department notification, dated the 20th August 1952.

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3. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 3966, Home, dated 1st November 1952 and G.O. Ms. No. 4241, Home, dated 21st November 1952, regarding amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940. [Laid on the table under sub-section (3) of Section 133 of the Motor Vehicles Act (Central Act IV of 1930)].

4. G.O. No. 2850, Public (Services), dated 8th December 1952, excluding the temporary post of Personal Clerk to the Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance from the purview of the Madras Public Services Commission. [Laid on the table under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India].

5. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 6468, Home, dated 13th December 1952 regarding rates of tax in respect of Government buses which are exempt from the requirement to take out permits. [Laid on the table under Section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931].

6. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4451, Home, dated 12th December 1952, regarding direction in respect of assessment of tax on propaganda vans under the control of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. [Laid on the table under Section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931].

7. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 4575, Home, dated 22nd December 1952, regarding amendment to Home Department Notification No. 1166, dated 15th October 1941. [Laid on the table under Section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931].

8. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 53, Home, dated 5th January 1953, regarding classification under class 8 of Schedule II to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931. [Laid on the table under Section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931].

9. Notification issued with G.O. Ms. No. 206, Home, dated 20th January 1953, regarding assessment of tax to mobile van belonging to Indian Red Cross Society, Coimbatore Branch in its unladen weight. [Laid on the table under Section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931].

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item 309, page XI.]

Swearing-in of a member.

Sri R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma took the prescribed oath before the Hon. the Speaker in his Chamber in the Assembly Buildings, at 3-10 p.m. on Saturday, the 7th March 1953.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 10th March 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Transfer of Fort Cochin to Travancore-Cochin State.

* 9 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to hand over Fort Cochin to Travancore-Cochin State;

(b) whether the Madras Government were consulted in the matter;

(c) if so, what was the reply given by the Madras Government; and

(d) whether the opinion of the people of Fort Cochin or Malabar was ascertained before the reply of this Government was given?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) to (c) This Government advised against the proposal to transfer Fort Cochin to Travancore-Cochin State.

“(d) Official reports showed that the majority of the population were against the proposed transfer. The Fort Cochin Municipal Council also passed a resolution to that effect. Representations were also received from numerous individuals and organizations of Fort Cochin opposing any such proposed transfer.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Will the Government give an assurance that no irrevocable commitments in respect of this matter will be made by Government without consulting this House and those affected by such a decision?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“No commitment has been made so far, Sir. I do not think any commitment will be made without giving opportunities to all concerned.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“May I know, Sir, what the income of the Cochin port is and whether the cost of maintenance of the port is met out of the income?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The main question relates to transfer. The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

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SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Fort authorities have made any representations in the matter? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" It has already been answered."

Recognition of Hospital Workers' Unions.

* 10 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to the answer given by him to a supplementary question arising out of question No. 119 on 24th November 1952, whether Government Memorandum No. 20697-H/51-4, Health, dated 20th June 1951, has been cancelled or is still in force?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Hospital Workers' Unions of this State have not so far been recognized as such by the Government. The question of recognition is pending the enactment of the Labour Relations Bill by the Government of India. Representations from these unions are dealt with without going into the question of recognition. The Memorandum referred to above ceased to be in force from 7th September 1951 and was formally cancelled on 4th March 1952."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" 4-3-1952 వ తారీఖున సాఫ్ చేసినటువంటి ఉత్తరువు తరువాత ఇప్పుడుకూడ ఈ Memorandum ప్రకారంగా ఆధికారులు చర్య తీసుకొనుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారనే విషయము ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలుసునా? "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, do the Government know that even after the cancellation of the earlier order on 4th March 1952, the officials are acting under the original order which definitely asked the officials not to recognize the trade unions and take action against those people who are members of the trade unions? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir. No action is being taken."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" ఇప్పుడు మద్రాసు ప్రేముల ఈలాటి unions ఎన్ని ఉన్నాయి ప్రభుత్వము వెళ్తుందా? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There are six unions, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that the question of recognition of trade unions of hospital workers will be dealt with only after the Labour Relations Bill has been enacted. Do the Government know that there is a Trade Disputes Act under which a number of unions of non-Government servants are recognized by employers and do the Government think that they stand on a different footing, in respect of recognition of the Government employees' unions? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There are several unions of hospital workers and Government must have something to go by. So they are awaiting the passing of the Labour Relations Bill."

[10th March 1953]

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, have the Madras Government any policy with regard to the recognition of trade unions of Government employees or have they no policy and are they just waiting for the Central Government to do something in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The question may be addressed to the Minister for Labour."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" పార్లమెంటులో Labour Relations Bill ఉన్నది, అది పూర్తి అయిన తరువాత recognition విషయము అలాచిస్తున్నదని ప్రభుత్వం వెళ్తున్నది. ఈలావుగా ఆ unions లోటి ఉత్తర ప్రభుత్వాలకు జరగడానికి ప్రభుత్వము స్థానికాధికారులకు ఉత్తరవులు జారీచేస్తుందా? "

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will please repeat the question."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" పార్లమెంటులో Labour Relations Bill ఉన్నది, అది పూర్తి అయిన తరువాత recognition విషయము అలాచిస్తున్నదని ప్రభుత్వం వెళ్తున్నది. ఈలావుగా ఆ unions లోటి ఉత్తర ప్రభుత్వాలకు జరగడానికి ప్రభుత్వము స్థానికాధికారులకు ఉత్తరవులు జారీచేస్తుందా? "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Pending enactment of the Labour Relations Bill by the Central Government will the State Government issue orders to their officials to recognize all unions of Government employees? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Without going into the question of recognition, Government continue to deal with the unions whenever representations are made by them."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Do the Government recognize the difference between the recognition of a union and dealing with a union? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I think the question should be addressed to the Minister for Labour."

Representation from the workers of the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.

* 11 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the workers of the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, regarding bonus for 1950-51, retrenchment of workers, etc.; and

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

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The requests of the Union are under examination by Government."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know, Sir, whether the bonus for 1950-51 has been sanctioned? "

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(b) if not, what action the Government have taken on that report?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of Hon. the Chief Minister):—“(a) & (b) An enquiry was conducted into certain matters in Nellore district by the Revenue Board Member Sri W. R. S. Sathianathan. Final orders have not yet been passed in the matter. As the matter is under enquiry it should be treated as *sub judice* and it is regretted that no further information can be furnished at this stage.”

Amendment to the Malabar Tenancy Act.

*13 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state why no legislation to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act has yet been brought though the Government promised to do so long ago?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“A draft Bill to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act is under the consideration of the Government, and it will be introduced in the Legislature shortly.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“May I know, Sir, whether the proposals have been finalized?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Almost finalized, Sir.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that certain provisions contemplated by the Government to be included in the Act appeared in the local Daily ‘Mathrubhumi’ and may I know whether it was with the knowledge of the Government and if not, whether the Government enquired into it?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I shall enquire about what appeared in ‘Mathrubhumi’ from my Hon. Colleague, the Law Minister.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Draft Bill *செய்து உள்ளதா?*”

MR. SPEAKER:—“When the Bill is before the House, the hon. Member will know about it.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The hon. Member will know about it by and by.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“Are the Government aware that because of the delay in amending the Bill, considerable confusion and distress are caused to both the tenants and the landlords and so will the Government expedite the matter?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“There has been no conclusion yet, Sir. As the hon. Member is aware, the system of land tenure in Malabar is a very complicated one and so we want to examine it carefully.”

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SRI C. H. KANARAN:—“Is it a fact that the janmis are pressing the Government to frame the amending Bill in such a manner as to benefit the janmis and that the Government are contemplating a Bill on the same lines as the one introduced by Sri Madhava Menon?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Both janmis and tenants are pressing for their respective rights and the Government are carefully considering both.”

SRI N. N. SUVARNA:—“Are the Government contemplating any tenancy legislation for South Kanara also?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Though a neighbouring district, it has to be considered separately, Sir.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state when exactly the Bill will be introduced because there is so much agitation in Malabar as it is feared that it will not be soon, and may I know from the Hon. Minister whether any conference of the landlords was called by the Government to ascertain their views regarding the Bill?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“It will be introduced shortly, Sir. The hon. Member is aware that His Excellency also referred to it in his Address.”

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Bill will be published?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes, Sir, that goes without saying.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—“Have the Government received any representations from the tenants in Malabar regarding the proposed legislation?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Representations from both the tenants and the janmis are coming in.”

Co-operative training institutes.

*14 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative training institutes in this State;

(b) the nature of the help given by the Government to run the institutions; and

(c) whether the Government have since received the report of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies on the proposal to start a Co-operative Training Institute in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) There are four registered Co-operative Training Institutes at Tanjore, Coimbatore, Anantapur and Rajahmundry besides the Government Central Co-operative Institute at Madras.

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"(b) The cost of running the Central Co-operative Institute is entirely met by the Government. The four mufassal Co-operative Training Institutes have been given the free services of four Co-operative Sub-Registrars, permanently to work as their Superintendents. Besides, two Senior Inspectors to each of the Institutes at Anantapur and Rajahmundry and one Senior Inspector to the Coimbatore Institute have been given free of cost to work as lecturers. An annual grant to meet the cost of one non-official lecturer employed in the Coimbatore Co-operative Training Institute and two non-official lecturers employed in the Tanjore Co-operative Training Institute is being sanctioned by Government."

"(c) Yes, Sir. In view of the existing financial stringency, the Government have deferred the proposal for the present."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"May I know, Sir, whether there is any obligation on the part of Central Banks and other institutions to absorb the candidates that undergo training in these institutes?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Notice, Sir."

SRI V. SANKARANARAYANA MENON:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government will give to the institute to be opened in Malabar such aid as has been given to the institutes opened in other districts, considering the large number of societies that are existing in Malabar and the serious allegations about some of them for want of proper management?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"The Government certainly considered the need to open an institute in Malabar; but we cannot start one now on account of financial stringency."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Is it a fact that the training course started by the District Co-operative Bank at Kozhikode had to be stopped because the Government stopped the grant?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"As and when the Government take a decision to open an institute, will the Government bear in mind that such an institute should be handed over to a specialist and not to the existing co-operatives in Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"We will certainly consider the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Are the Government going to invite an American expert when they take a decision?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Not at all, Sir."

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Grant of lands to political sufferers.

* 15 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state— 8-50
S.M.

(a) the number of political sufferers who applied for land in Madras State;

(b) how many were granted, how many were rejected and how many were pending by the time the order to stop the grant of land to political sufferers was issued;

(c) how many ex-legislators and present legislators were granted lands as political sufferers; and

(d) how many of the present Cabinet members were granted land as political sufferers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) & (b) Up to the end of 30th April 1952, i.e., immediately before the scheme of grant of lands to political sufferers was withdrawn by the present Government, 22,193 applications for land grant had been received from political sufferers. Eleven thousand, four hundred and seven political sufferers were granted lands and 7,036 applications were rejected. Three thousand, seven hundred and fifty applications were pending disposal on 30th April 1952.

"(c) Eighty-four ex-legislators and 40 present legislators were among those who took up assignment of lands.

"(d) No member of the Cabinet was assigned any land after he became Minister. Four of the present Ministers had taken up assignment of lands under this scheme long before this Government took charge and one of them has now relinquished it."

SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI:—"May I know who are those who are still holding these lands, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"If the hon. Member is anxious and curious to know it he may put a separate question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House a list of the ex-legislators and present legislators who have had the benefit of assignment of lands as political sufferers?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I do not think it will be of any topical value to furnish the information, Sir. A long time has since elapsed."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా, మంత్రిగారు ఈ ప్రశ్నకు సచ్చిన్దనం చేసి ఆ orders రద్దు చేస్తామని చెప్పారు. కాని, ఇప్పటికీ ఒక సంవత్సరము అయిన తరువాతకూడ, ఏటి గరించి ఆనేక తగాదాలు (disputes) ఎక్కువ కప్పుడు వస్తున్నాయి. ఈ litigation అధికృతికాకుండా, ఇప్పటికైనా వారికిచ్చిన పట్టులు రద్దు చేస్తూ ప్రభుత్వము అని అడుగు ఉన్నాను."

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" That is not legally possible."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" ఇప్పటికి పట్టాను ఇచ్చినటువంటి రాజీయ వాధికులూ mill-owners, black-marketeers, మరియు భూస్వాములు ఎంతమంది ఉన్నారో, వారి percentage చెప్పగలరా ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member seems to know more about black-marketeers and others than I do."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" ఆ మంత్రుల పేర్లు చెప్పడానికి మరొక ప్రశ్న వేయమని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు కాని, కనీసము తినివేస్తూ మంత్రిగారైనా ఆ listలో ఉన్నారేమో చెప్పగలరా ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir. I am not a political sufferer." (Laughter.)

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క G.O. ల ననుసరించియే, వీర వాళ్లు ఈ భూముల మీద చాలా డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేసి చాలా భాగపడ్డారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు ఏమి భూములు ఇవ్వడం లేదని అంటే, వారికి ఇందుకుగాను నష్టపరిహారము ఇవ్వడానికి ప్రభుత్వం అలోచిస్తుందా ? "

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Some of the poor cultivators have spent some money over the lands. When the Government assign those lands to political sufferers, will they not give those poor people at least some compensation? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If the political sufferers are really poor there is no difficulty because they will get lands as poor people or landless people and not as political sufferers."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" May I know how many from the Communist Party applied for lands and how many of them were granted lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I must make an enquiry about it, Sir." (Laughter.)

DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that the Congress political sufferers never expected any reward or demanded lands from the Government but the Government themselves volunteered to offer them lands? Are the Government also aware of the fact that most of the applications that went to the Collectors for takkavi loans were rejected on the ground that their lands were not worth even Rs. 500 . . . ? " (Interruption.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is making a speech on the Congress policy with regard to political sufferers. The hon. Member is not putting any question."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is only putting a question. He began by asking 'Are the Government aware of the fact . . . ' The hon. Member merely wants to know whether the information he is giving is a fact or not."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I do not mind if the Chair thinks that the hon. Member is putting a question. But in reality the hon. Member is making a speech! "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Speaker is here to say whether it is a question or not."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" As regards the first part of the question, the hon. Member's statement is entirely right, Sir."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" What is the present policy of Government with regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The policy has been stated time and again. I may again repeat it here. First priority is given to landless poor and if a political sufferer happens to be a poor landless person he will also get the land."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఎన్నో మహజ్జు, లీచనాలు వచ్చినాయనే సంగతి, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర కాంగ్రెసు కమిటీ అధ్యక్షుడు, సంచీవ రెడ్డి, తనకిచ్చినటువంటి భూమిని ఇదివరకు వ్యవసాయము చేయలేదనే విషయము ప్రభుత్వము ఎరుగునా? కనుక, ఈ భూమిని ఇంతవరకు ఎవరు వ్యవసాయము చేస్తున్నారో వారికి ఇప్పిస్తారా ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member being his brother-in-law seems to know more details than what I am aware of." (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" ఈ రాజీయ వాధికులకు ఇచ్చినటువంటి భూములను చాలామంది రాజీయ వాధికులు, అసలు వాటిని వ్యవసాయము చేయకుండానే వదిలివేడుతున్నారనే విషయము ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలుసునా? అటువంటి భూములను ప్రభుత్వమువారివండి వెనుకకు తీసుకొంటుందా ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If the hon. Member brings to the notice of Government any specific instance, Government will certainly consider it."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర కాంగ్రెసు కమిటీ అధ్యక్షునికి ఇచ్చినటువంటి భూమిని వారు సాగుచేయడంలేదని వారి వాటమరది, నాగిరెడ్డి, వ్యడంగా చెప్పగలరా ? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" చెప్పగలనండీ."

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Salaries of road maistris.

* 16 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the salaries of road maistris; and

(b) whether their posts are temporary?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) Yes.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—“May I know whether the Government have regularized the services of maistris who had put in more than ten years of service?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The whole scheme of the provincialization of the services of these road maistris is under the consideration of Government. The Chief Engineer (Highways) has been requested to take steps in the matter. His report is awaited.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“May I know what is the present scale of pay of road maistris?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“It goes up to Rs. 100 per month.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“అయితే మేము ఈ స్కీములన్నీ అమలుచేయడానికి కొంతమంది మేస్ట్రీలను జిల్లాలోని ఇంజనీర్ల పరిధిలోకి తెచ్చుకుంటే సరిపోతుంది. అయితే అటువంటి సదుపాయం ఏదైనా ఉందా? లేక అలాంటి సదుపాయం ఏదైనా ఉందా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The strength of the maistris in the divisions is fixed by the Superintending Engineers concerned before the commencement of the project and the same is to be approved by the Chief Engineer (Highways). The strength of each division is determined with regard to the actual amount of work involved. Various factors such as the nature of work, the facilities for travel to the place, etc., are taken into account.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“జిల్లా లోని అన్ని పంచాయతీలలోనూ రోడ్ల మేస్ట్రీలను గానూ కూలీలను తగ్గవున్నారనే విషయము ప్రభుత్వ ప్రతిష్టకి వచ్చిందా? వచ్చియంటే మంత్రిగారు తీర్పు తీసుకోవాల్సి ఉన్నది?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I have to state that some of the maistris work on the roads of the district boards also.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“వారికి సూచించిన రూపాయల వరకు జీతము ఉన్నదని చెప్పవచ్చును. అయితే ఆ జీతము ఎక్కడనుండి ప్రారంభమవుతుందో చెప్పలేదు. అయితే రూపాయల నుండినా లేక ఎనిమిది అకాలు నుండినా, ఎంత మొత్తమునుండి ప్రారంభమవుతుందని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

Representations from some Councillors of Tiruchirappalli Municipality regarding the Municipal Budget.

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

(a) whether any complaints have been received by the Government from some of the Municipal Councillors of Tiruchirappalli Municipality regarding the irregularities in passing the Municipal Budget;

(b) if so, what were the irregularities pointed out; and

(c) what action has been taken on the complaint?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) The reply is in the negative.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Alleged starvation death in Perambalur taluk.

* 18 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one Ramaswami Vinodhi of Velvimangalam, Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, died of starvation on 10th November 1952; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government took to prevent such starvation deaths?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“(a) No.

“(b) The Collector is closely watching the situation and will take the necessary measures.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“May I know what then is the cause of death?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“It is seen from the Collector's report that the said person was hale and healthy on the day of his death. (Laughter). So the presumption is that he would have died of natural causes and not due to starvation.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఈ వ్యక్తి చనిపోయినాడు అనే విషయం ఒకప్పుడు వికారాబాద్ వచ్చింది; ఆ రోజు వచ్చిన తర్వాత ఎవరు, ఏవిధంగా పరీక్షించి చూడారు; ఈ సందర్భములో వివిధ వ్యక్తులు ప్రాంతములకుగానూ యిచ్చిన సమాచారం విషయాలన్నింటినీ యీ శాసనసభ పరిశీలించ వచ్చురా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“There was a detailed enquiry by the Revenue officials including the Tahsildar. As is seen from the reports received, the person seems to have been all right in the

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morning. He died afterwards. So the presumption is that he must have died due to natural causes such as heart trouble, of which we hear so much nowadays."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"నా ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం రాలేదంటి. ఈ కుర్రా రిపోర్టు విషయములో ఎవరిని, ఎవరు ఎక్స్‌మైన్ చేశారు; ఎవరి ఎదుట చేశారు; రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు ఎక్స్‌మైన్ చేశారంటే, వారు ఎవరినని ఎక్స్‌మైన్ చేశారు, ఆ ఎక్స్‌మైన్‌కి సంబంధించిన కాగితము లిప్పింటిని యీ సభయందు పెట్టుతారా? అని నేను ప్రశ్న చేశాను."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, I cannot give off-hand the names of all the persons who were enquired; but I gather from the report that a detailed enquiry was made."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say whether at least the wife or any other close relative of the person was enquired in regard to this matter?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Probably if the person had any close relatives, they would have been enquired; but I cannot give any definite information."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that the Government have sent some secret circulars to all the officers not to report starvation deaths? If so, how do the Government expect any detailed enquiry to be conducted by the officers?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"If the insinuation comes from any other hon. Member, I may not mind it; but coming as it does from the Hon. Leader of the Opposition, I must say that I regret it very much."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN:—"May I know how he met with his natural death?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot understand the question. Natural death is natural death."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Was there a post-mortem examination in this case, and was any food found in the viscera?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"My hon. Friend, being a criminal lawyer, is very conversant with post-mortem examinations and matter found in the stomach and all that; but unfortunately, Sir, I do not know whether all that was gone through by the people who made the enquiry."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"May I know how many cases of starvation deaths have taken place in this State after this Government took up office?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is altogether a different question; it has nothing to do with the question now being answered."

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఒక adjournment motion ను మీకు యిచ్చాను. ఆ విషయములో మీ రూలింగు కావాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We will take it up tomorrow."

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

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to inform the House that on Saturday, the 7th March 1953, the Governor was pleased to make a speech to both the Houses of the Legislature. For the convenience of the Members of the House, a copy of the speech has been laid on the table of the House. The House will now take up the discussion on the Governor's Address."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అట్లా అయితే నేనొక point of order raise చేస్తున్నాను. అధ్యక్షా, మనము యిప్పుడు ఎవర్నూరూరి ఉపన్యాసమీద చర్చించా జోతున్నాము..."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is better that the hon. Member speaks in English. Now that we are going to have the Andhra State shortly, I think he can speak in English."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"ఆంధ్ర ప్రావిన్సు వస్తుందో, రాదో అని ఇంకను అనుమానాస్పదముగానే ఉంది. అందుకేనే, నేను తెలుగులో మాట్లాడ దలచాను. ఆంధ్రప్రావిన్సు తప్పకుండా వస్తుంటే మీరు నాకు ధైర్యము చేప్పితే, నేను ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడుతాను ఇప్పుడు ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడమని మీరు నన్ను కోరిన దున, మీకోరిక ప్రకారం, యీ ఉపన్యాసముపై నేను ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడుతాను."

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we cannot proceed to discuss the motion on the speech made by the Governor, because the Governor gave the Address only under Article 175 and not under Article 176 of the Constitution. Yesterday the Hon. Leader of the House said that this session had been convened under Article 174. It is not correct. The Governor required our attendance here and gave the Address only under Article 175 and not under Article 174. Under the Constitution, we have to discuss only an Address made under Article 176 and not under Article 175. I will read Article 176. It says—

"At the commencement of the first session after each general election to the Legislative Assembly and at the commencement of the first session of each year, the Governor shall address the Legislative Assembly or, in the case of a State having a Legislative Council, both Houses assembled together and inform the Legislature of the causes of its summons."

Provision shall be made by the rules regulating the procedure of the House or either House for allotment of time for discussion of the matters referred to in such address."

"Such Address" means the Address referred to in Article 176. On Saturday last, the Governor gave the Address only under

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Article 175 and not under Article 176; and so it cannot be construed as 'such Address'. I, therefore, submit that the Address cannot now be taken up for discussion. I request you not to allow such discussion now. It is only an ordinary speech that he made just like many others that he makes. Moreover, he made the speech before the session began, and this has been accepted by the Leader of the House himself. I, therefore, request the Hon. Speaker to rule that the Address should not be discussed here. As per the agenda for to-day, we cannot also take up any other business to-day and we will have to disperse."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I can only congratulate the hon. Member on his trying to become a constitutional pandit. This point was taken up yesterday and it was replied to yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is repeating the point that was raised yesterday."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Yesterday's point was whether yesterday's sitting was constitutional or not, because there had been no Address by the Governor and therefore the proceedings could not go on. But to-day, my point is whether we can discuss a speech which was made under Article 175 when we are sitting here and transacting business under Article 176. That is the difference between yesterday's point and to-day's."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no objection to discussing the Address and we can now proceed with it. Mr. T. Anantha Pai will move the main motion."

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have the honour to move—

'That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

"We, the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly, beg leave to thank Your Excellency for the Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature on the 7th March 1953."

I find, Sir, that to this main motion about 6 pages of amendments have been given notice of by hon. Members, and the hon. Member on the other side who raised the objection that discussion should not be proceeded with, has himself been responsible for giving notice of a number of amendments to this main motion. I do not feel there is anything new or strange that has been brought in in any of the amendments which I have rapidly gone through; but in moving this motion, I shall be able to refer to some of the points which other hon. Members have referred to in their amendments.

"Sir, after a period of eight months since the Governor's last Address, we are meeting here under momentous circumstances. The entire face of this House is getting changed. Eight months ago, the Opposition which looked very formidable is undergoing

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to-day a vast transformation. Several familiar and much-respected faces on the Opposition side are missing to-day. Within a period of eight months, two Leaders of the Opposition have succeeded one another, and I must say it does credit to the policy and administration of this Government that in the course of these eight months, many members on the Opposition side have had a change of heart, with the result that to-day on several matters they agree with the Government rather than disagree—at least a majority of them have come to see reason.

"As I have already pointed out, today we have met in this session under very momentous circumstances. The partition of this State, a great joint family, is impending. Passions are running high and everybody feels that unless he parts as safely as he can, it is not possible to get what he considers to be his legitimate and due share. I find that even in separation some amount of bitterness is sought to be created and not for anything. Personally, I am of opinion that this great joint family has been the product of the consolidated efforts of the people of Tamil Nad, Andhra, Karnataka and Malabar. Today, we should only be sorry that we are not going to have this big and important State which is known for its progressive outlook, cultural advancement and educational progress, continued in the days to come. Anyway, in the minds of our politicians, linguistic division of the State took place even ten years ago, whether we like it or not. We have tried to convince people that the only panacea for all the problems confronting us now is the linguistic division and the moment it takes place all will be over. It is difficult now to stem the tide and partition has to be made. His Excellency has mentioned in his Address that as soon as the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo is accepted by the Government, which is now under consideration by the Centre, and decisions are taken, they will be given effect to immediately, so that the new State might come into being with the minimum delay. But, all the same, we are equally anxious that what goes away from the residuary Madras State should be as strong as what is left behind. We cannot have a division with our neighbour weak for the reason that problems will crop up after partition. I think that considerable goodwill is required on both sides today at least for jointly solving the problems with which we will be confronted. In the circumstances, I would rather prefer to appeal to all the members concerned to exercise the greatest restraint possible until we part as friends and everything that takes place hereafter takes place in an atmosphere of goodwill and peace to all concerned. Let us not show our anxiety to get rid of our Andhra brethren as quickly as they are anxious to get away from us. Let us feel that we should be sorry to lose them. Let them also feel that the great Madras State that we jointly built up can never be our dream of the future. Now we are taking up additional responsibility of solving our problems without accusing others for all our problems as we have always been doing. Of course, it is easy to point out that somebody is responsible for our misfortunes. Famines either in Tamil Nad, Andhra, or Malabar or South Kanara cannot be the product of what our Government or any

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Government does. It is all God's will. Together we have tried to solve the problems, but I do not know of the future. Still we shall have many problems to solve perhaps. I only wish that it will be given to us all to solve them jointly; rather than creating some more problems, we should try to solve some of the problems that are confronting us today.

"Sir, mention has been made of conditions of cyclone and famine in Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts. For the past so many years we have had this misfortune of having famines and cyclones in one part of the country or the other, particularly in the Madras State. Madras State, which is one of the biggest in the Indian Union, has found that at one time or another during the year it had problems of famine either on account of too little of rain or sometimes too much of it, as it happened in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. And in spite of all our best efforts we found that the resources we had built up for meeting such contingencies had fast disappeared and we do not know how exactly we are going to solve these problems, if heaven forbid, these famines and cyclones are to continue. It looks as if today in a Big State if there is famine in one part of the country, it is not so much the people who are affected that suffer as those who are not affected by it, for some reason or other. I am not casting any aspersion when I say that if there is famine in Rayalaseema—in fact the House and all of us naturally would be busy about the problem of Rayalaseema—and, if there is cyclone in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, the House will be busy discussing problems of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli so much so, the rest of the districts which are fortunate enough to escape its havoc seem to be feeling that unless they all have also famine and cyclone their difficulties will not be appreciated by the Government. I have heard that cyclones and famines have been moving from one part of the country to another. From Andhra they moved to Malabar and some hon. Members observed yesterday that they had left their traces in Tamil Nad too. I wish we do not have anything of the kind in South Kanara, though if we have them sometimes the Government would give greater attention, because only then pointed attention would be drawn to problems facing us. But, what I personally feel is—of course, I am not minimising the situation either in Malabar, Tamil Nad or Rayalaseema—today the Madras State has to take into account what has happened in the past three or four years. They have had experience of famines, cyclones and the relief that has been sought. What has been done by the Government has always been felt to be very little and people say that the Government have not done enough; politicians say that the Government have not done enough. But, I think with the experience that the Government have gained, with the criticisms that have been made on the floor of the House, it should be possible for the Government to go into the question of famine and the possible help that they have to render in future, as expeditiously as possible. Such experience must not be lost. I wish to point out to the House that some suitable machinery has to be constituted so that conditions created by famines during the last four or five years may be studied and

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suitable measures, if not to prevent, at least to cure the disease, might be taken as early as possible, because we find that the famines have become a regular feature unfortunately not only in this State, but all over the country. In fact the Famine Commission that was appointed some time ago went round the country and found to their greatest surprise that every State came forward with its difficulties of famine and starvation. They would have found that they had nothing to choose between one State and another and every State required help in this matter. Of course, when famine comes whatever help or assistance that the Government could render would be very little. In a vast country like ours, in addition to Government help, much of the burden of assistance should be borne by the people and only the people have a right to ask the Government to see that all possible assistance is given and their work subsidised and supplemented.

"Now, Sir, even during famine our State took a very bold step in decontrolling food. Perhaps it came as a surprise to the rest of the country and to the economists who thought that nothing was possible without control of food. That Madras of all the States, a State which was considered deficit, should have taken upon itself this experiment and taken the bold decision to decontrol food does immense credit to the Hon. Chief Minister and the other Members of the Cabinet. I am not saying that to-day the food prices are sufficiently low or that all our expectations have been fulfilled. I do not think the success or otherwise of this policy can be measured with reference to the price fluctuations that have taken place as a result of that policy. It has to be judged with reference to the welcome given by the people. Everywhere I asked the people whether they wanted the reimposition of controls, and the only answer that I got was that they did not want it. Perhaps they would like to have food cheaper than what it is to-day. But that is quite different from saying that physical controls should be reintroduced. If there can be a State-controlled economy with an integrated control over everything just as there is in the country which the Members opposite are holding as a model, perhaps people might not welcome it. But we were having control of certain things only, and that was bound to fail. During the days of control, people did not get all the food that they wanted. Though they were given ration cards, very often they had to go without ration. Food was moved from one place to another, and there was wastage in the process of transport and due to faulty storage. It was not as if the State as a whole was deficit. If Malabar and other deficit districts had been supplied with rice imported from outside the State, the other districts need not have suffered the rigours of control. There can be no two opinions that as a result of control, degeneration set in in our morals and everything was tending to be corrupt. To-day decontrol has come as an incentive to grow more food. I am not saying that the present high prices should be allowed to continue. I know that to-day movement of foodgrains takes place because the price in one place is a little bit higher than that in another place. I know that a considerable quantity of foodgrains is

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moving from South Kanara to Malabar, because the price in Malabar is a little bit higher. There will not be any danger if the movement is within the State itself. But if there is smuggling of foodgrains from South Kanara to Goa, stern measures will have to be taken to put it down, as otherwise our stock will be depleted. With the stocks that the Government have on hand, they must enter the open market whenever the price goes up even as a challenge to the merchants if they do not reduce the price. I feel that some stern measures will have to be taken to put down the price. The people are strongly in favour of decontrol. They have been freed from the harassment of food officials and they feel that a great weight has been lifted off their shoulders. Instead of reintroducing control, the Government should see that the price is brought down. There are fair price shops. During the question-hour yesterday, objection was raised to the term 'fair price'. It is very difficult to define 'fair price'. If the designation is changed to 'relief shops', I suppose the objection is met.

"I turn to the problem of agriculture. In a predominantly agricultural country like ours, agricultural industry ought to attract our greatest attention. Whatever be our population, food has got to be produced. The problem in this State is to intensify agricultural operations so that on every acre of land we can grow much more than what we are doing to-day. Production per acre in our country is much lower than in other countries. By adopting scientific methods of agriculture and by using improved strains of seeds and better manure, I think it is quite possible to increase production. I wish that production committees are formed in every village. They should see how best to improve agriculture by demonstration, by running of model farms and by other means. The Government should only give them such assistance as they need and permit the sale of improved seeds and better manure through the agency of these committees. If Government interference is reduced and the people are helped to help themselves, that will create the necessary enthusiasm and climate for development.

"I now turn to irrigation projects. No new irrigation projects are taken up and work on the existing projects is being slowed down. I feel that slowing down of any irrigation project on the ground of want of money is not quite a sound policy. Greatest economy can be effected not by slowing down the projects but by completing the work with the minimum loss of time so that water could be let into the fields and the production increased thereby. Works are being slowed down indiscriminately. I wish that particularly irrigation schemes are completed as expeditiously as possible, even by borrowing the required money, if necessary. The Government raised a loan from the people for the specific purpose of executing the Manimuthar Project. There cannot be any excuse for not taking up the project on the ground of want of money. The Government will have to find the money and see that the project is completed. I say this with emphasis because this will ultimately decide whether it is worthwhile for the people to lend to the Government for projects which they want to be

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executed. I want that funds borrowed for a specific purpose should be utilized for that purpose only, and that purpose should be fulfilled as quickly as possible.

"So far as electricity schemes are concerned, the Government are trying to manage with the limited resources available. Whatever be our conception of a Welfare State, we have got to clearly understand that unless we have got the necessary resources, we cannot make much headway. It is a matter of choice of preferences. The common conception is that the resources of a Government are unlimited. If only the people are made to understand that ultimately the resources of the Government have to come from the pockets of individuals, it will reduce the pressure which many hon. Members bring to bear on the Government for taking up this scheme or that. That does not mean that the interests of particular regions should be neglected. For instance, Malabar and South Kanara want irrigation facilities so that they may become self-sufficient in food. There is no scope for any big reservoirs or major irrigation schemes there. So minor irrigation works should be taken up wherever possible.

"Now I come to the question of ports. Our State has many important ports on the East Coast as well as on the West Coast. Though it is said that we have one of the best port administrations in the country, it cannot be said that much effort has been put forth to develop the ports on the East Coast as well as on the West Coast. The officer who was appointed by the Central Government to survey the minor ports has recommended immediate hydrographic surveys of ports like Mangalore, Malpe, Kakinada, Narasapur and Tuticorin. I wish that this Government urge the Central Government to carry out the survey. I want that every one of our ports should be sufficiently developed so that the people in the hinterland may make the maximum use of them. Mere development of ports without connecting them with suitable railways and roads will not be of much use. I do hope that the hydrographic surveys will be carried out in respect of the ports of Kozhikode, Malpe and Mangalore and that top priority will be given for laying the roads connecting these ports with the interior places, so that we could make the ports really as useful as we want them to be.

"After Tuticorin, Mangalore happens to be a very important port from the point of view of trade. The people of Mangalore have had a desire that they should have their own port developed and they should be allowed to constitute their own port trust. They have undertaken to tax themselves, by increasing their landing and shipping dues. When they have expressed that they would be able to look after the development of the port and provide the amenities, I think the State can as well transfer that responsibility to them provided it is not inconsistent with its own duties and responsibilities to a private agency—I mean a semi-Government agency like the port trust. But at the same time I would like to appeal that in forming the port trust the cost of the hydrographic survey that is taking place at Poona to effect improvements

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at Mangalore is not saddled on to the port trust, and that the port trust is enabled to begin with a clean slate with no assets and no liabilities. If the State thinks that it can transfer to the port trust the expenditure that has been incurred, I am afraid that it would be a bad beginning for the proposed port trust administration.

"I now come to community projects. We have had, after we attained independence, great development taking place in the country. Nobody can deny that we have made tremendous progress. Our desire is that we should have progressed more, but that is a different matter. We have achieved so much progress within such a short time subjecting ourselves to all sorts of difficulties. The truth is that we can be proud of what has actually taken place. Big projects have sprung up all over the country. But so far as the common man is concerned, whatever happens in some parts of the country, cannot appeal to him. He may say 'if water flows somewhere, how does it help me so long as it does not flow into my field; what is the use of big roads in some parts of the country; if my village is not improved, they are not going to serve my purpose.' Unless we make the common man feel that he is a partner in the great drama that is taking place in this enterprise, which all the citizens should embark on, I do not think we can create sufficient enthusiasm in him to shoulder his responsibility. The community projects provide a real solution to this. At present we have selected a particular group of villages which give sufficient scope to show the enterprise of the people and their desire to take up responsibility for building up dams, constructing bridges and executing irrigation projects. The success of this experiment will ultimately decide what sort of village economy we will have in our country. We ought to revive the old spirit of joining together and working in co-operation. Otherwise I do not think it would be possible for us to solve most of our problems. I know that it is proposed to increase the number of blocks this year. These should be taken up in the very districts where the community projects have now been implemented. By doing so, we may minimise the overhead expenditure to the extent of 25 per cent on administrative personnel, etc. In some villages where community projects are introduced we find that it is necessary to create enthusiasm in the people. I ask, if in other villages and other parts of the State there are people who are building public schools, putting up roads, and executing irrigation schemes at their own expense, or are prepared to bear a portion of the expenses, why should not the Government come forward and say 'we appreciate your work, and we will help you.'? Why should Government help be restricted to firka development areas and community projects? Wherever there is enthusiasm, a spirit of service and co-operation, that must be taken note of by Government and harnessed and utilised before it dies out in dejection or desperation.

"I now come to the problem of the handloom industry, which in our State, is one of the most important problems confronting us.

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One out of every ten families is supposed to be that of the handloom weaver. As long as this problem is not solved satisfactorily, it shall be a drag on the economy of South India. This problem of the handloom industry is not very much appreciated by people in other States, because it is not a problem that confronts them. They feel that the problem can be solved by starting more mills and selling more mill cloth so that people can have ample cloth. But the difficulty in this process is this. In a country like ours, where thousands of people are engaged in a cottage industry, it is very difficult to throw people out of employment so that the machinery of production can become more efficient or that we can stand on a par with other countries. In any country, however progressive it may be, we have no right to throw men out of employment unless we are in a position to provide them with alternative employment. We cannot deny any man bread even though he ought to be able to adjust himself in some cottage industry. It is a very difficult thing to bring into existence cottage industries unless we give the necessary encouragement to the industries that are already in existence and we try to see that these industries adjust themselves in the growing economy of the country. I think the problem of the handloom industry will be a serious drag on our planning for the future. Of course, there was a time when the handloom industry did not face this problem, because then there used to be hand-weaving side by side with hand-spinning. All weavers who spun their own yarn wove it into cloth, and there was some sort of adjustment between hand-spinning and hand-weaving. When the mills came into existence producing yarn, the number of handlooms multiplied, with the result that to-day to bring about co-ordination between supply of yarn and the weaving of cloth, has become a problem. Mills would naturally like to see that the yarn they sell to the handlooms is as costly as possible so that the handloom cloth may not compete with the mill cloth. The Government have recommended to the Central Government that the cost of the yarn supplied by the mills to the handloom weavers must not be more than the rate at which the mills supply their own weaving departments. While there is every justification for it, I think, from a long-range point of view, it would be necessary to establish co-operatives connected with handloom weavers which can take up the responsibility of manufacturing yarn and supplying them to the various handloom units that are working under them, until they take to electricity and convert their handlooms into powerlooms for more efficient production. Unless that is done, I do not think we can for long compel the mills to supply yarn at a particular rate without upsetting their economy. Side by side, it shall be laid down that handloom weavers during their spare time must also try to spin yarn with their hands and convert the yarn into cloth and bring that to the market. Ultimately the cost to the consumer may appear to be very high. Are the people to pay a higher price for handloom cloth and khadi cloth than what they pay for the textiles coming out of the mills? The Government must think of an efficient marketing organisation to take these products at standard prices

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and even undersell them—10 to 25 per cent less. This would enable the consumer to buy cloth at a lower rate, and at the same time we will be putting something into the pockets of the people for doing an honest and straightforward job. I do not think any help given to them in any other manner would long endure or would be of very great advantage to them.

"The problem of unemployment is not confined to the handloom weavers only. As has been pointed out in one of the amendments, the problem of the middle class people is a growing and a serious one. The middle classes have been the backbone of democracy in every country no less than in ours. But there is the fundamental difficulty in the organization of the middle class. In a middle class family if one man earns, five or six hang on to him. Whatever be the price level, unless this fundamental defect is removed, it would not be possible to increase the income of the family and enable them to maintain a particular standard of life. The alternative seems to me to bring into existence an organization of cottage industries manufacturing articles—all hand-made—out of local raw material. Women at home during their spare time should be engaged in the manufacture of these articles. There should be an organization to supply the raw material and purchase the finished products. Thus, we can afford a supplemental income to every family in order that they may at least maintain their present standard of living. If a beginning in this direction is made in some districts, I am sure many of the middle class women will co-operate, and this will, to that extent, stabilise that unit, which is the backbone of the economy in the country.

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"I now come to Public Health. We regret very much that we cannot spend more money on public health. Public health requires considerable amount of expenditure as we spend on education. The Government are trying to build hospitals. But they are proving costly. The only solution to the problem for the present is to encourage private nursing homes and enable doctors to go to every village until the ideal clinics or hospitals of the Government come into being. If that is done, this country will not suffer. From that point of view, any effort made by, or any encouragement given to, any individual to spread medical facilities everywhere by training and providing doctors would go a long way in solving our public health problem. In spite of all shortcomings, I must congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Health on whatever he has done.

"Then, coming to the question of education, the problem seems to centre round adult education. But there are differences of opinion on this matter. Are we not spending a lot of money on adult education when more than 50 per cent of our school-going children are not provided facilities for elementary education? According to the Directive Principles of State Policy enunciated in the Constitution, we are required to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution. To-day we find that lack of finance also stands in

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the way. In spite of the fact that Madras, when compared to any other State, is now spending the heaviest amount on education, that is, three and a half annas out of every rupee, we are not able to provide schools for the education of more than 50 per cent of our children of school-going age. In spite of the fact that we are spending Rs. 7.5 crores annually—may be the private agencies are spending another Rs. 3 crores or Rs. 4 crores to supplement that amount—only 50 per cent of our children of school-going age are able to go to school. At the same time, the teachers whose lot, of course, cannot be considered to be very happy, naturally feel that their emoluments must be increased. The problem facing the State is whether they should increase the emoluments of the teachers and thereby the cost of education or whether they should provide more schools so that more and more children may get educated. In this connection, I would make a suggestion. Where the percentage of attendance in schools to-day is more than 75 so far as children of school-going age are concerned, I request that with a little effort the attendance of such children may be made compulsory so that 75 per cent may be increased to 100 per cent. With little expense it is quite possible because we are already having the existing schools and the existing teachers and only a little effort is needed on the part of the school authorities and the teachers to go to every house in the neighbourhood, induce the people to send their children to the school and see that the strength of the school is enhanced. If that is done, the school will also become more useful and the problem of imparting primary education will be solved to some extent at least. I wish this suggestion of mine is considered very seriously. Naturally, so long as the problem of primary education does not get the necessary fillip, I do not think it would be wise to spend a lot of money on adult education, because a child who does not have the benefit of education to-day is going to add to the problem of adult education tomorrow. So, in referring to adult education, I would rather request that serious consideration be given to the question of primary education.

"Then, Sir, I must refer to the panchayat elections. It has been said that panchayat elections, however satisfactorily they might have been conducted, have not been conducted, as well as they ought to have been. Sir, after the Constitution came into force and when the General Elections took place, we told the people that it was their fundamental right to vote as they liked. But after that, what happened in the municipal elections or the panchayat elections? It does not lie with us to tell the same people that their rights and privileges in election to the local bodies are different."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. How long will he take to finish his speech?"

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"I will conclude in one minute, Sir. I hope that the same thing which occurred in the panchayat elections will not be repeated hereafter. So far as the district board elections are concerned, I do not mind the appointment of

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Special Officers for the district boards nor the efforts made at improving their financial resources. But the elections should be held on the basis of the same rules as are framed under the Representation of the People Act so that the electorate may feel that its rights of voting are the same, to whatever body the elections are held. I am sorry, Sir, that I have taken one more minute than the time allotted to me. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Amendments to this motion on the Governor's Address will be received only up to 11 o'clock to-day. I also find that too many amendments have already been given notice of and I think I will have to choose one or two comprehensive amendments and ask the House to have a discussion on them. However, I would request hon. Members not to give notice of too many amendments. The general discussion on the Motion of Thanks for the Governor's Address will go on till 12 noon. The hon. Members who have given notice of amendments will then be asked to formally move them. The decision as to whether all or only one or two comprehensive amendments are to be allowed to be moved will depend upon the number of amendments that are given notice of."

* SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding this motion. The Mover of the motion, Sri Anantha Pai, has been very exhaustive and eloquent also. At this stage, when I have not had the benefit of the constructive criticisms of the Opposition, I do not think I could very much contribute to this debate. But by way of supporting what my hon. Friend, Sri Anantha Pai, has said, I will try to think aloud and thereby contribute to this debate."

"The Address of the Governor has mentioned about the action against the Police Force in Madras City. It is said that firm action was taken in the matter. I would add that this action was taken after a very generous gesture on the part of the Hon. the Chief Minister. If only the Police Force had been properly led, they could have accepted that generous gesture and avoided this action against them and, what is more, they could also have had their Union recognized. The whole thing has been lost by the poor Police having been misled. In this connection, I would certainly like to pay a tribute to the Hon. the Chief Minister for the generous way in which he has dealt with the situation."

"Now, during the period between the last Address by the Governor and the present one, there have been two big natural visitations in this State. One is the almost endemic famine and the other is the cyclone. The cyclone in the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts was very unprecedented both in its intensity and in its devastating effect. It would not be out of place to pay a handsome tribute to the Collectors and the staff and all the non-officials who co-operated in affording relief to the afflicted. I would suggest on this occasion that the relief measures, though they have been adequate, could have been more reasonably apportioned to the various afflicted areas. There have been complaints

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that relief has not been properly afforded to certain areas. Proper assessment of the relief needed could not have been made on the occurrence of the emergency and this disparity is inevitable. But I hope by and by this disparity will be repaired. But I find, if I may say subject to correction, that political capital is being made out of this disparity and there have been complaints that some parties have been saying that on account of their pressure, more relief has been afforded to certain areas than other areas. I think it is not very wholesome to make capital out of the frustrated state of mind of the afflicted people. It would have been better if the whole thing had been looked at from the national point of view rather than from the party point of view. It is said that much relief measures have not been taken for rehabilitating the plantations and orchards that have been devastated. I would suggest that a Vanamahotsava campaign should be started in the district of Tanjore. I think the Government have already moved in the matter and have given a lakh coconut seedlings. I hope this is only the beginning. I believe a Vanamahotsava campaign in Tanjore district will surely restore that district once again to its original richness and plenty for which it has been famous.

"I would like to refer to the other visitation, viz., an almost endemic famine. It looked from yesterday's questions and answers that famine started from the Ceded Districts and was perambulating throughout the State and spreading into Malabar also. In this connection, I would like to point out that almost all the districts in this State have been experiencing famine. The fact is that some of the leaders from some districts were very vocal and they were heard. For instance, Ceded Districts have always been in the picture. But, places like Malabar, Chingleput, South Arcot, Madurai, and Ramanathapuram have not been in the picture at all, as the leaders from these areas were not so vocal. Anyway, it is a fact that these districts have also been experiencing acute famine. The relief measures taken by the Government are, however, very welcome. This is an occasion when we should step up our production. This is the proper occasion to take ameliorative measures which will result in increased production. A sort of movement to start relief works which will be of permanent use to the community has to be planned for the entire State."

"On account of the drought that we have been experiencing all these five years, one imperative need in every village is the supply of drinking-water. The Five-Year Plan gives top priority to Agriculture. I do not know the position in other States. So far as this State is concerned, I would suggest that supply of drinking-water to the rural population in particular must receive the same priority as Agriculture. We cannot call ourselves a civilised State unless we are able to give protected—if not scientifically protected, at least tolerably protected—water to every Harijan, fisherman and other poor people in the villages. There are many Harijans in villages who do not have any drinking-water, in their villages. They have to walk long distances to get a little quantity of drinking-water. In summer they have to go without this little quantity also."

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"Then we come to electricity. The failure of the monsoon has not only affected irrigation sources but also the scope of lifting water for irrigation through electricity. Half of our electric energy is produced by the Hydro-electric system and when water goes down in our reservoirs which give electricity, then the whole economic movement is given a sort of brake as it were. On account of the cut in electricity, industrial output has to go slow and very many extension schemes for irrigation have to be stopped. All this means that in spite of our having electricity, we are not able to produce foodgrains at a time when Nature has failed us. May I suggest that all the cities have black-out as was done during war-time and the energy that could be conserved thus may be spared for industry and irrigation?

"Coming to the Community Projects, with all respect to the organisers, I have to state that the areas selected last time for the community projects are not the best that could be thought of. Perhaps the six areas were taken up in a haphazard manner. One test that had been put before those people who selected the areas was that there should be scope for irrigation. I wish to state subject to correction that in one community project area there are irrigation facilities and the problem there is how to drain excess water. I understand there are a lot of mosquitoes. The Project Officers have to do research in filariasis rather than in intensive Agriculture. There has been some mistake in the selection of areas. Six blocks have to be selected in the coming year, and I suggest that other areas which are more suitable may be taken up. Of course, there is the argument that contiguous areas, that is, areas which are contiguous to those where there are community projects already, must be taken first. But in these days people have become conscious of their needs and have become vocal and demonstrate for their needs. So we cannot make them wait till the experiment is found to be successful in certain areas. It is bound to be successful especially when we spend so many crores on it. It is better we take other areas, particularly backward areas, before we think of going to contiguous areas. Of the six areas to be selected in the coming year, three may have assured sources of irrigation and the other three should be completely backward areas. Our experiment can stand a test only if we are able to make the life of the people in the backward areas really pleasant and tolerable. Therefore I suggest to the Government that the areas that they are going to select in the coming year must be independent backward areas and must not be those that are contiguous to areas where they already have these community projects.

(Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage.)

"Sir, much criticism has been levelled against the rural welfare scheme all these years. I believe that rural welfare scheme has come to stay in this State. What the people need is to see that they stand on their own legs, and work for what all they want with the minimum help from the Government or local bodies. They should not have the attitude of bending on their knees and

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begging for help from the Government or other outside agencies. This scheme has created a spirit among the people that they can have what all they want with their own maximum effort and with some help from Government or other outside agencies. This message from those people should spread to other firkas without impairing the efficiency of the Firka Development Scheme. The scheme can be very rapidly extended to other firkas also.

"Then about the handloom question. Mr. Anantha Pai has said very many good things about how the handloom question can be solved. My impression is that this is an unending problem. With the competition between the mill and the handloom and the vagaries in the market both for cotton goods and yarn inside and outside this country, it is bound to present an unending problem. But it is not insoluble. I feel that a sort of automatically adjustable balance should be effected between the interests of the handloom and the mill. Though the Madras Government have not actually tackled the problem, they have started in the right direction, viz., asking for reservation of production of dhoties and sarees for the handloom industry. I wish the Central Government appreciate our difficulties better and respond to the request of the Government of Madras.

"Next, Sir, I come to elections to panchayats. I quite understand that it is not possible to have secret ballot in all cases of elections to panchayats. Where there are very small villages, provision of secret ballot would mean a colossal expenditure. We have a sordid picture of some panchayats with a population of 3,000 or 4,000 and having six or seven wards, being asked to elect panchayatdars by show of hands. Recently I had occasion to visit two or three such big villages where elections were marred by factions and ill-feelings. Respectable people refused to come out and vote. If the Government cannot straightway introduce the secret ballot system in these bigger minor panchayats, they can at least post some observers to see that elections are properly conducted. I hope Government will attend to this matter.

"Then comes election to the district boards. We have lengthened the life of the district boards up to June or so of this year. Now, from the Address of the Governor, we find that the district boards are going to be scrapped and Special Officers appointed to be in charge of these. I do not know the reasons which prompted the Government to take such action. I wish they had taken courage to leave the question to the voters to decide. Perhaps, the impending separation of the Andhra State has made them cease thinking in terms of my suggestion. I would, however, make this request. If the Andhra State is going to be formed early, I would like the Government to defer the idea of scrapping the district boards and appointing Special Officers.

"Sir, I come next to the Tanjore Tenancy legislation. I would say that it has been a success. There are certain irregularities which cannot be remedied all at once. There have been certain difficulties which cannot be solved overnight. Human nature being what it is, it is very easy to catch hold of loopholes

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and exploit the situation and the really essentially good nature of man does not assert itself in such situations. If it had, then we could have had this Act work better. Sir, the mirasidars have had the benefit of higher price of paddy and so they could not have any grouse about the increased wages. I would go one step further and request the mirasidars to come out with handsome help to the Government in their relief measures and earn a permanent seat in the hearts of the kisans. That the Act has been successful in Tanjore is evidenced by the demand on the part of the kisans of neighbouring districts, particularly South Arcot, for the extension of the Act to those places. This is a piece of legislation which should be viewed from the standpoint of the future. In fact, I know that the Tanjore Tenancy Act falls much short of what it should be if it could be fixed into the future agricultural economy of our State. Anyway, a beginning has been made and let me appeal to all mirasidars not to confront the conciliation officers with orders and proceedings which are *fait accompli*. They should wait and see the moral effects which this Act has had on the kisans and then they would reap all the benefits that will follow from the interest the kisans will evince.

"Lastly, Sir, I come to basic education. Basic education has come to stay. There is no use of waiting for a report about its working. Basic education is good. Not only it is good but it is the thing that we want. When that is so, we should try to push through the scheme. Therefore, the Government should see that within the next five years all schools come under the Basic Education system."

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Motion of Thanks moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. Anantha Pai, I feel, Sir, the Government and particularly, the Hon. the Chief Minister, deserve to be congratulated by all sections of the House on the very able manner in which the affairs of the State have been conducted during the last nine months and more. During this period the State has gone through very troublous and hard times. We had many trials and tribulations and all these we have been able to get over because we had a really tall personality at the helm of affairs of this State. As you know, Sir, when our leader took up the responsibility of leading this Government, there was considerable confusion and chaos. Nobody knew what would happen and there was despondency all over. People felt that the Congress Party which was returned not with an absolute majority was not likely to form the Government and that the other Independents and groups and parties would rally round the Communist party and form a Government. Fortunately, we have been saved from this catastrophe and now we have Rajaji at the helm of affairs. He has been able to form a strong and stable Government. He has been able to give us a peaceful and fairly liberal Government. He has introduced various measures of reform in the last eight or nine months which have proved very popular. To quote some of them, we have had the abolition of food control. Control was most irksome. Very few people liked it. Everybody wanted food but

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did not like control. Rajaji was able to understand the psychology of the people and he decided that if he decontrolled food, people would be happy. Decontrol has worked well. I know that all sections of the people are really happy that decontrol has come about. I know, from personal knowledge in my constituency, the poor people welcome it. During the period of control the rations that were given were hardly enough for four days in a week; for the remaining days the people had to buy their rations in the black-market. Of course the poor people now get their requirements from the fair price shops even though the quota is not sufficient; to supplement it, they buy their requirements in the open market without being caught by the Police. There is not that irksome bother of people having to go to rationing offices for ration cards and going to ration shops to get not even half their requirements. So, Sir, the policy has really succeeded and people are satisfied.

"Then, Sir, the Chief Minister, granted a series of concessions to the non-gazetted officers and teachers. The non-gazetted officers had been complaining that they were not receiving sufficient emoluments. They were not happy. Their lot was miserable. Government decided on granting certain concessions to them. Similar concessions were also granted to the teachers. All these popular measures have really appealed to the people and they are really very happy that such a state of affairs has come into being in this State. 10-10 a.m.

"In regard to the handloom weavers, Rajaji was the first to recognize the great hardships they were undergoing. As you know, and as the hon. Members are aware there was a heavy glut in the market. There was overproduction of handloom cloth. The handloom co-operative societies were unable to market them and practically there was everywhere too much of handloom cloth. Rajaji felt that some sort of reservation of the manufacture of bordered dhoties and saris would meet the situation. Though this compromise formula has been agreed to by the Centre and to a certain extent conceded by right-thinking men that some measure should be introduced to make the handloom weavers earn a living wage and make the industry flourishing, substantial help is yet to come from the Centre. I hope the Central Government will soon realize that some speedy action is required in this regard.

"I must make a personal reference in regard to the improvement of conditions of slum-dwellers in Madras City. But for Rajaji, all these people would have been evicted from their dwellings long long ago and thrown on the streets. Luckily, Rajaji introduced a new theory in regard to the improvement of slums. He suggested that the dwellers should be settled where they were and they should be given amenities such as lighting, drainage, drinking-water and so on. On these lines one or two of the slums have been improved in Madras City and people there are happy. The hundreds and thousands of people living in the slums of Madras City are really grateful to Rajaji for the gesture he has shown to them and the novel method he has found for the improvement of slums in the City. The Central Government to whom the Corporation of

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Madras have applied for a loan of one and a half crores of rupees, should be pressed hard to grant the loan for improvement of slums. Unless the metropolis is improved and made to look really pretty the State cannot be said to have progressed much. I hope the Government of Madras would exert every possible pressure on the Central Government and get the loan of one and a half crores of rupees asked for by the Corporation of Madras for improving the slums granted.

"In regard to the City Police, I have some personal knowledge of the affair and I know full well how the strike was inspired by vested interests. Subsequently when Rajaji offered certain terms of compromise, even those were rejected by the people leading the strike. Luckily, discipline, which is the most important thing in a Police force, was upheld and the authorities were able to establish order and discipline among the ranks in a few days. I hope there will be no recurrence of such indiscipline or disloyalty in a service whose task it is to maintain law and order.

"In regard to the City water-supply, no mention has been made in the Address as to what Government propose to do to improve the water-supply to the City. Luckily, we had rains and there is now sufficient water in the reservoir. If the rains should fail in the future, I believe, we will again suffer from scarcity of water-supply. Some permanent arrangement should be thought of by the Government to ensure regular water-supply for the City. Government ought to help the Corporation with adequate grants to install mechanical filters. In a big city like Madras we have no proper machinery for rapid filtration of water. The present process is too slow. Rapid mechanical filters ought to be introduced so that greater quantities could be released through the water mains of the City. I hope the Government will consider this request of the Corporation and see that money is found for implementing the above.

"In regard to the City Improvement Trust, I feel this body has not been working on right lines. It is all right to have formed the Trust and made them acquire lands, form plots and sell them as sites for building houses. But they are now building tenements spending lakhs of rupees. This is not the function of the Improvement Trust. It is enough if they widen the roads, construct parks, widen thoroughfares, acquire waste lands, improve them and sell them as house-sites. But instead, the Trust is now engaged in large-scale constructions of houses in Todhunter Nagar, Saidapet and other places. I feel Government ought not to allow the Trust to invest so much money on houses. Once houses are built, the question of allotment and other things come in. With this crop up favouritism and other malpractices. It is therefore enough if the work of the Trust is limited to acquiring lands, forming roads, improving thoroughfares and so on.

"We are all happy, Sir, the Central Government have now decided to form the Andhra State without the City of Madras. On the question of making Madras City the guest Capital of the Andhra State, even as a temporary measure, I think, people outside as well

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as members of this House are agreed that location of the Andhra Capital in the Madras City even as a temporary measure will be fraught with dangerous consequences. We all know that it is the view of a very large section of the people of this City. Practically everyone here is a well-wisher of the Andhra people. Nobody wants to chuck them out and make them look for premises in different parts of the State. But I feel Madras City can under no circumstances be allowed to be the capital of Andhra State, even as a temporary measure, because it will create very serious problems and there will be lot of trouble afterwards if Madras City is made the temporary Capital of Andhra State. I think Rajaji is right when he said that if the capital of Andhra State is located even as a temporary measure in Madras City, all the Tamil Nad members of the Legislature would be compelled to reconsider their position in the State Assembly. I feel, Sir, that the Communist Party and all right-thinking Members of this House will support the suggestion that the temporary capital of the Andhra State should not be located in Madras City under any circumstances.

"Then, Sir, we have had and are still having serious power shortages in Madras State. The reservoirs in all the three systems, the Pykara, the Mettur and the Papanasam are all depleted. For the last one month, the Mettur and Papanasam generators are practically producing no electricity. The result is, there is large-scale power cut of 75 per cent. From 1st March practically all the mills have stopped production. Many mills have acquired their own power generating sets. The Government ought to do something about this. They have not applied their mind seriously at all to solve this problem. This has been occurring time and again. The Government must make some other arrangements for generating power and supplying it to the users. They can install diesel generating units one at Tiruchirappalli, one at Nagapattinam, one at Cuddalore and generate about 2,000 K.W. each which would be enough to tide over emergencies. Government should think about this seriously. It is no use saying 'The will of God is there. There is no rain. So face the power cut and also the fall in production'. It is all wrong.

"With these words I thank you once again for giving me an opportunity to support this motion."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor's Address has covered a very large number of points. But still scope is there for some of us to make certain comments regarding certain omissions affecting some vital problems of the State. Sir, in paragraph 3 of his Address the Governor has made a fleeting reference to the formation of the Andhra State and the impending publication of the Report of Sri Justice Wanchoo. How I wish, Sir, that His Excellency as the constitutional Head of the State had indicated something to this House as to the feelings and inclinations of this Government regarding the City of Madras and the border areas in the State, disputed and claimed by either. It may be a matter of policy or diplomacy on the part of the Head of

10-20
a.m.

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that broke out in Rayalaseema has abated to a certain extent but that famine which is trying to disappear in those areas is slowly showing its head in the South. I am sorry to find that certain districts which had been very badly affected by famine in the South had been overlooked by the present Government. If an influential person like Mr. Kamaraj Nadar could tour some of the districts and then make a public statement regarding the famine conditions prevalent in those districts, then the Government immediately, rush to the rescue of those areas. But still there are very bad conditions existing in some of the districts of the Madras State which are not being cared for in spite of the vociferous propaganda of ours. In Rayalaseema our friends of Andhra created an effective agitation which attracted the attention of the Government who came to their rescue. But districts like South Arcot, Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput which are the worst-affected ones are not being properly looked after. North Arcot has had the benefit of producing a Minister and a Deputy Speaker, both of whom have naturally a soft corner in their hearts for their district. As such we find that North Arcot has been declared a famine area. It is now receiving proper attention at the hands of the Government. But the case with regard to other districts is different.

"I had the opportunity of visiting Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts soon after the recent cyclone havoc. Even though the Government have taken proper and immediate steps to relieve the distress caused by the cyclone, I may be permitted to observe that they had not done all that was necessary and that the Government can still find out ways and means to redress the grievances and suffering of the people to a larger extent than what they have already done.

10-40 a.m. "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Agricultural department could have done much better for districts like Salem, Chingleput and North Arcot. In the Chingleput district there are no major irrigation schemes. When we read in the Governor's Address about projects like the Moyar Hydro-Electric Station, the Malampuzha Project and Manimuthar Project, we are only sorry to note that no investigation was made as far as the Chingleput district is concerned and if such schemes could not be thought of, cannot the Government come forward to our aid by at least giving the elementary requirements like pumpsets and other agricultural facilities? To my utter dismay I learn that the Agricultural department or the officials of the department in the Chingleput district, have not even utilized the amount that has been placed at their disposal, for want of sufficient applications for loans to utilize the grant. It is really a tragedy to learn that in spite of so many applicants waiting in queues, the officers of the Agricultural department have surrendered quite a big slice of the amount that was placed at their disposal on the pretext that there were not sufficient people coming forward to utilize the amount.

"Sir, speakers who preceded me have pointed out that the community projects are a blessing to our State, but I am surprised

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to find that not even one centre has been established in an area which actually deserves such kind of consideration, like the Chingleput district.

"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to emphasize one point which is the burning topic of the day. We would bless and we honestly wish that the Andhras must have their own State, but when they are going to have their own State they should part from the residuary Madras State with as much of goodwill as they could manage. The idea of having the Madras City as a temporary capital is going to cause so much of havoc if it actually fructifies. But, I have information at this moment that the High Command of the Congress Party has definitely decided that the Madras City is not going to be made their temporary capital and I wish them god-speed. Waltair is going to be the temporary capital for Andhras. But, when they are going away with their State, they should not create problems for the residuary Madras State. I am now referring to the Chittoor district, which is a bilingual area. In Chittoor district there are predominantly Tamil-speaking areas like Tiruttani, Puttur, Chandragiri, Chittoor and Kuppam taluks. And Tirupati, though it is located in the district, the people there are predominantly Tamil-speaking and their culture is also Tamil. But due to the dominance of the Andhra leaders and the working of the Andhra Congress Committee, Tamil culture had been almost neglected there. Now that an Andhra State is going to be created, we, the Tamils living in that district, wish to be added on to the residuary Madras State. In our endeavour to get back to Tamil Nad we wish to part with the Andhras living in the Chittoor district with so much of goodwill so that we may not have any untold incidents in the border area. Before carving out the actual Andhra State, I wish the Government take up a strong attitude with the Centre as well as the Partition Council so that the border issue might be definitely settled beforehand. At present the Chittoor district is classified as an Andhra district though it is far away from actual truth. In fact, Chittoor district is a bilingual district where both the Tamil and Telugu languages are freely spoken by the residents. (Interruption from an hon. Member.) The hon. Member can speak about the Chingleput district when his turn comes. Sir, on Chittoor taluk officers have been imposed who demand that only Telugu records must be produced in Police stations, Telugu records must be maintained in Magistrates' offices and Telugu documents alone should be produced before Sub-Registrars for registration. This kind of thing has been going on for the past 45 years with the result that the Tamils have been greatly handicapped and the Tamils have no opportunity to study their own language. In fact, having been myself born in the Chittoor district I have been compelled to read only Telugu because Tamil was not encouraged and Tamil schools were abolished by the district board administration. Now, Sir, passion has been created by this kind of agitation and the controversy has reached such a high pitch that the Tamils if for any unfortunate reason adopt the Andhra State, I am afraid, both the Andhra State and the residuary Madras State will have a terrible headache

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in solving our problem. So, Sir, in the interests of the Andhra State, I make bold to advise the future Government and request the Madras Government to settle this border issue first and then carve out the new State. I do not want to leave an impression in the House that I am standing in the way of creation of the Andhra State. I want the Andhra State to be created here and now. But before creating it let them solve our border issue and it is in their own interest that they should have a clear border, demarcating Madras from the Andhra area.

"With these observations, I resume my seat, Sir."

10-50 *SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDA:—“கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே! மேன்மை தங்கிய சென்னை தேசாதிபதியின் சொற்பொழிவால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பெரிதும் அதிகுப்தியே உண்டாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய வாக்கால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயமாக ஒரு சொல்கூட சொல்லவில்லை. கவர்னர் பேச்சு தான் அப்படி இருந்தது என்றால் அரசாங்க லீடர் நிதிமந்திரியும் ஒரு வாத்தையாட சொல்லவில்லை. 1951-வது ஆண்டிற்கு முந்திய அரசாங்கம் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷ செலவு திட்டத்திலும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இவ்வளவு செய்து இருக்கிறோம். இனி இன்னினை செய்ய உத்தேசித்து இருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்வார்கள். நிதி மந்திரி கோபால் ரெட்டியார் ஒவ்வொரு ஆண்டிலும் தமது அரசாங்கத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயமாக பேசுவார். அது ஹரிஜனங்களின் கண்ணைத் திறக்கும். 1951-வது ஆண்டிற்கு பின் வந்த நிதி மந்திரி ஸ்ரீமான் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களை அடியோடு மறந்து விட்டார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு 66 ஸ்தானங்கள் கொடுத்ததான் என்ன. மகாத்மா காந்தி மறைந்ததிலிருந்து ஹரிஜன நன்மைகளும் மறைந்துதான் வருகிறது. இந்திய ஆணைப்பிரதமர் நேருஜியும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் அநாதையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார். ஆனால் ஜனாதிபதி ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் அவர்கள் சிண்டுட்களுக்கு முன் தமது பிரச்சுக்கத்தில் ‘ஹரிஜனங்களின் முன்னேற்ற விஷயமாக புள்ளி விவரங்களைக் காட்டுவதில் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லை. அவர்கள் நிலைமை எப்போதும் போலவே இருக்கிறது. இது விஷயமாக ஆராய்ச்சி செய்ய ஒரு கமிஷன் நியமித்து இருக்கிறேன். அது சுற்றுபிரயாணம் செய்து தமது அறிக்கையை வெளியிடும்’ என்றார். ஆகவே ஜனாதிபதி ராஜேந்திரபாபுலும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பிரதான நிலைமையை உணர்ந்திருக்கிறார். கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி வைத்தார். அது செலவழிப்புச் செலவழிய ஆண்டுதோறும் புதிதாக அதில் சேர்க்கப்படும் என்றார். இப்பொழுது அந்த நிதி என்னவாயிற்று, சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்யவிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரிவிக்கவில்லை. இதனால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் பங்கை பிரித்து 14 கோடி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜன ஆக்க வேலைதான் இப்படி என்றாலும் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் உறுப்பினர் வேலையும் கெட்டுப்படுகிறது. இந்த ராஜ்ய மேல் சபையில் ஒரு ஹரிஜனனுக்குக்கூட இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆந்திரில் ஒரு பங்கு ஜனத் தொகையுடைய ஹரிஜனங்களை இப்படி அடியோடு மறப்பதென்றால் இது ஆச்சரியம் அல்லவா? ஆகையால் தற்போதுள்ள மாங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் ஜாதி வெறிபிடித்த முறையினி அரசாங்கம்போல் காணப்படுகிறது.

“ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற இலாகாவிற்குப் போதுமான நிதி கொடுக்கவில்லை. புதிய ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகள் தொடங்கவில்லை. உதாரணமாக தென் ஆற்காட்டில் 38 புதிய பாடசாலைகள் கேட்டார்கள். ஒரு பாடசாலை கூட கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதே நேரம் புதிய ஆஸ்டல்களுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கவில்லை. தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் ஆஸ்டல்கள் மிக மிகக் குறைவு. குண்டூர், கிருஷ்ணா, கோதாவரி முதலிய அந்திரா ஜில்லாக்களில், ஜில்லாவிற்கு 40, 50 இருக்கின்றன. தெலுங்காங்கிய கூர்னமயா ததாரயமாக கொடுத்தார். அதன் பிறகு வந்தவர் சர்க்கார் போக்கு கண்டு தைரியமாக செய்யாமலிருந்தார். தமிழ் ஜில்லாவில் சர்க்கார் அறிக்கை 1949-50 ஆண்டு களில் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில், மூன்று ஆஸ்டல்களுக்குத்தான் கிராண்டு கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். இவ்வாண்டில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற இலாகா மந்திரியாக இருக்கும் கனம் M. V. கிருஷ்ணராவ் அவர்கள் 15 லட்சம்

[10th March 1953] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

கேட்டார். ஆனால் நிதி இலாகா ஒரு லட்சம்தான் கொடுத்தது. ஆகையால் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் எப்படி உண்டாகும். போர்டிங்கிரான், ஸ்காலர்ஷிப், இவ்வகை நம்பி அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் இராஜமாணிக்கம், செல்வராஜ் இவர்கள் சேர்ந்துப் படித்தார்கள். வருஷ முடிவு வரைக்கும் கிராண்டு கொடுக்காமையால் மாணவர்களை பரீட்சையில் உட்கார்க்குடா தென்று அனுப்பிவிட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் இங்கு வந்து அலைகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வசிக்க இன்னும் சரியானபடி மனைக்கட்டுகள் காங்கிக் கொடுக்க முயற்சிக்கவில்லை. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் 3 சென்னை வீதம் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்து வசதிருங்கள். அவர்கள் பழைய மனைக்கட்டுகள் இதை விட பெரியதாக இருப்பதால் புதிய மனைக்கட்டுக்கு வர மறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் 6 சென்னை காங்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையான் பாதுகாப்பு அவசரச் சட்டம் அவசியமானபோது பக்கத்து ஜில்லாக்களுக்கும் படிக்கப்படும் என்று அப்படி என்னே குறிப்பிட்டு இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் ஓரமாயுள்ள சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிற்கும் சட்டம் வேண்டுமென்று கனம் ராஜாஜியைக் கேட்டோம். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அது ஒழுங்காக நடந்தால் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னார். அது ஒழுங்காக நடப்பதாக கவர்னர் பெருமான் கூறியார். ஆதலால் உடனே சிதம்பரத்திற்கு விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஊருக்கு ஒரு மகாநாடாக பல மகாநாடுகள் நடைபெற்றன. தாலுகா மகாநாடும் நடைபெற்றது. செலத்தில் மகாநா ஹரிஜன மகாநாடு நடைபெற்றது. எல்லா மகாநாடுகளிலும் சிதம்பரத்திற்கு இந்த சட்டம் அவசியமே வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தின. சிதம்பரம் விவசாய சங்கத்தாரும் சர்க்காரிடம் தூதாக வந்து தெரிவித்தார்கள். அனைக மகஜர்களும் தந்திரங்களும் சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பப்பட்டன. சர்க்கார் கவலையின்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகா பிரதிநிதிகள் கனம் கிருஷ்ணசாமி பட்டையாச்சி அவர்கள், கனம் வாக்சம் பிள்ளையவர்கள், ஹரிஜனப் பிரதிநிதியாக நான், கனம் கலெக்டர் அவர்களும், இன்னும் தாலுகா பேரிய மனிதர்களும் சேர்ந்து கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்களை உளுந்தூர் பேட்டையில் கண்டு தெரிவித்தோம். இதுவரைக்கும் சர்க்கார் யாதொரு முயற்சியும் எடுக்கவில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன் எப்படி ரிசர்வ் போலீஸ் அடித்ததோ அதேமாதிரியாக இப்போது சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் நடக்கிறது.

“ஆரே என்னும் ஊரில் ஒரு மிராசதார் கனம் வாசீசம் பிள்ளையின் மாமனாருக்கு ஆயிரம் காணிகளிருக்கின்றன. அவருக்கு சொந்தக்காரர் ஒருவருக்கு 300 காணிகளிருக்கின்றன. அவர் கையில் ஆயுதம் வைத்துக் கொண்டு ஹரிஜனங்களை அடித்துப் பயமுறுத்திப் பார்த்தார். பயிர்த் தொழிலாளிகள் எதிர்க்கவே உடனே சோயிலுள்ள ஆண் பெண் அனைவரையும் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்கு கொண்டு வந்து ஐம்பது பேருக்கு ஜாமீன் வாங்கி அனுப்பினார்கள். பலமாக பணத்தைச் செலவு பண்ணி இம்மாதிரி அடிக்கச் செய்கிறார்கள். நேற்று கிசான் சங்கத்திலிருந்து ஒரு தந்தி வந்தது. அதில் கீழ்நத்தம் கிராமத்தில், மிராசதார்கள் ரிசர்வ் போலீசைக் கொண்டு அக்கிரமமாக அடிக்கச் செய்தார்கள். இரண்டு பெண்கள் காயமுற்று வைத்தியசாலைக்கு சென்றுள்ளார்கள். 50 பேர்களை அரஸ்டு செய்துள்ளார்கள். நிலைமை தாங்கமுடியாத கட்டுக்கடங்காத வகையில் வந்துள்ளது. போலீசார் மிராசதார்கள் சார்பாக, ஒருதலை பட்சமாக நடக்கிறார்கள். தந்திகள் ஓயாமல் வந்துகொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. கீழ்நத்தம் சம்பவமாக சர்க்காரிலிருந்து உத்தரவு வருமளவும் களத்தில் நெல்லை வைத்து பாதுகாக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் சட்டம் சிதம்பரத்திற்கு வந்தால் சட்டப்படி கொடுப்பதென்பதும், சட்டம் வரவிட்டால் பழைய வழக்கப்படி போவதென்றும் ஆங்காங்கு பஞ்சாயத்து ஆக பேசிக்கொண்டு களத்தில் நெல் வைத்து இருந்தார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் பலர் 40 வாரமும், 45 வாரமும் கொடுத்துள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் இடையன்பாறச்சேரி மிராசதார் அனவரதம் பிள்ளை 40 வாரம் ஏன் என்றும் 45 வாரங்கொண்டு போ என்றும் கொடுத்தார். கீழ்நத்தம் மிராசதார் போலீசாரைத் தன் வயப் படுத்திக்கொண்டு மிராசதார்கள் அக்கிரமம் செய்கிறார்கள். தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்று அவர்களை பலாத்காரத்தால்

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அடக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் ரிசர்வ் போலீசுக்கு தவறாக தெரிவித்து அடிக்கச் செய்துள்ளார்கள். நிலத்தில் நெல் பயிரிட்டவனுக்குதான் பாதியும், மதுவன் கொடுத்தால்தான் மிராசுதார் வாங்கவேண்டும். அதுதான் நியாயம். கீழ்நததம் பயிரிடுபவர் சம்பந்தமின்றி, போலீஸ் துணையோடும் அடியார்கள் துணையோடும் போயிருக்கிறார். பயிரிட்டவர்கள் தங்கள் வாரத்தைப் பிரித்துப்போட்டு எடுக்கென்று தடுத்ததற்கு அவர்களை அடித்து அரண் செய்துள்ளார். நிலக்காரருக்கு எவ்வளவு பாதியும் உண்டோ அவ்வளவு பாதியும் பயிரிட்டவர்களுக்கும் உண்டு. தானியம் உள்ளபடி பயிரிட்டவன் கையிலிருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்குத்தான் பாதுகாப்பு அளித்து இருக்க வேண்டும் போலீசார் செய்த அக்கிரமத்தை உடனே கமிஷன்போட்டு விசாரிக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்காரில் நடைபெற்ற சம்பவம்போல் இது இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் உடனே நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். உடனே தஞ்சாவூர் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரத்தில் அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். எம். எல். ஏக்கள் தலையை விவசாயிகள் உருட்டுகிறார்கள். இங்கு உத்திரவு போடாவிட்டால் அடுத்த தேர்தலில் காங்கிரஸுக்கு ஒரு வோட்டுக்கூட கிடைக்காது. தென் னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் 7 தாலுகாவில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர் பிரசாரம் இன்மையால் ஏழிலும் காங்கிரசுக்கு ஒட்டுக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் நாங்கள் சரியானபடி பிரசாரம் செய்தமையால் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலுள்ள மூன்றுல்தானங்களையும் அடைந்தோம். ஒட்டுகள் 100-க்கு 14 தான் மிராசுதார் ஒட்டுகள். மற்றைய 76 வோட்டுகளும் தொழிலாளர் வோட்டுகள். தஞ்சாவூர் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரத்திற்கு நீடிக்கவேண்டும். தாமதமானால் ஒட்டர்களுக்கு பதில் சொல்லமுடியாது. உடனடியாகக் கொடுத்தால்தான், காலத்தோடு வாரம், குத்தகை பத்திரங்கள் எழுதவும், எரு வடிக்கவும், உழவு செய்யவும் முடியும். காலதாமதமானால் ஏழைத் தொழிலாளிகள் சாகவேண்டியதுதான். நிலச் சவான்களில் சிலர்தான் மனிதத்தன்மை வாய்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பலர் மனிதத் தன்மையை தாண்டிய தேவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத்தான் திருவள்ளுவரும் கூட :—

‘தேவரணையர் கயவர் அவருந்தாம் மேவன செய்தொழுகலான்’

அதாவது கயவரும் தேவரைப்போல் தாம் விரும்புகின்றவைகளைச் செய்து மனம்போன போக்கில் நடத்தலால், கயவர் தேவரைப்போலாகிறார்கள்.

“ஆகையால் இந்த இடத்தில் இந்த சட்டம் மிக முக்கியமாகத் தேவை.”

11. “கனம் கவர்னர் ஆதாரக் கல்வியைப்பற்றி பேசினார். கமிட்டி ரிபோர்ட் வரும்ளவும் காத்திருப்பதாக தெரிவித்தார். மகாத்மகாந்திஜி சொல்லியபடி நடக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் முட்டுத்தனமாக நடக்கிறது. சிதம்பரத்திற்கு அருகே கீழமங்கலடியில் காந்தி ஆஸ்ரமம். அங்குபடிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு வருஷமாகியும் சென்றவாரம் வரைக்கும் பாடம் நடத்தவில்லை. மாணவர்கள் இரவு 9 மணிக்கு மேல் படிக்க வேண்டுமாம். காலை 4 மணியிலிருந்து சுத்தம் செய்தல் மண்வெட்டல் பயிரிடுதல் காய்கறி பயிரிடுதல், மாடு மேய்த்தல், கல் எடுத்துவருதல், சுண்ணாம்பு எடுத்து வருதல் முதலிய கடுமையான தொழில்கள் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இவர்கள் எங்கு இருந்து மாணவர்களுக்கு அறிவு கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்கள். அந்த பாடசாலை கடுமையான மிராசுதாரால் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஆதாரக் கல்வி நிலையமாக ஒவ்வொரு முதாலானி வீடுகளும் விளங்குகின்றன. ஆதாரப் பாடசாலையில் படிப்பவர் ஹைஸ்கூலில் சேரமுடியாது. பெரிய கல்வி அதிகாரிகளும் அதை வெறுக்கிறார்கள். இது பிரிட்டிஷர் காலத்தில் மெட்ரிகுலேஷனை கெடுத்தது போலும். கனம் அலிநாசிலிங்கம் செட்டியார் ஆறாம் வகுப்பிற்கு பிறகு இங்கிலீஷ் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றது போலும். இராமசாமிப் பெரியார் தமிழர்கள் ஹிந்தி படித்து உத்தியோகம் அடையவேண்டாம் என்று சூழ்ச்சியாக பிராமணர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இந்தியை அழித்தது போலும். பலரும் படித்து உத்தியோகம் கேட்க வேண்டாம் என்று தடுக்க சர்க்கார் செய்யும் சூழ்ச்சியே தவிர பேச முறை சரியான தல்ல. 40 ஆண்டுகளாக கல்வித்திறையில் உழைத்த யான் சொல்லுகிறேன் ஆதரக்கல்வியை ஒழித்து ஆரம்பப்பள்ளிகளில், நூற்றல், தச்சு, தோட்டம், தறி முதலியவைகள் மாலையில், அல்லது 2 மணிநேரம் கற்றுக் கொடுக்கலாம். கல்வி முறையில் பழைய ஆட்சி ஒழுங்குகளை தற்போதைய ஆட்சி அழிக்கிறது.

[10th March 1953] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

“ரேஷனை எடுத்தாலும் கண்ட்ரோலை வைத்து இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் இரண்டையும் எடுத்ததால் மிராசுதார்கள் தான் கேஷமம் அடைந்தார்கள். ஏழைகள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்கள் மேலும் மேலும் பணக்காரர்களாகிறார்கள். நியாயவிலைக்கடைகள் வைப்பதாக ரேஷன் எடுக்கும் போது சொன்னார்கள். கிராமங்களில் நியாய விலைக்கடைகள் இல்லை. இருந்த இடத்தில் நகரங்களில் புதிய கார்டுகள் கொடுக்கவில்லை. தற்போது 4 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசியென்று வழங்கப்படுகிறது. இது மிகவும் அக்கிரமம்.

“காங்கிரஸ் பதவிக்கு வருமுன் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் ஆங்காங்கு நல்ல நிலங்களை ஒதுக்கி 1921-22-வது ஆண்டுகளில் கொடுத்தார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் வந்த பிறகு தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதென பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு ஏழைகளின் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி கொடுத்தார்கள். போராக்குறைக்கு அண்மையில் ஜி. ஓ. பிரப்பித்து இருக்கும் நிலங்களை ஏலம் போட உத்திரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜி. ஓ.-வை ரத்துசெய்து நிலமில்லா ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலங்கள் வழங்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜமீன் நிலங்களையும், இனாம் நிலங்களையும், கோயில் நிலங்களையும் ஏழைகளுக்குப் பிறித்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று.”

*SRI A. APPU :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank His Excellency the Governor for his Address to both the Houses of the Legislature. In doing so, I wish to speak on a few points and I hope what I say will receive the sympathetic and immediate consideration of the Government.

“First of all, I shall deal with the islands of Laccadives and Amindivis. These groups of islands are attached to my constituency in the Malabar district. They are administered by the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara. The people of these islands have been suffering from time immemorial for want of proper communications, medical aid, schools, etc. They have been sending innumerable representations to the Government. Finally, an I.C.S. officer was deputed to make investigation with regard to the possibilities of developing the islands. He submitted his report about a year back and this report has been under consideration by the Government. I would respectfully request the Government to pass orders on this report as early as possible.

“For want of a steam boat or steam ship to take passengers and cargo from these islands to the mainland, the people are not able to come to the mainland, during the rainy season. I understand several people have submitted petitions for permission to start steam boat service of their own stating they are prepared to incur the necessary cost. If those representations have reached the Government, I would request the Government to be pleased to give the necessary permission to purchase a steam boat and start a service.

“Then I would like to say a few words about education. Practically no real progress has been made in the matter of removal of illiteracy in our State. If my information is correct, it seems the number of literate persons in our State is less than 20 per cent. The elementary schools which are now existing are not working properly, the main reason being that the teachers employed in these schools are not given a living wage. In Malabar they have formed a very strong union and they have been agitating and making representations to the Government; but so far nothing has been done to redress their grievances. There were a number of meetings throughout the district and recently there was also a

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district conference. In that conference, the Hon. Minister for Education and the Hon. Minister for Law and Jails were both present. I understand these teachers made personal representations to the Ministers and the Ministers seem to have been impressed with the reasonableness of their request. The Teachers Union is a very influential and a very strong Union; they are prepared to strike work in case the Government are not prepared to do something to redress their grievances. I myself attended three or four meetings of theirs and addressed them; I explained to them the present financial difficulties of our Government. I submit that though their demands are many, something should be done immediately to help them. Otherwise, I am afraid there will be a strike in our district and it will cause a lot of trouble to all concerned.

11-10 a.m. "I now wish to say a few words about adult education. I am sorry to submit that though there are a number of night schools in our district, the work there is not at all satisfactory. In my humble opinion, the money spent on adult education in my district is a sheer waste. The sooner these schools are abolished the better. Adults are indifferent about education, and if they want, they can make their own arrangements for study. I would therefore request the Government to see that the amount spent on adult education is utilized for improving the conditions of the aided school teachers.

"Coming then to medical aid, I am sorry to submit that in the whole of my constituency in the mainland, there is not even one single dispensary. Several representations have been made to the Government for opening dispensaries at least in two or three places and those representations have been turned down. Now, in some places, groups of villages have formed themselves into an Association and collected some Rs. 5,000 for the purpose of starting dispensaries. I hope the requests of these villagers will be conceded by the Government and dispensaries will be started in certain areas. I may add that I have also made personal representations to the Minister in charge of the Medical department.

"Again, though my constituency adjoins the City of Kozhikode road communications are very bad indeed. Roads and bridges in many places are in disrepair. I made a personal representation to the Divisional Engineer and he said he would see to it, but nothing has been done. There is a bridge connecting several important villages about seven miles away from Kozhikode; it is a wooden bridge and it can be used only by pedestrians, and no car can pass through it. It has been in a state of disrepair for nearly two years now. Though several representations have been made to the Highways department, nothing has been done so far. I also sent in an interpellation to the Government recently about this matter. I also saw the Divisional Engineer recently about this, and I told him it would be dangerous to cross the bridge in its present stage. He said the matter was under consideration, that he had submitted proposals to the Superintending Engineer, etc. I wrote to the Superintending Engineer and he sent me a

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reply stating that this was a matter of local interest and a minor matter, and I could approach the Divisional Engineer who would be able to attend to it. I wrote to him that I would like to see him at Kozhikode and he wrote back to say that he was coming there on the 23rd November. I went and waited for him in the travellers' bungalow, but I was told that he had come there the previous day and gone to some other place. This is the way things are being done. I am sorry to submit that administration in the district is deteriorating gradually, the main reason being that the non-gazetted officers are not satisfied with their lot. They are now a discontented people; they say that their pay is not sufficient to meet their needs and they are not able to do much work because they have not sufficient strength. I hope the Government will do something to improve their condition.

"Then again, in the case of officers drawing more than Rs. 300, there is much discontent. I had a talk with several such officers, and I found there is a real heart-burning among them. They say that the Judges of the Madras High Court, getting Rs. 4,000 are not surrendering any portion of their pay, that the officers of the All-India Services are not surrendering any portion of their pay, that the Central Government have refused to cut the pay of their officers, that these are days when prices of foodstuffs and other necessary articles have abnormally increased and that they alone have been selected to undergo this cut in their pay. It is really hard indeed that the pay of the officers is cut by our State alone. I would humbly submit to the Government that the question may be reconsidered as early as possible of removing the cut; and if this is not done, I am afraid there will be further deterioration in the administration of the district.

"There are a large number of handloom weavers and on account of the slump, thousands of them have been thrown out of employment. Cannanore is a big centre. I was there on the 20th of last month and I saw a large number of people going about without employment. Though the Government have taken some steps to relieve their distress, nothing substantial has been done. Unemployment among educated classes also is very acute, and thousands of educated young men are roaming about the streets in large towns searching for employment, and they are prepared to accept jobs even on Rs. 20 and Rs. 30. In my opinion, Government must do something at once to remove this unemployment. Otherwise, there will be a lot of trouble created in our State.

"Then I have to say a few words about the Harijans in our district. Our district is the worst so far as the conditions of Harijans are concerned. There is unapproachability and Harijans could not go even up to a hundred yards near caste Hindus. There are a number of such schools managed by caste officers. Some relief should be given in this respect.

"Again there is a lot of suffering among the Harijans for want of good water supply; no new wells are sunk and no lands are being assigned to them. At present, several labour schools are run. In these schools also the Harijan pupils are not being attended

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to properly. Caste Hindus get into the services and they enjoy. The amount spent on the Harijans is practically enjoyed by the non-Harijans in our districts. My friend Mr. Chadayan is a Harijan leader. He and I went to the Director of Harijan Welfare and we represented to him many matters. He has never visited our district at all, and we invited him to come and visit our district, and he promised to come and enquire into our grievances at the earliest opportunity.

11-20
a.m.

"Tenants as well as landlords have been expecting amendments to the Malabar Tenancy Act since some months back, but they are very much disappointed, as the amending Bill has not yet been introduced. Thousands of suits for recovery of rent have been stayed. Only this morning the Hon. Revenue Minister said during question-hour that the Government had almost completed the drafting of the Bill. I hope the Government will find their way to introduce the Bill during the current session.

"Prices of foodstuffs are soaring and poor people are finding it difficult to purchase their food requirements. I am glad that the Government have ordered the continuance of informal ration shops in our district. But the rice we get is of very poor quality. The rice that we get is imported from abroad like Siam and Burma and the price is very high. We used to get a measure of rice for 9 annas, but now the price has gone up to 13½ or 14 annas. When the ration price is increased, the price in the open market also goes up. So I request the Government to sell the rice at a reduced price.

"Grow More Food Campaign has been an utter failure in our district. There has been no increase in production at all; on the other hand production is growing less and less. The Hon. Chief Minister said recently in the course of a speech that the best incentive for the Grow More Food Campaign was to allow the producers to sell their produce at any price. I entirely agree with him. We do not require this Grow More Food Campaign at all. There is a Member of the Board of Revenue, an I.C.S. Secretary and a number of officers in charge of the Grow More Food Campaign. In these days of financial stringency, I say this Grow More Food Campaign is absolutely unnecessary. The sooner that department is abolished, the better.

"I have nothing more to say. I am sorry I was not present when you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, called my name for the first time, and I tender you my apology."

* SRI K. M. SEETHI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have tabled an amendment to the motion moved by Mr. Anantha Pai in which certain points have been indicated. Before referring to those points, I wish to associate myself wholeheartedly with the sentiments expressed on the difficulties and disabilities of my district by the hon. Member Mr. Appu in the very useful speech that he made just now. Every one of the points that he raised represents the real needs and difficulties of my district. It is my request

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to the Government that the points that he raised might receive their early attention and that redress might be given to the district which is really suffering under various disabilities.

"In the copy of the amendment circulated to the Members which I and four other Members of the Muslim League Legislature Party have tabled, the words 'failure of crops' have been wrongly typed as 'famine of crops'.

"In several parts of the Malabar district, especially in the taluks of Ernad and Walluvanad, there has been widespread drought owing to the failure of the north-east monsoon. This has caused alarm in the minds of the ryots and the Food Production Committees of those taluks have made representations to the Government to provide adequate relief to the ryots whose crops have failed miserably on account of the drought. As has been admitted by the Hon. Revenue Minister while answering a supplementary question on this matter yesterday, representations have been made to the Government, and I understand that the Collector of Malabar has made a report to the Government about the seriousness of the situation. I am not pleading for the grant of district-wide remission of land revenue. Certain areas like the eastern parts of Ernad and several parts of Walluvanad taluk where drought has caused great misery to the ryots and has adversely affected food production have to be particularly taken care of. On account of the reduced food production, the price of foodstuffs has gone up and the poor and the middle classes are really suffering on account of the high prices. It was expected that the price would stabilize itself in the wake of the removal of the control. But unfortunately, of late, the price has shot up. Let us hope that this is only a temporary phase and that there might be a speedy improvement in the situation. Even this temporary shooting up of the price has caused great hardship and it is the duty of the Government in a situation like this to provide the people with such help as they can render. The Government could have provided facilities for getting water from wells and rivers for the fields and saved the crop. In the provision of facilities for the ryots, the Agricultural department has, in my opinion, miserably failed in my district, as it has done in other districts also. Pumpsets are to be provided for pumping water where water is badly needed. The pumpsets available in my district are far from adequate to meet the needs of the district. Even the few pumpsets that are provided are kept in a far-off place like Shoranur, and the ryots are expected to go there and requisition the sets. The result is that very few ryots have availed themselves of this facility. The usual red-tapism makes this useful facility provided by the Government useless so far as the ryots are concerned. It is really sad that the Agricultural department did not give the necessary help and advice to the ryots especially in a situation of drought and failure of crop. The Agricultural department and the amenities it is providing are not known to the vast majority of the ryots not only in the Malabar district, but also in the other districts. The reason is that the Department has not done effective propaganda among the ryots and it has failed in giving scientific advice and in bringing the

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11-30 a.m. results of agricultural research to the door of the ryots. As I said, effective arrangements have not been made to have an adequate number of pumpsets and supply them to the ryots wherever and whenever needed. So, what I respectfully submit is that in the matter of providing ameliorative measures to the ryots when they are faced with a situation of drought and failure of crops, relaxation of Government rules and regulations is absolutely necessary. The Agriculture department has to co-operate with the Co-operative department and other agencies, and with their combined efforts, the relief attempted to be given to the ryots must be made available to them.

"In the matter of getting foodstuffs from outside Malabar, greater encouragement should be given to the ordinary trade channels. There should be restrictions placed on the removal of paddy and foodgrains from Malabar to other districts where merchants expect to secure fabulous prices. I know instances in which paddy has been smuggled out of Malabar to the neighbouring areas of Travancore-Cochin and also to other districts. The result was foodstuffs were not available in sufficient quantities in the Malabar district. The little quantity available in the district was being sold at exorbitant prices quite beyond the reach of the poor and the middle class people. The Government have to exercise great vigilance and check on such abuses in handling the foodgrains produced by the cultivators and the inroads by the merchants outside Malabar district. The reducing of the already poor quantity of foodgrains in the district should be checked and controlled by the authorities in time.

"In regard to the other point raised in the amendment of our party, namely, the grievances of the minorities, I wish to say a few words. No doubt our party sincerely appreciates the gesture of goodwill shown by the present Ministry to the minorities in this State, and the occasional attempts made by them to do justice to the claims of the minorities. All the same the minority communities feel that they have various grievances which are yet unredressed. Belonging as we do to the two minorities, namely, the Muslims and the Harijans, it is a tale of woe that in many important matters like representation in the legislature, in the local bodies and in services, we have to bring to the notice of the Government very many grievances. As you know, Sir, the Muslim community which had as many as 29 members in a House of 215 members in the last Assembly have now a paltry number of six or seven members in a House of 375, which is indicative of the fact that they have practically no representation whatever in the legislature of the country. This remark, of course, does not apply to the Harijan community, because there is reservation made for that community. It is the desire of the Muslim minority community that effective measures should be taken for giving them adequate and effective representation in the legislatures of the country. In public services also, we have our grievances. I regret to say that there have been instances in which discrimination has been shown against the Muslims, and it is our desire to bring specific matters to the attention of the present Ministry. It is our

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hope and expectation that our grievances will be redressed. To quote one instance, a G.O. was issued saying that all Muslim officers recruited between 1936 and 1946 as Deputy Inspectors and Secondary School Assistants in the Education department will be considered to be juniors to non-Muslim officers, who were junior to them at the time of their recruitment. In the matter of giving them selection grade, it is specifically mentioned in the G.O. that these Muslim officers will be deemed to be junior to persons, who were junior to them in grade. I do not want to go into details. We are only making an attempt to bring this matter to the attention of the Ministry. I crave the indulgence of the Ministry to set right the injustice done to the Muslim officers in the Education department who happen to suffer grave injustice by this G.O. Probably, it might not have been intended by the persons who were responsible for passing this G.O. that Muslims should be discriminated against, but all the same it does not lessen the injustice done to the Muslims. In the matter of admission to professional colleges, Muslims have a serious grievance. Several deserving boys who got first class and distinction in the subjects concerned could not get admission to the medical and engineering colleges in the last admissions to those colleges. There are matters like this which the minority community desire to bring to the attention of the Ministry. We do feel that there may not be any occasion for us to raise this point in future. I hope the Government will take note of the grievances of the minority communities and will provide just and generous redress. With these words, Sir, I thank you very much for the opportunity you have given me to speak."

* SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :— "Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of my hon. Friend, Mr. Anantha Pai, I wish to make a few observations. We are indeed grateful to the Prime Minister of India and the President of the Indian Union for having toured the affected areas of Rayalaseema and other places. They were impressed with the sufferings of the people, and they also cheered the people. The people had great hopes that their sufferings would come to an end. But to our disappointment, it is surprising to note that our representations for the inclusion of the Tungabhadra High Level Channel and Siddeswaram project in the Five-Year Plan were not heeded. These projects are more essential for the development of Rayalaseema. As a matter of fact, the Central Government borrowed a sum of 23 million dollars for the speedy execution and development of the Damodar Valley Project. No such gesture has been shown to the undeveloped areas like Rayalaseema. I am sure the Madras Government will urge on the Central Government to allot separate grants for the development of Rayalaseema."

"Regarding Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report, I wish to make a few observations. The report is already under the consideration of the Government of India. But let me tell my Tamil Nad friends and others that we, Rayalaseema people, part from them with great regret. In parting from them I am sure we should part without bitterness of feeling, because we have lived with

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11-40 a.m. them for several years like brothers. There may be so many controversial matters connected with the formation of the Andhra State like the location of the temporary capital, etc. A broader outlook is needed in all these. We should also co-operate with each other, because we must remember that we all belong to the great Indian Union. We should not think in terms of provincialism. Whether we belong to Tamil Nad, South Kanara, or Andhra, we all belong to one Union, and we must behave like brothers. Let us part as friends. Let there not be any bitterness of feeling. Let us all work together for the advancement of our country.

"So far as cyclone relief is concerned, I must congratulate the Government on the timely relief measures taken by them. But, it is surprising and disappointing to note that the Governor has not mentioned a word about the famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema. It is really most painful I can say because for the last two years Rayalaseema has been passing through a great crisis. Conditions there are deteriorating. As a matter of fact, the famine relief measures so far taken in Rayalaseema have not been adequate. Many gruel centres have been closed. The migration of people from Rayalaseema, especially from Kadiri, Pullavendla and Rayachoti, considered to be the belt area, presents a pathetic sight. Gruel centres which are very necessary for the people have been closed here and there. In spite of representations by the people themselves and by their representatives to the Government and to the Famine Commissioner, no steps have yet been taken. I am sure the impression is gaining ground in the minds of the people in Rayalaseema that the impending formation of the Andhra State is a great impediment to the starting of famine relief measures. But I do not think the impending formation of the new State would be an obstacle to the starting of relief measures. The Government should devote more attention to afford relief to the afflicted people of Rayalaseema. Otherwise, Rayalaseema will be greatly affected. Really, people in Rayalaseema are to-day half-naked and half-starved. Such a great misery is prevailing there.

"As regards drought conditions in Rayalaseema, scarcity of drinking water is actually felt by the people and steps should be taken immediately to provide drinking water to them. Mere deepening of the wells will not solve the problem. I hope that lorries will be made available and water will be distributed to the people of Rayalaseema. Otherwise, the problem cannot be solved. Mere deepening of the well will not help much because the water-level has gone down.

"As regards agriculture, my learned Friend has dealt with it in detail. It is the primary industry of our country. It has to be developed and it can be developed only by improving the lot of the tenants and the agricultural labourers. The land tenure system which exists now must change so that the conditions of the agricultural labourers and the tenants may be bettered. At present, there is much discontent among the agricultural labourers and the tenants. No doubt, some progress has been made during

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the regime of the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister. But it is not sufficient. The recommendations as to agrarian reforms made by the Agrarian Committee under the chairmanship of Sri Kumarappa must be given effect to. Otherwise, the discontent cannot be removed, and it may develop into a great revolution which is always dangerous to democracy.

"As regards the financial position of the Government, it is true that they are facing a huge deficit. Even the Andhra State, which will be formed, I think, has to face a heavy deficit. But the deficit can be covered by repealing Prohibition which has been a thorough failure. It was eight months ago that the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari assumed the reins of government. He was sincere indeed in seeing that the scheme was implemented in an effective manner. But it could not be done because the people never co-operated. It was a scheme which was imposed upon an unwilling people. I am sure that it has done more harm than good because it has not improved the morals of the people. I can say from my own experience that it has given rise to moral degradation of our people. So, I am sure that Prohibition will be scrapped and the financial position of the State will be improved in that way and better schemes implemented.

"As regards Education, my learned Friend has dealt with it at length, but still I want to say a few words about it. As far as adult education is concerned, in my district good progress has been made. But it does not mean that the question of education of the children should be neglected. Really, there is a great demand for elementary education. The people are education-minded. They want more schools. So, Sir, on the one hand, there is a great demand for more schools and, on the other hand, the Government want to effect retrenchment by way of closure of schools which is a retrograde step. The ground for taking this step, it is said, is want of finance. Education must be propagated on a large scale. I will say that one-third of the State's revenues must be spent on education.

"Another thing I want to submit to the House is this. The position of the teaching staff is deplorable. Their economic condition should be improved. To-day we entrust to their care our boys to be trained to become the best citizens of the country. They are frustrated. They have developed a narrow outlook and I am sure that, till their position is improved, we cannot make any rapid strides in the matter of education.

"So far as medical aid is concerned, as my hon. Friend Sri Appu has said, it is very inadequate in the villages. The villages are devoid of sufficient medical aid. There are not sufficient number of dispensaries. Even the dispensaries that exist are manned by unqualified doctors, because it is difficult to secure the services of qualified doctors since they are not well-remunerated.

"So far as elections to panchayats and other bodies are concerned, it is surprising to note in paragraph 14 of the Governor's Address that the administration of the district boards will be

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entrusted to the Special Officers. As a matter of fact, the presidents of the District Boards are not willing to cling to their offices. We are opposed to the principle of entrusting the administration of these democratic bodies to the Special Officers. Instead of this, I think it is better to hold elections as soon as possible. I am sure that the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, believes in democracy and that, instead of entrusting these district boards to the care of the officials, whose regime many people resented previously, elections will be held in the near future.

"Coming to the legislative programme before the House, it is stated in the Address of the Governor that the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952, will be introduced whose object is to amend the Madras Estates Land (Rent Reduction) Act, 1947. I do not think that there is any necessity for this amendment. It will affect many of the main agriculturists and pending the formation of the Andhra State, the Bill may be postponed."

11-50 a.m. * SRI L. C. PAIS :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the main motion that has been moved and in doing so I wish to point out a few facts. In the first place, let me congratulate this Government on some of their achievements. They have maintained law and order. Lately there was a challenge to authority and discipline by a section of the Madras City Police. Government have put down that challenge with a firm hand. They have also given us a stable and efficient Government. It is well-known that a stable and efficient Government is absolutely necessary if progress in a country has to be maintained and we are glad and happy that due to the vigorous exertions of Rajaji we enjoy at present a strong, stable and efficient Government in this State. We have also to admit that relief has been given in a very large measure so far as famine-stricken and cyclone-affected areas are concerned. In this connexion, I wish to say a few words as regards the fair price shops. They are maintained in places where they are found to be absolutely necessary and I submit that it will be absolutely essential to continue these fair price shops in places where the price of foodstuffs is increasing. It is a matter of great regret that the price of rice has risen to about Rs. 25 and Rs. 26 in South Kanara. People in South Kanara are not able to pay the high price for rice. The only relief that this Government can offer to the people in those parts is to continue the system of fair price shops and wherever necessary start more fair price shops.

"Speaking with particular reference to South Kanara, I must say that we are glad to note that legislation will be brought in this session for the constitution of a Port Trust for Mangalore. This means much for a growing place like Mangalore. I wish to thank the Government for this.

"I also wish to take this opportunity to thank the Government on behalf of the people of South Kanara for another matter. After a good deal of agitation and representation, the Government have opened the first Nira shop in our place only a few days ago.

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I can well speak about the enthusiasm exhibited by the people of Mangalore when this shop was opened the other day. My only submission to the Minister in charge of this portfolio is that more of these shops must be opened which will mean a great thing for the people. So far as Prohibition is concerned, it has been a failure in South Kanara. People want some sort of drink. It was no wonder therefore that when the first Nira shop was opened, people rushed to it with enthusiasm, and drank Nira to their satisfaction. If Prohibition policy is to be a success, let me say that more of Nira shops must be opened. There was a fear lurking in the minds of some people that with the introduction of these Nira shops an attempt was being made to introduce the thin end of the wedge which would ultimately spell disaster to the prohibition scheme itself and that the scheme will ultimately end in failure. There is no need for such fear.

"Coming to other matters, let me only refer to one distressing feature that is found in paragraph 8 of the Governor's Address, in which reference has been made to the financial position of our State. When His Excellency calls it a difficult position, there cannot be two opinions about it. I only wish to refer to the last sentence, in paragraph 8, viz., 'In the present conditions, Government's policy has had to be restricted to the completion of the schemes taken up, before embarking on new ones.' This means that a district like South Kanara, which has already been neglected, will not be getting anything in the shape of irrigation schemes and power development schemes. We have been requesting the Government during the last several years to start some electricity schemes in that district. But up to now we have not got any. Whenever we referred to the Jog Electricity scheme, we were invariably told that an agreement was being got ready for signature, or was going to be signed or some such thing. But in actual practice, till now no final agreement has been prepared or signed by the Government. Under the present conditions, it is clear that no power development scheme will be taken up. We have been repeatedly pressing on the Government to undertake water-supply scheme in Mangalore. From the way things are going on at present and under the present conditions of finance we may not have any water-supply scheme for some time to come. So far as irrigation schemes are concerned, we have had no big schemes and only some minor schemes were taken up. Under the present condition of things, only schemes which have commenced will be continued. Will the Government definitely tell us what their policy is with regard to the various schemes that have been investigated? The main thing we are worried about is, 'how long is this state of affairs to continue? Will our finances ever improve and if so, when?' So far as help from the Centre is concerned, I still remember what Sri Gopala Reddi told us about this time last year after he ceased to be the Finance Minister. Every time the Central Government was approached for financial assistance, they invariably raised the query, 'What about your ideological schemes?' We know very well that one of the ideological schemes is Prohibition. Even the Central

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Government have their own misgivings about the Prohibition policy of the State Government. So it is very necessary that this Government should tell us exactly what their final attitude is in regard to this matter. Last time when a motion was brought forward to appoint a Committee to go into the question of Prohibition, we had the assurance of the Hon. Chief Minister that he himself would go through the whole matter and if he was convinced, he would be the first man to scrap it. We are sorry that no reference has been made to this aspect in His Excellency's Address. I must take this opportunity to point out that on account of some of our ideological and pet schemes, many of the nation-building activities are bound to suffer, much to the detriment of the progress of the country at large. My constructive suggestion in this regard is this: The Prohibition policy of this Government must be reviewed. Even at the outset, I have pointed out how the Nira parlour opened recently in South Kanara has been popular with the people. It would be better if toddy was freed. On account of our embarking on some of our ideological schemes like Prohibition, we are not able to take up many of the nation-building activities to which reference has all along been made. I want to tell this House and the Cabinet that if on the score of want of finances we are unable to take up these nation-building schemes there is bound to be widespread discontent among the people in this State. We are all well aware that the presence of such discontent among the people is the surest and most fertile ground for the growth of communism. I only want that such a ground should not be provided for its growth."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Many hon. Members have given notice of as many as 66 amendments. As the amendments are more or less of the same kind, I call upon the hon. Member Sri Ramamurthi, the Leader of the Opposition, to move his comprehensive amendment first. The other hon. Members may formally move their amendments afterwards."

"The following amendments were formally moved and seconded:—

AMENDMENTS.

- 12 noon. 1. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Add the following at the end:—
'but regret that while during the last nine months life for all sections of the common people has worsened in every way, while famine is spreading to vast and newer areas and districts, while prices of foodgrains have been rising, while producers of cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and other commercial crops, merchants and small industrialists are being ruined on account of the slump, while lakhs of handloom weavers' families have been uprooted on account of the collapse of the industry, while mass unemployment has been growing, while industries are being worked partially on account of the increasing power cut leading to curtailment of production and partial unemployment and loss of wages to industrial workers, while development work in electricity has

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been stopped in a number of cases leading to the discharge of thousands of technical workers, while vast sections of people in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts have been deprived of their means of livelihood on account of the cyclone havoc, the Government have not only totally failed to take steps to arrest the growing deterioration of the economic conditions but are actually aggravating the problem by refusing to take adequate steps to prevent the breakdown of Krishna anicut and continuing the policy of suppression of popular democratic movements aiming to change the conditions by keeping in jail political prisoners whom it refuses to classify as political prisoners, by not withdrawing a number of political cases and by refusing to withdraw the restrictions on public meetings imposed in vast areas by the police.'"

2. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret that no adequate appreciation has been made of the scarcity and famine conditions in the State aggravated by general drought, abnormal increase in the price of foodstuff, and by growing unemployment.'"

3. SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret that Your Excellency has failed to take stock of the famine conditions prevailing in Malabar.'"

4. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret not to find any mention about—

- (1) martyrdom of Sri Potti Sriramulu and developments thereupon;
- (2) police strikers' detention;
- (3) the worst conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema and upland taluks in Guntur, Nellore districts;
- (4) soaring food prices due to over-transportation of rice from Guntur, Krishna and Godavari districts within the last two weeks;
- (5) Guntur water scheme;
- (6) stoppage of construction works in Andhra Power System and unemployment created thereby;
- (7) Government of India contribution of 50 lakhs of rupees for Krishna Regulator Bridge Construction;
- (8) starvation deaths of handloom weavers;
- (9) proposals of any irrigation project in the Five-Year Plan for Andhra area;
- (10) the recommendation of Madras Government to Sri Justice Wanchoo on Andhra State;

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(11) and proposing—

(a) the extension of the life of the district boards and creating undemocratic and bureaucratic special officers' regime; and

(b) the introduction of Madras Estates Land (Rent Reduction), Amendment Bill, 1952.' "

5. SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" (1) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that forcible collection of kist is being carried on in several famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema, that no subsistence loans are being issued, that the existing gruel centres are being closed on the slightest pretext and no famine relief works are opened.' "

" (2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that elections to the second class panchayats are conducted by the undemocratic method of show of hands which is causing havoc in the countryside.' "

" (3) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to learn that the speech of the Prime Minister at Cuddapah was most disappointing to the famine-stricken masses of the district;

' but regret to note that the huge number of applications for grant of pattas to banjar lands from the landless poor and poor peasants have not been attended to by the Government;

' but regret to note that the Government have not given any thought to solve the general indebtedness of the people in the countryside and in particular failed to declare moratorium on debts at least in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema though there has been much agitation for it since a long time.' "

6. SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" (1) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret elections to the class II panchayats by the undemocratic method of show of hands is causing murders and harassment to voters who voted against them.' "

" (2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the attitude of the Government with regard to minor irrigation works in the upland taluks.' "

7. SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that the Government have failed to provide sufficient protection and help to handloom weavers and famine-stricken agriculturists.' "

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8. SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" (1) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that this Government has failed to recognize the increased scarcity of famine conditions prevailing this year in Chittoor district and has also failed to continue and increase the relief measures.' "

" (2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government in recognizing the increased severity of famine conditions prevailing in Chittoor district this year.' "

9. SRI K. UPPI :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that Your Excellency's attention has not been sufficiently drawn to the widespread drought and failure of crops and the shooting up of prices of rice and paddy in the district of Malabar and the feeling of the minorities in the State that though Your Excellency's present Ministry has shown a gesture of goodwill to them, several of their grievance remain unredressed.' "

10. SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" (1) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to follow correct policies in connexion with Forest Department.' "

" (2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to give away cultivable waste lands to the landless poor agricultural labourers.' "

" (3) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to execute minor irrigation works despite the serious famine situation that is prevailing in the State in the upland areas.' "

" (4) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to take effective steps to complete the works of electricity and even stopping all electricity works thus causing unemployment to many and hardship to the people.' "

" (5) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to conduct elections to the minor panchayat boards in a democratic manner which resulted in clashes and murders.' "

" (6) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to redress the grievances of the police constabulary in the City of Madras which resulted in the refusal of the

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constabulary to take their salaries and the failure of the Government to take proper action against the officers who are responsible.' "

11. SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" (1) Add the following at the end :—
but regret to note—

- (a) the failure of the Government to fix the price of the rice and paddy in the fair price shops at the level of 1946 and to control the soaring prices of the paddy and rice in the free market and supplying good and eatable varieties of rice to the fair price shops in Malabar; and
(b) the failure of the Government to open more gruel centres in Malabar for unemployed handloom workers wherever it is found necessary.' "

- " (2) Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the Government to introduce legislation to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act without any further delay.' "

12. SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of the policy of the Government in conducting the elections to the minor panchayats by show of hands.' "

13. SRI K. T. RAJU :—" Add the following at the end :—
' but regret to note the failure of the Government to take any steps to relieve the growing unemployment in the State, particularly consequent upon the cuts imposed in power supply.' "

14. SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDY :—" Add the following at the end :—

' (1) but regret to note the failure of the Government to take effective steps to ease the prevailing famine conditions in upland taluks—Kanigiri, Podili, Darsi and others—in Nellore district.

' (2) but regret to note the failure of the Government to take effective steps to ease the crisis in handloom industry.' "

15. SRI P. RAMA RAO :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note the failure of Government to take into consideration the existing situation in upland taluks of Krishna district due to the failure of monsoon.' "

16. SRI S. KASI REDDI :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to find that no mention is made about appalling conditions of the ryots and labourers and their deteriorating economic conditions amidst famine conditions obtaining in the upland taluks—Darsi and Podili—of Nellore district and about the inadequate and perfunctory nature of relief afforded by the Government.' "

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17. SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note—

(a) the failure of the Government to take note of and take effective steps to prevent and check the grave famine situation that has developed and is fast increasing in the " Famine Zone " of Rayalaseema and other parts of the State; •

(b) as also the failure of the Government to take into serious consideration the growing economic crisis resulting in serious deterioration of the purchasing capacity of the people of all classes, thereby increasing slump in trade and industry leading to unemployment.' "

18. SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that nothing has been mentioned about the economic conditions of the teachers, the Non-Gazetted Officers, the industrial labourers, the agricultural labourers, the ex-tappers, the pavement dwellers and the problems of land reform, unemployment, retrenchment, starvation deaths and in particular the social injustice to the Scheduled Caste people in the State under the domination of the caste Hindus.' "

19. SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that the Address did not mention the growing unemployment in the State and did not refer to the victims of the Police firing during the Andhra Province agitation.' "

20. SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Add the following at the end :—

' (1) but regret to note the failure of this Government in taking timely steps for the formation of the Andhra State;

' (2) but regret to note the failure of this Government in revising the policy of Prohibition which has resulted only in increasing difficulties to the people;

' (3) but regret to note the failure of this Government in rendering any relief to the starving millions of handloom weavers of this State;

' (4) but regret to note the failure of this Government in the proper conduct of elections to the minor panchayats;

' (5) but regret to note the failure of this Government in commencing the construction of a road regulator by the side of the Krishna anicut which alone could be a guaranteed protection for water-supply and food production of the delta area;

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(6) but regret to note the anti-totter attitude of this Government who proposed to auction all poramboke and banjar lands which had already been either dwelling places or cultivating fields of the poor toilers for years."

21. SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Add at the end the following:—

'but regret to note that—

(1) Government failed to introduce a Bill to amend the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, as was promised by the Hon. Law Minister;

(2) Government failed to bring down the price of rice and paddy in fair price shops to the level of 1946 and to give 12 ounces of rice at least to the consumers and to open relief centres for all the unemployed especially the handloom workers.'"

22. SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDY:—"Add the following at end:—

'but regret to note that Your Excellency's Government has not granted remission of land revenue to all the famine-affected areas in Rayalaseema districts. The gruel centres are being indiscriminately closed to the effect that many infirm, old people and destitute children are left starving. The scarcity of drinking water still prevails and has not been improved. The average attendance in the elementary schools is falling and the poverty of the elementary school teachers is increasing to starvation. Due to the lack of proper aid from the Government even some High Schools are on the verge of being closed down as in the case of Kodur High School. Thousands of ex-toddy tappers having been deprived of their profession by the Government are left half-naked and starving and without any profession. Even the tapping of sweet toddy, a nourishing food, has not been permitted in spite of many representations. With all the tall talk of relief to the handloom weavers, there is no substantial relief at all, and their position is becoming worse and starvation, begging and migration have become common among this class of people.'"

23. SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note—

(1) that Your Excellency has not been advised to make any reference to the sacrifice of Potti Sreeramulu;

(2) that no steps are indicated to provide drainage scheme, slum improvement schemes in any of the farms in Andhra Districts;

(3) that no reference is made to the democratisation of municipal administration in the State;

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(4) that no steps have been suggested to ameliorate the condition of unemployed workers caused by the closure of mills in the districts;

(5) that no attempt is envisaged to ameliorate the miserable condition of the agricultural labourers and fishermen.'"

24. SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" (1) Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note that no mention is made about—

(a) the measures to check the increasing price of paddy in Tanjore district;

(b) agrarian reform which is most urgently needed though the Government have accepted to bring it forward at an early date;

(c) the measures to be taken to improve the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act so that tenants and pannaiyals may get full benefits.'

" (2) Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note that nothing is said about the release of political prisoners.'"

25. SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note that Government failed to bring the issue of the immediate formation of a Kerala State.'"

26. SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret that Your Excellency has failed to take note of the serious situation created by (a) the decision of the State Government published in their G.O. Press No. 615, dated 28th February 1953, that all valuable lands should be sold in public auction or assigned on collection of market value, whichever is advantageous to the Government, irrespective of the fact that either the applicant for the land is a person belonging to the class of landless poor or that he had incurred heavy loss in bringing the land under his plough;

(b) the failure of the Government to relieve the tenants groaning under landlordism;

(c) the failure of the Government in reinstating the workers dismissed by foreign imperialist company, namely, Messrs. I.L.T.D. Co., Ltd., Chirala; and

(d) the failure of the Government to hold elections to local boards on democratic basis.'"

27. SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Add the following at the end:—

'but regret to note the failure of the Government to take steps to complete the works of electricity; in conducting panchayat elections in a democratic way; to make mention of proposals of any irrigation projects in the Five-Year

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Plan for Andhra area; to provide sufficient protection to distressed handloom weavers; to grant cultivable waste lands to landless poor free of cost; to redress the grievances of the police constabulary; to create favourable conditions for the immediate formation of the Andhra State.' "

28. SRI M. KUNE RAO :—" Add the following at the end :—

(1) but regret to note that the Government failed to start famine relief works in the upland dry taluka, to provide employment to the starving and open fair price shops in those areas;

(2) but regret to note that the Government did not grant pattas to landless poor who are cultivating waste lands for a long time, in addition highly penalising the ryots.' "

29. SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note (a) the failure of the Government to redress the grievances of the N.G.Os. and Elementary School teachers; and

(b) the failure of the Government to take effective steps for the betterment of the backward communities and Scheduled Castes.' "

30. SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Add the following at the end :—

(1) but regret to note that no steps are being taken to form the linguistic States of Kerala, Tamil Nad or Karnataka;

(2) but regret to note that adequate steps are not being taken to stop large-scale evictions of cultivators in Malabar;

(3) but regret to note that no mention is made about the Kanhirapuzha Scheme and the Kundipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.' "

31. SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret that no adequate appreciation has been made of the conditions of Harijans in the State.' "

32. SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to find nothing about—

(1) land reforms, extension of the Tanjore Tenancy Act throughout the State to elevate the standard of masses;

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(2) safeguards to Harijans from the growing economic enslavement and exploitation by the landlords and social injustices done to them;

(3) assignment of Government waste lands, and a Minimum Wages Act for the agricultural labourers;

(4) maintenance of weightage of Harijans in the administration;

(5) indiscriminate arrests, harassment and persecution of Harijans by police for nothing, or for anything done by any of their exploiters or to satisfy the landlords whose interest the Government is out to safeguard;

(6) increasing agricultural indebtedness and the relief thereto;

(7) N.G.Os. whose plight is miserable regarding their low wages, ill-treatment meted out by them, overwork burdened upon them;

(8) favouritism and nepotism prevalent in the administration, and the growing unemployment;

(9) the growing beggar problem in the State;

(10) existing detention system of students from examinations;

(11) hopelessly miserable state of scavengers in the State.' "

33. SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note nothing about—

(1) the present state of handloom weavers;

(2) Prohibition and failure of Government policy;

(3) the miserable conditions of the fishermen;

(4) village officials and their miserable conditions; and

(5) development of co-operative movement in this State.' "

34. SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that Your Excellency have not made any expression of approval or disapproval of the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive and the policy to be followed in regard to districts where this scheme is not in force.' "

35. SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU :—" Add the following at the end :—

' but regret to note that no mention has been made about the agricultural labourers and their wages and the extension of the Tanjore Tenants Act to the rest of the State.' "

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36. SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to find that no mention is made about the appalling conditions of the ryots and labourers and their economic conditions due to the cyclone in Mayuram and Nagapattinam taluks.’ ”

37. SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to find no mention made in the Address about the shifting by the Government of the legitimate democratic aspiration of freedom-loving Andhras for a separate State and nationhood, by the opening of fire and use of violence on peaceful populace in December 1952 in many places in Andhra and in the continuation of special armed police concentration camps in Andhra districts.’ ”

38. SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to note that steps are proposed to be taken to appoint special officers to take charge of the administration of district boards pending elections thereto.’ ”

39. SRI T. POTHARAJU :—“ Add the following at the end :—

(1) but regret to note that no mention has been made of the Regulator cum-Road bridge construction on Krishna river in view of the recent damage of the Krishna anicut;

(2) but regret to note that no mention has been made about the extension of the medical facilities in Vijayavada city in view of the fact that the present Government hospital is too inadequate to meet the growing necessities of the said Andhra city;

(3) but regret to note that no mention has been made about the Budameru diversion scheme and Guntupalli pumping scheme.’ ”

40. SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to note that (a) no mention is made about the policy of, or the steps taken by, the Government to eradicate corruption in various departments of the Government;

(b) no adequate and timely relief is given to poor ryots by way of kist remission in drought-stricken areas in Tiruchirappalli district; and

(c) no steps are taken by the Government to ensure drinking water facilities, wherever they are urgent and imperative.’ ”

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DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion.” 12-10 p.m.

(Sri G. Latchanna rose in his seat.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may move his amendment.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

“ 41. Add the following at the end :—

‘ but regret to state—

(1) that the Government are again introducing the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952, which was thrown out by the Select Committee in the second session of this Assembly;

(2) that the Government are adopting the detrimental policy of forcing rent collection both current and old without attending to the usual repairs to the irrigation sources in the large number of estate villages taken over; and

(3) that the Government are adopting the unsound policy regarding the development of irrigation and electricity.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I rise on a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna was called by the Chair to move his amendment but he was not in his seat. The Chair therefore passed over it and said that as the Member was not in his seat the amendment should be deemed to be withdrawn. Now is it in order to allow the Member who was not in the seat when called but who came afterwards to move his amendment? At that rate many Members whose amendments were deemed to be withdrawn on the ground that they were not in their seats when called, will now press for their being allowed to move their amendments.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Sri Latchanna has taken permission from the Hon. Speaker to move his amendment and I have allowed him now to move the amendment.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఈ సమావేశము ముగియించుకొను కొడుకున్నట్లు ప్రత్యేక సమావేశంగా తుంటుందని ఆశించినట్లుగాక తిరిగి యీ సమావేశము యీ విధంగా ఉన్నందుకు ఈ ఆసంతృప్తిని వెలిబుచ్చుచున్నాము. ఇంతలోపుగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి అవసరమైన వర్యాలు ప్రభుత్వము లీ సమయముందని ఆశిస్తూ నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని నేను ప్రారంభిస్తున్నాను.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ I fix a time-limit of 20 minutes for each member.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ గతసారి మనము సమావేశమైన కాలమునుండి నేటివరకు ఎన్నో సెలలు గడచినకార్యత తిరిగి యీనాడు సమావేశమవుతున్నప్పుడు

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

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రాష్ట్రములో చాలా ప్రధానమైనటువంటి మార్పులు జరిగినవి. తత్ఫలితముగా నేటివరకూ సమావేశమగుటకు కాశము లేకపోయింది. ఈ మార్పులను గురించి అప్పుడే చర్చించుటకు అవకాశము లేకపోయింది. ఆ ప్రధానమైన మార్పులూ మొదటిది ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన ఆంధోళనలో ప్రాజెక్ట్ ప్రాజెక్టులుగా, అత్త బలిదానము, ఆ తర్వాత ఆంధ్రప్రజల ఆంధోళనలు, ఆంధ్ర యువకులు, తాతలు కోల్పోవటము, సంభవించింది. ఆంధ్రులలో ఒక ప్రశ్న ఉన్నదేమన, ఇతరులకు ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకటన తర్వాతనే వెలువడింది. ఈ సంఘటనలు మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఒక సూతన క కారణముగా పరిగణించబడుతున్నాయి. మన ఖంధరకట్ట, సుహృద్భావము తోను, స్నేహభావముతోను, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్పయముగాని, విజయము ప్రజాతరవానిన సాగించుటకు పూనుకోగలమని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సంధర్భములో మనము జాగ్రత్తగా ఒకరి నొకరి నర్థము చేసుకొంటు ముందుకు పోవుటకు వీలుగావుండాలని, అటువంటి స్నేహపూరితమైన విభజనకు పూనుకోవాలని ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఈ సమయములో కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రజలందరికీ యిస్తున్న టువంటి హామీ విమిటంటే ప్రజల మధ్యగమ్యదాక్షిణ్యముతో విడిపోవుట కనువైనటువంటి, ఆచరణ సాధ్యమైనటువంటి విధంగా రాష్ట్ర విభజనకు తోడ్పడగలమని ఆనాడు యిచ్చినటువంటి హామీని తిరిగి యీనాడు నేను పునరుద్ఘాటిస్తున్నాను. ప్రజలందరిలో సుహృద్భావముతో కూడుకున్నటువంటి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రవారణ విర్పడగలమని మన మందఱు ఆశిస్తున్నాము.

“ఇకపోతే మరొక ప్రధానమైన విషయమున్నది. అంటే మూలాటివరకు మనల నెమ్మొంటున్న వితక్తరమైన టెమెటరిఫికేషన్. ఈదాదల టెమెటరిఫికేషన్ గురించి ప్రతికూల విశేషంగా వార్తల ప్రకటించిన నందువలననే లేక, ప్రభుత్వం దానిని గుర్తించినందువల్లగాని, తత్ఫలితంగా పట్టణాలలోనేగాక గ్రామ సీమలకుకూడా పారిపోయిన టెమెటరిఫికేషన్ విషయములో, ప్రభుత్వం సక్రమంగా విచారణ చేయని కారణంచేత ప్రభుత్వమీద ప్రజలకు నమ్మకం పోయినందున ప్రభుత్వ వందా విమర్శకు స్థానం విర్పడింది. గవర్నరు తమ ఉపన్యాసంలో ఈ విషయాన్ని విమర్శించాడటం జరిగింది అంటే ప్రభుత్వం రాష్ట్రంలో కరువు లేదని భావించుకున్నది. అందువల్లనే కేంద్ర తీసుకోలేదు.

“అసలు యీ సందర్భము కరువు పరిస్థితి ఏమిటి? గతసంవత్సరంకన్నా తక్కువగా ఉన్నదా, లేక మరిత లీవరూపం దాల్చిందా? ఇంకా ఏమైనా కొత్త పరిస్థితులు విర్పడినవా, లేక తగ్గిపోయినవా అనే విషయం గ్రామసీమలలో పర్యటించిన వారికి తెలుస్తుంది. గత శాసనసభ సమావేశం తర్వాత యీనాటి సమావేశమువరకు చాలా గ్రామాలలో నేను పర్యటించి వచ్చాను. ఇదివరకటికంటే యీ నాకు కరువు పరిస్థితులు లీవంగా వున్నవి. దాన్ని గుర్తించుకూడా టెమెటరిఫికేషన్ ప్రభుత్వం సక్రమ చర్యలు తీసుకోలేదు. గత ఆగస్టు సమావేశకాలంలో ప్రజలలో ఒక టెడ్డ ఆందోళనలంది. ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమకు కేంద్ర అవకాశముగ ముస్లిం గారు వెళ్లినప్పుడునూ, అతర్వాత గవర్నరుగారునూ, ఆ తర్వాత ముఖ్యమంత్రి ప్రాజెక్ట్ పాలకారిగారునూ, ప్రధానమంత్రి పండిట్ నెహ్రూగారునూ వెళ్లినప్పుడు యీ రాయలసీమ ప్రజల కరువు పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రజలు విజ్ఞప్తులు చేశారు, ఎన్నో memoranda లు గూడా యిచ్చారు. వారందరు రాయలసీమ ప్రజల కాళ్ళలో చూచి ఎన్నో కళ్లనీళ్లు కార్చి ప్రజలను ఓదార్చి వెళ్లారేగానీ, చేసింది ఏమియు కనబడలేదు. పండిట్ నెహ్రూగారుకూడా అందరికాగానే దూచివెళ్లారు. కాని చేసిన

10th March 1953]

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

మేలు ఏమియు కనబడలేదు. ఒకరితర్వాత ఒకరువచ్చి కన్నీరు వెలుబుచ్చారేగాని 12-20 చేసినచర్య ఏమిలేదని నెహ్రూగారు ఆనాడు రాయలసీమ ప్రజలతరపున ఒక memorandum పంపారు. ఈ పర్యటనవల్ల ప్రజాప్రభుత్వం వెచ్చించబడిందేగాని, చేకూరిన లాభం ఏమీలేదు. దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ యీ ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలలో ఏమి మార్పు జరుగలేదు. దానికి నిదర్శనం ఈ నాడు ప్రజాప్రతినిధులమని ప్రభుత్వము నడుపు తున్న మంత్రుల పర్యటనానంతరం రాయలసీమలో ఇంతవరకు సాధించినదేమిలేదు. అని యీ నాడు ఖచ్చితముగానూ, నిరాశాపూరితముగానూ చెప్పవలసి వుంటుంది అనటానికి వికారింపచున్నాను. రాయలసీమకు ఇంతమందివచ్చి మాచేతి గుడ్డలతో ముఖమీద కళ్లనీళ్లు తుడచ నక్కరలేదు. ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా తిండిపెట్టటానికి, చెరువులు రిపేరుచేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు చేతకాదని రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు గుర్తించి తమంతట తామే పోరాటములద్వారా తమకోర్కెలను సాధించుకోవాలని ప్రభుత్వం తెలిపినట్లుగా రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు భావిస్తున్నారు. అందుకు రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు ముందుకువస్తారు. సిద్ధంగా వున్నారని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి పరిస్థితి ఏమి? ఈనాటి కరువు పరిస్థితి ఎలావుంది? ఉదాహరణకుముందు చిత్తూరు జిల్లా తీసు కుందాము. పుత్తూరులో మొన్న జరిగిన ఎన్నికల విషయములో మంత్రులు పర్యటన చేశారు. మేముగూడా ఆక్కడ పర్యటించాము. పుత్తూరు తాలూకాలో పర్య టించినవారికి ప్రతి గ్రామములోనూ ప్రతివారికి బోధపరచాము. ఏ గ్రామానికి వెళ్లినా యింటికి ఆయిదుమంది పదిమంది ఆ గ్రామ ప్రజలు వలస వెళ్లినట్లు బోధపడింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని మన ప్రజాప్రతినిధులగు మంత్రులు గుర్తించారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను: పుత్తూరు తాలూకాలో ఏ గ్రామములోనూ ఏదైనా ప్రజలకు తిండిలేక వలసపోయారని చెప్పారు. ఈ సగ్గుసత్యాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం దూషడలచుకోలేదు. ఈనాడు కరువువల్ల ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విధమైన చర్యలయినా తీసుకుందనిచెప్పకుండా గవర్నరు వాస్తవిక విషయాలు విరుద్ధంగా చెప్పారని చెప్పకతప్పదు. పుత్తూరు తాలూకాలో (ఎన్ని కల సమయములో) నూటికి ఏపది వంతోతప్ప, ప్రజలు యీ దుస్థితివల్ల పంటలులేని కారణముచేత వలసపోయారని పర్యటించినవచ్చిన మంత్రులైన చెప్పారా అంటే, లేదు. తర్వాత ఎన్నికల సమయములో తెలువబడిన గంజి కేంద్రాలు సంఖ్య, అవకాశకచ్చే ప్రజల పరిస్థితులనుగురించి మంత్రులు చెప్పగలరా? చిత్తూరు జిల్లాకు ప్రక్కనున్న అనంతపురం జిల్లాలో ప్రతి గ్రామములోనూ వలసవచ్చిన ప్రజలు ఆవస్థలు పడుతున్నారు. దీనిబట్టి పరిస్థితులు అర్థంచేసుకోవాలి. అక్కడకూడా ప్రజలు చాలామంది వలసవెళ్లారనే విషయమిది. ఎక్కడదూచిన పంటలులేక టెమెటరిఫికేషన్ ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల ఇదివరకు ఎంతో కాగావుండే గ్రామాలు సహితం పాడుబడిన దేవాలయాలలాగా తయారైవున్నవి. దీనికంతటికీ కారణం టెమెటరిఫికేషన్ ఖచ్చితంగా లేలుతుంది. ఇదంతయు యీ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము అవలంబించుతున్న పంథాలవల్ల విర్పడిన పరిస్థితులనే గుర్తించవలసి యున్నది. ఈ కాస్తాకూడా గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగములో కనిపించకపోయింది.

“కదిరి తాలూకాలో గతసంవత్సరం ప్రజలు బాధపడ్డారు. ఆ తాలూకాలో ప్రజలందరు ఎన్నో రాయభారాలద్వారా బ్రష్టండ్మైన ఆకలియాతలద్వారా ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించుకున్నారు. ప్రజలకు తింటానికి అన్నము త్రాగుటకు మంచి నీళ్లులేవు, పశువులకు మేత లేదు. ఇట్టి సమయములో ప్రజలలో ఒక బ్రష్టండ్మైన అలజడి బయలుదేరింది. ఈనాటికి ఆ పరిస్థితులు తగ్గకపోగా అంతకుమించి ఉన్నవని కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు ప్రామాణికంగా గూడా చెప్పారు. మన కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రులు ఎక్కడా ఆ పరిస్థితులు గ్రామాలలోకి నేరుగా వెళ్లి దూచినయెడల, పరిస్థితులు బాధ పడియుండేవి.

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi] [10th March 1953]

“గత ఆన్లైన్ వర్కల సందర్భములో రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతములలోని పరిస్థితులను గురించి ప్రతి భవనం చివరకు ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రులు వెళ్తున్నప్పుడు గాని, వెళ్లకపోతే? ఒక సంవత్సరం గడచిపోయినా యీనాటివరకు మంచినిటి సభ్యులకి తీసుకోవడం వర్క లేమిటి? ముందు తగు జాగ్రత్త పడుటలేక కాక, ప్రభుత్వం చేతులుముడిచి పెట్టవచ్చుంది అనే విషయం గవర్నరు ఉపన్యాసంలో తేలుతుంది.

“కదిరి తాలూకాలోగాని, పెనుగొండ తాలూకాలోగాని, భర్త వరంతాలూకాలోగాని, అనంతపురం తాలూకాలోగాని మొత్తం జిల్లాలో నేడు మంచినిటి లభించక ప్రజలు నానా ఆగచాట్లు పడుతున్నారు. ఇది ఈనాటి పరిస్థితి. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో గవర్నరు మేం ఇప్పుడు వసూలుచేయ వూనుకున్నది. ఎల్లనూరు ఫీల్డాలూ యీ సంవత్సరము తిరిగి ఇస్తున్నాడా వసూలు చేస్తూ వికాయలుకూడా వసూలుచేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం వూనుకున్నది. పంటలు పండినవా, లేదా అని గ్రామాలలో విచారించకుండా అంతనాలు వేసి ఇస్తు వసూలుచేయవూనుకుంది.

“గ్రామాలలో పంటలు పండినవా లేదా, ఎంత పండింది అనే విషయం భాగ్యం కళ్ళములో ఉన్నప్పుడుగాని, లేక కోతల సమయంలో ఉన్నప్పుడుగాని పరిశీలిస్తే తేలుతుంది. అంతేకాని ఎక్కడో కూర్చోని సమయంలో సమయంలో తప్పే అంతనాలద్వారా పంట పండిందని తేల్చి మూనుకొనుటవల్లనే పాత వికాయలు ఇప్పుడు వసూలుచేయబడినవి.

“కడప జిల్లా తీసుకుందాము. కడప జిల్లాలో యీనాడు పులివెందుల తాలూకాలోగాని మరొక తాలూకాలోగాని, అక్కడ భున్నటువంటి ప్రజలనుండి వస్తున్న వార్తలనుబట్టి చెరువులు ఎండిపోయినవని తెలుస్తున్నది. చెరువులు ఎండితే పంట పండిన ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసు.

12-30
P.M.

“కమలాపురం తాలూకాలో ప్రజలు ఇప్పుడు కట్టలేక నానా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. గత సంవత్సరం ఇన్నే కట్టకుండా ఆగచాట్లు పడ్డాయి ప్రభుత్వం రిజర్వు పోలీసులను పంపి దొర్లవ్వమనే బెడరించి, వారి పంటవాతలను వేలం వేయించుటకుకూడా సిద్ధపడి ఇప్పుడు వసూలుచేయడానికి వూనుకున్నదంటే, యీ ప్రభుత్వము వేడ ప్రజలయొక్క కష్టాలనుగురించి పరిస్థితుల కనుగుణంగా, ప్రజావాంఛల నీడేర్చుకూ పరిపాలనావ్యవహారములు సరిపించుకున్నదని చెప్పుటకు ఏమిలేక గ్రామాలలో పరిస్థితి ఈ విధంగా పురే ఇక్కడ మంత్రులు శంకాలక్రింద కూర్చుని దస్కతులు పెట్టుకున్నాకని భావించబడుతుంది. అంటే మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో పిచ్చి కుగ్గకు పాలనావిధులున్నదిగాక ప్రజా ప్రతినిధుల పాలన లేదన్నమాట.

“ఇక ఆవులిచ్చే విధానంనూ ప్రభుత్వం అనంతపురం జిల్లాలోని రైతులకు ఆవులు యిచ్చుటకుగాను పన్నెండులక్షల రూపాయలు పంపిస్తున్నప్పటి, అసలయ ముగ అక్కడ ఆవులు యిచ్చే ఉద్యోగులను తొలగించి, తర్వాత భూమిలేనివారికి ఆవులు యివ్వబడవని చెప్పి కాలయాపన చేశారు. మొదట ప్రజలకు ఆవులివ్వడమని తెలియపరచకుండా, తర్వాత కొన్ని నూర్ల అర్జీలు పంపినప్పటికీ ఒక ప్రక్క తిరస్కరిస్తూ, మరొక ప్రక్క ప్రజలనుండి applications రాలేదని పదిలం రూపాయలను వెనకకు surrender చేయుట ప్రజలను మోసము చేయడమే అవుతుంది. ఇది అసలు అక్కడ జరిగియున్నట్టి వాస్తవమైన విషయము. ప్రభుత్వము పన్నెండు లక్షల రూపాయలు అనంతపురం కలెక్టరుకు పంపించి, ప్రభుత్వము ఆవులు యిస్తుందనే విషయాన్ని ప్రజలకు తెలియజేయకుండా ఆ సొమ్మును జాగ్రత్తగా

[10th March 1953] [Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

కలెక్టరునుంచి తిరిగివాపసు తెచ్చించుకుంటే. ఈనాడుకొన్ని వందల సంఖ్యగల applications జిల్లాలో ఉన్నవి నేనుమొన్న ఆసంతాలకు వెళ్ళినప్పుడు కొంత మంది నాదగ్గరకు వచ్చి applications తిరస్కరించబడ్డవని అర్థమయి వచ్చారు. ఆవులను యివ్వకుండా applications విశో ముఖ్యత తిరస్కరించుటకా, యీ మొత్తము కలెక్టరుకు పంపింది. ఆవులు యిస్తామని కాగ్రాఫ్ చేయడం, తిరిగి తెచ్చించుకోవడం, ఆ సొమ్ము కడలకుండా గవర్నరు మేం treasury లో జాగ్రత్త చేసుకోవడం, అంటే దీనిని పిచ్చికుగ్గకు ప్రభుత్వమనేక మరే మనాని?

“ఆకలిచావులను గురించి మరణించినవారి శవాలను గడ్డలు పీక్కుని తింటున్న దృశ్యాలను ఫోటోలతో సహా ప్రకటిస్తుంటే, ప్రభుత్వం చూసేందా? అనాడు ఆన్లైన్ లో ముద్రి రంగారెడ్డిగారు ఆకలిచావులను గురించి జనన మరణ లెక్కలుమాపి ఆకలిచావులు లేవని అబద్ధాలు చెప్పబూనారు. ఆ విధంగా బుకయించ ప్రయత్నించటం ప్రజల నుకొళన చేస్తూ, ప్రజల దింపటం ప్రమాదకరమని ప్రజలు సహించరని గుర్తించాలి.

“కరువు నివారణకు తీసుకున్న చర్యలేమిటి? వస్తులతో బాధలపడుతూ కొన ప్రాణంతో పున్న ప్రజలకు నేరుగాగండి కేంద్రాలు పెట్టలేకపోతే, కనీసం వస్తులు గల్పించి తద్వారా జీవనోపాధి నేర్పాటుచేయవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం వైసనున్నది. ఎన్నో పాల్లు ఎన్లైన్ లో ప్రభుత్వం మాకు హామీ యిచ్చింది. గత సంవత్సరంలోనే తిరిగి కరువు రాకుండా అరికట్టుటకు ఎన్ని నిర్మాణాత్మక పనులు చేశారు? యీ సంవత్సరం అనుసరించ నున్న కార్యక్రమం విమిటనెది వివరించలేదు. ప్రజలకొనుకోబట్టి తగ్గిపోయి, నాశన మవుతున్నప్పుడు, కరువుతో అలమటిస్తున్నప్పుడు, వ్యాపారం సభించిపోయి అర్థిక మాంద్యం ఏర్పడినపుడు అభివృద్ధి జరుగదు. ఈ విషయక్రాన్ని అరికట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ఏమిచేసింది?

“పిచ్చికుగ్గకు పాలన వర నిర్ణీతమైన programme లేక కార్యక్రమాల రహితంగా పరిపాలన సాగించినందులకు ప్రభుత్వం దివాలాతీస్తుంది. తాను దివాలాతీయుటయేగాక, ప్రజలనుకూడా దివాలాతీయుతుంది. కార్యక్రమరహితమైన ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు తిండి పెట్టలేదు. రోజు రోజు కరువుతో అణగారినపోతున్న ప్రజలైన తనబాధ్యతను చాటు వేయాలని ప్రయత్నిస్తూ, అగ్రగణ్యము ఏర్పడుట దని అన్ని కార్యక్రమాలను నిలిపివేయాలని చూస్తున్నారు. అగ్రగణ్య సమస్యను ప్రజావాంఛల నీడేర్చుటకు ప్రతిబంధకంగా పెట్టవద్దని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇదివరకు ప్రమాదము నెదుర్కొనుటకు ప్రయత్నించక, యిప్పుడు అంధ్రరాష్ట్ర స్థాపనను పాతుగా తీసుకొని కనీసావసరాలను నిర్వహించకపోవుట ఎవరూ సమర్థించ జాలరు. అంతవరకు బాధపడుతున్న ప్రజలకు తిండి పెట్టాలనిన బాధ్యత యిప్పటికి ప్రభుత్వమువైస ఉన్నది. అందువల్ల తక్షణం వర్కలు తీసుకొనుట చాలా అవసర మైయున్నది.

“ఈ కరువుకు దగ్గరగా ఉన్నది మరొక విషయము. రాయలసీమలో చెరువులు, కాలువలు, మరమ్మత్తులు కొరుతున్నవి. క్రొత్త స్క్రీములు లేకపోగా, అమలూ పున్న స్క్రీములను అగ్రగణ్య దేశములలో నిలుపువల చేశారు. ఉన్నటువంటి కృష్ణా ఆనకట్ట వరదవత్తిడి! చెప్పిని గండిపడికొట్టుకు పోతుంటే, సకాలంలో మరమ్మత్తులు చేయక దాన్నిగూడా అగ్రగణ్య రాష్ట్రంలో ముడిపెట్టారు. క్రొత్త ప్రణాళికలు లేకపోయినా, కనీసం పున్న ఒక్క ఆనకట్ట కొట్టుకు పోకుండా వెంటనే సకాలంలో తగు శ్రద్ధతో రిపేర్లు చేసి యీ ఆనకట్టకింద సాగువుతున్న లక్షలాది ఎకరాల పంట నాశనమవుతుండా చూడవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వమేద ఉందని బాధ్యతీస్తున్నాను.”

[10th March 1953]

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p.m.

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—

“ఉత్తరప్రదేశ్, గవర్నరు గారిదివరలో మాట్లాడినప్పటినుండి యంతవరకు విని సంఘటనలు జరిగినట్లు గమనించడములేదు. శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ప్రభుత్వం, వారి బలిదానం, దానితో ప్రబోధింప ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకపు చర్య ఒక ఆంధ్ర విప్లవం జరిగిపోయింది. ఆ ముది యవకులు తుపాకు కాల్పులకు ఆమతి అయినారు. వీటి ప్రస్తావనలేకుండా కాసన సభలో చక్కగా వచ్చి ఉత్తరప్రదేశ్ పోయారు. లేనట్లు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము త్వరలో కాబోతు కున్నదని చెప్పారు.

“శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి బలిదానంతో ప్రజలు కార్యవరణకు దిగితే ప్రభుత్వం అడ్డుకొంటాననికూడ నమ్ములు లేని పరిస్థితులు వచ్చినవి. ప్రభుత్వం, అధికారులు తమ ప్రాణ రక్షణకు మినహాగా కూడా ముందడుగు వేయవద్దని అధికారులు చెప్పడంతో చాల వివేకమయిన పని చేసింది. కాని తల విరుసు అధికారులు 16 మంది యవకులను పొట్టిబెట్టుకున్నారు. కొందరిని పొరబాటున అరెస్టు చేసి రెండు మూడు రోజులలో వారినికూడ విడిచివేశారు. ఆనాడు ప్రజలపై చేయివేయటానికి ధైర్యములేని ప్రభుత్వం నేడు కేసులు నామయింపజేసిందిగా అధికారులకు సర్క్యుల్ పంపారు. తాదేపల్లి గూడెంలో అరెస్టులు చేశారు. నాకు తెలుసు. 1950 లు పెట్టవలసిందిగా అధికారులకు సర్క్యులర్లు వచ్చినవి. కేసులే పెట్టలే ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో నిద్రపొతున్న సింహాన్ని లేపడమే అత్యంతమిది. ఆని జైషియంతుకోసం వస్తుందని తెలియజేయాలి. ఇంతవిప్లవం వడినే ఏమి ఎరుగనట్లు, లేక గమనించినట్లు, వ్యవహరింపడము సరికాదు. ఆ నాలురోజులు ప్రభుత్వమే లేకుండాపోయింది. ఇది చూచిన ఆనంతరము వేరే రాష్ట్రం యిష్టానుసరి శ్రీ వండిత నెమ్మ ప్రకటించారు. తరువాతి వాంచూను పంపారు. ఇదిలేనట్లు ప్రసారం పరిస్థితిలో వాంచూ వచ్చి వెళ్లినట్లు, ఏమృకు సీరెన్సెట్లు మాట్లాడితే ఎట్లా? అఖియకు తన ప్రభుత్వంలా వాక ముక్క మాటమాత్రమైనను ప్రసారించక పోవడము చాలా శోచనీయంగావుంది.

“ప్రభుత్వానికి అండగా మున్న పోలీసులుకూడ సమైచియవలసివచ్చిందంటే ప్రభుత్వ పరిస్థితి ఎలయిందో తెలుస్తున్నది. వారు విధిలేక సమైచి నానా భాధలు పెట్టారు. ఈ పోలీసులకూడ అసంతృప్తి వస్తే ఎవరికై ఆధారపడియుండగలదో యోచించుకున్నారా? police లు తమయెడ ప్రభుత్వం ఆదరణ చూపడం లేదనే అసంతృప్తితో పోలీసుల సమై జరిగిన తరువాత గ్రామాలలో నేరాలు జరిగిన పోలీసులు వ్యధయపూర్వకంగా జోక్యం కలిగించుకోవడము లేదు. ఇక ప్రజాక్షేమము వివిధంగా రక్షింపబడుతుంది. వ్యక్తిగత ఆస్తి, పుంజు, అది వివిధం, దానిని రక్షించాలని ధర్మ కర్తవ్య సద్బాంధ్యం నమ్మకము చూపే విధానానికి వెండిగ గవర్నరుకూడా యీ విషయం గమనింపకపోవడము శోచనీయం.

“ఈనాడు ఆర్థికస్థితి చాలా ప్రమాదకరంగా యున్నదని మదరాసు రాజధాని అంతా అంటే శ్రీ రెవెన్యూ మంత్రి మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకర్ గారు మీకేమి తెలుసుకుంటారేమో! నా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్ని గురించే చెబుతాను. పనిలేదు, ధరలు పెరిగిపోతున్నవి. గుంటూరుకి రే మైల్ల దూరంలో పరిశుభ్రమయిందైన ప్రదేశమే అయిన, ఈనాడు బియ్యం ధర రూపాయకి కేరు రే గిడ్డలు మాత్రమే ఇస్తున్నాయి. ఇందుకు కారణం, ఏమి? వివిధ ప్రాంతాలనుండి వ్యాపారస్థులు పరువురైతువచ్చి విధరకు పడితే ఆ ధరకు కొని ఎత్తుకుపోతున్నారు. అండ వల్ల ధరలు పెరిగిపోయినవి. అంతేకాదు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రాంతాలను, లేక, రేపిలు వసూలు చేసి, లేక, ప్రభుత్వం కొని యితర ప్రాంతాలకు పంపుతున్నారు. లేక ప్రభుత్వ విధానం తిసిగోవడానికి

[10th March 1953] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

వ్యతిరేకించారు. అసహనమయినప్పటికీ తిసిగోవలసిందేగాని పొద్దికావసారాలకు మన్నించి ఎక్కడికన్న తిసిగోపిస్తాలి. అంతేకాని అసలుచోటనే ఎండగట్టినే ఎట్లా?

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తుందని అంటున్నారు. వస్తుందో కాదో తెలియడంలేదు. మొన్న డిల్లీ నుంచివచ్చిన వార్తలనుబట్టి చూస్తే వార్త ధయిర్యం తెప్పగేదు. గవర్నరు లుచ్చిన ప్రభుత్వానికి అభినందనలు తెలియజేయాలని సభ్యులంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులకూడ ఏమి ఆధరణ కనపడలేదు. అందుచేత ఆట్టి అభినందనలను యివ్వలేకున్నాను. గవర్నరు విశాఖపట్టణం వెళ్లి, ఆ పట్టణం బాగాయింది. ఆంధ్రరాజధానిని అక్కడ పెట్టుకోమన్నారు. ఆ తరువాత నెల్లూరు వెళ్లి ఆ పట్టణం యింకా బాగావుంది, అక్కడనే ఆంధ్రరాజధానిని పెట్టుకోమని సలహా యిచ్చారు. బెజవాడ వెళ్లి బెజవాడనన్నారు. రేపు మా సత్తనపల్లి వస్తానంటున్నారు. సత్తనపల్లిలో మా యిల్లు చూచి మా యిల్లు బాగాయిందనిపెప్పి మా యింటో పెట్టి వచ్చును, అని చెప్పవస్తారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విషయం పరిశీలించుకు పాంచూగారు వచ్చారు. ఆయన వచ్చి యేమి ఆలోచించుకు ఎట్లాగో తెలియలేదు. ఇక్కడ గవర్నరు, మంత్రులు, ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారి, నాచూగారికి వీమిచెప్పారో ఆయన వచ్చిపట్టుకచ్చి ఆ పూరు యీ పూరు చూచివెళ్లారు. వారు ఏమి సలహాలు చేశారో తెలియదు. ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విషయం ప్రభుత్వ సలహాలంతా చూస్తే చితం బలహీనంగా వుంటారు. పాంచూగారి తీర్పు అనిచెప్పే వార్తలు నిజమే అయితే, ఆయన తీర్పుగా వర్తింపకుండా న్యాయవాదిగా వర్తించారని చెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము వస్తుందని సంతోషమేగాని రాష్ట్రానికి కావలసిన ధనం చూపకుండా తప్పుడు రెక్కలు చూపించి Deficit రాష్ట్రం తెయ్యాలనే ప్రదేశ్యముతో రెక్కలు చూపినట్లు కన్పించుచున్నది. అడుగడుగు యెడో అడ్డమువేస్తూ రాష్ట్రసాధన విధోవిధంగా Postpone చెయ్యాలనే ప్రదేశ్యం కనిపిస్తున్నది. మదరాసు విషయం మరింత పుర్రేకంగా మాట్లాడిన మంత్రులు శ్రీ రామనాథురాజు మున్నగువారు అతి ఆవేశాలు, పుర్రేకాలు, ఎక్కిస్తూ, పాంచూగార్ని నేడు సూచనలుచేశారు. అందులో తాత్కాలికంగా రాజధాని గుంటూరు, బెజవాడల సుధ్య పుడకలనని శాశ్వత రాజధానిని నిర్ణయించడము కాసన సభ్యులకు వదిలివేయడం, ప్రజాస్వామ్య విధానమని సూచించాను. నేను తేసిన సూచనలను గమనిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. తమిళులు, రాష్ట్రం కావాలంటున్నారు ఆంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రం కావాలంటున్నారు. కర్ణాటక కేరళ ప్రజలుకూడా వేరే రాష్ట్రం కావాలంటున్నారు. భాషారాష్ట్రాల సిద్ధాంతాల ననుసరించి ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ, కర్ణాటక, కేరళ, భాషారాష్ట్రాల నేర్పడాలి. కేంద్ర విషయం వివాదం కల్పిస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయములో ప్రజల యిష్టానుసారము, కాసన సభ్యుల యిష్టానుసారం విర్వడటం ప్రజాస్వామ్యవిధానాలకు అనుగుణంగా ఉంటుంది తమ పలుకుబడి ప్రజలలో కొలవడుతున్నదేమో? ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ, విద్యేసాలతో రెచ్చగొట్టుతున్నారు. తమిళులు చిత్తురు జిల్లా తమది అంటున్నారు.

“ఆంధ్రదేశంలో విద్యో ప్రాజెక్టులు కట్టిస్తామని అవనావేశారు. శోనలాకమిటి 12-50 p.m. గూడా వచ్చింది. నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టునుగురించి investigation చేయవలయునని మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వమును కోరారు. కాని యీనాటివరకది ఎంతవరకు ఫలించిందో తెలియదు. శోనలా కమిటీ రిపోర్టులో నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టునుంచి వక్షిణానికి ఒక కాలువ త్రవ్వాలన్నారు. ఈ కాలువకు 24,500 క్యూసెక్కులు జలం ప్రవహించే capacity యుండాలంటే మనప్రభుత్వంవారు 15,000 క్యూసెక్కుల capacity కల కాలువను ప్రవృద్ధానికి పరిశీలనలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ పరిశీలన 9 మాసాలలో

[Sri C. H. Kanaran]

[10th March 1953]

തൃപ്പൂപ്പെടുത്താണ് എന്ന് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വിചാരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അത് വെറും ഒരു വ്യാഖ്യാനമാണ്. ഇന്നല്ലെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത അവസരത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ മുന്നോട്ടു വന്ന് കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന് പ്രക്ഷോഭം പൂർവ്വധികം ശക്തിപ്പെടുത്തും. അതു ഇന്നുതന്നെ ആരംഭിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്ന് കണ്ണാടക സംസ്ഥാനത്തിനുവേണ്ടി ഉപധനം നടക്കുന്നു. തീർച്ചയായും കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയും മറ്റു ഭാഷാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നിലയെന്താണെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ വിശദമാക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. മലബാറിനെ മാത്രം സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ഭാഗമായി കെട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത് എന്തിനാണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. മറ്റൊന്നും, കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ വളരെ വാദപ്രതിവാദത്തിന് വിഷയമായ ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഇനമായിരുന്നു ഭക്ഷണത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം. **Decontrol** ന്നു ശേഷം മലബാറിൽ റേഷൻ അരിക്ക് 9 ണ. 3 പ. ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത് ഇന്ന് 12. 8 ന് 9 പ. യും 13 ണ ആയും വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നാലുതരം ശതമാനം കണ്ട് വില്പനയായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇതിന്റെ കോഴിക്കോട്ട് ഒരു പൊതുയോഗം കൂടുകയും മലബാർ കലക്ടർക്ക് ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നത് ഇതു ഒന്നിന്നു അരിയാണ് എന്ന്. ഒന്നിന്നു അരിയോ, കർഷകന് അരിയോ എന്നല്ല ചോദ്യം. ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ള അരി കിട്ടണം അത് സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വാങ്ങുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന വിധം കിട്ടുകയും വേണം. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ വർദ്ധിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ, പണി എടുത്താലും മതിയായ കൂലികിട്ടാത്ത ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ആണ് സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളെ 48 ശതമാനം വില കേറിക്കൊണ്ട് ഒന്നിന്നു അരിവാങ്ങിക്കൊള്ളണം എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നത്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് കലക്ടറെ സമീപിച്ച് കൂടിയും ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ഇതിനെ പറ്റി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മദ്രാസ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് നല്ലപോലെ അറിയുന്ന ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് നടപടി എടുക്കുന്നില്ല. മലബാറിലും നീലഗിരിയിലും റേഷൻ തുടർന്നുകൊണ്ട് പോകുമെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറയുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ അരിയുടെ വില കുറയ്ക്കാൻ കാര്യമായൊന്നും സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അത് വാങ്ങി ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് 1947 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15-ാംനാൾ മുതൽ 1948 ലെ വിലക്കു അരികിട്ടണം എന്ന ആവശ്യം മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഈ ആവശ്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു അക്കാരോപണം ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ പറയുന്നില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, എങ്ങനെയാണ് മലബാറിലെ ഭക്ഷണക്കുരുക്ക് നിശ്ചയം പോകുന്നതെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. മറ്റൊന്നും, മലബാറിൽ ഉണ്ടായ വിള ഉണക്കത്തു സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്തൊക്കെ നടപടികളാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്ന് ഈ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ ഇല്ല. നികുതി ഇളവുചെയ്യുവാൻ, ജന്മിമാർ മുഴുവൻ പാട്ടവും പിരിക്കുന്നത് നടയുവാൻമുള്ള നടപടികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിശ്ചയിക്കേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഇവയെല്ലാം പ്രധാനമായ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളാണ്. മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ കൃഷിക്കാർ മാത്രമല്ല തൊഴിലാളികളും കുറഞ്ഞ ശമ്പളക്കാരും, എല്ലാംതന്നെ കാരോടിവസം ചെല്ലുതോറും കുറഞ്ഞ അരിയെ പിടിച്ചിരിക്കുക നീങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ കുരുക്ക് ഇല്ലാത്തപോലെ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞാൽ ചെവി കേൾക്കാതെ നില്ക്കുകയല്ലാതെ, ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചാൽ അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗൗരവമായി ആലോചിക്കണമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ് കഴിയുകയല്ലാതെ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി യാതൊന്നും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. മറ്റൊന്നും കടിയൊഴുതിയതൊക്കെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ നിയമത്തിന് ഒരു ഫിനാൻസിംഗ്. 1953 മുതൽ മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർ ഒരു കടിയൊഴുതിയതൊക്കെ വേണ്ടി പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ പ്രക്ഷോഭം കൂട്ടുവാൻ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. 1953 ൽ ഒരു റിപ്പോർട്ട് തെന്തൊക്കെയെന്നുവേണ്ട കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭയിൽ മന്ത്രി മധ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ ജന്മിമാരെ സഹായിക്കുവാൻമുള്ള ഒരു നിയമം കടിയൊഴുതിയതും എന്ന പേരിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു. അതിനുശേഷം പുതിയ മന്ത്രിസഭ വന്നു. ഈ പദ്ധതി നിയമം മാറി പുതിയ ഒരു നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവന്നു എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞല്ലാതെ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലിയോഗത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി ജന്മിമാർ ആദ്യത്തെ ആഴ്ചയിൽ തന്നെ ബില്ലിന്റെ കരട് പുറത്തുവന്നു എന്ന്. ജനവരിയും കഴിഞ്ഞ ഫെബ്രുവരിയും കഴിഞ്ഞ മാർച്ചയും, ഇനിയും ബില്ലിന് പുറത്തു വന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഇതിനെ കാരണമായി പല അഭിപ്രായങ്ങളും സംശയങ്ങളും നാട്ടിൽ പരന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കാരണം മന്ത്രി മധ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നപോലെ ജന്മിമാർക്കു അനുഭവമായ ഒരു നിയമമാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ മന്ത്രിസഭയും

[10th March 1953] [Sri C. H. Kanaran]

കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നത് എന്ന് സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് ചിലരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. മധ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന നിയമത്തിലുള്ള പാട്ടുവ്യവസ്ഥയും ഒഴിപ്പിക്കൽ വ്യവസ്ഥയും അതേപടി ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിയമമാണ് ഇപ്പോഴും കൊണ്ടുവരുവാൻ പോകുന്നതെങ്കിൽ മധ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ ബില്ലിന് കിട്ടിയ അതേ എതിർപ്പുതന്നെ ഇതിനും നേരിടേണ്ടിവരും എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചു ചെയ്യുവാൻ ആൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ജന്മിമാർ വിട്ടുകൊടുത്ത അധരന്റെ താല്പര്യങ്ങളെ ബലികഴിച്ചുകൊടുത്തുകൊടുത്ത് ഈ ബില്ലിനെ ഒഴിച്ചൊഴിച്ചു നിൽക്കുക എന്ന നയം ആണ് ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയും എടുക്കുന്നത് എന്ന് കാരണമാൻ സാധിക്കും അതുകൊണ്ട് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത് അഭിമാനമായി മലബാർ കടിയൊഴുതിയതൊക്കെ നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവരണം. എന്താണിതിന്റെ മേധാവി വരുത്തണം എന്ന് കൃഷിക്കാർ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടത് ഇന്നല്ല കൊല്ലങ്ങൾ ആയി. അതേമാത്രമല്ല ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഏതായാലും ബില്ലിന്റെ കരട് പക്ഷിന്റെ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരണം ആദ്യ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ പേര് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടോ, മറ്റൊരതെങ്കിലും പ്രശ്നത്തിന്റെ പേര് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടോ ഇനി ഒട്ടും താമസിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. കാരണം ആദ്യപ്രശ്നം എങ്ങനെ തീർക്കണം എന്നാലോചിക്കാൻ ധാരാളം ആളുകളുണ്ട്. മലബാർ കടിയൊഴുതിയതൊക്കെ കടിയൊഴുതിയതും നീട്ടിവെക്കുന്നത് ശരിയല്ല. മലബാറിലെ അല്പപക്ഷങ്ങൾക്കു കഴിഞ്ഞ സംസ്ഥാനത്ത് രണ്ടാം വാക്ക് പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവർ ശമ്പളക്കേറും മുതലായ സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുവാൻ തുടങ്ങിട്ട് കാലം കുറച്ചായി, തൃശ്ശൂരായ ഒരു സംഖ്യ കൊണ്ട് അവർ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുകയല്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ഇവരെപ്പറ്റി ഒരു ശ്രദ്ധയുണ്ടു. ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമില്ല എന്നു നോക്കണം. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇനിയും യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ കലക്ടർ, മധ്യവകുപ്പിന്റെ കലക്ടർ, കലക്ടർ ഒരു ചെറിയ ആനുകൂല്യം ആരംഭിക്കുന്നു എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ ആ കാര്യം നീട്ടിവെച്ചു. ഇന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവയുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്കും അവകാശങ്ങൾക്കും വേണ്ടി ഒരു സമരം തന്നെ നടത്തേണ്ടതാ വേണ്ടതോ എന്ന നിലയിലേക്ക് എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സമരം വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അത് അവരുടെ കുറവല്ല, മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ കുറവാണ്. പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന് വേണ്ടി പ്രവർത്തിക്കുന്ന കട്ടി കളെ സ്കൂളിൽ കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുവന്നു പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഈ ആലോചനാക്കുറിപ്പിന്റെ അനുഭവം സന്ദർഭമുള്ള മന്ത്രിസഭയുണ്ടെന്നതിൽ, നാട്ടുകാർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം വേണം എന്ന് ഉണ്ടെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും അവർ ചില ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ അടിയന്തരമായ ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടാകണം. ഇതേവരെ അവയുടെ കാര്യത്തെക്കുറിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കാരണമായി കാണുന്നില്ല. പണിമുടക്കിയിട്ടും അവർ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതൊക്കെ അവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിക്കുമെന്ന് എന്നാണ് ചോദ്യം. പോലീസുകാരുടെ പ്രക്ഷോഭം വന്ന കാര്യം "ഉറപ്പ്" നടപടികൾ എടുത്തു എന്ന് പറയുന്നത് "ഉറപ്പ്" നടപടി എന്നുവെച്ചാൽ അടിച്ച ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുക എന്നാണ് അർത്ഥം. നല്ല മായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ആർക്കു ആണെങ്കിലും കൊടുക്കുകയല്ല. തോക്കുണ്ട്, ബലനാശി ഉണ്ട് അടിച്ചു ശരിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കളയും ഇതാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉറപ്പ് നടപടി എന്നുള്ളത് പോലീസുകാരുടെ പ്രക്ഷോഭംകൊള്ളാതെ തെളിഞ്ഞ ഒരു സന്ദർഭമാണ്. ഇതു തന്നെയാണ് മലബാറിലെ അല്പപക്ഷക്കാരുടെ നേക്കും മുഴക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നത്. അതല്ല, വല്ല രക്ഷാലയവസ്ഥയും അവർ ചെയ്യുവാൻ പോകുന്നുണ്ടോ? ആൻ മാത്രമല്ല മലബാറിൽ നിന്ന് വന്ന ഏറ്റവും പാട്ടിലുംപെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്, ഗ്രാമീൻ ബില്ലും സംസ്ഥാനിച്ച് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയ മലബാറിലെ അല്പപക്ഷക്കാരുടെ പ്രശ്നം അപരി. ഇതു മന്ത്രിസഭയ്ക്ക് വസ്തുതയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് വല്ലതും ചെയ്യാൻ ഒരുക്കമുണ്ടോ എന്നാണ് ചോദ്യം. അതേപോലെ ചില ചെറിയ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട് — വില്ലേജ് മിസ്ട്രീസ് മിസ്ട്രീസ്, കോർക്കാരൻ വരെയുള്ളവർ ഒരു ശുശ്രൂഷയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇപ്പോൾ കൊടുത്തുവരുന്നത്. ഏതെങ്കിലും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വല്ല കാരണത്തിൽ കോർക്കാരനെയാണ് അയക്കുക; അടിച്ചുവാരണം ചോദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുകയാണു് കൂടാതെ കാര്യം നീളുകയും വേണം. അവർ ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നാണ് ആൻ അറിയുന്നത്. ചെറിയ ചെറിയ ശിപായിമാരെ പ്രോമോട്ട് ചെയ്യുക സംബന്ധിച്ചും, ജ.ദ.ര. നെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും, എന്താണ് ചെയ്യുവാൻ പോകുന്നത്. ഇവരുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ പലപ്പോഴും മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സംഗതിയാണ്. ഈ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യുവാൻ പോകുന്നുണ്ടോ

అక్షర

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

[Sri K. Ramiah Choudary] [10th March 1953]

సాయము చేసుకోవడానికి ఎన్ని ఇబ్బందులు పడుతున్నది, అందుకు వివిధంగా అడ్డంకులు పెట్టబడుతున్నాయి. ఇదిగతా గుర్తించుకుంటూ, వాటికి చిల్లీ పోలీస్ స్టేషన్లు పెట్టడం వంటివి చేయాలి. ఈ విధంగా ఎంతో ప్రజా భయంకరతలు పరచుకుంటున్నాయి. ఈ మొదటివారి విధానము ఇదివరకు తెల్లదొరలు ఆకలిపించుకుంటున్నట్లుగా ఉన్నట్లుగా ఉన్నాయి. కాని ఇప్పుడు మన పల్లెటూరల్ వార్డులు ఆకలిపించుకుంటున్నాయి. రోజు ప్రభుత్వము, ప్రజల పరిస్థితులను గురించి వారిని గూర్చుకుంటున్న రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వము ఉన్నది. ఈ రాష్ట్రము, గవర్నరుగారి, వారి ప్రభుత్వముగాని విధానము గురించినట్లు లేదు. పర్యవేక్షణ-విశ్లేషణ ఇక్కడ మన పరిస్థితులను, ఇంకా ఇక్కడ జీతములు, బిడ్డల నే నన్ను చక్క ఇక్కడ మన విద్యకు సంబంధించిన కారణము, దీనికంటే కారణము, ఆ విద్యకు సంబంధించిన వారు, దేశము మొత్తం అర్థిక పరిస్థితులను, వ్యవసాయ పరిస్థితులను లేక ఇతర పరిస్థితులను తెలిసి తెలియనట్లుగా తెల్లదొరలు. ఇటువంటి ఈ ఉపన్యాసమునకు భవ్య వాదాలు అర్పించడానికి, సభ్యులందరికీ మాకు రోజులు గీతం ఇచ్చింది, ఈ సమావేశానికి రోజుకు 40 వేలు, 50 వేలు రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టుకుంటుంటుంటే తోచినట్లు. దీనికిగాను, ఇంత ప్రజా భవాని ఖర్చు చేయటం వంటివి, ఇంకా 2, 3 గంటల కాలము మాత్రము వారికి భవ్యవాదాలు అర్పించుకుంటుంటే వారిని పాస్ చేసివేస్తే బాగుంటుంది. ఈ మామూలు రోజులు దీనికంటే 75 శాతం తక్కువ, ఒక్కొక్కటి, 20 వేలు, 30 వేలు రూపాయలు, ప్రజా భవాని ఖర్చు చేయక, ఈ కాలాన్ని ఇతర ముఖ్యమైన విషయాలను, అనగా రైతుల కష్ట సుఖాలను చర్చించుకుంటూ, లేక రాష్ట్రములోని కరువు కాటకాలను గూర్చి, లేక అంధ రాష్ట్ర పరిస్థితి గూర్చి చర్చించడం చాలా యోగ్యంగాను, సబబుగాను ఉంటుంది. ఇది చక్కటి అవకాశమైన విషయాలను గూర్చు. కనుక ఈ గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసమునై వర్తన ఇంతటితో ఆగివేసి ఇతర అత్యవసర విషయాలపై ఈ కాలాన్ని వినియోగించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

“నిజంగా గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో, విధి అక్కడ ఒక అస్పత్రి కట్టించాడు. ఇక్కడ ఒక అస్పత్రి కట్టించాడు అని చెప్పబడింది తప్పితే, ఇతర ముఖ్య విషయాలు, ప్రజాభివృద్ధి ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలపై ఇంకా సూచించబడలేదు.

1.30 P.M. “ఇక వైద్య, విద్య, ఇత్యాది సౌకర్యాల విషయం ఆలోచించండి. 1,40,000 లు 1,50,000 జనాభా ఉన్న తాలూకాలలో మాత్రం రూరల్ డిస్పెన్సరీ చొప్పున మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి. చిల్లీ పోలీస్ స్టేషన్లు పెట్టడం, వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు తక్కువ. వేరుకు మాత్రం ఈ hospital భవ్యవాదాలతో పోలుతుంటుంది. కాని ఈ ఆసుపత్రిలో ఉచితంగా వైద్యం చేయబడదు. చిల్లీ మిస్టేనేగాని కనుక జరుగలేదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో దీనిని భవ్యవాదం అని పిలవడం సరికాదు. ఈ hospital కు ప్రజలు వెళ్లడానికి భయపడతారు. ఎవ్వరైనా వెళ్లినా వారు బ్రతికి బయటపడడం కష్టం. మన దేశం ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయ దేశం. నూటికి 85 మంది ప్రజలు గ్రామాలలోనే నివసిస్తున్నారు. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో గ్రామాలలో వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు ఎంత మాత్రంలేవు. కాని ఆ గ్రామ ప్రజల మీదనే ఆ నేక ఖర్చు విధించబడుతున్నాయి. ఈ విధానం చాలా సరికాదు. గ్రామాలలో ఉండే వేద పరిమిత విశేషంగా కన్ను భారాన్ని వేయడం, వాటికి ఎంతో వంటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయబోవడంవల్ల ఆ ప్రజలు చాలా నిస్పృహ చెందుతున్నారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

10th March 1953] [Sri K. Ramiah Choudary]

“ఇక భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని సంస్కరించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత మాత్రం ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదని చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో కూడా ఈ విషయంపై ఎట్టి అభిప్రాయము వెల్లడించలేదు. భూస్వామ్యులను చేయకండువల్ల జిల్లా వ్యవసాయరంగంలో క్షిప్రపరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతున్నాయి. రైతు, కూలీ సమస్యలను సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి సంస్కరణలను చేయవలసిందిగా ఎంతో కాంక్షించి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నా వారు భూ సలహాలను పెడచెవిని పెట్టుకున్నారు. దున్నే వ్యానికి భూమిపై కొంత హక్కు కలుగజేయకపోయినట్లయితే వ్యవసాయ పరిశ్రమ ప్రోత్సాహకరంగా ఉండదు. రైతులలోను, కూలీలలోను అకౌంటి ప్రజలు ఉంది. కాట్టి వెంటనే భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని సరిదిద్దడానికి ప్రయత్నించవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

“నీటి సరఫరా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసిన అవకాశం ఎంతో ఉంది. నీటి వారులకు scheme లను అమలుజరుపవలసియున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అంధ జిల్లాను సులలిత ప్రేమతో చూడకున్నదని చెప్పుటకు విచారించుకోవాలి. మంచుల్లో ప్రజాభివృద్ధి విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ పంచుల్లో ప్రజాభివృద్ధి అంధ దేశంలోని ప్రాజెక్టులు చేర్చబడియుండలేదు. అంధ దేశంలో గోదావరి, కృష్ణ, పెన్న వంటి పెద్ద నదులున్నాయి. అయినప్పటికీ ఆ నదుల నీటిని సద్వినియోగం చేసుకోవలేకపోవడం చూడరదృష్టం. ఈ నదుల నీరు సముద్రం పాలు కాకుండా చేయటానికి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో అంధ దేశంలోని ప్రాజెక్టుల ప్రసక్తి లేదు. ఇక ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో కూడా చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. నాయకులు అనుకోనేవారి యొక్క కుతంతాలవల్ల ప్రాజెక్టులు రాకుండాపోతున్నాయి. నాయకులు ఈ విధంగా కనుక ప్రకటించినట్లయితే ప్రజలు వారిని ఎంతమాత్రం సహించరని తెలుసుకోవలసి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వహించబడుతున్న విధానం చూచి ప్రజాసామాన్యం, నిరాశ, నిస్పృహపడి ఉన్నారని చెప్పవలసి ఉంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు మాకు అక్కరలేదు. ఆ తెల్లదొరలనే తిరిగి పంతుకురండి. కావలసిన వారి ప్రయోజనం ఖర్చులు కూడా మేమే ఇస్తాము అనే స్థితికి ప్రజలు వచ్చారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలు, వీరి నిరంకుశ పద్ధతులు ప్రజలను విసిగించివేస్తున్నాయి. ఇటువంటి ప్రభుత్వం వద్ద వాటో అని వారు మొరపెట్టుకుంటున్నారు.

“ఇక మహానాయకులు, దేశాధ్యక్షులు, మహామంత్రులు జిల్లాలకు సంచారార్థం వస్తారు. ఈ సంచారాలవలన కలుగకున్న ప్రయోజనమేమిటి? పట్టువాసాలనే వారు చూస్తారు. తారు రోడ్లలో ప్రయాణం చేస్తారు. ఏ భూస్వామి ఇంటికెక్కడో విందారగిస్తారు. గ్రామాలలోని పరిస్థితులు ఎలా ఉన్నాయి, వ్యవసాయచారుల కష్టసుఖాలేమిటి అని ఆలోచించేవాళ్లవారు ఉన్నట్లు కనుపించడంలేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులవల్లనే స్వాతంత్ర్యం నిధించిన ప్రతిఫలాన్ని ప్రజాసామాన్యం పొందలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. ఆఫీసులలో లంచగొండితనం పెంచుకోగలిగిపోయింది. అంతేకాకుండా ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయాలలో ప్రాంతీయాభివృద్ధి పెంచుకోగలిగిపోయింది. అంధ దేశానికి సంబంధించిన పనులంటే ఎవరు పట్టించుకోవడం లేదు. ప్రజాసామాన్యం యొక్క రక్షణగలయొక్క అర్థిక పరిస్థితులు నానాటికి తీసికట్టుగా ఉన్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ పరిస్థితులను చక్కదిద్దడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రయత్నం చేయడంలేదు. ఎల్లకనులు వస్తాయంటే ప్రజలు భయపడుతున్నారు. కమ్యూనిస్టులను, కాంగ్రెస్ వ్యతిరేక వాళ్లందరిని నిందించడమే కాంగ్రెస్ వారు పనిగా పెట్టుకున్నారని, ప్రజాపక్షానికి వ్యతిరేక పనులు చేయడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం భూస్వామి వలన లేదని తెలియజేస్తూ ఇంతటితో నా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

[16th March 1953]

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసం చూస్తూ ఉంటే గత సంవత్సర కాలంలో కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం వాడు ఏమి పూర్తిచేశాడో అనే విషయం మనకు తట్టకమానదు. ఈ ఉపన్యాసంలో విశ్లేషించిన యీ విషయం చూడవచ్చు. అంతా సక్రమంగా ఉన్నట్లు, ఏ విషయమూ అంతా తగ్గినట్లు నవసరించినట్లు ప్రభుత్వం వారు అనుకుంటున్నారనే విషయం ఈ ఉపన్యాసంలో స్పష్టమవుతుంది. కాస్త పరిస్థితులకు ఈ ఉపన్యాసంలో వర్ణించిన పరిస్థితులకు తూల వ్యత్యాసమున్నది. వాస్తవ విషయాలు విస్తరించడాలు.”

“గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయం ఉదహరించబడింది. వారి ఉపన్యాసం చదువుతూ వుంటే రోజు ఎల్లండో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయబడబోతుందనే ఆశ వుట్టవచ్చు కాని ఈ విషయంలో ఇంకను ఇదమిద్దరు ఏమీ తెప్పలేకుండా ఉన్నాము. ఈ మధ్య జరుగుతున్న పరిణామాల గమనించినట్లయితే రాష్ట్రం వస్తుందా? రాదా? అనే అనుమానం కలుగుతోంది. అనేక అవరోధాలు, ప్రమాదాలు ఎంత బడుతున్నాయి. ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడుపుతున్న నాయకులే కొందరు రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని వాయిదా వేయించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. ఇందులో ఏదో కుంభకోణం ఉన్నదనే అనుమానం కలుగుతోంది. రాష్ట్రం త్వరగా వస్తుందనే విషయమై గవర్నరుగారు స్పష్టంగా ఏమీ తెప్పలేదు. అందువల్ల ఈ విషయమే చాలా అనుమానంగా ఉన్నది.”

“ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికై ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో జరిగిన అంజోళన విషయమే ఈ ప్రసంగాలలో ఏమీ ఉదహరించబడలేదు. అమాయకులైన ప్రజలమీద పోలీసులు జరిపిన అత్యాచారాల విషయమై గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఉదహరించబడలేదు. అమాయకులు, నిస్సహాయకులు, కాయిత్యంకా, ఉన్నవారు పోలీసుల తుపాకులకు గురిగావించబడ్డారు. విశాఖపట్నం, అనకాపల్లి, తాడేపల్లిగూడెం, నెల్లూరు పట్నాలలో పోలీసులు జరిపిన కాల్పులవల్ల మొత్తం ఎనిమిదిమందివరకు చనిపోయారు. ఇంకనేకమంది తుపాకి దెబ్బలకు గురిఅయ్యారు. అటువంటివారికి వైద్య సౌకర్యము కూడా కలుగజేయడలేదు. ప్రజలు అలజడి చేయక పోయినప్పటికీ కూడా వారిపై కాల్పులు జరుపవచ్చనికూడా ప్రభుత్వం వారు పోలీసు దిపాట్లు ముందువాటికి రహస్య ఉత్తరువులు పంపించినట్లుగా కూడా తెలుస్తోంది. పోలీసులు విచ్చలవిడిగా ప్రజల మీద కాల్పులు జరపడం సంభవించింది. ముఖ్యంగా వాల్తేరులో జరిపిన కాల్పుల విషయం గమనించండి. నిష్కారంగా జన సమాహారమీద పోలీసులు కాల్పులు జరిపారు. ఈ విషయం విశాఖపట్నంలో 1500 వేల మంది ప్రజలు, పార్టీ విడుదలను పాటించకుండా ఒక్క కఠంలా చెబుతారనే విషయంలో ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. నిర్మిమితంగా ప్రజలను పోలీసు తుపాకులకు ఎరచేసిన ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆ విషయమై ఒక్కమాట కూడా గవర్నరు ప్రసంగంలో ఉదహరించలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటుకులలో అణచివేయటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేసింది. ఇటువంటి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడుపుతున్న గవర్నరు ప్రసంగంలో ఈనాడు ఆ విషయమై ఏమీ ఉదహరించబడలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటు ఇంకను అణచివేయటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేస్తోంది. నిన్ను, మున్నుటకూడా తాడేపల్లిగూడెంలో 40 మందిని కాల్పులకు గురైన వారిలో కొందరు శాశ్వతంగా వికలాంగులైనారు. వైద్యుల వారిందరినైనా ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకెట్టింది. అరాస్తుచేసినట్లుగా పత్రికలలో ప్రకటించబడింది. ప్రజోద్యమాన్ని అణచివేయడానికే ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానం ఎంతమాత్రం కొనసాగదనివారు గుర్తించాలి.”

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P.M.

“ఇక రాష్ట్రంలోని కరువు పనుల గురించి మనవిచేస్తాను. రాష్ట్రంలోని చాలామంది ఆన్ని జిల్లాలు కరువుకాటకాలలో బాధపడుతున్నాయి. ముంత్రిగారు,

[10th March 1953] [Sri M. Veerabhadram]

కరువు రాయలసీమ నుంచి దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలకు ప్రయాణం చేసినదిని అన్నారు. ఒక్క దక్షిణాది కాకుండా ఉత్తరాన ఉన్న విశాఖపట్నం శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలకు కూడా కరువు వ్యాపించింది. రాయలసీమ, విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలోను, ఇతర మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోను కరువు, కాటకాలు విస్తరించాయి. నిన్నటి రోజున ముంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు ఇచ్చిన సమాధానిపై కరువు రాయలసీమను విడిచిపెట్టి దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలకు వర్తించే అపోహ కలుగవచ్చు, అది నిజంకాదు. రాయలసీమలో స్థిర నివాసం ఏర్పరచుకోవడమే కాకుండా, ఇతర జిల్లాలకు కరువు వ్యాపించినదే విషయం గౌరవ సభ్యులు గుర్తించుకోవాలి. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ విషయమై గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో ఉదహరించబడలేదు. ఈ విషయాలను గవర్నరుగారు, ప్రభుత్వం వారు విస్తరించారో ఏమో తెలియటలేదు. అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో రెండవసారి వంట అయినా దక్కలేదు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో కూడా ఆ ప్రాంతాలను కరువు ప్రాంతాలుగా ప్రకటించలేదు. కూలిచేసుకునే ప్రజలను పని దొరకల చాలా తహతహలాడుతున్నారు. జీవనోపాధి గడవడంకూడా కష్టమైపోయింది. ఇదే విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఉన్నత విధానంలో ఉన్నట్లుంటే రాష్ట్రంలో 26 జిల్లాలకూడా రాయలసీమవలె మారినా తాయడంలా ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు.

“వ్యవసాయాన్ని అభివృద్ధిచేయటానికి irrigation పనులు కొనసాగించటం అత్యవసరం కాని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారు ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలోని irrigation పనులను అభివృద్ధిచేసినదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలోను, విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలోను, ఇతర ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలన్నింటికీ కూడా minor irrigation పనులను ప్రభుత్వం వారు నిలుపుదల చేశారని తెలుస్తోంది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడబోయేముందు ఆంధ్రులకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఈవిధంగా అన్యాయం చేస్తోంది. విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలో ఈ సంవత్సరం minor irrigation పనులకుగాను 27 లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయిం జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు అడిగితే ప్రభుత్వం వారు 480 వేల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే మంజూరుచేశారు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనక పోవటం మూలంగానే రాష్ట్రంలోని అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు, కాటకాలు తొందర వస్తున్నాయి. విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలోని అనేక చెరువులు మరగిస్తున్నారేక పోదే పోయి ఉన్నది.

“ఇక గ్రామాల పరిస్థితి చూద్దాము. గ్రామాలలో మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలు సరిగా లేకపోవడంవల్ల ప్రజలు త్రాగుటకు నీరుకూడా అభ్యంతరం చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. Rural water-supply schemes ను అమలుపరచుటకు ఇదివరలో ప్రభుత్వం ఒకవత్ వర్షప్రణాళికను తయారుచేశారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు దానిని ముందర్లో ప్రణాళిక కంటే ముందీ చేశారు. దానివల్ల ఈ నేల 31 వేల తులపాత పని ప్రారంభంకాని స్థితిమూలను ప్రభుత్వం వారు ముందుపెట్టారు. అనేక గ్రామాలలో మంచినీరు లేక బాధపడుతున్నా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారు వాటి విషయమే తలపెట్టడంలేదు. ఇది చాలా తప్పుడువిధానం. ప్రభుత్వం ఇకనైనా గుర్తించి గ్రామాలలో మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయటానికి పూనుకోవాలి.

“ప్రభుత్వం వారు అవలంబిస్తున్న విద్యా విధానంకూడా చాలా లోతట్లో ఉన్నది. బేసిక విద్య అనేదేమిటో అమలు జరుపుతున్న విద్యావిధానం సామాజిక యువ్యుని పైకి నేర్పే కేంద్రాలు మాత్రమే పనిచేస్తున్నాయి. నానాటికి బేసిక విద్య మూలముగ్రామాలకు పాముభాసాకృత ఉపాధ్యాయులు అందిస్తున్నారు. దొడ్లు తుడవడం వంటి పనులకు మాత్రమే ఈ విధానంలో ప్రాధాన్యత ఉన్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ క్రియనింగు స్కూళ్లలో చదువుకొనే విద్యార్థులు ఎంతో బాధపడు

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 11th March 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

* 19 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“As the hon. Member Sri P. Rangasamy Reddiar is not in his seat, the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

Number of gruel centres in certain firkas in South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts.

* 20 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many gruel centres have been opened in Palayamkottai and Srimushnam firkas in South Arcot district;

(b) how many gruel centres have been opened in Andimadam firka, Tiruchirappalli district; and

(c) what is the total production of paddy and millets separately in each of these firkas in the year 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Palayamkottai and Srimushnam in Chidambaram taluk, South Arcot, are not two different firkas. The name of the firka is Srimushnam. One gruel centre was opened on 30th October 1952 in Palayamkottai village and was closed on 9th January 1953 as the seasonal conditions improved in the area.

“(b) No gruel centre has been opened in Andimadam firka of Udayarpalayam taluk in Tiruchirappalli district so far.

“(c) The total production of paddy and millets in these firkas during 1951-52 was as follows:—

Srimushnam—

Paddy—7,826 tons.

Millets—4,100 „

Andimadam—

Paddy—17,250 bags.

Millets—74,407 „

* Starred question No. 19 answered later—vide pages 143-144 infra.

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SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—" May I know, Sir, why no gruel centres were opened in Andimadam firka which is comparatively more deficit than Srimushnam firka? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" The test is not whether it is a 'deficit area'. The test is whether famine conditions prevail."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—" Are these gruel centres now working throughout the district of South Arcot? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" I believe some centres are working."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether the famine conditions in Andimadam firka are not so very acute as they are in Srimushnam firka? "

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

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" As some areas of South Arcot district are still famine affected, will the Government consider opening more gruel centres wherever necessary? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Yes, Sir, if the conditions warrant, the Government will certainly do so."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—" Is it a fact that instructions have been issued to the Collector of South Arcot to close the gruel centres in Gingee and Tindivanam taluks? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" No special instructions have been issued in respect of Tindivanam. There were general instructions issued to all the District Collectors long ago."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—" May I know, Sir, whether it is the intention of the Government that the opening of gruel centres or affording of relief measures is to be in proportion to the support forthcoming from the parties concerned? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Sir, I strongly refute the insinuation. Gruel centres are opened wherever distress prevails."

Shooting incident in Salem jail.

* 21 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state what action the Government have taken against the officers who were responsible for the continuance of the shooting till ammunition was exhausted and for using excessive force in Salem jail as some members of the Salem Shooting Enquiry Committee have remarked in their report?

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" After a careful consideration of the Committee's Report the Government accepted the findings of the Chairman of the Committee that the Jail staff had adequate justification for opening the fire, that it could not be said that excessive force was used and that it could not be said that it was possible to exercise any more restraint. There was, therefore, no question of any action being taken against the warders. That the warders did only what they should have done under the circumstances will also be seen from the observations of the members that the warders deserved great credit for their initiative and sense of duty, that if they had not shown initiative in opening fire and using force, the prisoners who belonged to the Communist Party might have gone out of control and broken loose and the habitual prisoners might have caught the infection and that the warders displayed commendable sense of duty by not running away and by staying on to face the situation."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—" May I know, Sir, the names of officers who were responsible for shooting the unarmed prisoners till the ammunition was finished and whether any cash rewards or promotions were given to such officers? "

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

Formation of a Kerala Linguistic State.

* 22 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the State Government have made any recommendation to the Central Government for the formation of a Kerala Linguistic State?

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

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—" Have the Government received reports of the strong feelings of the people of Kerala for the early formation of the Kerala State, and if so, what action the Government propose to take to fulfil the long-cherished demand of Kerala people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Without granting the premise, Sir, I may say that the question will be entirely and fully considered by the Government of India."

DR. K. B. MENON:—" May I know, Sir, what the policy of the Government now is in regard to the formation of linguistic States? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" This Government have no policy in respect of such large matters."

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SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"In view of the fact that the Andhra State is to be formed shortly, will the Government consider the formation of the Kerala State and recommend the same to the Central Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I would ask the hon. Member to send up the question to his comrades in New Delhi."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"May we take it that the opinion expressed by the Hon. Chief Minister on another occasion that the idea of linguistic States is tribal, is not the idea of the Madras Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is my own and personal idea and it continues."

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"What is the view of the Cabinet not on the general policy of forming linguistic States, but about the formation of the Kerala State?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"As I said already, this Government does not propose to formulate opinions or policies on matters which are not within its province."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—"Is it not a fact that this Government is concerned only with the district of Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir, that is a fact."

Amendment of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act.

8-40 a.m. * 23 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from M.L.As. of North Malabar urging the Government to amend the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act so as to make the provision relating to possessory mortgages applicable to the excluded taluks of North Malabar also; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Yes, Sir, Representations have been received from certain M.L.As. of North Malabar in December 1952 requesting that the provisions relating to usufructuary mortgages in section 9-A of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938, might be made applicable to mortgages in respect of the property situated in the South Kanara district and in the taluks of Chirakkal, Kottayam, Kurumbranad and Wynaad in the Malabar district.

" (b) The petitioners have been informed of the circumstances under which the areas referred to have been specifically exempted from the operation of section 9-A, except sub-sections (1) and (2) of the Act."

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Land Colonization Scheme in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 24 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal with the Government to bring the Vangaram and Kulumur Reserve Forest in Udayarpalayam taluk under the Co-operative Land Colonization Scheme;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the public protesting against any such proposal; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (a) A petition has been received, requesting the assignment of certain lands in Kulumur Reserve Forests for the formation of a Co-operative Agricultural Land Colonisation Society and it is under consideration.

" (b) & (c) No, Sir."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Who is the applicant, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Rev. Father Ignatius of the R.C. Mission, Coonoor."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"What is the request, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The request is for the formation of a Land Colonization Society for the benefit of the poor people."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"It is said that a proposal to form a Land Colonization Society is pending before the Government. May I know wherefrom this proposal came?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"As I said before, the request to form a Land Colonization Society came to the Government from Rev. Father Ignatius of the R.C. Mission through the Registrar of Co-operative Societies."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was not present while my question No. 19 was called. So I request that the question might be answered now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, I will take it up now."

Number of cases dealt with by the Tribunal for Disciplinary Proceedings.

* 19 Q.—SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to my supplementary question to starred question No. 112 answered on 17th July 1952—

(a) whether the statement given in answer to that question includes offences of corruption; and

(b) if so, how many cases were tried for corruption and how many of them were punished and how?

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

Removal from service	...	...	...	...	2
Compulsorily retired	...	...	...	...	2
Pension reduced	...	...	...	...	1
Reduction in pay	...	...	...	...	1
Increments stopped or withheld	...	...	...	...	5

Total ... 11 "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In cases which go before the Tribunal for enquiry and Government reaches conclusions, usually there will be no prosecution because if the cases are good enough for prosecution they are bound to be taken up at the very outset. In cases where after enquiry prosecution is found to be too difficult to proceed with, Government pass orders departmentally with the assistance of the Tribunal. All these results have been published from time to time."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have not got the names with me nor is it desirable to give the names."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is because of the difficulties involved in criminal prosecution and the likelihood of cases failing even though on merits the cases deserve punishment that this system has been instituted and we are making the best use of it from time to time."

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If the hon. Member wants a classified list of these 11 officers to whom I had referred, I would request him to give me notice."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Government believe that we should not judge people before trial, and as far as possible in executive posts punishments are imposed in serious cases where there is sufficient evidence; in cases where it is doubtful the benefit of the doubt is given to the officers as to all other persons charged in such proceedings."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the net results of these cases are published in the daily press. The 'Madras Information' is not so widely read as the daily press."

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—*cont.*

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ On a point of information, అధ్యక్షా, నేను మీకు ఇచ్చిన adjournment motion మీద మీ రూలింగు యివాళికి యిసానుని చెప్పారు. ఆదివారము మీకు జ్ఞాపకము చేస్తున్నాను.”

*SRI V. MADANAGOPAL :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! 8-50
a.m.
நேற்றையதினம் கடுமையான வறட்சியின் காரணமாக தமிழ்நாடு முழுவதும்
இன்று பஞ்சத்தில் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தையும்,
அதனால் பெரிதும் உற்பத்தி பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்ற விஷயத்தையும்
சிறு விவசாயிகளும், மத்தியதரவிவசாய வகுப்பாரும் இன்றையதினம்
சொல்லொணாத கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்
பதையும் குறிப்பிட்டேன். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் இருக்கின்ற நிலம்
லாத விவசாய தொழிலாளர் குடும்பங்கள் பிழைப்புக்கு வழியில்லாமல்
பெண்ணு பிள்ளைகளுடன் ஊரை விட்டு ஊர் சென்றுகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.
கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள ஏரி குளங்களில் குடிப்பதற்குக் கூட தண்ணீர்

11th March 1953] [Sri M. Chadayan]

എന്നു ആരോപണം ഉണ്ടു്. നഷ്ടംവന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർ വിറ്റു കൊടുക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിക്കുന്നു. മാത്രമല്ല, ഇവർ നികുതി ഇളവു് ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടെന്നും നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കച്ചവടമാണെന്നും കടമയെന്നും. തയ്യാറാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർ ഗവണ്മെന്റു നഷ്ടപരിഹാരം ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടെന്നും. എന്നാൽ മലബാറിൽ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വളരെ പിന്നോക്കമാണെന്നു മലബാർ എം.എൽ.എ. മാർ ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടല്ലോ. കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള പദ്ധതി തയ്യാറാക്കണം എന്നു ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രിമാർ പ്രസംഗിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ കൃഷി നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടവർ വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം നഷ്ടപരിഹാരത്തോടു ആനുക്രമ്യത്തോടു ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ടാവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വ്യസനകരമെന്നുണ്ട്. ഏതൊക്കെ താലൂക്കിനെപ്പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അവിടുത്തെ Revenue വരവു 75 ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പികയോളം ഉണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ അവിടെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ചെയ്തവാനൊന്നൊന്നു 35 ലക്ഷം മാത്രമാണു്. ഏഴു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ജനസംഖ്യയുള്ള അവിടെ ഒരു ആശുപത്രി ഉണ്ടു്. പക്ഷെ ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ അനുബന്ധി യോഗത്തിൽ സംസാരിച്ചപ്പോഴെല്ലാ, അവിടെ രോഗികൾക്കു കിടക്കാരുള്ള സംരക്ഷണമില്ല, മരുന്നില്ല, staff ഇല്ല. Malaria പിടിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്ന ഏതൊക്കെ താലൂക്കിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു വൈദ്യസഹായം ചെയ്യാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു പണമില്ല. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ അനുബന്ധിയിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുപോലും ഇതു മന്ത്രിമാരും ഗവണ്മെന്റും ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിച്ചില്ല എന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ, മലബാറിനോടു ഒരു പിടന്നാക്കു നയമല്ലെ എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതു് എന്നു് സംശയിക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ നിന്നു ചിട്ടന്നു വന്നു (revenue) വരവിൽനിന്നു ഒരു ചെറിയ അംശമെങ്കിലും ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആരോഗ്യത്തിന്നും, ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കും, കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്കുംവേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യാവുന്നില്ലെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ—അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആക്ഷേപമാണു് നിയമ സംയുക്ത മുമ്പാകെ ക്ഷമിക്കുന്നതു്—ജനങ്ങൾ പറയുന്നതു നിങ്ങൾ ഇവക കാര്യങ്ങൾ വേണ്ടവർക്കുവെച്ചു അനുബന്ധിയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊടുക്കുന്നതു് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കേൾക്കും ചെയ്യാത്തതു് എന്നു്. ഞാൻ പതു നീറ്റപ്പോർക്കുമ്പോഴു് അല്പമിരിക്കുന്നു. ഞങ്ങൾ ഇവിടെ പറയാത്തതുകൊണ്ടല്ല, പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്നു്. എഴുതുവാനും കരയുന്ന കുട്ടികൾക്കു മാത്രമെ പാലുള്ളൂ എന്നു ഒരു പശ്ചാത്താപമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോൾ കരഞ്ഞാലും പാലില്ല, കരയാതെയിരുന്നാലും പാലില്ല എന്നു മതിയാണു്. മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളും കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും അനുഭവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിൽ പറ നെല്ല് നഷ്ടമായി പോയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഈ സമീപികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ എയ്ഡഡ് സ്കൂൾ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു മെമ്പർ സംസാരിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഒരു ഗ്രാമത്തിന്റെ അടിമത്തം ആവശ്യമാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടതില്ലല്ലോ. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം കാര്യത്തിൽ, മലബാറിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടാണു് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ 75 ശതമാനവും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസരഹിതരായവരായതു്. Aided school അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു കുറച്ചുകൂടി ശമ്പളം കയറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. ജനങ്ങൾ സൗകര്യമുള്ളതെല്ലാം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കണം. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്നുവേണ്ടി ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കയറ്റിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. മറ്റൊന്നും സൗകര്യമുള്ളതെല്ലാം സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നു് ഞാൻ ചിലപ്പോൾ പണിയില്ലാതെ പട്ടിണി കിടന്നു നരകിച്ചു കഴിയുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിലും മലബാറിലെ സംസ്ഥാനത്തുടനോളം യാതൊരു നടപടികളും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ സൗകര്യമുള്ളതെല്ലാം സംബന്ധിച്ചു വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മലബാറിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം നടപടികൾ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഈ കാര്യത്തിലേക്കും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിക്കുകയുണ്ടെന്നു്. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ നിയമസഭയിൽ വന്ന പ്രസ്താവണി ചാർട്ടേറഡ്, ആ പ്രസംഗം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രിമാർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുകയും നല്ല കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉടൻതന്നെ വേണ്ടപ്രകാരം പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്താൽ മാത്രമേ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നിയമവും സമാധാനവും സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു കഴികയുള്ളു. അങ്ങിനെ ചെയ്താൽ മാത്രമേ സ്വതന്ത്ര ഇന്ത്യയിലെ ജനകീയ ഭരണത്തിൻ കീഴിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ വിശ്വസിക്കുകയുള്ളു. ഈ അനുബന്ധിയിൽ 375 അംഗങ്ങളും ഇവിടെ വന്ന ചിലരെല്ലാം പ്രസംഗിച്ച അനുബന്ധി ചിരിച്ചുവിട്ടു നാട്ടി വേൾ മടങ്ങിപ്പോയപ്പോൾ, പ്രസംഗിച്ചതൊന്നും നടന്നു കാണാത്തതാൽ ജനങ്ങൾ നിരാശ

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a.m.

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ചെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഒരു കടിയായ ബില്ലിന് നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പാകെയുണ്ട്. കടിയായ ബില്ലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച പരസ്യകയ്യങ്ങളിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആറു മാസം കൊണ്ട് എട്ടു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ഉറപ്പിച്ച സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ പണം ഒരു ജന്മി ബില്ലിനുവേണ്ടി ചെലവാക്കി. സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽനിന്നും കോർപ്പറേഷനുകൾ നിശ്ചയിച്ച എട്ടു ലക്ഷത്തോളം ഉറപ്പിച്ച ചെലവാക്കി. ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾ ആവക പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നിർത്തിവെക്കുകയും പുതിയ ഒരു കടിയായ ബിൽ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസത്തിനിടയിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തും എന്ന് ജനങ്ങളോടു പറയുകയും ചെയ്തിരുന്നു. ഇക്കാര്യത്തെ പാട്ടവും പത്തനും രണ്ടു കണ്ണു കരുമുകിന്റെ പാട്ടവും ജന്മി വിരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. രണ്ടു മാസമായി ഈ ബിൽ നടപ്പിൽ വന്നിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ കടിയന്മാർക്കു ഇക്കാര്യത്തെ പാട്ടത്തിൽ കുറച്ചു രക്ഷ കിട്ടുമായിരുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇക്കാര്യത്തെ ശ്രദ്ധയും പാട്ടവും കരുമുകയും മുഴുവനും ജന്മിയിൽ പിരിയുവാൻ ഉള്ള സൗകര്യമില്ലെന്നാണ് ബില്ലിന് നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോയത് എന്ന് നാട്ടിൽ ഒരു സംസാരമുണ്ട്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി പറയുന്നു മന്ത്രി സംസാരം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഈ ബില്ലിന് നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ ഇടയായത് എന്ന്. എന്നാൽ ആസൂത്ര സംസാരവും ഈ ബില്ലുമായി യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു, മലബാറിലെ ലക്ഷക്കണക്കായ കടിയന്മാർ ഈ ബില്ലിനെ ഉറപ്പുനോക്കിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. എത്രയും കേസുകൾ കോടതികളിൽ stay ചെയ്യുക കിടക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇനി മട്ടം താക്കസിച്ചുകൂടാത്തതുകൊണ്ട്. മലബാറിലെ ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ പറയുന്നതു ഗവണ്മെന്റു കേൾക്കുന്നില്ല എന്ന് പറയുന്നതിൽ പരാമർശമുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് കടിയന്മാർ രക്ഷ കിട്ടുന്ന ഗവണ്മെന്റുണ്ടെന്നതിൽ മലബാർ കടിയായ നിയമം ഉടൻ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി, ബില്ലിന് ഇന്നു വരും നാളെ വരും എന്ന കാത്തിരിക്കുന്ന മലബാറിലെ കടിയന്മാർക്കു ഒരു പൊരുതി നൽകേണ്ടതാണ്. മൂന്നാമതായി ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയിലൂടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെലവാക്കുന്ന പണത്തിന്റെ 75 ശതമാനവും മറ്റു സമുദായക്കാരാണ് അനുഭവിക്കുന്നത്. ഇവിടെനിന്നു അനേകപ്രകാരം മലബാറിൽ ഒരു കമ്മിറ്റിയെ നിശ്ചയിക്കുവാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ശ്രീമാൻ രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവർകളുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റോടു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the occasion of this debate on the Governor's Address, naturally the thing that comes foremost is the famine conditions that are prevailing in the Tamil districts. But I do not wish to take up the time of the House, for we do not doubt the sincerity of the Government in tackling this problem. The issue is not one concerning one taluk or one district or two or three districts; the issue is one concerning the whole of the Tamil districts. I can as well speak on behalf of the Government for we have only to read the communique issued by the Government of Madras and published in the newspapers some three or four days ago regarding the season and crop conditions in the Province. It is not a question of remission in the Chingleput district or the North Arcot or South Arcot district. I have myself been motor-ing some 300 or 400 miles in the Tamil country last week, and I can confidently make the statement that they are all brown there. Sir, I would like to remind Government that the only chance of alleviating the distress of the people is to spend and spend more money and do nothing less. There is no use saying that rice is available, that rice is being bought by the people, that the rice stock is up and all that—because, people cannot buy rice and they do not have the money to buy it. There are doubts raised regarding the gruel centres. Let me say that the Government should start maramat works and distribute money to the people and make available to them cheap grain. That is the only thing which is

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now urgently necessary and it must be done immediately. I want the Hon. Chief Minister to depute some half-a-dozen Ministers to go and remain in the districts; let the files be sent to them there, and let them go through the files in the district headquarters; then only they will be able to appreciate the conditions and distribute the money fairly. What is the use of the Ministers staying in the City of Madras and relying upon the officers to do everything properly? I would therefore ask the Hon. Chief Minister, soon after this session is over, to ask each Minister to be in charge of one or two districts—it is not one or two districts that are affected—South Kanara, Malabar, the Nilgiris, Coimbatore, Salem, Tirunelveli—in fact all the districts are in distress. If anybody asks me what I have done, I may say that wherever I went I have spoken to the people on behalf of the Government. The Government have received reports from the Collectors of all the districts; let them proceed on the basis of those reports. I would ask the Government not to worry about the statements made by hon. 9-20 a.m. Members here; let them not say it is all exaggerated and all that; as I said, let them proceed on the basis of the reports from the Collectors, the Deputy Collectors, the Tahsildars and other officials and spend the necessary money immediately. I know it is not lack of goodwill on the part of the Government; we do sympathise with them in their efforts and we give them our full support; but the question is one of finance. I want to know whether this Government have received all the money promised by the Government of India to be spent on Rayalaseema. I find in the Governor's Address there is no mention about it. Probably in the Finance Minister's speech to be made on the 14th, we will hear something about it; and we shall wait for it. If, as I said, any money is still due from the Government of India, why not ask them for it? I would request this House to support the Ministry in demanding the money due and the money promised for works in the Tamil Nad. I do not think anything less than Rs. 50 crores will suffice; if hon. Members here are prepared to say that less money would suffice, let them say so; we know of course it is a big guess-work, but then that guess-work is only moderate and I do not think it is far too wrong. I would entreat the Members of the House to give the fullest support to this Government in their efforts to get more money for being spent on relief works. I need not go into the question of water scarcity or failure of crops in the various districts; there is no necessity to refer to one or two taluks or one or two districts, because as I said, the distress is prevalent in the entire Tamil Nad. It is a question of this House sympathising with the condition of crores of people in the Tamil country; and therefore we must give the fullest support to the Government in demanding of the Government of India more and more amounts for the alleviation of distress.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is one other matter which I should like to refer to, though of course it is a small matter so far as I am concerned; I feel however that it is worth mentioning. While we all rely on democratic institutions and majorities for

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the functioning of Government, we must also see that the foundations are kept good. What is the earthly use of having panchayat boards, taluk boards and district boards if you are to have Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Deputy Collectors as Special Officers? Let me be clearly understood; I do not want to plead for district boards and all that; let the Government have the panchayat elections; but at the same time, let them not appoint special officers for the local boards; it is not the right thing to do. How can we be sure that the Special Officers will be quite all right? If we have tolerated the District Board Presidents for three years now, why not tolerate them for another three or six months more?

"I now come, Sir, to the most important point in the Governor's Address. Before I speak on that, I should like, on behalf of myself, and the Members of the House, to welcome most heartily our Chief Minister, Rajaji, back from Delhi. I should say that his mission on this occasion to Delhi was most appropriate. That in spite of his weak and feeble health he has undertaken this trip to Delhi in order to put forward the case of the Tamil country before the authorities there is a matter for great congratulations. It is a well-known fact that Rajaji has been stating here for some time past—and truly also—that he would like to be relieved of his present responsibility. I discounted it some time ago, up to a few months ago; but I am not prepared now to discount it, because I think he is a person who will not repeat it unless he seriously feels it. He feels that his age and present health do not permit him to shoulder the full responsibility of administering this State. I do think that my countrymen are very thankful to him for the trouble he took in taking up office at this juncture and for steering this State out of many difficulties. I cannot imagine what this State would be like if Rajaji had not taken up office. At the same time, let me assure hon. Members and this House—I am not accustomed to flattery, and I am not saying all this about Rajaji for the sake of flattering him—that to-day Rajaji has done the greatest service to both the Andhras and the Tamils. I would appeal to the Andhras that they should decide their future correctly; if the Andhra leaders want their Andhra State, if they want to make progress, they must come to some decision in regard to the future; I am sure the Andhra leaders would be nowhere if they do not get the separate State which has already been promised; the people would have no regard for them if even after the promise has been made, the leaders do not come to a decision. Let there be no mismanagement. Anyway, somebody is doing good to the Andhra people, and the Andhra State is coming as demanded by the Andhra people. At the same time, the Andhra leaders are found to be at their game. Some of them have decided definitely that it would be in the best interests of the Andhras if Hyderabad is got for them, and that if they go quickly out of Madras, that would be the best way of getting Hyderabad. Most of the hon. Members sitting on the opposite side also know that unless they come to some kind of definite decision they are not going to get the separate State, and I know

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they are talking with a sense of reality. I find their leader Mr. Ranga is very clear in his views. He says that the capital of the Andhra State should be straightway fixed in a place outside Madras; he does not want Madras even as a temporary capital. We now hear that a certain decision has been come to at Delhi; but even at this stage, an attempt seems to have been made yesterday to revive discussion on the same point and to bring confusion. I am sure the Prime Minister of India will look to realities and recognize that Madras is Tamil. Sir, I have heard that our Rajaji is being termed partisan in this respect. If any Member of the Andhra area is going to characterise our Rajaji as a partisan in this case, I may submit that the entire Tamil country and all the non-Andhra people in the State will stand by him, including the K.L.P. and other parties, and prove that he is not partisan, that he has been representing to the authorities the true wishes of the people in the State, that he is not standing by either the Tamils or the Andhras, but is telling the truth. He has done a very great service to all of us; he is on a level with Mahatmaji in this respect and has done enormous service to us although he is 74 years of age. He will not do anything for pleasing anybody or for fear of anybody. I have no doubt about it. Let Sir S. Radhakrishnan and let Mr. Giri understand that we are not going to misunderstand Rajaji. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be excused for mentioning names; although I am at liberty to mention names, I think I should not mention the name of Sir S. Radhakrishnan, because he is the Vice-President of India and he is the Chairman of the Council of States, but I am entitled to mention the name of Mr. Giri. I will omit Mr. Radhakrishnan. Mr. Giri and others want . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Why mention that name also?" 9-30 a.m.

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I will not mention, Sir. I implicitly obey the command of our leader and withdraw my reference to Mr. Giri also. I want to assure the Prime Minister of India that the signatories to the memorandum will not allay the fears of the Tamils. We are shrewd enough to understand what they are about and it is not difficult to understand them. I want to bring to the notice of the Government of India through this House that they say they will not give any trouble and that they will peacefully go away. But I find the same paper contains Tadepallegudem news to the effect that Mr. Prakasam has mentioned that Rs. 50 crores should be paid to the Andhra State as compensation by the residuary Madras State and that Madras City should be constituted into a Chief Commissioner's State. Of course, I am not worried about the compensation, because the whole State is in deficit and so where is the question of compensation. If a State is insolvent, what does it matter whether it is a few crores this way or that? That apart, Sir, he says that the demand is not only for the temporary capital, but the demand for a Chief Commissioner's State for Madras City is also there. Does it mean that the memorandum

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sent by the leaders of Andhra is going to be more important than Mr. Prakasam's view? I am not saying that the future of the two States is in the hands of Rajaji or in the hands of Prakasam so far as the Telugu districts are concerned. But for running a democratic Government, I would like Mr. Prakasam to be the Chief Minister for the Andhra State and not my friend, Mr. Sanjeevi Reddi. Though my friends of the Communist Party may say, "All right, let him continue for some time", they will give trouble later on. But, on the other hand, if Mr. Prakasam is to be Chief Minister they will co-operate and ultimately do good work."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"On a point of order, Sir. I think it is out of place for the hon. Member to discuss the politics of the Andhra State here on the floor of the House."

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

*RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"It is not a point of order. Probably, it is the hon. Member's opinion. I can hold opinions for the future of any part of the country and the hon. Member can have a different opinion about it."

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I sincerely believe that though the signatories to the memorandum presented to the Prime Minister of India say that they want the Madras City to be their temporary capital, they do not say that they will give up the fight for the other things. It is only for the present, they say. I am only referring to the newspaper report which appeared this morning and I shall not take up the time of the House in reading it. In this morning's paper it is published that even according to the memorandum signed by several members of Parliament they say, they will not agitate for the present. But once they are here, they will go on agitating. But what we want is, we should part as friends. As a matter of fact, who wanted the Andhra State? We never wanted it. Orthodox politicians would like to continue as in the past and most of us would be very glad if the old state of things should continue. In fact, the Tamils do not want the Andhras to go. We have elected Andhras as our Chief Ministers in the past and we continue to elect them and not elect non-Andhras. Let them continue here and we shall not send them away. Even after the separation of the Andhra State, the Andhras who may continue to remain here can live in peace. They are our brothers; we shall co-operate with them; we shall give them jobs, we shall give them Ministerships, Assembly Memberships and everything else. We will be tolerant towards them. It is not my version when I say this, but what I am saying has the approval of the Chief Minister and the Leader of the party. Therefore, Sir, we shall do everything in our power to see that we are tolerant to the Andhras consistent with the great culture of the Tamils. We take pride in it and our culture and hospitality will always continue. At the same time, we are anxious

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that our culture and tradition should be used in such a way as not to continue the quarrel, but towards the progress of the country.

"Sir, reference has been made to the Five-Year Plan and the famine condition in the country to-day. Instead of wasting our energies on quarrels like this, we should devote our attention to constructive work. I therefore appeal to hon. Members of the House to give wholehearted support to Rajaji to bring about the formation of both the States. If they really want the Andhra State let them say so and let them accept the leadership of Rajaji to form both the States. Now that the future of the Andhra State is assured, I would like people in Delhi not to be misled by the memorandum that was presented especially after some sort of decision has been taken. On this occasion, I would like to inform the Prime Minister and others in Delhi that if Rajaji had expressed his views strongly it was because he wanted to make plain that there were no two views in the matter, but that there was only one view. Probably it is on account of that that they say that Rajaji is a partisan. I am sorry for their lack of intelligence and understanding in thinking that Rajaji is a partisan. I do hope that they will not characterise him as such. Rajaji has done great service to the country. He has done great service to the Andhras and they cannot have a better leader than Rajaji to usher in the Andhra State. Let not therefore the Andhras miss the opportunity and I do want them to accept the leadership of Rajaji in regard to this matter, because if they accept it, it would be graceful. If, on the other hand, there is any other Tamil Minister, whatever he does may not be liked by the Andhras. Do not think, I am uttering a warning, but I am only telling the truth. There is no use offering threats to persons like Rajaji or Pandit Nehru. They are not irritated over what has happened in Andhradesa—a few wagons were looted and pilfered at Vijayavada. I am only sorry that the Andhra leaders should have extended a threat to Nehru. After all, Nehru has seen many battles, he has seen also the British army and the British guns, and so he is not going to be worried about the Tamils or the Andhras. At the same time, I am not going to be vain enough or petty enough to think that the Tamils also will retaliate. I can only say that the Tamils will be most sorry for anything bad that may happen in any part of the country. After all, Tamils do not take to looting wagons and in fact they expressed disapproval of what has happened. That does not mean that they are not capable of doing so, but it only shows their high culture and tradition. They merely meet and pass resolutions and put them in black and white, and though they may not have the power of munitions or guns, yet they are more effective than anything else, especially in these days of Ahimsa. I would only wish that people in Delhi and Andhra should realise that the Tamils of the residuary State will understand the situation and react to it."

"In this connexion, I would like to mention one more thing. It is said that Rajaji will resign. It is not only Rajaji who will

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welfare of the villages. In a firka, there are a number of villages. The villages are isolated, there being no proper roads connecting village and village. The villagers have no education and there are no schools for educating the children. There are no works where they could get employment, especially during drought conditions. Their health is being neglected; there are no hospitals at all in the villages. If there are ladies who are about to deliver, they have got to be taken probably in handy carts on tortuous roads and roads full of ruts to a distance of about five miles to reach the nearest hospital. Most often, they deliver on the way.

"With regard to drinking water, the wells that are there in the villages are almost dry. When applications are sent to the Collectors either for deepening existing wells or for constructing new wells, they reply that they will consider and take the necessary steps. The time that is taken for complying with the request in the application is about one year or a year and a half. By that time, the villagers evacuate that village and go to some other village.

9-50 a.m. "This sort of thing ought to be stopped. If we want to build up a Welfare State, we should have a definite plan providing for the simultaneous development of all the villages and not mere sporadic development here and there under the Community Project scheme or any other scheme. The Government know very well that the villagers are the backbone of the country. If the villagers are not protected, I am afraid we will not be doing our duty by them. One other thing that provoked my thought when I was going through the Governor's Address was whether a discussion on the Governor's Address was necessary at all. Soon after the Governor's Address, we are going to have a discussion on the budget. As a matter of fact the policy of the Government is chalked out by the Cabinet and the Governor only says what the Government propose to do. If I remember aright, this is a tradition that has been borrowed from the British Parliamentary practice. I wonder whether this practice is necessary in a democratic State like our country. I am afraid that it is not necessary, because I think we discuss various subjects which we have an opportunity of discussing again. By this three precious days are being wasted and public money also is wasted. I therefore submit, Sir, that when the Speakers of the several States meet next, you may discuss this matter with them and come to a definite conclusion whether a formal discussion on the Governor's Address is necessary at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is made compulsory under the Constitution."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"You may also discuss the subject at the next Speakers' Conference. With these words, Sir, I thank you for the opportunity you have given me to speak."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the second year in succession, the people of this State can find little comfort in the Address delivered by the Governor. The

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Address holds out no promise for the hungry millions or the starving unemployed. The average man is little enthused over the millennium that will be ushered in by the execution of the Five-Year Plan. He is concerned with his immediate necessities, and they must be met now. He wants food and clothing in sufficient quantities, and that too at reasonable prices. He wants honest employment to meet his daily needs. 'Enough unto the day is the evil thereof' seems to be his motto. But the Congress Government have cast their dice in the shape of the Five-Year Plan, and I believe the coming years will be utilised for its execution. When Vinobaji was asked to give his opinion on the Five-Year Plan, he remarked that any plan would be useless if it did not bring with it a full stomach and full employment to the people. The Five-Year Plan has no such pretensions. Many of the prominent Indian leaders are very critical about the plan, and they have no illusions about the ability of the present Government with the outmoded bureaucratic machinery to carry the plan to its successful conclusion. To cover this weakness, our Government have thought it fit to import many of the so-called foreign experts to sing the praise of the Plan and the achievements of the Government. It is a strange situation indeed that post-freedom India attaches more importance to the opinion of foreign experts than pre-freedom India!

"Sir, in his appeal (or message) on the Independence Day, our Chief Minister, echoing the sentiments expressed by the Prime Minister of India, observed 'the Motherland waits for worship—worship in the form of work'. When he made that statement, he was emphasising the need for selfless work for the prosperity of the country. There was no greater devotee or worshipper of selfless work than Gandhiji. Yet it was Gandhiji who said that 'to a hungry man, God can present himself only in the shape of a bowl of rice. He was a realist. He knew that it was mockery to preach philosophy to an empty stomach. Sir George Schuster who, on more than one occasion, has made appreciative remarks about the Five-Year Plan, observed, 'however much our ideals and purposes may be influenced by the conception that man cannot live by bread alone, we have to recognise that we cannot live without it.' This elementary material task of earning our daily bread is of supreme and dominating importance. Therefore, the doctrine of selfless service has its own limitations unless it brings in its train the means of livelihood and hope for the workers. When we are considering and discussing the Five-Year Plan, let us not deceive ourselves that the peasants and workers to-day are going to toil and sweat for the maintenance of the *status quo*. But that is exactly what the present Government want. In the message of the Chief Minister, to which reference has already been made, it is stated that 'mere re-distribution of the existing wealth will not result in anything better than at the most computed average national income, which, as everybody knows, is very poor.' This is a mathematical proposition. None the less it betrays the mental make-up which, with respect I may say, leans towards the maintenance of the *status quo*. Therefore, any plan

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to deserve its name must aim at an equal and equitable distribution of wealth present and prospective. Can the Five-Year Plan, of which so much has been said, lay claim to any subject objective? No doubt it aims at increased production, but does it envisage an equitable distribution of wealth? No. The overshadowing problem of the day is the agrarian reform. There was a time when even this Government said that agrarian reforms would engage the attention of the Government soon. But now we find that that question has been put into cold storage. The Government at every pronouncement said that everything they were doing was intended to increase production and benefit the producer. Decontrol, increase in prices, Grow More Food Campaign, everything was said to be for the achievement of that objective. This Government up to 1951 have spent Rs. 13.71 crores on the Grow More Food Campaign. With what result? In the words of the Economic Adviser, the result is that the extent of land under foodgrains cultivation decreased by one million acres during 1946-51. Similar is the results of the policy of the Government of India. The Prime Minister of India has been making earnest appeals to the people to take to intensive cultivation and the India Government have been spending money like water on this account. The result is that between 1946 and 1952 production has decreased. If in 1946 the productivity per acre of land was 750 lb., in 1952 it was 632 lb. With all this, the Government have not cared to analyse the causes of the dismal failure of this scheme and its uninspiring record. Sir, the causes are not far to seek. They are inherent in the present system of land tenure. Those people whom the Government regard as producers are not the real producers. They are middlemen and intermediaries who, having an interest in the land, do not themselves take to cultivation with its attendant risks but enjoy substantial fruits of the labour of the real producers. We know to whom the producer bonus went. We know, in many cases, who is benefited by the increase in the price of paddy. The survey that has been conducted has revealed that the rising prices of commodities have helped only the landlords and the rich peasants. Therefore, if we want production to really increase, we must tackle this problem at its root. Will the Government take courage in both hands and give the real producer his legitimate rights by removing all intermediaries between the tiller and the State? Then only there can be an end of this problem and till then all talk of increased production will be mere moonshine. Now, this Government have come forward with another; shall I say, stunt. They want the tillers of the soil to take to the Japanese method of cultivation. Sir, in all humility, I would request the Government not to put the cart before the horse. Before they ask the people to take to the Japanese method of cultivation, let them honestly introduce the Japanese method of distribution of land. What could be achieved in two years in Japan this Congress Government, with their overwhelming majority both at the Centre and in the States, could not do. If that were so, it was not due to want of authority but want of sincerity. Therefore, I would request the Government to address themselves

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immediately to this urgent problem on the solution of which depends the success of the Five-Year Plan and all their attempts to increase production.

"There is reference in the Address of the Governor to the distress conditions prevailing in the State and the ameliorative measures adopted by the Government. It has been said that remission of land revenue of nearly Rs. 8 lakhs has been sanctioned. But, in the matter of these relief measures, a far away district with one-twelfth of the population of the State has not attracted sufficient notice of the Government. Malabar does not want to gain prominence as a famine-stricken area, but none the less facts are facts. There has been complete failure of the South-East Monsoon and consequently of almost the whole of the second crop. Palghat and Walluvanad are the main paddy-producing taluks of the district. Seventy-five per cent of the crops in Palghat and 50 per cent in Walluvanad and a substantial portion in all the other taluks have failed. To add to this, there is an abnormal increase in the price of foodgrains. A bag of paddy which was selling at Rs. 15 is now being sold at Rs. 32. Open any newspaper; you will find news about the soaring prices of foodgrains. Then, though Malabar is an area where informal rationing prevails, the number of ration shops there has been reduced by 600. With the increasing unemployment of people and the complete collapse of the handloom industry, the purchasing power of the people is at its lowest ebb. A case has come to my notice that recently a woman with her two children committed suicide because she could not maintain herself. While the facts are these, conditions are normal according to the Government's spokesman. Probably distance lends enchantment to the view. The Malabar District Food Production Committee, of which the Collector of the District is the President, when it knew that the South-East Monsoon was failing, requested that all necessary steps might be taken in the matter. But, nothing was effectively done. More so because there was no co-operation or co-ordination between the various departments of the Government. Attending the meetings of the Food Production Committee has convinced us at least of this fact that it is a field where one department, whether it is the Revenue Department, the Co-operative Department or the Agricultural Department, quarrels with another department and nothing useful is done. We have in our district 27 pump sets to irrigate 10 taluks covering an area of more than 5,700 square miles. One can easily imagine what the result will be. As expected, crops have failed and yet remission of land revenue has not been granted. We are told by the Collector that compounded double crop lands are not eligible for remission of land revenue if one crop is raised successfully. Whatever may be the reason for the rules, under normal times, to apply or to interpret the rules in such an unpromising manner in periods of such natural calamities will be disastrous. I would request the Government to put a liberal interpretation upon, and, if necessary, to amend, the rules, because the rules are for the people and for the good of the country. The conditions of tenants are still worse. They have lost one crop, but the law does not allow abatement or remission of rent under the

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existing circumstances. When that is the case, one can easily imagine their plight. Even otherwise, there are hundreds of thousands of suits for eviction pending. There is not even paddy in the market and if at all there is paddy available, they have to pay Rs. 4-8-0 per para or, as I said, Rs. 32 per bag. If the Government do not bring forward legislation allowing remission for failure of crops on account of natural calamities, a class of people in Malabar will cease to exist.

10-10 a.m. "Then, mention has been made in the Address about the tour of the President and the Prime Minister. We are thankful to them for visiting our State. In fact, ours has become a State of perpetual distress which allows opportunities to our leaders to empty their cup of sympathy and compassion. Then Sir, decontrol has not had the expected result. Instead of a fall in prices, there has been a consistent rise in the price of foodgrains. The price prevailing in Malabar is higher than any prevailing in other parts of the State. The Prime Minister of India who speaks so much regarding control and stabilisation of prices has not succeeded in seeing that foodgrains were sold at a reasonable price. The needs of our State are exploited by sister States who are discriminating and charging high prices for the foodgrains allotted to our State. May I ask if one State is allowed to exploit the needs of the other States, how can we ask our people here not to exploit the needy persons? Over and above all these, I feel that this Government should have enforced the Foodgrains Procurement Order immediately. They did not do so. Even to-day it is not enforced effectively. I personally know that hundreds of people are now dealing in paddy in my district without any licence. The earnest appeal made by our Chief Minister at the time of decontrol has not moved the hearts of landlords and merchants. No wonder it is that the leopard cannot change its spots! The merchants, mill-owners and landlords did not release the paddy to the free market. In one taluk, Palghat, there are 86 rice mills. I request the Government to abolish all these rice mills outright so that it may have a stabilising influence on the price of foodgrains in the free market. Further, it will provide work for thousands of poor people. It will also give more nutritive food to our people.

"Sir, even now this Government maintain that there is plenty of foodgrains in the market and I wish to say here that for a man who is not able to buy the foodgrains at a very high price it is immaterial whether he has to suffer from starvation as he is unable to purchase the foodgrains with his small resources or because there is no supply in the market. Verily there is starvation in the midst of plenty. I may well quote here the Ancient Mariner's words 'Water, water everywhere, nor any drop to drink.'

"Under these circumstances, the people have to depend entirely on the Government's charity. People are willing to work, but the Government are not able to provide them with work. Gandhiji despised charity. He said that nobody should be given free meal, but everybody must be given work and food. But a situation has developed in which the Government are unable to

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find work for the people. They can only gloat over their achievements in their charity. In this connection, I am only reminded of the interview and dialogue between Yudhishtira and Mahabali. Once Yudhishtira paid a visit to Mahabali. He wanted to exhibit his generosity and piety to Mahabali and told him that he was feeding 10,000 holy people every day before he took meals. On hearing this, Mahabali with a sarcasm replied that he was not able to find one holy man to be fed on a *Dwadasi* day when he was the ruler.

"Sir, at the risk of repetition, I would like to refer to the impending Malabar Tenancy legislation. There is a large amount of agreement on this point among the various sections of Malabar legislators. This has been a measure long overdue. However, we do not mind the delay if the results justify it. But, if it were to be like the story of the Nambudri youth who waited for two years before he thrust his head in between the horns of an unruly bull, we shall be sorry indeed. We are in changing times. The land tenure system in Malabar is peculiar and most complicated and it requires special treatment. The agitation has a history of over 150 years behind it. Let not this Government be stampeded into a narrow path because of its misconceived fear that it may have reactions in other parts of the State."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I fix a time limit of 15 minutes for each hon. Member."

* SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கவர்னர் அவர்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்தில் இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரைப் பற்றியோ, தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஹரிஜன வகுப்பு மக்களைப் பற்றியோ, அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தைக் குறித்து இந்த அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருப்பது பற்றியோ ஒன்றும் பேசவில்லை. அதைக்குறித்து நான் வருத்தம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 100-க்கு 75 சதம் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பு மக்கள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்ட பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரின் நன்மையைக் குறித்து அவர்கள் கல்வி, சமூக, பொருளாதார முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக யாதொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்க தவறிவிட்டது. அதைத் தொடர்ந்து சமீபத்தில் செய்வதாக எவ்வித அறிவிப்புகளும் காணப்படவில்லை. அதனால் பெருத்த எமாற்றத்தை அடைந்து விட்டார்கள். கல்வித்துரையிலும், பொருளாதாரத்துரையிலும், சமூகத் துரையிலும் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்ற பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களை முன்னுக்குக்கொண்டு வருவதற்காக இந்த அரசாங்கம் இனியாவது நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்குமாறு நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தஞ்சாவூர் விவசாய பண்ணையான் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டார். இது வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கிறதென்று ஒப்புக் கொண்டிருக்கிறபடியால் அதை உடனடியாக சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவிலும், தஞ்சாவூரில் நடந்த நிகழ்ச்சிகள் போல இங்கும் நடந்து வருவதால், அச்சட்டத்தை தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிற்கும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வருமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழு தாலுகாவில் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தண்ணீர் இன்மையால் பயிர்கள் தீயந்து காய்ந்து போயிருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டும். சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவில் குடியேறினவர்களை அங்குள்ளவர்கள் அடித்து விரட்டினார்கள். இதனால் ஏழு தாலுக்காவிலுள்ள மக்கள் எங்கும் போய் வாழ வழி இல்லாமல் வருந்துகிறார்கள். அங்கு சமாதானத்தையும், அமைதியையும் நிலை நாட்டுமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தி சொல்லுகிறேன்.

[Sri S. S. Ramasami Padayachi] [11th March 1953]

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a.m.

“மூன்றாவதாக தென் ஆற்காட்டில் நீர்பாசன வசதிகளும், தொடர்ந்து மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் பெரும்பாலும் ஏரி குளங்களெல்லாம் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் வறறி இருக்கின்றன. குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி யின்றி மக்கள் மிகவும் வேதனை அடைந்துள்ளார்கள். அந்தந்த பிராந்தியத்தில் குடித்தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“நெய்வேலி சுரங்க பிரதேசத்தில் உள்ள நிலங்களை அரசாங்கம் வேண்டுமென்று எடுத்துக்கொண்டது. அதே சமயத்தில் நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. நஷ்ட ஈடு ஒரே மாதிரியாக கிடைக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரே தன்மையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் அந்த மக்கள் அந்த இடத்திலிருந்து விறட்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நெய்வேலி ஆணையில் அவர்கள் முன்பு செய்து வந்த அதே தொழிலைத் தருவதாக உறுதி கூறவேண்டும். இந்த பிராந்தியங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு நிலங்களை முதலில் கொடுத்து நெய்வேலி சுரங்கத்தில் அமைதியை நிலை நாட்டுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“கடைசியாக நான் சொல்ல விரும்புவது இன்றைக்கு நம் மாகாணத்தில் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனையாக இருப்பது ஆந்திரா தமிழ் நாடு பிரிவினை. இதை உடனடியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். எந்த விதமான தீர்ப்பாயிருந்தாலும், ஆந்திரர்கள் தலை நகரை சென்னையில் வைத்திருக்க கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“இன்னும் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவில் போலீசுகளோ சரியானபடி நடக்கவில்லை. திருட்டுகளும், கொலைகளும், சர்வசாதாரண மாக நடந்தவண்ணம் இருக்கின்றன. சரியான நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமாறு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு போடுமாபடி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI D. K. RAJU:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency's Address is the most sympathetic Address ever possible. He has made mention in his Address about the sufferings of the cyclone-affected people, handloom weavers and others. But there is very little said about food production. In this respect the Address is vague. This subject is clubbed with the Five-Year Plan in paragraph 7 of the Address. As you know, Sir, agriculture is the most important thing in the country's economy. It is said everywhere that agriculture must be given the first priority in any programme of development. All leaders of public opinion make a huge noise on the platform that agriculture must be given our first attention. But if we look at the villages we will understand how much attention is paid to the development of agriculture. Huge sums of money, no doubt, are spent on agriculture. But God alone knows how little is made available to the villagers from out of this money. Though it is said that agriculture is the backbone of the country, there is very little done to help its development. Other things like mill industry, labour problem, etc., have received encouragement but practically no solid work is being done in the field of agriculture. Take for instance the field of commerce. Commercial people are given at least 20 per cent of the profits as their own. The mill workers are all given some bonus. Their wages have been raised and guaranteed. Their standard of living also has increased. But if we compare agricultural labourers with them, we will know how Government have neglected agriculture. Agriculture is now clubbed with the Five-Year Plan. The Five-Year Plan no doubt sounds very well. It looks sound in theory. But before this theory is translated into practice, lot of spade work has to be done. The ground has to be prepared. You may ask, how. The Governmental machinery

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[Sri D. K. Raju]

must be overhauled. Red-tapism must be completely erased. Corruption among officials must be put an end to. And lastly the efficiency of the Governmental machinery must be increased. Unless these are done, there is no use of launching the Five-Year Plan. I would request those that are responsible for increasing the efficiency of administration to attend to these first and then think about the Five-Year Plan. Then after launching the scheme, Government must treat all alike. There should be no party feelings left behind when the scheme is executed. Production of foodgrains must be increased at any cost. We must make agriculture raise its standard of living to such a level that it becomes an envy of other industrialists. Unless agriculture is made more attractive, others will not take to it. Whether it is the landlord or the labourer or the pannaial, all must be placed well in life. Food production is the most important in our economic programme. But this has been badly neglected. Though huge sums of money are being spent on it, nothing results. In my opinion, the entire expenditure is on research work. Research work is no doubt good. But the agriculturists in the village must also get an equal amount of benefit that others get. Then there are food committees functioning. These are committees only for name's sake. They do not do any real work. The members come, attend meetings and go. They do nothing but claim travelling allowance. No tangible work is being done by them to improve production. Therefore, Sir, I regret to mention that His Excellency's Address ought to have dealt with agriculture in some detail. Thank you, Sir.”

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை கேட்டேன், பல முறை துருவித் துருவி படித்தேன். ஆனால் அதில் பாராட்டக்கூடிய செய்திகள் ஒன்றும் காணவில்லை. மேலும் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள பிரச்சனைகளைப்பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. அதைக் கண்டு நான் வருந்துகிறேன். அவைகளையும் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், நேரு அவர்களும், ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் அவர்களும் இங்கு வந்தது மக்களுக்கு சந்தோஷத்தையும் நம்பிக்கையையும் ஊட்டி இருக்கும் என்று. நேரு அவர்கள் வந்த காலத்தில் ஹிந்தி எதிர்ப்பு நடத்தியதற்கு அவர் பதில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார், ஹிந்தி எதிர்ப்பு இயக்கத்தை அவர் ஒரு “Nonsense” என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். நம் நாட்டில் அந்நிய மொழி ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தக்கூடாது என்று ஆகஸ்டு மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பெரியார், அண்ணாதுரை தலைமையில் ரயில்வே நிலையங்களிலுள்ள ஹிந்தி பெயர்களை அழித்தார்கள். அதைப் பார்த்துதான் நேரு “Nonsense” என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அன்று அந்நிய துணி இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று அந்நிய துணியை பிஷ்கார்ம் செய்தோம், கொளித்தோம். அந்த இயக்கத்தை ஒருவரும் “Nonsense” என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அப்பொழுது அவ்விதம் சொல்லி இருந்தால் சும்மா விட்டிருப்பார்களா? அதன் பிறகு ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வந்தார். அவர் எதைப் பார்க்கவந்தார் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கோயில் களையும் களியாட்டங்களையும் தான் பார்க்கவந்தார். எங்கெல்லாம் கோயில்கள் இருக்கின்றனவோ, எங்கெல்லாம் சென்றார். அதையெல்லாம் பார்த்துவிட்டு கூடவுன் பக்தி செய்துகொண்டும் எங்கெல்லாம் களியாட்டம் நடந்ததோ அதை யெல்லாம் கவனித்தும் வந்தார். ஆனால் எங்கு பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது, எங்கு பட்டினிச்சாவு தான்மேலும் ஆடுகிறது, நெசவாளர்களிடையே எங்கு வேலை மில்லா திண்டாட்டம் இருக்கிறது, எங்கு மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்க அவர் வரவில்லை. ராமேஸ்வரம் வந்து அவர் தர்ப்பணம் செய்தார். மதுரை வந்து மீனாட்சி அம்மனை தரிசனம் செய்தார்.

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [11th March 1953]

அம்மனுடைய நகைகளை பார்வையிட்டார். ஸ்ரீரங்கம் சென்று தூங்கும் ரங்கநாதரைப் பார்த்தார். தில்லையில் ஆடுகின்ற நடராஜரைப் பார்த்தார். பார்த்து திருப்பதியடைந்தார். திருப்பதிக்குச் சென்று வெங்கடேஸ்வரரைப் பார்த்து தரிசனம் செய்தார். உண்டியலில் காணிக்கை செலுத்தினார். இதைத்தான் நாம் பேப்பரில் பார்த்தோம். நிவாரண வேலை என்ன நடக்கிறது, பட்டினியால் எத்தனை பேர்கள் சாகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வில்லை. ராமேஸ்வரம் போனவர் அதற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் உள்ள ராமனாத புரம் ஜில்லாவிற்கு என் போகவில்லை? அங்கு சென்றிருந்தால் பஞ்ச நிலைமையை கவனித்து இருக்கலாம். அதையெல்லாம் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தன்னுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அதையெல்லாம் பார்த்துவிட்டு நிவாரண வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்க வழி காணவில்லை. இதையெல்லாம் என்னால் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. ராஜேந்தர் பிரசாத் தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வந்தபோது பெரியார், சி. என். அண்ணாதுரை தலைமையில் சி. என். தி. மு. க. தோழர்கள் அவருக்கு கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டினார்கள். எதற்காக அவ்விதம் கருப்புக்கொடி காட்டினார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டில் பார்க்க வேண்டியது கோவில்கள் அல்ல, தூங்கும் ரங்கநாதனை பார்க்கவேண்டியது அவசியம் இல்லை. மக்களின் நிலையை அறிந்து அதற்கு நிவாரணம் தேடிக்கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று தான் அவர்கள் கருப்புக் கொடி காட்டினார்கள்.

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a.m.

“அடுத்த படியாக கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினை விஷயமாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். ஸ்ரீ வாஞ்சு அவர்கள் தான் ஒரு வக்கீல் என்ற முறையில் தன்னுடைய வாதங்களை தெரிவித்துவிட்டுப் போயிருக்கிறார். அவருடைய தீர்ப்பானது குரங்கு பூனைகளுக்கு அப்பத்தைப் பங்கிட்டுக்கொடுத்த மாதிரியாக இருக்கிறது. வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. “மதறஸ் மனதே” என்று கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் கூக்குரல் போட்டார். மதறஸ் ஆந்திராவில் சேராது என்பதை அவர் இன்னும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வில்லை. சென்ற தேர்தலில் அவர் மதறஸில் இருந்துகொண்டு போட்டியிட்ட போது படுதோல்வி அடைந்தார். அப்படி இருந்தும் இவருக்கு சென்னையில் ஒரு அங்குலத்திற்கும் உரிமை இல்லை என்பதை நன்றாக உணர்ந்தும் கூட மறுபடியும் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு சென்னை உரிமையுண்டு என்று சொன்னால் அதற்கு அர்த்தமே இல்லை. அதற்குப் பிறகு பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு இந்தத்தன் காரணமாக மற்றொரு இயக்கத்தை உண்டு பண்ணுகிறார்கள். மறுபடியும் தங்களால் முடிந்த வரையில் வாதாடுகிறார்கள். அதையடுத்து தற்காலிக மாகவாவது சென்னையில் தங்களுடைய தலை நகரை வைத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்றும் அதற்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் வாதாடுகிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் நாம் இங்கு விரும்பி அழைத்தோமா? திரும்பத் திரும்ப வீட்டிற்கு அழைத்தோமா? சென்னையில் ஆந்திரர்களுடைய தலைநகர் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். நேருவிடம் கூட அதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். அதைப்பற்றி வற்புறுத்தியிருக்கிறார். அதன் மேலும் சென்னையில் ஆந்திரத் தலை நகரை வைத்தால் சென்னையில் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்த முடியாது என்ற விஷயத்தையும் அவர் எடுத்துக் கூறியதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்த உறுதியை அவர் கடைசி வரையிலும் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய அவா. அப்படி இருந்தால் தான் சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இதற்கெல்லாம் கடைசியில் பதில் கூறுவார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். அத்துடன் தமிழ் மந்திரிகளில் இருவர் கனம் பழனிசாமி கவுண்டரும், கனம் வெங்கிசாமி நாயுடு அவர்களும் திருப்பதி வரையில் நாங்கள் விடமாட்டோம் என்று உறுதி கொண்டு வேலை செய்வதைக் கண்டு மகிழ்ச்சி அடைகின்றேன். மற்ற தமிழ் மந்திரிகளும் அவ்விதம் வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் இதை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். கனம் ராஜா ஸர் முத்தையா செட்டியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல் சென்னையில் ஆந்திரத் தலை நகர் வந்தால் இங்குள்ள 200 எம். எல். ஏக்களும் ராஜினாமா செய்யவேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். முதலில் அவர் அதைச் செய்வாரா என்பது தான் என்னுடைய சந்தேகம். அவர் முதலில் ராஜினாமா செய்து வழி காட்டவேண்டும்.

[11th March 1953] [Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்பட்ட புயல் காரணமாக நிவாரணம் அதிகமாக கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருவதாகவும் கவர்னர் பேச்சில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய் நஷ்டம், அடைந்த இடத்தில் 17 லட்சம் ரூபாய் நிவாரணம் அளித்தால் அது போதுமா? ஒருக்காலும் போதுமா. நானும் எதிர் கட்சி தலைவர் P. ராமமூர்த்தி, K. விநாயகம், மணலி கந்தசாமி முதலியவர்கள் திருச்சி தஞ்சை ஜில்லாக்களில் கிராமம் கிராமமாக சென்று பார்த்தோம். நாங்கள் போவதற்கு முன்பாகவே கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அந்த கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றிருந்தார். அவர் வந்தாரே உங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நிவாரணம் அளித்தாரா என்று கேட்டோம். அவர்கள் பதில் சொன்னார்கள், ராஜாஜி வந்தார், மகாபாரதக் கதையைப்பற்றி சொன்னார். மகாபாரதக் கதையின் பலாபலன்களைச் சொன்னார். பீமனுக்கு எவ்வளவு பலம் என்றும் அவனுக்கு ஒரு ஆலமரத்தையே பிடுங்கும் சக்தி இருந்தது என்றும், அவனுடைய தகப்பன் வாயுவுக்கு ஒரு புளிய மரத்தையே பிடுங்கும் சக்தி உண்டு என்றும் சொன்னதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அதெல்லாம் கடவுள் சக்தி என்றும் அதனால் கடவுள் மேல் பக்தி இருக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் சொன்னதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். மகாபாரதக் கதையை கூறினால் வீழ்ந்த வாழை மரங்களை வைத்து விட முடியுமா? அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதைப் பற்றி கூறாமல் கடவுளைப்பற்றி கூறினால் என்ன பலன். மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை வரும்படியாக நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்பதைக் கண்டு நான் வருந்துகிறேன். அநேகம் மக்களுக்கு ரூ. 10-ம், 15-ம், 25-ம் நிவாரணம் அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது போதுமா? ஒரு தலைவனை இழந்த குடும்பத்திற்கு இந்தப் பணம் போதுமா? தலைவனையும் புருஷனையும் இழந்தவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 25, அல்லது ரூ. 50 கொடுத்தால் அது போதுமா என்பதை பார்க்கவேண்டும். பல இடங்களில் புயல் நிவாரணத்தின் பெயரால் பல நபர்கள் நிதி திரட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றனர். அந்த முறையில் திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகம் ரூ. 25 ஆயிரம் வரையில் நிதி திரட்டி இருக்கிறது. அதைக்கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு கைத்தறி துணி வாங்கி வழங்க போகிறார்கள். ஆனால் வட நாட்டிலிருந்து சினிமா கோஷ்டி வந்து இங்கு கிரிக்கெட் ஆடி புயல் நிவாரணத்தின் பெயரால் நிதி திரட்டி பல ஆயிரக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு வட நாட்டிற்குப் போய் விட்டார்கள். அதை ஆட்சேபித்து திரு. என். எஸ். கிருஷ்ணன் போன்றவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அதற்கு போலீஸ் தடை விதித்து விட்டார்கள். நியாயம் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நான் அதைக் கூறாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. இதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்தும் சம்மா இருந்து விட்டார்கள். அரசாங்கம் எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

“பருவ மழை தவறி விட்டதால் கிஸ்தி வசூலை தள்ளி வைத்து இருப்பதாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டார். ஒன்றிரண்டு மாதங்கள் தள்ளி வைத்தால் போதுமா என்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்கிறேன்? நியாய விலைக் கடைகள் ஏற்படுத்தியிருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அங்கு அரிசி விலை 10 அணு என்றும் 15 அணு என்றும் விற்கப்படுகிறது. அதைப் பற்றி கேட்டால் அதிகமாக விற்பதும் கிடையாது, குறைவாக விற்பதும் கிடையாது என்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார். நியாய விலைக்கடை என்றால் என்ன? இவ்விதம் சொன்னால் அது சரியான வாதம் இல்லை என்பதை எடுத்துக்கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். வெளி மார்க்கெட்டில் விற்பதை விட நியாய விலைக் கடைகளில் அதிகமாக விற்பதும் அது நியாய விலைக் கடைகளை எடுப்பதற்கான ஒரு சூழ்ச்சி என்றுதான் தோன்றுகிறது. அதனால் ஏராளமான அரிசி கிடைப்பதாகக் கூறிவிடமுடியாது. மற்றும் இப்பொழுது பருவ மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா விக்ர வாண்டி தொகுதியில் வெட்டுக்காடு, இராத்தாபுரம்சேரி, சாம்பசிவ ரெட்டிப் பாளையம் முதலிய கிராமங்களில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிக்குப் போதுமான கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்படாமையால் மக்கள் இன்றையதினம் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதியின்றி தவிக்கிறார்கள். மின்சார சப்ளை குறைக்கப்பட்டுவிட்டதின் காரணமாகவும் மிகவும் ஆழமாகவுள்ள கிணறுகளிலிருந்து ஜலம் இறைக்க

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [11th March 1953]

முடியாமல் போய்விட்டது. வெட்டுக்காடு, இராத்தாபுரம் சேரி, சாம்பசிவ ரெட்டிப் பாளையம் முதலிய கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லை. “குடிக்கத் தண்ணீர் வசதியில்லையே, என்ன செய்யப் போகிறீர்கள்?” என்று இஞ்சினியர்களைப் போட்டால் அவர்கள் ‘Superintending Engineer-ஐக் கேளுங்கள்’ என்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக் கேட்டால் ‘நீங்கள் ராஜாஜியிடம் கேளுங்கள்’ என்கிறார்கள். இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமையான இன்றையதினம் இருக்கின்றது. அதனால்தான் ஜனங்கள் குடிதண்ணீருக்குக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இக்குறைபாடுகளைச் சொன்னால் அரசாங்கத்தார் ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தைக் காட்டுகிறார்கள். ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டமோ ஆமை வேகத்தில் நடைபெற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டம் வெறும் கணதுடையே தவிர உண்மையாக மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு, துரிதமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு அரசாங்கத்தால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட ஒரு திட்டமல்ல, என்பதைச் சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். வேலையில்லா திட்டாட்டம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. வேலையில்லா திட்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் அழகான, ரொம்பவும் தீர்க்கதரிசமான ஒரு யோசனையைச் சொல்வதாக நினைத்துக் கொண்டு பச்சையப்பன் கல்லூரி மாணவர் கூட்டத்தில் பேசுகிறார் ‘எல்லோரும் சுஷ்வரத்’ தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று. பொருளாதாரத்தில் தலை சிறந்தவராக மதிக்கப் படுகின்ற கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பேசும் பேச்சா இது? மக்களை அறிவுடையவர்களாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கருதியிருந்தால் இப்படிப் பேசியிருப்பார்களா? மக்களின் மனதை வேண்டுமென்றே துன்பப்படுத்துவதற்காக இப்படிப் பேசுகிறா, பொருப்பற்ற முறையில் பேசுகிறா என்று நான் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்? அக்கூட்டத்திற்கு வந்திருந்த மாணவர்கள் என்னிடம் வந்து நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த மாதிரியாக நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் அவமானம் அடையக்கூடிய வகையில் பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி வருத்தப்பட்டார்கள். இது மாதிரியாகப் பேசுவது நியாயமா?

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா துறைமுகப்பட்டினத்தை சீர்திருத்துவதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் இன்னும் எந்த முறையிலும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. கடலூர், பரங்கிப்பேட்டை துறைமுகத்தை குறைந்தது பாண்டிச்சேரி போன்ற துறைமுகத்தைப் போல சீர்திருத்தினால் எவ்வளவோ நன்மையாக இருக்கும். நெய்வேலியில் நிலக்கரிச் சாங்கம் வெட்டி ஆரம்பித்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவே இன்றையதினம் அதை அதி விரைவில் சீர்திருத்தினால்தான் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் வாழும் மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாக ஏற்றுமதி, இறக்குமதி செய்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாகும் என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஞாபகப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன்.”

“இன்றைக்கு பிர்க்கா அபிவிருத்தி திட்டம் குறித்து கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட பிர்க்கா அபிவிருத்தி திட்டம் எந்த முறையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒரு சில பேர்கள் வேலை செய்வதற்காக இந்த டிபார்மெண்டுகள் இருக்கின்றனவே தவிர மக்களுக்கு உண்மையில் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன் இவைகள் இயங்கவில்லை. உதாரணமாக காடாம்புலியூர், போன்ற பல கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் எல்லாம் மசுத்தில் தொங்குகின்றன. ரோடுகள் எல்லாம் மரத்தில் தொங்குகின்றன என்றால், ரோடுகளின் பெயர்கள் தாங்கிய போர்டுகள் மரத்தில் தொங்குகின்றனவே தவிர உண்மையாக அங்கே ரோடுகள் கிடையாது. பண்ணட்டியிலிருந்து காடாம்புலியூர் போகும் வழியுள்ள கெடில நதியில் தரைபாலம் போடவேண்டுமென்று ஸ்ரீ குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்தில் பத்தாயிரம் ரூபாயில் ஒரு திட்டம் போட்டு பிர்க்கா அபிவிருத்தி ஆபீஸர் வசூல் செய்து இன்று வரையில் எந்த வேலையும் நடைபெறாமல் பொது மக்களை ஏமாற்றிவிட்டார். ஆகையால் இதற்கு ஏதாவது சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ரொம்ப நல்லதே தவிர சம்மா ஏதோ அபிவிருத்திகள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன வென்பது போலப் பேசுவது சரியல்ல. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் விவசாயப் பண்ணையார் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார். அந்த நடவடிக்கை ரொம்பவும் பாராட்ட வேண்டியதாகும். ஸ்ரீ சுவாமி சகஜானந்தர்

[11th March 1953] [Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

தர்வைப் போன்றவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவிற்கும் உடனடியாக விஸ்தரித்தால்தான் அங்கே இருக்கின்ற விவசாய மக்களுக்கு ரொம்பவும் சௌக்யமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் அங்கேயுள்ள மிராசதார்கள் விவசாயிகளை ரொம்பவும் துன்பப் படுத்துகிறார்கள். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பெரும் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டது. அதனால்தான் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தோம் என்று சொன்னால் சிதம்பரத்திலும் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் ஒரு பெரும் கிளர்ச்சியை உண்டு பண்ண முடியும். கிளர்ச்சியை உண்டு பண்ணாமல் அரசாங்கம் நன்மையைச் செய்ய முன் வருமென்றே மக்கள் பொருமையாக இன்றையதினம் அங்கேயிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் பெரும் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்படுவதற்கு முன், குடும்பம் உண்டாவதற்குமுன் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை எல்லா இடத்திற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இவர் காலத்தில் உழைவனாகவே நிலம் சொந்தம் என்று செய்யப் படுவேண்டுமென மக்கள் எண்ணுகிறார்கள். உழைவனாகவே நிலம் சொந்தம் என்று அரசாங்கம் செய்யுமெனால்தான் ஒரு வருஷத்தில் பஞ்சத்தை நாம் போக்க முடியும். காஷ்மீரில் ஷேக் அப்துல்லா நிலச்சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதே போல் நாமும் இங்கு கொண்டு வந்தால்தான் உற்பத்திப் பெருக்கு சாத்தியமாகும். சீன தேசம் நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரவில்லையா? காஷ்மீர், சீனாபோன்று நம் நாட்டில் நிலச்சீர்திருத்தம் உடனடியாக தேவை.”

“நெசவாளர்களின் நிலைமை சீர்படுத்துவதற்காக கனம் ராஜாஜி 10-40 அளவர்கள் முயற்சி செய்தார்கள். அதை மக்கள் எல்லோரும் பாராட்டினார்கள். ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து கரை போட்ட வேஷ்டி, கலர் புடவைகளை கைத்தறிக்கென்றே ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும், 40-ம் நெம்பர் ரக நூலை கைத்தறிக்கு ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு பொரிக் அனுப்பினார்கள். ஆனால் மத்திய சர்க்கார் இவர்கள் சொன்னது முழுவதையும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளாமல் 40% மாதிரம் ஒதுக்க ஒப்புக் கொண்டார்கள். அதனால் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் திருப்தி அடைந்து சும்மா இருக்கக்கூடாது. இதனால் உண்மையான பரிகாரம் கிடைக்காது. ஆகவே நமது முழுக் கோரிக்கைகளும் பூர்த்தியாகும் வகையில் உழைப்பது அவசியமாகும். இப்பொழுது ஏதற்கும் மத்திய சர்க்காரை எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருப்பதால்தான், அந்தந்தப் பிராந்திய மக்களின் தேவைகளைப் பூர்த்தி செய்ய, நண்களைக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ள, வடநாடு தொடர்பு இல்லாத முழுச்சுதந்திர திராவிட நாடும், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யமும், தமிழ்நாடும், கன்னட, கேரள ராஜ்யங்களும் பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கூறுகிறோம். அப்பொழுதுதான் தமிழ் மக்களின் பிரச்சனையை, தெலுங்கு மக்களின் பிரச்சனையை, மலையாள, கன்னட மக்களின் பிரச்சனையை வெற்றிகரமாகத் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ள வழியும் சந்தர்ப்பமும் ஏற்படும். இப்ப திராவிடத்தைக் காண பெரியார், அண்ணாத்தரைத் தலைமையில் திராவிட இயக்கம் வலுவடைந்து வருகிறது. ஆகவே மொழி வாரியாக மாகாணம் முதலில் பிரிக்கப்படவேண்டும். தேற்றையதினம் ஸ்ரீ வினாயகம் அவர்கள் பேசிய காலத்தில் இதைப்பற்றி வெகு சீக்கிரமாகப் பேசினார்கள். ஆந்திர தலைநகரம் தற்காலிகமாகக் கூட சென்னையில் இருக்க அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது என்பதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தை ஒப்படுத்தி விட்டால் மாதிரம் போதாது. எல்லைத்தகராறுகள் நாளடைவில் எழாதவகையில் எல்லைப் பிரச்சனையும் உடனடியாகத் தீர்த்துக் வேண்டும். திருத்தணி, திருப்பதி போன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் தமிழ்நாட்டின் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. வினாயகம் ஒரு தமிழர் இருந்தாலும் அவர் தெலுங்கராக அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளால் எழுதப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் தமிழ் வளர்வதற்கு வழியின்றி இருக்கிறது. பாடசாலை, தெலுங்கு ஆபீசர்களை அரசாங்கத்தார் போட்டு வைக்கின்ற விளைவு இது என்பதை நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆகவே ப் பிரதேசங்களையும் தமிழ் நாட்டோடு சேர்க்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே அந்தத் துறையில் சர்க்காரும், சர்க்காரின் முதல் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் இன்றையதினம் இருப்பது போலவே கடைசி வரையில் உறுதியாக இருந்து நாட்டுக்கு பிரிவினை

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao] [11th March 1958]

భాషం tribal idea అనేదోరనిలానే ఉన్నాడు. భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు కావాలంటున్నాడు, tribal idea. వివరణాత్మక వాదన వారివారి విద్యా విజ్ఞానాలను అభివృద్ధిచేసుకుంటూ ఉన్న తనంతయకే పోకుండా tribes గానే అట్టి పెట్టుకొనే రాజాహాలాచారిగారిదే స్పష్టంగా tribal idea అని గుర్తించాలి. ఇంకను ఎన్నో ప్రకటనలు చేశారు. ఈ ప్రకటనలు చేసిన వారిలో ముఖ్యంగా Sri Rajah Muthiah Chettiyar గారు అనేక ప్రసంగాలు మీసకొనివచ్చారు. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా విధానము ఎట్టుండాలి అనే కొన్ని ప్రసంగాలు తెచ్చారు. కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు ఎవరు అభ్యుతారు అనినూడా వర్ణించారు. ఆంగ్లరాష్ట్రం వచ్చినప్పుడు కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు ఎవరైతే ఆయనకేమి వట్టిండ్లో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. కాని ఇదంతా చూస్తే ఆంగ్లాలను తప్పుడు దోరణిలో పెట్టుకుంటు వారు అట్లా అనవసర ప్రసంగాలు తెచ్చారంటాను. కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ సరైన వైఖరి తీసుకున్నదన్నారు. అవును. ఇటువంటి వైఖరికి direct గాగాని indirect గాగాని ఎవరు తోడ్పడినను సంతోషిస్తా కాని మద్రాసు విషయం కొందరు పేటికెట్టి, చిత్తూరు వరకుచూడేనని ముందు సరిహద్దు నిర్ణయంచేసి తరువాత రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పరచునని కొందరు పేటికెట్టి రాష్ట్రానిచ్చాకొన్ని వాయిదా చేయటాన్ని మేముపూర్తిగా ప్రతిఘటించాము.

“వేరుకు సుహృద్భావంతో విడిపోదామని అంటూనే అనేకవేదాలు తెస్తున్నారు. నిజానికి యీ రోజు మద్రాసు విషయంగాని చిత్తూరు విషయంగాని తెచ్చి వేదాలకు పూనుకున్నవారంతా 1950 లో కాంగ్రెసులోను పార్టీవో కమిటీలోనూ ఉన్నవారే. మద్రాసును వదిలి చిత్తూరు జిల్లాతో సహా బల్లారి కి తాలూకాలతో రాష్ట్ర విభజనకర్తలచేతని అంగీకరించినవారే. రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణంలో శ్రద్ధ లేకపోయినందుననే మద్రాసు, తీవ్రమీదనరు రాష్ట్రంగావాలని, తాత్కాలిక శ్రుభత్వ స్థానం గావాలని సరిహద్దుల విషయం ముందే నిర్ణయంగావాలని వేదాలు వెడుతున్నారు. ఈ వైఖరిని మేము పూరిగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాము.

“ఈ సందర్భములో విర్వదనున్న ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వంయొడల కమ్యూనిస్టులవైఖరి ఎట్లా
వుంటుంది, అనే చర్చలు వస్తున్నాయి. కమ్యూనిస్టులు సంచీవి రెడ్డిగారిని support
చేస్తారా? శంకరరెడ్డి గారిని support చేస్తారా అని ప్రశ్నలు తలెత్తుతున్నాయి.
కాంగ్రెసులో సంచీవి రెడ్డి నాయకుడవుతాడా శంకర రెడ్డి నాయకుడవుతాడా అనే
సమస్యలో మాకు ప్రమేయం లేదు. ఎవరు నాయకులైనా, ఎవరు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని
విస్మరించినా మేము చూచేదల్లా ఒకటే విషయం. ఆ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాస్వామిక పద్ధతిలో
వ్యవహరిస్తూ, ఆంధ్రులకు కావలసిన ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించటానికి పూనుకొని ఆంధ్ర
విద్యా విజ్ఞానాలను శీవనస్థాయిని పెంపొందించటానికి పూనుకుంటే మేము
సంతోషిస్తాము. అందుకు భిన్నంగా వ్యవహరిస్తూ ప్రజలకు వ్యతిరేకమైన పోలీసు
అనుసరిస్తే కమ్యూనిస్టులం ప్రతిఘటిస్తాం, ఇదే మనవైఖరి. కనుక తాత్కాలిక ప్రభుత్వం
మద్రాసులో ఉండాలనే వేరీ సరిగాదు. ఆంధ్రరాజధాని ఆంధ్రదేశంలోనే వుండాలి.
రాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులను తేల్చి, ఆకర్షణనే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విచ్చాటుచేయాలనే విషయము
నూడా ఏ మాత్రం సక్రమమైనపద్ధతికాదు. దీన్ని మేము వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాము.
నువ్వద్భావముతో సత్వరముగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విర్వదాలనేది ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలందరి
యొక్క వాంఛ అని చెప్పచున్నాను. కనుక మిత్రులందరు సత్వర ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర
స్థాపనకు కృషిచేయుదురని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

“గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసముమీద మా మిత్రుడు శ్రీ బావిలాం గోపాలకృష్ణయ్యగారు గవర్నరుగారు నేలూరు వెళ్లి, అక్కడ ఆపటణము చాలా వాగున్నదనినీ, ఆంధ్ర

11th March 1953] [Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

రాష్ట్ర తాత్కాలిక రాజధానికి చాలా అనుగుణంగా వున్నదనినీ రాజధానిని అక్కడనే ఏర్పాటుచేసుకోమని సలహా యిచ్చారనినీ, అటుపిమ్మట వారు విశాఖ పట్టణమువెల్లి అక్కడ ఆ పట్టణము చాలా బాగావున్నది, తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిని అక్కడనే ఏర్పాటుచేసుకోమని సలహాయిచ్చారనినీ చెప్పారు. ఇంతేకాకుండా, విశాఖపట్టణములో ౧౩ తేన్నీటి విశ్వనాథంగారిని బహిరంగంగా మరల క్యాంగ్రెసులో చేరమని సలహా యిచ్చారన్న వార్త పత్రికలో నువ్వింది. ఒక State కు Head గా వున్న గవర్నరు క్యాంగ్రెసు నాయకుడుగా యీ పదవిని వ్యవహరించటం అనుచితం. ఈ విధంగా వ్యవహరించిన గవర్నరుకు అధిపంసనలను తెలపాలో ఇంటికి దయచేయమని శలవిచ్చి పంపాలా House కు సత్తుం."

*** SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—**“கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்தின்மீது இப்பொழுது விவாதம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அதிலே சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி ஸர்க்கார் அங்கத்தினர்கள் மிகவும் நல்ல முறையில் அதை ஆதரித்தும், பிறர் நல்ல முறையில் ஆதரிக்கும் வகையில் பேசி இருப்பதும் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. ஆனால், நமது எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் வேறுவிதமாக கருதுகிறார்கள். ‘கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தை ஆதரிக்க அதில் ஒரு விஷயமும்மில்லை. முதன் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்களும், மற்றவர்களும் எங்கு போனாலும் கடவுளைத் தொழுங்கள், பஜனை பண்ணுங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர நாட்டு மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சௌகரியங்களை செய்துகொடுப்பதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. இந்திய ஜனாதிபதி நமது மாகாணத்துக்கு வந்திருந்தபோதும் கூட ராமேஸ்வரம் சென்றார். புண்ணிய தீர்த்தத்தில் ஸ்நானம்செய்து தர்ப்பணம் செய்தார். ஸ்ரீரங்கம் வந்தார். தாங்கும் பெருமானே சேவித்தார். ஆனால், ராமேஸ்வரம் சென்ற போது அந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலே பட்டினியால் வாடிக்கிடந்த நெசவாளர்களை நேரில் கண்டு பேசி அவர்கள் துன்பத்தைத் துடைக்க வழி செய்யவில்லை. ஸ்ரீரங்கம் வந்தபோது புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களைக்கண்டு பேசவில்லை என்பதாக குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறார்கள்.’ காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கடவுள் பிரசாரம் செய்ய ஆரம்பித்ததிலிருந்துதான் பருவ மழை சரியாகப் பெய்வதில்லை. ஏரிகள், குளங்கள், கண்மயங்கள் எல்லாம் வரண்டு கிடக்கின்றன என்றெல்லாம் ஒரு சாரர் புகாரி சாட்டுகிறார்கள். எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் காங்கிரஸ்காரிகளை குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறார்களே தவிர உண்மை நிலவரத்தை உணர்வதில்லை. நான் ஒன்று கேட்கிறேன்; காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்காக மழை பெய்யாமல் போனால் போகட்டும், இன்றைய தினம் சட்ட சபைக்கு மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கும் காங்கிரஸ் பிரதிநிதிகள் 152 பேர்கள்தான், அவர்கள் தொகுதியில் மழை பெய்யாமல் இருக்கலாம். சுபிட்சம் இல்லாமல் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால், காங்கிரஸ் அல்லாத அங்கத்தினர்கள் மட்டும் 223 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே அவர்கள் தொகுதியில் மழை பெய்யாமல் ஏன் இருக்க வேண்டும். ‘நல்லார் ஒருவர் உளறேல் அவர் பொருட்டு எல்லார்க்கும் பெய்யும் மழை’ என்ற முதுமொழிப்படி. 223 அங்கத்தினர்களுக்காவது இந்த மாகாணம் முழுவதும் மழை பெய்யக்கூடாதா? ஏன் பெய்யவில்லை என்றால் விஞ்ஞான சக்திகளுக்கும் அப்பாற்பட்டதான மனித சக்தி, மனித முயற்சி இவை இரண்டிற்கும் அப்பாற்பட்டதான ஏதோ ஒரு சக்தி இருப்பதன் காரணமாகத்தான் இவைகளெல்லாம் தன் இச்சைப்படி இயங்குகின்றனவே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. அதன் காரணமாகவேதான் முதல் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கடவுளை எண்ணிப் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார். இதைப் பழிப்பவர்கள் தங்களுடைய அறிவுச் சக்தியால் மழையை வருவித்தாலேயே நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றமேற்பட உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கினாலோ கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இப்போதே அதிகாரத்தை அவர்களிடம் ஒப்படைத்துவிட்டு வெளியே செல்லத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார். அதுமாதிரியாக யாரும் செய்ய முன் வராததால்தான் மனித சக்திக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டதான கடவுளின் சக்தியில் நம்பிக்கைவைக்கும்படி அவர் கூறுவதை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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a.m.

[Sri P. G. Karuthiruman] [11th March 1953]

“மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்தில் எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் பருவ மழை தவறி வெள்ளாமை அழிந்து பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதோ அந்தந்த இடங்களில் எல்லாம் வரி வஜா செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். ஏற்கெனவே இரண்டு மூன்று வருடங்களாக வரி வஜா செய்யப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு இந்த வருடம் பூரண வரி வஜா செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதாகவும், போனவருடம் வரி வஜா செய்யப்படாத இடங்களுக்கு இந்த வருடம் வரியில் ஒரு பங்கு மாதிரம் வஜா செய்யப்பட்டு யிருப்பதாகவும் குறிப்பிட்டார்கள். நான் ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு பூரண வரி வஜா செய்வதுதான் நியாயமானது. ஏனென்றால் சென்ற வருடங்களில் இவர்களுடைய நிலங்கள் பருவ மழையினால் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டன, இருந்தாலும், இவர்களிடம் இருந்த பெருந்தன்மையான குணத்தினால் மிகப் பொறுமையுடன் அந்தக் கஷ்டங்களை எல்லாம் தாங்கிக் கொண்டு ‘அடுத்த வருஷமாவது நன்றாக விளையாதா’ என்ற எண்ணத்தினால்தான் ஸர்க்காருக்குத் தொந்திரவு கொடுக்காது இருந்துவிட்டார்கள். சென்றவருடம் அவர்கள் கிஸ்தி கட்டினார்களே என்றால் மாரி கன்றுகளையும் நகை நடட்டி விற்றுத்தான் கட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருடமும் அவர்களுக்கு பருவமழை தவறியதால் பயிர் மிகவும் மோசமாகி விட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, சென்ற வருடங்களில் வரி வஜா செய்தவர்களுக்கு பூரண வரி வஜா செய்யப்படுவது போலவே இவர்களுக்கும் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒரு பிரக்காரவிற்கும் இன்னொரு பிரக்காரவிற்கும் வித்தியாசம் இல்லை. நீர்ப் பாசன வசதி இல்லாத மாணவாரி பூமிகள் எல்லாவற்றிலும் வெள்ளாமை அடியோடு கெட்டுவிட்டது. சில கிராம அதிகாரிகளும், ரெவினியூ மேலதிகாரிகளும் சரியான தகவலை சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்காது ஒரு ரூபாய்க்கு நான்கு அணா வெள்ளாமை விளைந்திருக்கிறது, ஐந்து அணா வெள்ளாமை விளைந்திருக்கிறது என்று புள்ளி விவரங்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் பார்க்கிறபொழுது பெரும்பாலான ஏழை விவசாய மக்கள் வரட்சியினால் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் வரட்சியினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட எல்லா மாணவாரிப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கும் தயவுசெய்து வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டும். வசூலிக்கும் மற்றவர்களையும் ஒத்திப்போடவேண்டுமென்று நான் மன்றாடிக்கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் சமுதாய நல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்கள் போனவருடம் அக்டோபர் மாதம் ஆறு இடங்களில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டது என்றும், அதை இன்னும் 5, 6 இடங்களுக்கு விஸ்தரிக்கும்படி மத்திய சர்க்காரை கேட்கலாம் என்றும் கூறி இருக்கிறார்கள். அது ரொம்ப பலம் வரவேற்கவேண்டியதாகும். அதில் ஒரே ஒரு வார்த்தை. அந்தந்தப் பகுதியில் உள்ள மக்கள் என்னென்ன தொழில்கள் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அந்தந்தத் தொழில்களை எல்லாம் வளர்ப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சியை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சமுதாய நல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களை ஓரிடத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளும்பொழுது அங்குள்ள ஜனங்கள் அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தின் விஸ்தீர்ணம் இவைகளையும் கணக்கில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக மதுரைக்கு 65 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் விஸ்தீர்ணம் 400 சதுரமைல், ஆனால் மற்ற இடங்களாகிய கீழ்பவானி சமுதாயத்திட்டத்தின் கீழ் இருக்கும் விஸ்தீர்ணம் 900 சதுரமைல். அதற்கும் 65 லட்சம் ரூபாய்தான் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது இதையெல்லாம் புனராலோசனை செய்து ஒவ்வொரு இடங்களிலும் உள்ள விஸ்தீர்ணத்தைப் பொருத்து ஜனத் தொகையைப் பொருத்து—கூடவோ குறைத்தோ பணங்களை ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தியில் நாடு எப்படி இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைப்பற்றி திருவள்ளூர் கூறும்பொழுது ‘உறுபசியுமோ வாப்பினியுஞ்செறு பகையுஞ் சேராதியல்வது நாடு’ என்பதாகக் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அதாவது நாட்டில் உறுபசி உணவுப் பஞ்சம் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்றும், ஒவாத பிணி (நீங்காத நோய்) இருக்கக் கூடாது என்றும் செறு பகை—(அழிவு செய்கின்ற வெளி நாட்டாரின் பகை) இருக்கக்கூடாது என்றும், அப்பொழுதுதான் தேசம் சபிட்சமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கக்கூடும் என்றும் வழி வகுத்திருக்கிறார். ஆகவே, சமுதாய நல அபிவிருத்தியில் மிகவும் அக்கரை காட்டுகின்ற இந்த சர்க்கார்

[11th March 1953] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

இந்நாட்டின் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போதுமான உதவிகளை அளித்து உணவை அதிகம் பெருக்க ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“நீங்காத நோய் இந்த நாட்டு மக்களை வந்தடையாமலிருக்க, பொது சுகாதாரத்திலும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் விஷயத்திலும் நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போக இருக்கின்ற ஆந்திரச் சகோதரர்கள் செளஜன்யமான முறையில், விரோத மனப்பான்மையின்றி ஸ்நேக பாவத்துடன், எப்பொழுதும் நம்மிடம் பழக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் பிரிந்து செல்ல சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். பிரிவினையின் காரணமாக நம் நாட்டிற்கு செறுபகை சேறுதவாறு கவனித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டியது மிகவும் அவசியமாகும்.

“இன்றையதினம், இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் விட நம்மை மிக்க பயப்படுத்துவது நாட்டிலுள்ள உணவுப் பஞ்சம்தான். அதைப்போக்க சர்க்கார் நாட்டில் ஜப்பான் தேசத்து விவசாய நிபுணர்களை வரவழைத்து அவர்கள் தேசத்து முறைப்படி விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டுமென எண்ண மிருப்பதைக் கேட்டு ஆச்சரியப்படுகிறேன். சர்க்காரும் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டின் ஒரு பகுதியில் ஜப்பானிய முறைப்படி அவர்களுடைய விவசாயப் பண்ணையில் விவசாயம் நடத்தித் தங்களது அனுபவத்தை வெளியிட வேண்டும். ஆனால், நான் என்ன சொல்கின்றேன் என்றால் நம் நாட்டு முறைக்கும் அவர்களுடைய முறைக்கும் அதிக வித்தியாசம் இல்லை. நம் நாட்டு முறைப்படி நாம் சரியாக விவசாயம் செய்தாலே மிக அதிகமாக உணவு உற்பத்தி பண்ணமுடியும், உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தையும் நீக்கமுடியும். சமீபத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா, ஆலத்தம்பாடியில் ஜப்பானிய விவசாய முறைகளை விளக்கி சில காட்சிகள் காண்பித்தார்கள். அங்கே நானும் போகும்படி நேர்ந்தது. இதைப் பார்த்த பின்னான் அந்த முறை ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட முறை அல்ல என்பதை உணர்ந்தேன். நாம் தற்பொழுது ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு போடும் உரத்தை விட அதிகமான மடங்கு எரு அவர்கள் போடுகிறார்கள். பயிர் களோடு கண்ட புற் பூண்டுகள் முளைக்காவண்ணம் அடிக்கடி களை எடுக்கிறார்கள். இதுதான் ஜப்பானிய முறை, இந்திய விவசாய முறையைப் பற்றி வர்ணிக்கையில் திருவள்ளூர் ‘உழவு’ என்ற அதிகாரத்தில் ‘எரினும் நன்றா எரு விடுதல் கட்ட பின் நீரினும் நன்றதன் காப்பு’ என்று குறிப்பிடுகிறார். அதாவது ஆழ உழுவது எவ்வளவு அவசியமோ அதைவிட மிகவும் அவசியம் நிறைய எரு விடுதல் என்றும், பயிர்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் எவ்வளவு அவசியமோ, அதைவிட மிகவும் அவசியமானது அப்பயிரோடு வேறு புற்பூண்டுகள்வளராத அடிக்கடி களை பிடுங்கி அதைக் காப்பாற்றுவதாகும், என்கிறார். இது நம் நாட்டு முறை.

“ஆகவே இந்த ஜப்பானிய முறையை நன்றாகப் புரிந்துகொண்டு விவசாயத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் அனைவரும் இதை கடைபிடிக்கவேண்டும். சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அனைவரும் தங்களுடைய தொகுதிகளுக்குச்சென்று இந்த முறையை பிரசாரம் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த முறையில் விவசாயிகள் ஈடுபட்டால் இந்த உணவு பிரச்சனை நீங்கிவிடும். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இன்னொரு விஷயத்தையும் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். ஜப்பானிய முறையை க்கியானும்போது மிகவும் ஜாக்கிரதையாக இருக்கவேண்டும். இந்தமுறை ஏற்கெனவே நம் நாட்டில் கடைபிடித்து வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எந்தந்த இடங்களில் எந்தந்த உரங்களை உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த முறையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எரு போடுவதில் நவீன காலத்தில் உப்பு உரங்களைப் போட வேண்டுமென்று பிரசாரம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அது மிகவும் கெட்ட பிரசாரம் என்று நான் கூற வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பென்சிலின் மருந்துகள் வந்து நாட்டின் வைத்தியமுறையை எப்படி மாற்றியமைத்திருக்கிறதோ அதைப்போலவே விவசாயத்தில் கூட உப்பு உரங்களை உபயோகப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். விவசாயம் மாறுபடுகிறது என்பது பொதுப்படையான சமசாரம். இந்த உப்பு முதலிய சேர்க்கை உரங்களை அதிகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்தக்கூடாது. இந்த சேர்க்கை உரத்தை

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సంవత్సరము అనంతపురము జిల్లాలో ఖైదుము తీవ్రంగా ఉన్నది. మడకలూరి తాలూకాలో, సకాలమునకు వర్షము లేక, దున్నేటప్పుడుగాని, పంటపెట్టుకోవడాగాని, పంట ఎదిగేటప్పుడుగాని కావలసినప్పుడు సరియైన వర్షములు లేక, ఫెబ్రవరి 20, 25 దినాలకు ఒక వరుసునూడ లేక, పంటలు పండలేదు. పోయిన సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వం వారు శిస్తు రెమిషను చేసినారు, కొంతవరకు శిస్తు postpone కూడా చేయబడింది. ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడ 0.5-4 వంతునే పంట అయినప్పటికిని, పోయిన సంవత్సరం నిలుపుదలచేసిన శిస్తు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మరియు, ఈ సంవత్సరమునకుమాత్రం పన్నులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది రైతులకు చాలా కష్టతరంగాయింది. రైతులు నానా అవస్థలు పడుచున్నారు. రెండు సంవత్సరముల శిస్తు ఒకేమాదిరి కట్టు ఎలసినప్పటికీ చాలా కష్టముగా ఉంటుంది. అసలు పంట 0.5-0, 0.5-6 వంతున అయినప్పటికిని, ఈ విషయములో తహశీల్దారు, కలెక్టరు తనిఖీ చేసినప్పటికిని, గ్రామాద్యోగుల estimates ప్రకారం, 0.8-0 ల ప్రకారం రెక్క గట్టుకొని పన్నులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ ల్యాండు రెవెన్యూకు జతగగాను రైతులు 70, 80, 100 రూపాయలవరకు తక్కువ చెల్లించవలసినట్లు, దీన్ని రైతులు వి రీతిగా భరించగలరో గవర్నమెంటువారు తీసుకోవలసిందిగా కోరుచున్నాను. దీనికి కారణము, అప్పుడ ఉన్న కరణాలు Food crop estimates ను సరిగా తయారు చేయడంలేదు. ఈ estimates తయారుచేయుటకుగాను పంట ఎంత అయిందని సరిగా తనిఖీచేయడం లేదు. పంటను సరిగా తెలుసుకోవలసివస్తే, పంట కల్లములలో ఉండగానే తనిఖీ చేయవలసియుంటుంది. తహశీల్దారుగాని, R. D. O. గాని, కలెక్టరుగాని, పంట భూమిలో ఉండినప్పుడుగాని, harvest చేసినప్పుడుగాని తనిఖీచేయరు. పంట కోత అంతా అయిపోయి ఇల్లకు తీసుకొని పోయినతరువాత, తనిఖీచేసి, 0.8-0 వంతున, 0.12-0 వంతున పంట రెక్క కట్టుకొని పన్నులు విధించుట సరియైన పద్ధతిగాదు. కనుక ఈ విషయమున గవర్నమెంటువారికి ఒక constructive suggestion ఇస్తున్నాను. పంట భూమిపైన ఉన్నప్పుడే, కలెక్టరులో ఉండినప్పుడే, గ్రామానికి 4, 5 sample కలెక్టరులను తనిఖీచేసి, వాటి ప్రకారం sample crop estimates తయారు చేసి, ఆ విధంగా మొత్తముమీద, ఇన్ని అకాల పంట అయిందని నిర్ణయించుట న్యాయముగా ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా, వాస్తవ పరిస్థితిని గమనించకుండా, ఒకేసారి 0.8-0, 0.12-0 లకు రెక్క కట్టడం సరికాదు. మున్న 15 దినాల క్రిందట Hon. కిన్యామిగార్లు చెప్పినారు—Indian Research Committee of Agricultural Statistics మన దేశానికంతటికీ 45 మిలియన్ల పిన్నుల భాగ్యము పండుతున్నదని చెప్పినారనియు, Crop Planning Committee 60 మిలియన్ల పిన్నుల భాగ్యము పండుతున్నదని చెప్పినారనియు వారు చెప్పినారు. ఈ విధంగా, వారు ఎంతో scientific గా తయారుచేసిన రెక్కల ప్రకారమే, Research Committee కిని Planning Committee కిని రెక్కలలో discrepancy ఉండినప్పుడు, ఈ low-paid గ్రామ ఉద్యోగస్తులు, కరణాలు, రెవెన్యూ ఇన్స్పెక్టర్లు తయారుచేసిన ఈ crop estimates లో ఎంత సత్యముంటుందో, ఇది reality కి ఎంత దూరముండగలదో గవర్నమెంటువారు యోచించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. అదేకాకుండా, ఈ crop estimates సకాలములో చేయడంలేదు, చాలా belated గా చేస్తున్నారు. మడకలూరి తాలూకాలో, ఒక్క అనురాపురము ఫిర్యాలో కొంత పంట అయిందిగాని, మిగతా ఫిర్యాలోలలో పంట చాలా నష్టంగా ఉన్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో వాళ్ళాయాలు నిలుపుదల చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వమును కోరుచున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా, దీనికి తోడు నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యకూడా తీవ్రతరముగానున్నది. ఇదివరలో చింతపండు industry వల్ల, 1, 2 నెలలు పనులుండినవి. ఇప్పుడు ఆ పనిలేదు.

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వ్యవసాయపు పనులుకూడా లేవు. కనుక వెంటనే, improvement of village approaches, tanks, supply-channels, మొదలగు పనులు ప్రభుత్వము చేయించి, జనులకు వాటిమూలంగా పనులు కల్పించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈ విషయమున జనులయొక్క ఆందోళన, అసంతృప్తి ఎక్కువ అయిపోతున్నది. తరువాత మడకలూరి తాలూకాలో ఒక gruel centre కూడా లేదు. వెనుగొండ, కదిరి తాలూకాలోకూడ తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఈ gruel centres లో మాడ కొంతవరకు అవసరం అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. వీటి విషయమై తహశీల్దారుగాని కలెక్టరుగాని శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడం లేదు. వారు తనిఖీ చేసినప్పుడు మాత్రము, ఈ gruel centres లో, తక్కువ మంది, 1,000 మంది ఉంటారు కాని దానికి ముందు దినము రెక్క చూచి నట్లయితే, చాల ఎక్కువ మంది ఉండినట్లు భర్త్య చూపించబడుచున్నది. కనుక ఈ విషయములలోకూడా అవసరం చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నది. దీనియందు అధీపర్లు శ్రద్ధవహించడం లేదు.

“తరువాత సక్కిన loans విషయంలో ఈ distribution of loans, subsistence loans గాని, భాత్యలకు, ఎద్దలకు ఇచ్చే loans గాని, పోయిన సంవత్సరం liberal గా ఇచ్చినారు. కాని ఈ సంవత్సరం బొత్తిగా ఇవ్వలేదు. ఎన్నో applications వచ్చినప్పటికినీకూడ ఎవరికి ఇవ్వకుండా, అనంతపురము జిల్లా కలెక్టరు ఇంపుకు తీసుకుపోయి 10 లక్షల రూపాయలు surrender చేసినారు. ఈ విషయములో కలెక్టరును నిందిస్తూ, గవర్నమెంటువారికి పిటిషన్లు పంపించాము. కనుక ఈ surrender చేయబడిన 10 లక్షల రూపాయలను మరల sanction చేసి, రైతులకు అప్పులు ఇప్పించవలసిందని గవర్నమెంటువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత గవర్నమెంటువారు villages అన్నీ improve చేయవలసిందని గొప్పగా ప్రచారంచేస్తూ, ఇందుకుగాను Rural welfare movement ను, స్థాపించారు. మరియు Harijan welfare movement కూడ స్థాపించారు. ఇకన్నీ సదుద్దేశ్యముతో చేయబడినప్పటికీ, వీటికి సంబంధించిన పనులు మాత్రము, గ్రామాభ్యుదయం విషయంలోగాని, హరిజనుల అభివృద్ధి విషయంలోగాని, గవర్నమెంటు, తమ administration report లో తక్కువోన్న రీతిగా సరిగా నిర్వహించబడుచుండుటలేదని దీనిని విచారించవలసియున్నది. Rural welfare department పనులు చేస్తున్నది; ఇందుకు liberal గా grants ఇవ్వబడుచున్నది కాని దీని ముఖ్యోద్దేశము గమనించి జనులు గ్రామాభివృద్ధి పనికి తోడ్పడవలసియుంటుంది. ఇందులో మహాత్మా గాంధీగారి ఉద్దేశ్యము, కాంగ్రెసు ఉద్దేశ్యము, జనులలో self-help, team-spirit ను కల్పించి, class difference తొలగించి, “rub shoulders with each other” అనే విధంగా జనులు వర స్వరం తోడ్పడేటట్లుగాచేసి గ్రామాభ్యుదయాన్ని దేశాభివృద్ధిని సాధించవలసి యున్నది. గ్రామస్థులు తమ గ్రామాభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలలో ప్రతి ఒక్కరు సహకరించి, ఒకడు పొరలెత్తుకుంటే, ఇంకొకరు పిచానీని రీపీచిని ముందుకు వచ్చి తమ గ్రామాభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలలో సేవ్వుగా పాల్గొనేటట్లు చేయవలసి యుంటుంది. అందుకు compulsory labour చేయవలసి యుంటుంది. Harijan Welfare Movement కూడ సరిగా జరుచేయకుంలేదు. హరిజనుల ఇళ్లు 40, 50 ఇళ్లు ఉన్న చోట నూతన వాటికి వాళ్లు ప్రవ్వింపడం లేదు. వారు రైతులు కపిలి తోలుతోనే వాళ్లు పద్దకపోయి నీరు తెచ్చుకోవలసి వస్తున్నది. మరియు చోట్ల ఒక గ్రామములో 5, 6 హరిజన ఇళ్లు ఉండినప్పటికీ, వాళ్లు ప్రవ్వింపారు. ఈ రీతిగా వారి అభ్యుదయ తోడం వివక్షల లేకుండా పనులు చేయబడుతున్నవి. తరువాత sanitation విషయములో కూడ సరియైన యెర్పాట్లు చేయబడుచుండుటలేదు. గ్రామాలలో అశుభాత్మ

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బయటికి పోవలసివస్తే, పాయిజనాలు లేక ఏ వెట్టు క్రిందనో మరుగు ప్రదేశాలలోనో కూర్చోవలసి వస్తున్నది. కనుక ఆడవాండ్లకు మరుగుదొడ్లు కట్టించి సౌకర్యములను కలుగజేయవలసి యున్నది."

11-30
a.m.

Sri G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ప్రతి సంవత్సరము ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వములో గవర్నరుగారు ఉపన్యాసంచేయడం, దానిమీద సభ్యులు 2, 3 రోజులు మాట్లాడడం ఇది ఒక సాంప్రదాయకముగా యున్నది. ఈ సందర్భమున ఇంతమంది మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు, మనము కూడా మాట్లాడుదామనే భావనతో మాట్లాడటం తప్ప, ఈ విధంగా 3 రోజులు మాట్లాడి సభ్యులు తెలిసిన విషయాలమీద ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించి తప్పనిసరిగా ఒక రకమైన కార్యక్రమానికి పూనుకొంటుందనే నమ్మకము లేదు. ఎందుకనగా, గత సంవత్సరం గవర్నరు ఒకసారి ఉపన్యాసము చేశారు. దాని తరువాత సభ్యులు, ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులే కాకుండా, ప్రభుత్వపక్ష సభ్యులూడ, అనేక విమర్శలు తెలియజేశారు. గత సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటు సమావేశములో సభ్యులు అనేకరకాల సూచనలు, విమర్శలు చేశారు. వీటిన్నింటినీ పరిశీలించి, ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాల ప్రకారము, వారి అభిప్రాయాల కనుగుణంగా నడుమనాడు ప్రభుత్వము విమర్శ ప్రయత్నించిందా అంటే అటువంటి ప్రయత్నం విమిచేయలేదని స్పష్టంగా తెలుస్తుంది. కనుక, వీటిలో ఒక సాంప్రదాయ సిద్ధాంతంగా, మొక్కబడినదానిది, గవర్నరుగారు మొదట ఉపన్యాసము చేయడం, దానిమీద సభ్యులు మాట్లాడడంతప్ప ఈ వర్తల్లల్ల విమర్శలు ప్రయోజనముంటుందనే నమ్మకంలేదు. దీనికిగాను రోజు ఈ సమావేశానికి 3 వేలు రూపాయలు ప్రజలయొక్క డబ్బు దండంగా ఖర్చు చేయబడుతున్నా దేగాని, ప్రభుత్వ ప్రజల కేమీ ఉపకారము కలుగజోదు. దీని ఉపయోగము ఇంతటా ఉండగా, పోనీ గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో ఈ సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వము అనుసరించబోయే కార్యక్రమ మేదైన ఒకటి అందులో సూచించబడిందా, నిత్యము ప్రజానీకమును ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలు గురించికాని, వాటి పరిష్కారము గురించికాని అందులో ఒక మార్గము పేర్కొనబడిందా అని ఈ దృక్పథంలో చూచినప్పుడికినీ కూడా, ఇటువంటి దేమీ లేదనే తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ నాడు ప్రజలు అనేక కష్టాలకు, సమస్యలకు గురియై, అంతో శ్రమ చెందుతున్నపుడు, వాటిని పరిష్కరించుటకు వీలైన ఒక కార్యక్రమముగాని, అసలు వీటి ప్రస్తావనలే వారి ఉపన్యాసములో లేకుండుట చాలా శోచనీయము. ఒక భూసంస్కరణల విషయముగాని లేక రాష్ట్రములో దీక్షయాపము చాలున్నప్పుడు కాలు వారి సమస్య విషయముగాని లేక ప్రభుత్వమైన ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయముగాని మొదలగు సమస్యల గురించి ప్రభుత్వానికి వీలైన ఒక కార్యక్రమముగాని, ఒక పద్ధతిగాని లేదని గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసమువల్ల అర్థమవుతుంది. పోతే, రోజూ విషయాలను చూస్తూ ఉన్న నియోగ్య సమస్యను పరిష్కరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వానికి వీలైన ఒక పంథా ఉన్నదా అంటే, దానిమీద కూడా ఒక ప్రత్యేక కార్యక్రమము మున్నట్లులేదు. పోనీ, ఈ సమస్యల గురించి ఈ సభలో సభ్యులు సరియైన సలహాలు, కార్యక్రమాలు సూచిస్తే, వాటిపైన అవరణలో పెట్టుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తుందా అంటే, ప్రభుత్వము అదికూడా చేయడం లేదు. గత సంవత్సరం చేనేత పారిశ్రామికం గురించి ఇక్కడ అనేకరోజులు వర్షలు జరిగి, వారి సమస్యలు పరిష్కరించేందుకు ఒక కార్యక్రమాన్ని సూచించారు. దానిని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వమును అంగీకరింపజేసి అది అమలు జరుపబడిందా అంటే, అదీ చేయ లేదు. ఇక ఈ ప్రభుత్వము అనుసరించే కార్యక్రమమేమో తెలియకుండా ఉన్నదో గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో ఈ చేనేత పారిశ్రామికం గురించి, వీటి కొన్ని సలహాలు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి చేసినామని చెప్పడం తప్ప వారి సమస్యలు శాశ్వతంగా పరిష్కరించుటకు సరియైన కార్యక్రమము లేదని లేదు.

[11th March 1953] [Sri G. C. Kondayya]

“ఇకపోతే జిల్లా బోర్డులవిషయము ఆలోచిస్తే—ఈ సంవత్సరం ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విద్యుదనున్నదనే కారణముగా, ప్రాంత ప్రభుత్వాలు విద్యుదీకరకు ఈ జిల్లాబోర్డుల ఎలక్షన్లు పెట్టుచు వెళ్ళారు. అంతే కాకుండా, ఈ వేళ ఉన్నటువంటి జిల్లాబోర్డు అధ్యక్షులను తినివేసి వ్యతిరేక, ప్రత్యేక ఆఫీసర్లుగాని, కమిషనర్లుగాని నియమించే టెంట్లు గూడా తెలియజేశారు. ఇది చాలా వింతగా నున్నది. ఇది ప్రజాస్వామ్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు పూర్తిగా విరుద్ధమైన పద్ధతి. ఇదివరలో ఈ విషయము ఈ సభలో వర్షకు వచ్చినప్పుడు, కొత్త ఎలక్షన్లు పెట్టేవరకు ఇప్పుడు ఉంటున్న అధ్యక్షులనే ఉంచేటట్లు అంగీకరించి, ఇప్పుడు ఆ అంగీకరించిన కార్యక్రమాన్ని కూడ అనుసరింపకుండా తిరస్కరించుచున్నారు. ప్రజలు అనుభవిస్తున్న ఈ స్వల్ప ప్రజాస్వామ్య న్యేత్వమునూ ఈ ప్రభుత్వము నిరాకరించుట తప్ప ఈ విధానము మరేమిగాదు. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విద్యుదనున్నదనే కారణముతో జిల్లాబోర్డు ఎలక్షన్లు జరపడానికి వీలులేదన్నారు. వీటిని వాయిదావేయ విషయమునుండ, ఉన్న అధ్యక్షులను తొలగించి ప్రత్యేక ఆఫీసర్లను నియమించవలసిన అవసరమేమో తెలియకున్నది. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విద్యుదనున్నదనే కారణముతో జిల్లాబోర్డు ఎన్నికలు జరపడానికి వీలులేదన్నారు. అదే కారణంగానే ఆంధ్రదేశంలో electricity schemes నూడ తలపెట్టదలవలేదు. ప్రతిదానికి ఈ విధంగా ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ను సాకుగా పెట్టడమనునది చూస్తే, అసలు ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విద్యుదను కోరడమే మహాపాపంగా కనిపిస్తుంది. లేకపోతే, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ విద్యుదను ఎన్నికలకు విమిసంబంధమైన అర్థంకావడం లేదు. ఇదే విధంగా దీనికారణంగా ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ అన్ని సాంఘిక ప్రయోజనాలు, ఇతర సౌకర్యాలు కోల్పోవలసియున్నదంటే, ఇదంతా ప్రభుత్వము ఒక కుట్రగా చేస్తున్నదే మనని అనుకోవలసియున్నది. లేకపోతే, ఈవేళ జిల్లా బోర్డులలో, ప్రభుత్వాని బలపరుస్తున్న కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ అధ్యక్షులుగా ఉండగా, వారిని తొలగించి, special officer ను నియమించడం ఎందుకో అర్థంకావడంలేదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వం ఆ రకమైన ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతిని తిరస్కరించి ఒక నియంతృత్వ పద్ధతిని అవలంబిస్తున్నట్లు తెలుసుకోవలసియున్నది.

“తరువాత కంచాయితీ బోర్డు ఎన్నికల విషయం చూచినట్లయితే, వీటి ఎన్నికలు విధానం చాలా అశ్రద్ధగా నున్నది. ఎనో 16, 17 వ శతాబ్దాలలో చేతులెత్తి వోటు ఇవ్వవలసిన పద్ధతి ఈ 20 వ శతాబ్దములోనూడ అవలంబిస్తున్నారంటే చాలా వింతగా నున్నది. Indian Constitution ప్రకారం, ప్రజాస్వామ్య సిద్ధాంతాల కనుగుణంగా వయోజన వోటింగు పద్ధతిని ఎన్నికలు జరుపవలసియుండగా, దానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఈ విధమైన వోటింగు పద్ధతిని కంచాయితీ బోర్డు ఎన్నికలకు అనుసరింపజేయు శోచనీయము. గత అసెంబ్లీలోనూడ ఈ చేతులెత్తి వోటుచేసే పద్ధతి ఉండకూడదని చెప్పారు. ఈ పద్ధతి గ్రామాలలో పెట్టుబడిదార్లు పెత్తనాన్ని పెంపొందించుటకే సహాయకడుతుంది. ప్రజలలో అనవసర వేలీలకు దారితీయగలదు. చాలా గ్రామాలలో, ప్రజలంతా ఈ చేతులెత్తి పద్ధతి ఉండకూడదని దీనిని వ్యతిరేకించారు. ఎందుకనగా ఇది అనేక వేలీలకు దారితీయడమేకాకుండా ఒక నియంతృత్వ విధానాన్ని అనుసరించినట్లువుతుంది. దేశమునకు స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చిన తరువాతనూడ ఇటువంటి ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉండే విధానాలను అనుసరింపబడుతుంటు విమోక్షము సరియైనది కాదు.

“అదేవిధముగా, ఇంట్లో ప్రభుత్వము చెండవ యుద్ధకాలములో బంజరు భూములు పానాకు వీడ వ్యవసాయకులకు ఇచ్చారు. మన పరిపాలన వచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రత్యేక పరిష్కారము విమివచ్చినదామో, తెలియదుగాని, ఈ ప్రభుత్వము గతంలో లేక వచ్చిన సలహా,

[Sri G. C. Kondayya] [11th March 1953]

ఒక G.O. పార్టీ చేస్తూ, దాని ప్రకారము, ఇప్పుడు సాగుతున్న లాయర్ల నీటి వనరులు గలగల మాగాణిగా మార్చగలిగిన ఖామలను, సీనియరు ఖామలను *anotio* కు పెట్టి వేలము చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయము. వీటిపై ఎంతో ఆశక్తితో ఆధారపడియుండినటువంటి వీధి వ్యవసాయకులకు ఈ ఖామలు లేకుండా చేసినారు. ఖాసంస్కరణలు గురించి కుమారప్ప కమిటీయూ, All India Congress Committee యును అనేక రకాలుగా వెప్పినవి. ప్రభుత్వద్వారా కూడ ఖాసంస్కరణల విధానములను అమలు జరుపుట గురించి అనేక ఉపన్యాసములు చేస్తూ ప్రజలకు చాలా ఆశలు పెట్టారు. అటువంటిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము వీధి వ్యవసాయకులపట్ల చేయవలసిన కర్తవ్యము ఇది అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ ఖాసంస్కరణలను చేస్తామని అనేక ప్రకటనలు చేసినంతమాత్రాన ఇటువంటి వేచియుండనే సమర్థం లేక పోగా, వీధి జనులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు ఇవ్వవలసినటువంటి కట్టాలింకా వేలము చేస్తున్నారంటే చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ ఖామలను వేలముచేస్తే ఆ వేలములో పాడగలవారు పెట్టుబడిదారులు, పలుకబడిగలవారేనని, వీధివారికి అవి దక్కవు. ఉదాహరణకు గత సంవత్సరములో ఒక గ్రామంలో, హరిజనులు వాడుకొంటున్న 1½ ఎకర ఖామిని వేలముచేయగా, దానిని ఆ గ్రామ మునసబే పాడగలిగాడు. ఆ విధంగా వీధి వ్యవసాయకులకు అదిలేకుండా పోయింది. ఈ ఖామలను వీధి వ్యవసాయకులకు ఇవ్వవలసిన అవశ్యకతను గురించి మన దేశంలో వ్యవసాయకులు, ప్రజలు చాలా ఆందోళనపడుతూ చేశారు. దాన్ని గురించిగూడ ఏమిన్ని గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో సూచించబడలేదు.

“తరువాత ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయము చూచినట్లయితే నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు కొరకై ఆంధ్రులందరూ చాలా వాత్సల్యం చేస్తున్నప్పటికీ, అది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి చాలా ఉపయోగకరమైనటువంటిదయ్యి, దాని విషయము ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి శ్రద్ధవహించకుండా ఉన్నది. ఇది కోస్తా కమిటీలో సూచించబడినప్పటికీ గూడ, దీని విషయము ఏమి జరుగకుండానున్నది. రాయలసీమ ఎక్కడో కరువు కాటకాలలో అవస్థపడుతూ ఉంటుంది. నెల్లూరు జిల్లా మెట్టప్రాంతాలన్నీ కూడ అదే మాదిరి కరువుతో వాధపడుతూ ఉంటివి. కనుక వీటికి నీటి సౌకర్యము కలుగజేసేందుకు క్రిష్ణా—తెన్నార ప్రాజెక్టు తీసుకొంటున్నామని తెలుతున్నాను. రాయలసీమ నెల్లూరు మెట్టప్రాంతాలకు వినియోగపడే పద్ధతులలో ప్రభుత్వం ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయం సూచించలేదు. కాని, ఈ ప్రాంతాలకు నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు వాగా ఉపయోగపడుతుందని, కనుక దీనికి ప్రాధాన్యత ఇవ్వవలసిందని ప్రజలు ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నప్పటికీ కూడ, దీని విషయము ఏమి శ్రద్ధవహించడంలేదు. దీనిని పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో చేర్చలేదు. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయంలో ఏదైనా ఒక క్రమమైన కార్యక్రమాన్ని చేసుకొని ఆ విధంగా చేస్తారా అంటే అటువంటిదేమి చేయరు. ఇటువంటి ప్రధాన ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయము గవర్నరుగారువారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఏమి ప్రస్తావించకపోవడం శోచనీయం.

“ఇక పోతే, మెట్టప్రాంతాలలో 4, 5 సంవత్సరాలనుండి కరువు శాశ్వతంగా విర్రదీసినది. దీనిని పరిష్కరించేందుకు ప్రభుత్వము ఏదైన సరియైన కార్యక్రమాన్ని అవలంబిస్తున్నదా అంటే అదేమి లేదు. ఏవో కొన్ని కొన్ని చోట్ల గంజి స్రావాలు మాత్రము పెట్టారుగాని వాటిలో వీధిలకు పోనీగంజి చాలాతక్కువ. అదివారికి విమాత్రం కాదు. ఇటువంటి గంజి స్రావాలతో కరువుపరిష్కరించడమనే మా ఉపాధికోవచ్చును. వ్యవసాయాధిపతికి కావలసినటువంటి వనరులు నీటి సౌఖ్యములు కలుగజేయనిదే ఈ కరువు సమస్య శాశ్వతముగా పరిష్కారముగాదు. ఇందుకు ప్రధానమైన ప్రాజె

[11th March 1953] [Sri G. C. Kondayya]

క్టులను నిర్మించవలసియుంటుంది. ఇది చేయకుండా ఏదో ప్రాతకాలకంగా కొన్ని గంజి స్రావాలు పెట్టినంతమాత్రాన, ఇది దబ్బు దండుగ చేయడమే తప్ప నిజముగా ప్రజలకు ఏలాటి ఉపయోగము జరుగదు. ఈ కరువును పరిష్కరించే విధానమేదియగుడ గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో లేకుండుట విచిత్రముగాయన్నది.

“తరువాత ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము గురించి, ఆంధ్రులకు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము అనునటు 11.40 వంటిది వారికి జన్మహక్కుని సంవత్సరముల పర్యంతము ఆంధ్రులు ఎంతో ఆందోళన a.m. చేసి, తుదకు, దీనికొరకు అమరతాప్రాయోపవేశ దీక్షను బూని ప్రాణము లిచ్చించిన పాట్ల పీఠాములు యొక్క మరణము ఆంధ్ర చరిత్రలో ఒక ప్రధాన ఘట్టమైనది. అనేక సంవత్సరములనుండి ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నప్పటికీ, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము చివరికి కుండా, పాట్ల పీఠాముల మరణ ఫలితంగా విపరీత ఆందోళన వెలరేగినందున, ఆ 2, 3 రోజులలోనే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము ఇస్తామని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము ప్రకటించింది. కాని ఇప్పుడు అనేక రకాల వాదనలు, ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకటనలు చూస్తూఉంటే, అసలు రాష్ట్రమే రాకుండా చేస్తున్నారేమో అనే అనుమానము కలుగుచున్నది. కారణమేమిటంటే, ప్రధాన, ఆంధ్ర, కాంగ్రెసు వర్గాలు ఒక వైఖరిపై ఏకమై విషయము తొలగిపోయినట్లయితే మాకు లాభము లేదని అంటున్నారు. మరొకవైపు తమిళ కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు ఆంధ్రులు మద్రాసులోనే రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటు చేసుకొన్నట్లయితే రక్తపాతాలు జరుగతాయని అంటున్నారు. ఈ దేధానిప్రాయాలు కాంగ్రెసు వాదులలోనే వెలరేగుచున్నవి. నిజంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము దీనిని పరిష్కరించ దలచుకుంటే, ఈ విషయములో ఒక నిర్ణయానికివచ్చి కాంగ్రెసు వాదులతో మీరు కాంగ్రెసులో ఉండదలచుకొంటే, కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని, దానియొక్క నిర్ణయాన్ని బలపరచవలసియుంటుందని అనిర్ణయానికి కట్టుబడి ఉండవలసియుంటుందని వారికి గట్టిగా తెలియజేసి, ఈ విషయాన్ని పరిష్కరించవలసియుంటుంది. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఈ విషయమున ప్రమదే శక్తిమే గనుక ఉన్నట్లయితే వై విధముగా చేయవలసియుంటుంది. లేకపోతే ఆంధ్రులను, తమిళులను రప్పకొట్టి, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమే చేతికి రాకుండా పోతుంది. ఇప్పుడు చూస్తున్న వార్తలు, ప్రకటనలుబట్టి అలాచిస్తే ఇది చాలా అనుమానస్పదంగాయన్నది. కనుక ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో, ఈ ముఖ్యమైన విషయాన్ని గురించి గవర్నరుగారు ఒక సలహా చేసియుంటే వాగుండేది. ముఖ్యముగా ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయమున కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజాసౌకాన్ని చలింప చేసిన పాట్ల పీఠాముల ఆ మరణ ప్రాయోపవేశ ఘనమైన చరిత్రలో ఒక ప్రధాన ఘట్టముగా విర్రదీసినది. అటువంటి పాట్ల పీఠాములనుగురించి గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో ఏలాటి ప్రస్తావన లేకపోవడం కనీసము ఆయన మరణానికి *condolence* అయినా తెలపక పోవడం చాలా శోచనీయము. మరొక విషయమేమిటంటే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తే, ఆ నూతన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి గవర్నరు పరిపాలన వస్తుందనే ప్రకటనలు, వార్తలు బయలుదేరుచున్నవి. మరియు, ప్రారంభములో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము అం *deficit* రాష్ట్రముగా ఉంటుందన్నీ, అటువంటిరాష్ట్రము నిరుపయోగమనే అనుమానాలు కలుగజేయగల తెక్కలు తయారుచేసి వెళ్ళుచున్నారు. దీనికికోతూ, మీకు గవర్నరు పరిపాలన ఉండగలదనే ప్రకటనలు కూడ చేస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి అనుమానాలనుకలిగించే వార్తలయొక్క ప్రచారము సాగించబడుచున్నది. అసలు నూతనంగా విర్రదీ రాష్ట్రము సహజంగా కొన్ని కష్టాలుపడవలసియుంటుంది. అందుకుగాను, కొత్త రాష్ట్రముయొక్క నిర్మాణానికి అన్ని వర్గాలు సహకరించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాధిపతిని చేసుకోవడం అత్యవసరము ఇందుకుచేయవలసిన సూచనలేవిన్నీ గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో లేవు. అసలువారి ఉపన్యాసములో ఏవో కొన్ని

Estates Lands (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill అన్ని, Land Acquisition (Amendment) Bill అన్ని కొన్ని సవరణ బిల్లులు తీర్మానా రేఖాని మిగతా ముఖ్యమైన విషయాలేవి అందులోలేవు.

* Sri R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പ്രസംഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിനെ തീരെ അപമാനിച്ചു കൊണ്ടാണ് കഴിഞ്ഞപ്രാവശ്യത്തെപ്പോലെ ഈ പ്രാവശ്യവും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്ന് പറയാൻ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. മലബാറിലെ സ്ഥിതിഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിൽനിന്നു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള പ്രതിനിധികളിൽ ഭാരതയത്തരും ഭാരതത്തെ പ്രത്യേക ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് പറഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. മലബാറിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ നിയമ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ എന്താണ്? കൺട്രോൾ എടുത്തുകൊള്ളുന്നതോടോ വളരെ പ്രാവശ്യം ഇതേ സമ്മേളിയിൽ വെച്ചുതന്നെ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി വാദപ്രതിവാദം നടത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. നെല്ലിന്റെ വില വർദ്ധിക്കുന്നു. ജനങ്ങൾക്ക്, ഞാഴിചില്ലാത്ത ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വാങ്ങുവാൻ കഴിയാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ വലിച്ച് വലിച്ച് വരികയാണ് എന്ന്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ചോദ്യങ്ങളും പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായപ്പോൾ എല്ലാംതന്നെ നമ്മുടെ മന്ത്രിമാർ അതിന് മറുപടി പറഞ്ഞ്, നെല്ലിന്റെ വില അനുസംസ്ഥാനിൽ മാത്രമാണ് കയറിയതു നേരെമറിച്ച് പുറത്തു കയറിപ്പിടിച്ചു എന്ന്. സീക്കൻടോളിന്റെ ഫലമായി അരിയും നെല്പും ധാരാളം കിട്ടുവാൻ പോകുന്നത് എന്ന് മന്ത്രി പല പ്രാവശ്യം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണ്? കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രാവശ്യം ഇതേ അനുസംസ്ഥാനിൽ വെച്ചുതന്നെ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി കഠിനമായ ഒരു പറയുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. സമാധ്വി. സി. നാരായണൻ നമ്പ്യാരുടെ ഒരു പ്രസംഗത്തെ അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തി ‘Express’ പത്രം ഒരു ദിവ്യപ്രസംഗം എഴുതിയപ്പോൾ മന്ത്രി ‘മാതൃഭൂമി’ പത്രത്തിൽനിന്നു നെല്ലിന്റെ വില എത്രയെന്നു കാണിക്കുകയും അതാണ് ശരിയായിട്ടുള്ള വില, മറെറൊന്നും ശരിയല്ല എന്ന് പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. ആ ‘മാതൃഭൂമി’ പത്രം തന്നെ ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നു, നെല്ലിന്റെ വില വണിക്കി 330 ക, ആയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന്. ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ വിജയനംകം മലബാറിനെ അതേ അററത്തെ കച്ചവടത്തിൽ എത്തിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ ജീവനാളുകൾ പലക്കാഴ്ച രണ്ടു വിജയം ഒരുപക്ഷിലും രണ്ടാം വിജയം ഉണക്കിപ്പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഭവം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്താൻ വേണ്ടി ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള ഒപ്പുകൾ ശേഖരിച്ച് മെമ്മോറണ്ടങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നും ജില്ലാ കളക്ടർമാർ കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാർ കലക്ടറുടെ അദ്ധ്യക്ഷതയിലുള്ള ജില്ലാ കോണു കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ എം. പി. ഭാരതം, എം. എൽ. എ. ഭാരതം ഈ വിജയനകരത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ശക്തിയായി ഉന്നയിക്കുന്ന പല പ്രാവശ്യം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്രയൊക്കെ ആ ജില്ലയിൽ ആയിട്ടും മലബാർ കലക്ടറുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ടിൽ കാഴ്ചയായ വിജയനംകം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്നാണ് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് കഴിഞ്ഞ രണ്ടു ദൂരെ ജീവനത്തെ ചോദ്യങ്ങൾ വെച്ചയിൽനിന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞു. മലബാറിൽനിന്നു വന്ന ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ എല്ലാ കമ്മിറ്റികളിലും പെട്ടവർ പറയുന്നു, മലബാർ നൂറ്റാണ്ടു ഇരുന്നിട്ടും, മലബാറിൽ, വിജയനംകം സംഭവിച്ചുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന്. എന്തിനും കലക്ടറുടെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് പറയുന്ന അവിടെ കാഴ്ചയായ വിജയനംകം സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്ന്. ഇതാണോ ജനാധിപത്യം എന്താണ് എനിക്ക് ചോദിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. ജില്ലാ കലക്ടർ പറയുന്നത് വിശ്വസിക്കുക ജനങ്ങളും ജനങ്ങളാൽ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്ന ജനപ്രതി

DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS

നിയമം പഠിക്കുന്നത് അധ്വാനിക്കുക ! ഇതേ കാരണമായിരിക്കണം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മെമ്പറിനെ പററിക്കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ പറയുന്നതിനേയും എന്തെങ്കിലും കാരണം, ഈ സന്ദർഭത്തിൽ മെമ്പറിന്റെ അഭിമാനം ഉണർത്തിയ വിദ്യയ്ക്കു കടിയാന്മാരിൽ നിന്ന് പാട്ടം പിരിക്കുവാൻ കാര്യമായി പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. മെമ്പർ കടിയാന്മാരുടെ നിയമം ഈ കഴിഞ്ഞ അറുപതിയിൽ വരും എന്ന് മന്ത്രി നമുക്ക് ഉറപ്പു തന്നിരുന്നു. അറുപതിയും കഴിഞ്ഞു ഫെബ്രുവരിയും കഴിഞ്ഞു മാർച്ചയും, ബില്ലു ഇനിയു പുറത്തു വന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ബിൽ വരാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് അഭിമാനം എന്ത് ചെയ്യുന്നു ? ഒരു മാസം മുമ്പ് ഫൈനലൈസ് ചെയ്തതായിരുന്നു. ഈ വിധിയെ തുടർന്ന് അഭിമാനം കടിയാന്മാരുടെ പേരിൽ പാട്ടം വാങ്ങിക്കൊടുക്കുക കൈയ്ക്കു കൂടി പിടിച്ചു പറിക്കാൻ ശ്രമിക്കുകയാണ്. പക്ഷെ സമയത്തിൽ അഭിമാനം കൂടിയിൽ കൈയ്യേറ്റിറങ്ങുന്ന നടത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. വിദ്യയ്ക്കും കാരണം പാട്ടം വാങ്ങും വാങ്ങും കൊടുക്കാനു കടിയാന്മാരെ കൂടിയിൽനിന്ന് കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യതയില്ല. ഉപയോഗിച്ച് അവർ ശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. വിദ്യയ്ക്കും നെല്ലിന് വിപുല വലിപ്പം കാരണമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. കടിയാന്മാർ പാട്ടം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കുന്ന ആയിരിക്കണം. മെമ്പർ കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കാൻ വിപരീതമായി പറയുന്നതു കാരണത്തുകൊണ്ട് അഭിമാനം വാങ്ങിച്ച് 550 ക. മുതൽ 399 ക. വരെ അടിക്കാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കന്നി കൈയ്ക്കു കൈയ്ക്കു വാങ്ങിച്ച് 145 ക. ക. കടിയാൻ വിറ്റു കഴിഞ്ഞ നെല്ലിന് മകരവിള ഉണങ്ങിയോശിന്റെ പാട്ടനെല്ലിന് ആലത്തൂരിൽ അവിടുത്തെ ബർ അസ്സോസിയേഷൻ നെല്ലിന്റെ വിപുല 80 ക. യായി നിജപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നതത്രേ. ഈ വിപരീതമെന്നു കടിയാന്മാർ അഭിമാനം കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു്; പക്ഷെ പാട്ടം 350 ക. യും, നെല്ലിന്റെ വിപുല മെമ്പർ കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കുന്നിരിക്കുന്നിരിക്കുന്നതത്രേ. ഈ വക കാരണത്തുകൊണ്ട് മെമ്പറിന്റെ കടിയാന്മാർ കടം വന്ന് പാട്ടം വാങ്ങുവാൻ പോകുകയാണ്. അതുപോലെ നട്ടിറപ്പുറത്തുള്ള കടം കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ള സ്ഥിതി വളരെ പരിതാപകരമാണ്. ഈ വിദ്യയ്ക്കും ബാധിച്ച കൂടിയാന്മാരെ കൂടിയിൽ പ്രവർത്തിപ്പിച്ചു വേണം അവർ അവരുടെ കടം വാങ്ങിക്കൊടുക്കണം. അവർ അധികമായിട്ടു വെട്ടി നിൽക്കുന്നത് നാടുവിട്ടു. നെയ്തുകൊടുക്കുന്ന അടിമത്തം ആവശ്യങ്ങളെപറ്റി പല പ്രാവശ്യം പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. Ryan Scheme കൊണ്ടു കടം അവർ രക്ഷകിട്ടാതെ അവിടുത്തെ വിപുല തെങ്ങുകൊണ്ടു നടക്കുകയാണ്. മെമ്പറിൽനിന്ന് വന്നിട്ടുള്ള നെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു വിപുലതയെ പല സമയങ്ങളിലും കാരണം. നെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു സർക്കാരിനോടു മറ്റേതു് സർക്കാരിനോടു വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള നെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു കൊടുക്കുകയോ രക്ഷനല്ല അവരെ പട്ടിണിയിൽ നിന്ന് രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ കെട്ടിപ്പിടിക്കുകയല്ല. നെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു കൊടുക്കുകയോ അധികമായിട്ടു സാധ്യതയുണ്ട്. അവർ സർക്കാരിനോടു കൂടി കൂട്ടിച്ചു വിപുല തെങ്ങുന്നതു കാരണത്താൽ പരിതാപകരമായി തോന്നുന്നു. ബീഡി പുകയിലയുടെമേൽ ചുമത്തിട്ടുള്ള നികുതി കാരണം ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥയും അധികമായിട്ടു കാരണം. പല പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ബീഡി ഫാക്ടറികളും ഇന്ന് പട്ടിണിയെയാണ് അല്ലെങ്കിൽ കൊടുക്കുകയുള്ള വിവിധ വിപുലതയെ ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ബീഡിക്ക് market ഇല്ലെന്ന് പറയുന്നത്, സാധ്യതയുള്ള കൂടിയാന്മാരെ നെയ്തുകൊണ്ടു കൊടുക്കുകയല്ല ബീഡി വാങ്ങുന്നവർ. എന്നാൽ അവർ അധികമായിട്ടു കാരണം, ബീഡി വ്യവസ്ഥയും അധികമായിട്ടു. മെമ്പറിന്റെ ടീച്ചർമാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി നോക്കുകയോണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവർ ഒരു പണിമുട്ടം വേണമെന്നു വേണ്ടതാ എന്ന് തീരുമാനിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ഒരു വേളയ്ക്കു നൽകണം. ഇതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും അറിയാം. പണിമുട്ടം അനുഭവമായി. കൂടിയാന്മാർ ടീച്ചർമാരെ വേളയ്ക്കു കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ പററിക്കൊണ്ടു തന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രധാനത്തിൽ അന്നി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ചില പ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ ഫോസ്ഫാറ്റിന്റെ ഉപയോഗം കൂട്ടിച്ചു പട്ടുവാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്ന് കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പട്ടുവാൻ നിൽക്കുന്നതിനോടു നൽകാൻ വിവിധതരത്തിൽ പണം കൊടുക്കുകയോ ഒരു അനുഭവമായിട്ടു ഇപ്പോൾ അടിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്ന് അവിടുത്തെ മെമ്പർ സമയം പ്രതിപാദിക്കുന്നു. ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയോണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, അതിനെ ജനങ്ങൾ നോക്കിച്ച് തന്നെ കൊടുക്കുന്ന സാധനങ്ങൾതന്നെ അടിച്ചു കയ്യുകയാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയം. ഇത് ജനങ്ങളോടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു പലിശ അറിയിച്ചാണ്. Community Projects നെ പററി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വളരെ വളരെ തന്നെ വേണ്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയണം. പക്ഷെ പാട്ടം വാങ്ങിക്കൊടുക്കുന്ന Community Projects നെ പററി പുരോഗതിയെപറ്റി എന്തിന് നന്നായി അറിയാം ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട

[Sri R. Krishnan] [11th March 1958]

മലയാള മന്ത്രി ശ്രീമാൻ കുതിയ്ക്കൻ നായർ ഉപയോക്താവ് ചെയ്ത ദേവസ്വം ഇപ്പോൾ അങ്ങിനെ തന്നെ കിടക്കുകയാണ്. ചില പണക്കാരായ ആളുകൾ ക്രമിക്കാൻ കൊടുത്തു. അവരുടെ വീട്ടിന്റെ മുൻവശത്തുകൂടി പോകുന്ന റോഡുകൾ വെട്ടി നന്നാക്കിത്തു. ഒരു രണ്ടു പ്രസംഗസ്രോതൃകൾ തുറന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനുള്ള പണം നാട്ടുകർ പിരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തതാണ്. കെട്ടിടം ചിലർ വാടക കൂടാതെ കൊടുത്തതാണ്. പുറത്തിൽ കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ട് ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നതായിരിക്കണം എന്ന് റിപ്പോർട്ട് കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. മലയാള പബ്ലിസിന്റെ പറ്റി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ബഹു നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിലും വളരെ വേഗത്തിൽ നടക്കുന്നില്ല. വളരെ മേൽനോട്ടത്തിൽ ആണ് പ്രവർത്തനം. കണ്ട്രാക്ടർ മേൽ അഞ്ചു ആറും മനുഷ്യമായി ബില്ല് കൊടുക്കാനായതുകൊണ്ട്, ആറും എട്ടും എട്ടും ആയിരം ലക്ഷികൾ കടമായിട്ട് ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നതാണ് അവിടെ നിന്ന് കിട്ടുന്ന റിപ്പോർട്ട്. കൂടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന്റെ സമ്പ്രദായത്തെപ്പറ്റി മലബാറിൽനിന്ന് വന്നിട്ടുള്ള മെമ്പർമാർ അതായത് പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും എന്റെ സ്പെഷ്യൽ കമ്മീഷൻ ശ്രീമാൻ ചടയൻ ആക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുകയായി. കൂടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് ഒരു പരാജയമായിട്ടാണ് കലാശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നത്. എന്താണ് ഇതിന്റെ കാരണം. സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളുമായി ബന്ധം ഇല്ലാതെ ചില ധനവാദികളായ കൂടിക്കാരും ജന്മിമാരും ആണ് അവരുടെ മാതൃകാ കൂടിക്കാർ. കാരോ സ്ഥലത്തുമുള്ള വലിയ കൂടിക്കാർ ജന്മിമാരും അവർ ഉപദേശം കൊടുക്കും വേണ്ടുന്ന സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കും. എന്നാൽ സാധാരണ കൂടിക്കാർക്കുപറ്റി അവർക്ക് ശ്രദ്ധയില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളുമായി അവർക്ക് യാതൊരു ബന്ധവുമില്ല. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള ഭക്ഷണ കമ്മിറ്റികളും ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള കലാകളും, ജന്മിമാരും, പണക്കാരായ കൂട്ടുകെട്ടും അങ്ങിനെ ഭരണം നടത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ടാണ് കൂടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റ് പരാജയപ്പെട്ടത്. ഇത് കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി കാരണമായതാണ് പറയുന്നതല്ല. ശ്രീമാൻ ചടയൻ പറഞ്ഞു. ഒരു കോൺഗ്രസ് എം. എൽ. എ. ആയ ശ്രീമാൻ അപ്പുവും പറയുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ എല്ലാ കമ്മിറ്റിയിലും പെട്ട ആളുകൾ മലബാറിന്റെ ഒരു ചിത്രം ഇവിടെ പ്രതിഫലിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മൂന്നു നാലു മനുഷ്യർ മുഖ്യ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രിമാർ കോഴിക്കോട്ട് വന്നപ്പോൾ പറഞ്ഞ മലബാർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്, മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കാൻ നിർവ്വഹിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന്. ഇത് ശരിയാണെന്ന് ജനങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിച്ചു. അവർ ആഗിച്ച സ്ഥിതി ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടതാണ് പക്ഷെ ഇന്നത്തെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രസംഗം വായിച്ചാൽ യാതൊന്നും ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചിട്ടില്ലെന്നും മലബാറിന്റെ യഥാർത്ഥ സ്ഥിതി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മനസ്സിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് തോന്നുന്നു. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള മലബാറിനോടുള്ള ചിററമ്മ നയം തീർച്ചയായും ഉപേക്ഷിക്കണം. മലബാറിലെ തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത പറ്റി വരികയാണ്, കൂടി നന്നാക്കുവാനും, ഭക്ഷണം കൊടുക്കുവാനും, ടീച്ചർമാരും വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളും വേണ്ട സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കാനും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മുന്നോട്ട് വരണം എന്നാണ് ആളുകൾ പറയുന്നതുള്ളത്. ഇതിന് വേണ്ടിയുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ മലബാറിലെ എം. എൽ. എ. മേൽ കമ്മിറ്റിയുടേതായിരിക്കണം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇംഗ്ലീഷ്, മലബാർ ശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണം എന്ന് വിശ്വസിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് എന്റെ ചർച്ചയ്ക്കും അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളാം.

* SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to address a few words to the Hon. the Chief Minister about two important matters concerning the district from which I come. The one which the Governor had mentioned elsewhere but not in his Address, is the extremely bad condition of the people in whose midst he lives for the best part of the year, particularly the condition of the Todas. They are described to be one of the most interesting and picturesque aboriginal tribes in India and yet they are allowed to die out. They are only 4000 in number at present and their disappearance is not far off. The Government of this State, I am sorry to say, are contributing their own share to the bad condition of these Todas. The Government are imposing conditions which make it impossible for this tribe to live as an agricultural tribe. They are a pastoral tribe but they are not able to continue as such under the present-day conditions of life. They must

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turn to agriculture but the Government are preventing them from employing outside labour. "Every agriculturist knows that it is impossible for him to manage the cultivation by himself and produce enough to support his whole family for the whole year without any aid from outside. Yet the Toda is expected to do that. I have been making representations to the Hon. Minister for Revenue and the Hon. Minister for Forest in this regard. They are excellent people, of course, to talk to and joke with, but I find they are no good as Ministers. Therefore, now I am addressing these words to the Hon. the Chief Minister himself. I am glad he is here at the moment.

"Regarding the other matter to which the Governor has made a casual reference, I wish to say a few words. This is about the informal rationing in my district. Under this informal rationing system we get a kind of rice which is not fit for human consumption. I have a sample of the rice supplied there and with your permission, Mr. Deputy Chairman, I shall place it on your table for hon. Members to see. If people eat this rice they die of intestinal troubles. If they don't eat it they die of starvation. But then this is not only a dilemma. There is another alternative which makes it a trilemma. That alternative is that the people of this district can smuggle a couple of measures of rice from the plains and get caught. There are a few cases of smuggling still awaiting disposal. The victims in those cases are hoping that they would be put in jail where at least they hope to get edible rice. I would request the Hon. Chief Minister to go into these two most important matters. I wanted to see him personally in this regard but I know it is difficult to see him. Therefore I am taking this opportunity of addressing a few words to him about these two important matters through this House, so that something at least might be done for the people in my district for the sake of humanity and for the sake of preserving the Hill Tribes. I do not want to speak much now and confuse the Hon. Ministers, particularly the Leader of the House, the Finance Minister, whose help is greatly needed in this and other matters. I do not look up to any of these Ministers for doing anything for this State. I am sorry to say that. Thank you."

* DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சபையில் எல்லோரும் இன்று தமிழர்களாக இருப்பதாகத் தமிழிலேயே பேசுவது நல்லது என்று தோன்றுகிறது. கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில்கண்ட வியங்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்வதற்கு முன்பாக நேற்றையதினம் மதராஸ் பெயில் பத்திரிகையில் ஒரு தலையங்கம் எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லி அதிலுள்ள சந்தேகத்தை தவிர்த்துவேண்டும். நேற்றையதினம் அரசியல் நிர்வாக சபைக்கு சிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டாம். ஒரு கேள்வி எழுப்பப்படுகிறதா? இன்ன ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்குந் தேன், அதாவது : ‘ Are the Government aware of the fact that the Congress political sufferers never exposed any reward or demanded lands from the Government, but the Government themselves volunteered to offer them lands ’ என்று கேட்டிருக்கிறேன். பெயில் பத்திரிகை என்னையும் தாக்கீதம் செய்து நண்பர்களினால் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களையும் தாக்கி தப்பாக எழுதிவிடுகிறது. சுவாமி சகஜாநாதந்தம் போன்ற பெரியவர்கள்

[Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu] [11th March 1953]

யேசியது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களை இழிவுப் படுத்திப் பேசப்படுகிறது என்பதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. கனம் கனா வெங்கட்டராவ் அவர்கள் நினைவு மந்திரியாக இருந்த காலத்தில் இந்த தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயம் முடிவு செய்தபோது அவருக்கு நான் ரகசியமாக ஒரு கடிதம் எழுதி அனுப்பினேன். தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமா? அது அவசியம்தான் என்று கேட்டிருந்தேன். அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக நான் எழுத்தில் எழுதிய ஒரு சர்ட்டிபிகேட்டைக் கொடுக்கலாம் என்றும் நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டாம் என்றும் எழுதியிருந்தேன். தியாகிகள் ஏழைகளாக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குடும்பங்களைக் காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்றும் எழுதியிருந்தேன். அதை அவர் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவில்லை. நிலைமை இப்படி இருக்கும்போது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கேட்டார்கள். அதனால் கவர்ன்மென்ட் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று அர்த்தமாகும்படியான நிலைமையில் மெயில் எழுதியிருக்கிறது. கவர்ன்மென்டார் அவர்கள் தாங்களாகவேதான் நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானம் பண்ணினார்கள். பிறகு நிலம் வேண்டியவர்கள் கேளுங்கள் என்று உத்தரவு போட்டார்கள். அதற்குப்பிறகு 22,000 பேர்கள் மனுச் செய்து கொண்டார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டும் என்று அவர்களே கேட்கவில்லை. இந்த விஷயத்தைப்பற்றி இங்கு அடிக்கடி பேசுவதில் எனக்கு விருப்பம் இல்லை. கொடுத்தது சரியல்ல என்று பேசுவது சரியல்ல. பேசவேண்டியதும் இன்னும் சில நண்பர்களும் பெரியவர்களும் பேசியபோது சொன்னார்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் இருக்கும் நிலங்களைப் பிறுங்கி காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று. கனம் சுவாமி சகஜாநந்தம் போன்ற பெரியவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். வேறு யாரும் சொல்லி இருந்தால் பரவாயில்லை. எந்தந்த ஜில்லாவில் எந்தந்த நிலம் புறம்போக்காக இருக்கிறது அதைக் கொடுங்கள் என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கேட்டால்தான் எங்கங்கே புறம்போக்கு நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்று ஐயாதா ஷரவழைத்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் ஐயாதா யார் செய்து அதைக் கொடுக்கப் பிரசாரம் செய்து இருந்தார்கள். பிறகு காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தங்களுக்கு எந்த நிலம் வேண்டும் என்று சர்வே நம்பரைக் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். பிறகு விண்ணப்பம் செய்வார்கள். விண்ணப்பம் போட்டதும் வில்லங்கம் இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்பதை அங்குள்ள கணக்குப்பிள்ளை மணியகாரர் சொல்லவேண்டும். அதன் பிறகு கொடுத்து வந்தார்கள். கௌரவமாகக் கொடுத்து வந்ததை மிகவும் தப்பாகவும் இமீவரங்கவும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயத்தில் மாத்திரம் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிற அபிப்பிராயத்தில் நான் மாறுபடவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இமீவரத்தைப்பற்றினால் என்பதைமட்டும் மாறுபடியும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தடியடிபட்டு அந்தக் காலத்தில் ஜெபிலுக்குச் சென்று நாட்டிற்கு சுதந்திரம் வாங்கிக்கொடுத்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இம்மாதிரியான சௌகரியம் வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லை. லாபம் வரும் என்று நினைக்கவில்லை. நாட்டிற்கு சுதந்திரம் வரவேண்டுமென்றுதான் அவ்விதம் தியாகம் செய்தார்கள். அவர்கள் இமீவராகப் பேசுவதில் பொறுத்தம் இல்லை. உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், நமது சீப் மினிஸ்டர் அவர்கள் எடுத்தக் கொள்ளுங்கள். அவர் எவ்வளவோ தியாகம் செய்து கஷ்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். அப்படியே செய்தவர் பின்னால் கவர்னர் ஜெனரல் பதவிக்கு வந்தார். அதனால் அவருடைய மதிப்பு கேட்டுப்போயிற்று? கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வந்த ஐந்து ஏக்கர், பத்து ஏக்கர் நிலங்களுக்கு ரூ. 500 கூட மதிப்பு இல்லை. அவ்விதம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் நிலங்களுக்கு தக்காவி கடன்வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

“தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நிலம் 500 ரூபாய்கள் கூட பொருமான மறந்தான நிலங்களாகும். ஒரு சிலர் தக்காவிக்கடன் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்கள் அடிஷனல் செக்யூரடி கட்டியே வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். நான் சொல்வது உண்மையா இல்லையாவென்று சர்க்காரின் தண்டாவேலிகளின் மூலமாகத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே கேட்குமளவு இருக்கும்பொழுது சர்க்காரே வலுவில் கூப்பிட்டு, 500 ரூபாய்கள் கூட பொருமானமறந்தான காடு, மேடு, கரம்பை நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்து அரசியல்

[11th March 1953] [Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu]

தியாகிகளின் பெயர்களுக்கு ஒரு இழுக்கை உண்டு பண்ணியிருக்க வேண்டாம். இருந்தாலும் நடந்துபோன ஒரு விஷயத்தையே எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும், மற்றும் ஸ்ரீ சகஜாநந்தாவைப் போன்ற பெரியவர்களும் கூட அரசாங்கத்தின் மீது குற்றம் சாட்டிப் பேசி ஏழை எளியவர்களின் நிலத்தைப் பிடிங்கி கொடுக்கும்படி அரசியல் தியாகிகள் கேட்டதுபோலவும், சர்க்கார் கொடுத்தாவிட்டது போலவும் இன்றைக்கு அந்த ஏழை எளியவர்கள் தெருவில் நிற்கின்றார்களே என்ன செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்று கேட்பது பேரல் வும் பேசுவது இங்குள்ளோர்கள் மனம் புண்படும்படியாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறு இல்லை. பிரசாரத்திற்காக அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரியாகப் பேசுவது தவறு. எந்தக் கட்சியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி மற்ற யாராயிருந்தாலும் சரி காங்கிரஸை இழிவு படுத்துவதாகப் பேசுவது பலரை முறைமுகமாக இழிவு படுத்துவதாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை.

“மேன்மைதங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தைப் பற்றி 12-11 பேசிய நண்பர்கள் அனேகமாக சர்க்கார் ஒன்றுமே செய்யவில்லை, சர்க்கார் செய்யவது எல்லாம் தப்பு, அல்லது சர்க்கார் மக்கள் எதை விரும்புகிறார்களோ அதைச் செய்யாது மக்களுக்கு விரோதமாகவே எதையும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள், என்பதற்கெல்லாம் பேசினார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் குறிப்பாக மூன்று நான்கு வருஷங்களாகத்தான் பஞ்சம் மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இதன் காரணத்தை ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்காது இந்தப் பஞ்சத்திற்கு இந்த சர்க்காரே காரணம். பஞ்சத்தைச் சர்க்கார் சமாளிக்க எந்தவிதமான ஏற்பாட்டையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் சார்பாக சர்க்கார் எதையும் செய்யவில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக இந்த சர்க்கார் ஒன்றுமே செய்யவில்லை. ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் கொடுப்பது பற்றி மெட்ராஸ் மென்சூரி குதர்க்கமாகவே இருக்கிறது, என்பதாகவெல்லாம் முறையில் குற்றம் சாட்டிப் பேசினார்கள். P.M.

“முதலில் பஞ்சத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவோம். பஞ்சம் இதுவரை சென்ற வருஷமோ, அதற்கு முந்திய வருஷமோ புதியதாக இல்லை என்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இந்த நாடு விவசாய நாடானதால் மனிதர் எப்பொழுது பெய்யாமல் போய்விடுகிறதோ அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் பஞ்சம் இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இராமாயணத்தில் தசரதன் ஆண்ட காலத்தில் 12 வருஷம் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தது. பிறகு கி.பி. 1866-ம் வருஷம், 1887-ம் வருஷம், 1943-ம் வருஷம் என்று பல வருஷங்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் கோரப் பஞ்சம் வந்திருக்கிறது. காரணம் புருவ மழை காலத்தில் பெய்யாது தவறி விட்டதுதான். கனம் ராஜாஜி போன்றவர்கள் பிரார்த்தனை செய்தால் மழை வருமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பூர்வகாலத்தில் சதாகாலத்திலும் பிரார்த்தனை செய்யும் அந்தக் காலத்திலும் மழை பெய்யத் தவறியிருக்கிறதென்பதை நாம் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. ஆகையினால் நம்முடைய அறிவிற்கும் மேம்பட்ட, நம்மால் அடக்கவோ, அறியவோ முடியாததான் ஒரு சக்தியே இந்த உலகை ஆட்டி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்ற உண்மையை மாத்திரம் நாம் உணர்ந்தாக வேண்டும். நெசவாளிகளுக்கு ஒன்றுமே சர்க்கார் செய்யவில்லையென்று குற்றம் சாட்டுவது தப்பு. சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு உதவியளித்தாலும் கூட பஞ்சம் விவசாய மக்களிடையே ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டதின் காரணமாக அவர்கள் குனிவாகவும் சக்தியை இழந்து விட்டார்கள். நானக்குநான் நெசவாளர் என்ற எத்தனை துணியை உற்பத்தி செய்தாலும் உற்பத்தி செய்யப்படுகின்ற துணிகள் விற்பனை ஆவதற்கு மார்க்கெட்டை நாம் உண்டு பண்ணிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். வெளிநாட்டு மார்க்கெட்டு நமக்கு இப்பொழுது கிடையாது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார், பஞ்சத்தில் தவிப்பவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நிவாரணமும் அளிக்கவில்லையென்பதாக குற்றம் சாட்டுவது தப்பு. நமது சர்க்காரும், நமது கலீவர்களும் அவர்களாலான எல்லாக் காரியங்களையும், மிகவும் வெற்றிகரமாகச் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் சுய ராஜ்யம் அடங்கிய புர்மா, சிலோன், பாகிஸ்தான் எல்லாவற்றிலும் நடக்கும் நிலவரத்தைவிட நமது தேசத்தில்தான் நல்ல முறையில் நிர்வாகம் நடைபெற்று வருகிறதென்று நான் உண்மையாகச் சொல்லவேண்டும். புர்மா சுய ராஜ்யம் அடைந்ததே தவிர அதில் இன்னும் அமைதி ஏற்படவில்லை. கலீவர்கள் நடந்து கொண்டேதான் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கு சமாதானமே

[Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu] [11th March 1953]

இன்னும் நிலவவில்லை. அங்கே விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். பொருள்களுக்கும் ஆபத்துகள் வந்து கொண்டேயிருக்கின்றன. சமீபத்தில், சமீபமான இரண்டு நாட்களில் நம் தலைவர்களால் காப்பாற்றப்பட்டிருக்கிற வேறு எந்தத் தலைவராலும், எந்த நாட்டிலும் காப்பாற்றப்படவில்லை. ஒருவர் இருவர் பஞ்சத்தில் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்கள் இல்லாமல் சாகவில்லை. போஷாக்கான உணவு இன்றியே அவர்கள் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றையதினம் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால் இன்னும் மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாகப் பஞ்சமே தொடர்ந்து தவறிவிட்டதால் தான், இந்த ஆண்டும் என்ன ஆகுமென்று சொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. அகையால் எல்லோருடைய உதவியும் தான் தேவை. உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத் தீர்மானம் அரசாங்கத்தைத் குற்றம் சாட்டுவதில் எந்தக் காரணத்தையும் நாம் சாதிக்க முடியாது. நம் நாட்டில்தான் நல்ல அருமைக்கான இடம் தரிசனம் வாய்ந்த தலைவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் சொற்படி நாம் நடந்தால் எல்லாக் கஷ்டங்களையும் நாம் சமாளிக்க முடியும். ஆகவே இன்றையதினம் நமக்குள் சண்டைபோடுவது தப்பாகும். உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் மீன், கருவாடு போன்றவைகளை மக்கள் அதிகமாக தங்கள் ஆகாரமாக உபயோகிக்க சர்க்கார் பிரசாரம் தேவை. ஒருவன் ஒரு படி அரிசி உண்பதைவிட ஒரு அரைப்படி மீன் உண்டானால் அதைவிட அதிகமான தெம்பை அவன் அடைவான். மீன் மிகச் சலிப்பதாகக் கிடைக்கும். மேலும் காட்டு இலாகாவில் நிறைய காய்கள் கிடைக்கின்றன. இன்றைய தினம் அரசாங்க கூலியையும் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு, அரசாங்க சொத்துக்களை விற்று பணம் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடியவர்கள் காட்டு இலாகாவில் உள்ள அதிகாரிகள் தான். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் மிகக் கடுமையாக இவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தி கார்டுகளில் கிடைக்கிற பல காய்கறிகளை விற்றும், ஊறுகாய்கள் போட்டும், புற்களைக் கட்டு கட்டாக விற்சுச் செய்தும் இந்த இலாகாவை வியாபார முறையில் நடத்தவேண்டும். இதில் அரசாங்கம் முக்கியமான கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இதில் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நல்ல லாபம் திக்ஷமாகக் கிடைக்கும். இந்தியாவிலுள்ள மற்ற அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்யவில்லைவென்று நாம் நினைக்கக்கூடாது. நம் அரசாங்கத்தார் தான் அவர்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மற்றொரு விஷயம் : இப்பொழுது நாட்டைப் பார்க்கிற யாகப் பிரிக்கும் யோசனைக்கு எங்கும் பலமான ஆதரவு காணப்படவில்லை. ஆரம்பத்தில் இந்தியா பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிவினையே நான் பலமாக எதிர்த்தேன். பின்னர் நாட்டைப் பிரித்ததின் விளைவாக ஏற்பட்ட இன்னங்கள் என்னவென்று உங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். விருப்பு வெறுப்பு இல்லாமல் இந்த விஷயத்தை யோசித்துப் பார்த்தால் இதனால் நாட்டுக்கு நன்மை உண்டா? உண்டாகாது என்பது நன்கு தெரியும். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்தில் நிற்கிறது. நாட்டின் பஞ்சத்தை எதிர்ப்பதிலும், பெருளாதார் நெருக்கடியைச் சமாளிப்பதிலும் நாம் எல்லோரும் சேர்ந்து உழைத்தால் தான் அது சாத்தியமாகும். இந்த நிலையில் இன்றைய தினம் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தைப் பிரிப்பதினால் நான் என்னென்ன ஆபத்துக்கள் உண்டாகுமென்று இன்றைக்குச் சொல்வது சாத்தியமல்ல. இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிக்கக் கூடாதென்பதே எனது அபிப்பிராயம். ஆனால் இம்மாதம் 15-ம் தேதிக்குள் அதுபற்றிய அறிவிப்பு வந்தால் அதை எதிர்பார்க்கப்படுகிறது. பொட்டி மீராமுல்லின் மரணத்திற்கும் பிறகு தெலுங்கு தேசத்தில் ஏற்பட்ட கலகங்களும், குழப்பங்களும் நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். என்னைக் கேட்டால் ஜனநாயகத்தின் மூலக்கல் இது நாட்டில் அமைதியையும், ஒழுங்கையும் சாதித்துவிட முடியாது. இன்னொரு மக்கள் சுயநலமிக் வர்களாகி, தங்கள் தங்கள் நலனைக் கருதி நாட்டின் நலனைக் கருக்கவும் துணிந்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவே என்னைக் கேட்டால் பாஷாவாரி அடிப்படையிலும், வேறு எந்த அடிப்படையிலும் சரி, நாட்டை இன்னமும் பிரிவினை செய்யக் கூடாது. தேச ஐக்கியத்தைப் பாதுகாக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், நாட்டில் ஒற்றுமையை நிலை நிறுத்தி ஒரு சாத்தியம், ஒரே ஐக்கிய இந்தியாவை வருங்காலத்தில் கருஷ்டத்திலிருந்து விடுவிக்க சட்டசபைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் கீவத்து விட்டு ராஜ்யம்

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அப்போது நாட்டில் ஏற்படுத்தி பிரிவினைக் கோரிக்கையை எழுப்புவோர்களை வெல்லும் தரத்தில் போப் வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்த தேசம் சேந்தம் அடையுமென்று நான் எண்ணுகின்றேன்.”

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, 12-20 p.m.
Sir, the most difficult problem that is facing us to-day is the famine-stricken condition of our people consequent upon the adverse seasonal conditions. So I expected that His Excellency's Address would suggest remedies to relieve that distress. Everywhere we see withering crops, withered trees, famished cattle, under-nourished children and half-starved men and women. We come to this House with that picture of perfect misery and hope to hear some plans of relieving the distress in the State. But I find that the Address of His Excellency deals with the problem in three lines: 'Seasonal conditions continued to be bad in many districts, and the collection of kists has been postponed in those areas. Relief measures will be continued in these to the extent needed.' Sir, this postponement of kist collection is no remedy at all in areas where seasonal conditions failed. Postponement of kist collection only puts off the evil day; instead of January-February, kist will be collected after March. Therefore it is no relief to the people to postpone the kist collection as the agriculturists have produced nothing and have to sell away their cattle which is their only capital.

“Sir, while on the subject of relief measures, I wish to say a few words in regard to my own constituency. All the gruel centres are being closed there and there seems to be no promise of any further relief being given afterwards. Last year also the Government adopted a half-hearted policy, and there was no method or system in undertaking relief measures. In areas where no relief was needed, the local officials rushed to give relief and in areas where relief was actually needed and where distress was prevailing, no relief measures were taken. This was due to the local officials who were entrusted with the task of affording relief to the suffering people, being unsympathetic and unresponsive to public opinion and to the representations made by the representatives of the people, and it was just like the same bureaucrats whom we boast of having driven out of this country. I would therefore request the Government to appoint only officers who are sympathetic and responsive to public opinion, in charge of these works. Anyway, Sir, we are sorely disappointed with His Excellency's Address as it did not touch any of these points.

In addition, because of the failure of monsoons and consequent failure of crops, the prices of foodgrains are soaring high. The only way by which we can bring down the prices is by opening fair price shops. Instead, we find shop after shop being closed down. Even in closing down the fair price shops, the Government are not following any method or rule, or reason or rhyme except their whims and fancies or their likes and dislikes. I would therefore request the Government to follow some method in

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closing down as well as opening fair price shops. Then, Sir, even in places where fair price shops are supposed to exist, sufficient stocks of foodgrains are not made available to the suffering populace. But, I am glad to note our suggestions are taken into consideration sometimes at least at the ministerial level and I am thankful for these small mercies. But at the subordinate level there is perfect autocracy and no representation is taken into consideration and the officers spend the amount allotted for the purpose according to their own whims and fancies. So much so, people who are in real distress get no relief at all and the worst sufferers are the Harijans. I thought that these relief measures were mainly intended for the Harijan agricultural labourers; but in my constituency I find that these relief measures did not reach the Harijan cheris at all and my best efforts to get some relief to some Harijan cheris at least were in vain. Minister after Minister goes to his constituency and paints a picture of misery. But, unfortunately my constituency seems to have been singled out and all the Ministers, including the Minister from my own district, boycotted it. The distress in my district is worse than that in the much-advertised Rayalaseema. Yet it has not been properly attended to by the local officers. The first and foremost remedy is remission. But in His Excellency's Address, we are promised instead the most unpopular piece of legislation, viz., the Revenue Surcharge Bill which is only postponed for the present. Under these circumstances, I would urge on the Government to spend every pice available in affording relief to the suffering people in famine-stricken areas and postpone the development schemes till after the people survive these famine conditions which seem to be severer now than in the past five years. Well, the Government may say that they are short of finance. This is the rigmarole we are hearing year after year. The only way by which we can overcome this difficulty is by scrapping Prohibition. I wish the Hon. Chief Minister was here when his own party members like Sri A. S. Sahajananda and Sri L. C. Pais spoke about Prohibition. If he were here, I am sure he would revise his opinion. Unfortunately he was not present in the House yesterday. I hope at least this year he will see his way to scrap Prohibition and utilise that revenue for the poor people for whom he is pleading. Before we provide them with development schemes, it is better we provide them first with food. With these few words, Sir, I oppose the Motion of Thanks because the Address is so disappointing.

* SRI N. VENKATAYYA:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while speaking on His Excellency's Address, it is but right that we should express our gratitude to the Prime Minister and the President of the Indian Union who have visited our State, especially the famine-affected areas. Sir, the burning topic of to-day is the separation of the Andhra State and His Excellency also has given the assurance that the Government would lose no time in separating the State. The Andhra State has been achieved not as a matter of gift or grace from high above, but after a hard struggle for decades by the Andhra people culminating in

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the noblest sacrifice of life by Sri Potti Sreeramulu. As such, the Andhras will be proud of this achievement. At the same time, we feel glad that the Government will take steps to forward the formation of the province as soon as possible without any loss of time. We are grateful for this assurance all the more because all the non-Andhra members of this House as well as the non-Andhra public are very anxious to drive us out from the city of Madras as soon as possible without any loss of time, even without allowing us a night's sojourn. So, we take it for granted that there would be no delay in the formation of the Andhra State. That gives the Andhras in general and the Andhra leaders, and the Andhra legislators in particular, a challenge and an opportunity. Unless we rise to the occasion and make the State a success, which we intend to do, we shall be not only not fulfilling our duty but we will be betraying the country. Therefore, I appeal to the Andhras, the legislators as well as the leaders, to unite on this issue and work out the province and make it a success, as we wish it to be.

“The Governor in his Address has referred to the cyclone in the Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts, and we congratulate the Government on the measures they have taken to relieve the sufferings of the people from the devastation caused by the cyclone. Though admittedly the relief given is not adequate to the sufferings of the people, I believe the Government have done their best. At the same time, while they are so solicitous about the cyclone and its effects, there seems to be no mention made, and they do not seem to have taken notice of the famine conditions prevailing in other parts of the State, especially in Rayalaseema. Perhaps it is the intention of the Government that it ought to be the business of the future Andhra State to look after the famine in Rayalaseema. That is perhaps the reason why due importance has not been given to it in the Address. Though in certain places in Rayalaseema, famine conditions are abating, still in some other places, conditions have actually worsened, such as for instance in my constituency, i.e., Markapur in the Karimol district. Last year only 12 villages were declared as affected by famine conditions, but this year 61 villages, i.e., the entire taluk has been declared as affected. That shows the magnitude of the famine conditions there and the pitiable plight in which the people are placed. The relief measures at present taken are much less than what they were last year. As a matter of fact, some of the famine relief centres have been closed and there seem to be no fresh proposals either. So, along with the reference to the Tanjore cyclone relief measures, it would have been better if His Excellency the Governor had given due importance to the famine conditions prevailing in Rayalaseema and also in the upland areas of the Nellore and Guntur districts. On the top of it all, we are told that on account of financial stringency, all the irrigation and power projects are being stopped. One of the reasons given for the stoppage of those projects is the advent of the Andhra State. I submit it would have been much better if they had stopped all other things and continued these irrigation

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and power projects; because it is only these irrigation and power projects that can accelerate food production and production of other essentials more than anything else. Hope for better seasonal conditions may not be fulfilled, but the execution of these irrigation and power works would certainly relieve food shortage and give the people immense relief.

"Regarding the community projects, it is a welcome feature that the State is going to get six more centres. In starting these community projects, the Government have taken care to see that they are started in places where already there are irrigation and other facilities; they seem to have had no consideration for the backward areas of the State. Unless the backward areas are given this privilege and this opportunity, they won't have any chance of development. If you won't now give facilities for the backward areas to develop, there won't be another opportunity for some time for those areas to develop. So, I would suggest to the Government that, in establishing new centres, they should think of the backward areas, so that the people of those areas may be benefited by these community projects.

"Sir, it is gratifying to note that the Government are doing something to the handloom weavers, and I wish all their efforts to succeed. Speaking of handloom weavers, I wish to state that most of the Harijans in Rayalaseema are handloom weavers and agricultural labourers. In these famine conditions, they have not much agricultural work to do, so much so they are thrown out of employment. It would, therefore, be giving them a great relief if they were also included in the scheme of aid to the handloom weavers, and co-operatives were started for giving them work which would assure them some earning.

"Next, I welcome the postponement of the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill, as mentioned in the Address, in view of the early formation of the Andhra State. It would also have been wise on the part of the Government, on the same basis, not to take up the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill. We all know that this Bill is going to affect the Andhras more than the Tamilians, because there are more ~~main~~ villages in the Andhra area than in Tamil Nad. It is also proposed to give retrospective effect for five or six years, and so, there would be no harm in postponing the Bill for a few more months. As admitted by the Government themselves in their reports, there is more litigation on this matter in the Andhra area than in Tamil Nad; and if this Bill is now pushed through, it will be doing harm to the Andhras more than to the Tamilians. I therefore, request the Government to postpone the consideration of this Bill and leave it to the future States to take it up according to their views; otherwise, it would be purposely doing greater harm to the Andhras than to the Tamilians.

"Finally, Sir, let me associate myself with the fine sentiments expressed by His Excellency on the death of Marshal Stalin; we heartily send our condolences to the Government and the people of the U.S.S.R., as expressed by His Excellency the Governor."

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* SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the motion of thanks moved so ably by my friend Mr. Anantha Pai. We are thankful to His Excellency the Governor for the touching references he has made to the great calamity that has befallen some of our southern districts, especially Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. The ravages are bound to create profound effects on most of us, and especially on those belonging to areas which have fallen an unfortunate prey to this calamity. It is heartening and praiseworthy that the Government under the distinguished and able leadership of our Chief Minister, has managed to tackle the problem with a great measure of success. Yet, we find some critics pointing their accusing finger to things that have not been done, conveniently forgetting what has been achieved in the great task of rehabilitation. Let us not make it a topic of party or political squabble. Let us all unite and give a helping hand to the Government which is engrossed in the great task of relieving the sufferings of the people."

"Sir, the burning question to which His Excellency has rightly alluded is the separation of the Andhras from us. It is a question on which too much of passion has been expended. We regret that the great Andhra community which has contributed so much for our progress, prosperity and the greatness of our State should come to the conclusion that their salvation lies in separation. We shall not thwart their course. As long as they feel that this is their legitimate claim, let us not put any obstacles on their way. The Andhra State will be formed with our goodwill and blessings, and, in spite of all the emotional outbursts, there are ever so many common ties which cannot be effaced completely. Anyhow, our message to the great Andhra community is 'go and prosper'."

"Sir, another subject to which His Excellency has rightly alluded is the Grow More Food campaign. Perhaps no single factor in the affairs of the State has contributed so much for the relief of the people as the extraordinary, bold and wise step taken by the Cabinet in derationing foodgrains. The whole of India is watching with keen interest our experiment. While everyone of us feels that this is an important subject, unfortunately, we are labouring in a vicious circle. While every one of us feel that the foundation of success of the Grow More Food campaign lies on a mass awakening towards self-sufficiency, we have not realized that such mass stimulation cannot be roused by mere bulletins published from Delhi or Madras. It is true that some sort of controlling hand is necessary to bring success nearer to realization, but as long as there is too much of centralization of power in Madras, the Grow More Food campaign cannot be a success. I refer, in this connexion, to my own district of South Kanara. There are thousands and thousands of acres of Government waste lands reserved for particular purposes and they have been there for the last so many years and I feel that they will continue like that for years to come; and as long as persons with the necessary qualifications do not come forward to claim those

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lands, those lands are sure to remain like that. In this connection, I request the Government to give to District Collectors all the powers necessary to alienate those lands—at least to lease them out—for Grew More Food purposes. Of course, they can be leased out for 20 or 30 years and if that is done, I am sure so many people will be coming forward to claim them.

“Then, Sir, another question to which His Excellency has referred is the panchayat board elections. The open vote which is the result of exigencies rather than a matter of conviction with the Government with regard to recent elections to the smaller panchayats, has strengthened my opinion expressed earlier. It has let loose the monster of Frankenstein in villages where parties and factions are existing. The measure proved to be a very reactionary one and has shaken the faith of the law-abiding citizen in the Government. It is a sight for the Gods to see the unscrupulous landholders driving the tenants to the polling booth and asking them to raise their hands in favour of the candidates whom they wanted. The curse of our country where persons in authority, be they landlords, bosses or superiors in some capacity or other, interfere with individual opinions has been made to raise its ugly head in these elections. If the tenants refuse to vote for the particular candidates then their fate is sealed. I have heard ever so many reports of unscrupulous landholders asking their tenants to quit their lands because they have not obliged them in voting for the particular candidates. If this state of affairs were to continue, I am afraid, the people would lose faith in the Government. Therefore, my request to the Government is to bring forward a comprehensive legislation immediately guaranteeing permanency of tenure and to see that these tenants are not evicted. If a comprehensive legislation is not possible, I would request the Government to bring in at least an Ordinance against such evictions. If that is not done immediately, the Government will be losing the support of the agricultural tenant class whom I consider are the goose that lays the golden eggs. Thank you, Sir.”

12-50
p.m.

“SRI W. J. FERNANDEZ:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Whilst referring to the problem of handloom weavers in the course of his Address, His Excellency said that his Government has recommended to the Government of India that the price of yarn supplied to the weavers should be equalized as far as possible with the actual cost of the yarn used by composite mills in their own production. This step is intended to reduce the price of handloom cloth so as to facilitate its marketing. His Excellency further stated that his Government are still pressing for and hope to secure complete reservation for handlooms of bordered dhotties.

“Except in the case of weavers working in the Primary Production Societies, there is no certainty that the middlemen will sell the yarn to the weavers at reduced prices. Again, in the case of composite mills, yarn is supplied by the spinning department to the weaving department directly on wooden bobbins. But in the case of handloom weavers, the independent spinning

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mills have to unwind the yarn from the bobbins, convert them into skeins, then into bundles and lastly into bales. These bales have to be transported and yarn sold through middlemen to the weavers. It is therefore not clear whether the lowering of the price of yarn and the additional cost for carrying out the above processes have all to be met from the Cess Funds. If so, such a step will amount to subsidizing sale of yarn, which is a dangerous policy. Apart from the question of lowering prices of yarn, there are other important factors for consideration. It is not known how Government will be able to secure for the weavers yarn of the reputed count or number, and yarn of the required tensile strength for warp and weft; respectively, and who will pay for the extra waste made by the weavers in preparing the warp, as a result of yarn being made available to them in bundles, and for the extra labour involved in unwinding the yarn from the bales. Then again, there is no assurance that the so-called reduction in price of yarn will remove the present wide disparity in prices of handloom and mill cloths. It will certainly not facilitate marketing of handloom cloth. Government are merely postponing the evil day by not undertaking the reorganization of the handloom weaving industry from a proper technical perspective.

As regards the hope held out of securing complete reservation of bordered dhotties for the handloom weavers not to mention coloured saris, I need not point out that, if the State Government are endeavouring to relieve the distress prevailing among the handloom weavers in the State, they are merely creating difficulties for the powerloom weavers which problem will have to be faced by the Union Government.

“At the recent Textile Conference held in Coimbatore, some valuable suggestions were made for organizing the handloom weaving industry. It was pointed out that the textile mills are complementary to and not competitive with the handloom weaving industry, that the development and prosperity of the handlooms and the textile mills are inter-dependent and correlated with each other. Hence Government should endeavour to secure the co-operation of the spinning mill owners in reorganizing the handloom weaving industry. The handloom weaving industry should be organized first amongst the weavers who have been brought into the fold of co-operative organizations. Unless this is done, it is idle to deal with an industry of a vast magnitude as a whole. Now that serious unemployment has set in amongst handloom weavers, the organization of the handloom weaving industry cannot be undertaken by Government by starting their own concerns. Time is the essence of the problem facing the State, and the proposed spinning mills must be utilized for the purpose in view. Steps should be taken to suspend, for some time, all the teaching activities in handloom weaving and to spend every pie available in expanding the work of the Model Handloom Weaving Factory, Basin Bridge. Government should close down the Textile Institute and locate the Model Weaving Factory in the premises of the Institute. The factory should demonstrate under commercial

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conditions, improvement in quality, production and cost, taking the price of yarn at the rates supplied by spinning departments to weaving departments of composite mills. Then there is a great difference in the rate and cost of preparing the yarn for weaving by hand processes and by machinery in the mills. One of the leading mill-owners of Coimbatore and former President of the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Societies pointed out that supply of warp to the handloom weavers sized and wound suitably on beams will be found to be very economical and convenient. This operation preliminary to handloom weaving should wherever necessary be carried out by the spinning mills. Improvement in the finish of cloth or use of dyes which should be fast to washing have also to be undertaken by the spinning mills. Unless the latter convert themselves into Handloom Weavers Co-operative Factories, the Primary Production Societies will not work efficiently, and there is no possibility of reducing the price of handloom cloth. There is also no way of providing continuity of employment for the weavers working in Primary Production Societies. As regards the staff of the Textile Institute, their control should be transferred to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, so that he may utilize their services to carry to the very doors of the weavers, the results of technical research conducted in the Model Handloom Weaving Factory. If the above change is not brought about immediately, the handlooms will, in course of time, become extinct and the spinning mills will be forced to suffer, creating additional unemployment in the country.

* SRI K. S. LAKSHMIPATHI NAICKER:—“கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தைப் பற்றி சர்க்கரை செய்த போது எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய மெம்பர்கள் முக்கியமான விஷயங்களைப் பற்றி பேசினார்கள். இதில் நமது ஆந்திர மாகாண பிரிவினையைப்பற்றி ராஜா சர் முத்தைய செட்டியார் அவர்கள் மிகவும் விரிவாக பேசிவிட்டார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக நான் பேசவிரும்பவில்லை. அடுத்தார்போல் கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேச்சில் நமது இந்திய பிரிவினரை அவர்கள் நமது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தைப் பார்வையிட வந்திருந்தார்கள். மக்கள் சந்தோஷமாக வரவேற்றார்கள் என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சுற்றுப்பிரயாணத்தில் குறிப்பாக மதுரையைப் பார்வையிட்டார்கள். நான் மதுரைவாசியாகையால் என்னுடைய நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தபோது நிலைமை எவ்விதம் இருந்தது என்றால், துயரப்படும் மக்களைப் பார்வையிட முடியாத நிலையிலே நகரங்களிலே சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பேச்சில் பின்னால் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிடுவதாவது கர்நாடக மழையின்மையால் ஓரேமாதிரியாக இருக்கிறது என்று விவசாயிகளிடத்தில் இருந்து வசூலிக்க வேண்டிய கிஸ்தியை ஒத்திவைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. வசூலை ஒத்திவைப்பதால் எவ்வித உதவியையும் செய்ததாகாது. தள்ளிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கர்னாடகாவின் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணத்தில் எனது தொகுதியைப் பார்வையிட்டார். அங்கு வெட்டப்பட்ட கிணறுகளையும் பார்த்தார்கள். கிணற்றில் தண்ணீர் இல்லை என்பதையும் கண்டார்.

“இங்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசிக்கக்கூடிய இடங்களையும் பார்வையிட்டார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உடனடியாக உணவுக்கு ஏதாவது செய்து கொடுத்தாக வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். இப்போன்ற உதவிகள் செய்து கொடுத்தார்களா? இல்லை. மந்திரிகளும் என்னுடைய தொகுதிகளில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தார்கள். மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம்

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ஜில்லாக்களையும் பார்வையிட்டார்கள். பஞ்ச நிலையைக் கண்டார்கள். ஆவன செய்வதாக மக்களிடம் கூறியுள்ளார்களேயொழிய, மக்களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்கக்கூடிய land revenue-வை வஜா செய்யவில்லை. போனவருஷம் வஜா செய்யப்பட்டது. இந்த வருடம் வசூலை ஒத்திவைத்திருப்பதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல, எனது தொகுதியில் நான் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்து கண்ட உண்மை நிலையை சர்க்காருக்கும் மதுரை கலெக்டரவர்களுக்கும் பிப்ரவரி மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி ஒரு அறிக்கை கொடுத்திருந்தேன். அந்த அறிக்கையில், பஞ்சத்தால் ஜனங்கள் அங்கிருந்து வெளியேறுகிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு கலெக்டர் பதிலளிக்கையில் அந்த கிராமங்களிலிருந்து யாரும் வெளியேறவில்லை என்றார். ஆனால் அறுவடைக் கால பல இடங்களுக்குப் போகிறார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அவர்களுடைய ரிபோர்டில் பழனி முதலிய இடங்களில் தண்ணீர் இன்மையால் பயிர்கள் காய்ந்து போகின்றன. விவசாயிகள் வேலையின்றி கஷ்டப் படுவது உண்மைதான். பயிர்களை பூச்சிகள் அறித்து விடுகின்றன என்று குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார். இதிலிருந்து கலெக்டர் இந்த தொகுதியிலுள்ள பஞ்ச நிலையை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறார் என்று தெரிகிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும் போது இப்பொழுது கிஸ்தியை மேலும் வசூலிப்பதாக தெரிகிறது. இதை உடனடியாக நிறுத்தும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மின்சார வசதிகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். இப்பொழுது பழனி, திண்டுக்கல் இந்த இடங்களில் அநேக வேலைகளுக்கு மின்சாரம் தேவைப்படுவதனால், மின்சார வசதி செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் சில இடங்களில் கம்யூனிடி ப்ராஜக்ட்கள் திறக்கப் பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. எங்கே திறக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றால் நீர்பாசன வசதிகள் எங்கு இருக்கின்றனவோ அங்குதான் திறக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எந்தத் தொகுதி மிகவும் முற்போக்காக இருக்கிறதோ அங்குதான் அவைகள் திறக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மிகவும் பிற்போக்கு அடைந்து இருக்கக்கூடிய தாலுகாக்களுக்கும் இதுபோன்ற வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை நான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள சுகாதார நிலையை பார்க்கும்போது நகரங்களில் பல பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கட்டுவதனால் கிராமங்களுக்கு ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை கட்டமுடியவில்லை. அதனால் பல இடங்களில் கிராம மக்களுக்கு அலுவலம் ஏற்படவில்லை என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். முக்கியமாக சில இடங்களில் 75 ஆயிரம் பேர்கள் இருக்கக்கூடிய தொகுதியில் மூன்று ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள்தான் இருக்கும். அந்த மூன்று ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலுமுள்ள டாக்டர்களையும் மாற்றியிருப்பார்கள். சில இடங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்களே இல்லாமல் மூடப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. அதனால் விவசாய மக்களுக்கு கிராமங்களில் எந்தவிதமான வைத்திய வசதியும் கொடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி அதிகமாக கவர்னருடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிடவில்லை என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

“அதற்குமேல் கல்வியை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் கிராமந்திரங்களிலுள்ள ஆரம்ப பாடசாலைகளெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளால் ஆதரிக்கப்பட்டு அவர் அளவைய ஆட்சியின்மீது இருந்து வருகின்றன. அதில் உழைத்து வரும் உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு சரியான சம்பளம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் சில இடங்களில் புள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் மூடப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆரம்பப்பாடசாலைகள் கிராமங்களுக்கு அவசியம் என்பதை குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி யும் கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேச்சில் அதிகமாகக் குறிப்பிடவில்லை.

“மேலும் திண்டுக்கல்லிற்கும் பழனிக்கும் மத்தியிலுள்ள ஓட்டன் சத்திரம் தொகுதியில் யாதொரு உயர்தர பாடசாலையும் இல்லை. அதற்கு ஒன்று இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் கவனித்து மக்களுக்கு கல்வி அபிவிருத்திக்கான வேலைகளை உடனடியாகச் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய கடமையாக இருந்தபோதிலும் கவர்னர் பேச்சில் அதைப்பற்றி அதிகம் குறிப்பிடாமல் இருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது என்று கருதுகிறேன்.

[Sri K. S. Lakshmiipathi Naicker] [11th March 1953]

7. மேலும் விவசாயம் சம்பந்தமாக ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களுக்கு முதலில் பிரத்தியேகமான இடத்தைக் கொடுப்பதாக கவர்னரவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இதற்கு முன்னால் ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டங்களில் குறிப்பிட்ட சில பழைய வேலைகள் கவனிக்கப்படவேயில்லை. முதலில் கவனிக்கப்படுவதாக குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறதெயொழிய உடனடியாக செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதைக் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் காதிதத்தில் வட்டச் சுரைக்காயைப்போல் எழுதி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே யொழிய செய்கையில் அது நடைமுறைப்படுத்தப்படாத இல்லை என்பதை இந்தக் மறுபடியும் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். விவசாய மக்கள் இப்பொழுது பலமாக சர்க்காருடைய ஆதரவு கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் என்று மட்டும் குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு இன்றி இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. நடைமுறையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை செய்தால்தான் சர்க்காரின் திட்டம் அவர்களுக்கு ஐரன்வ ரம்பிக்கை ஏற்படும் என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

and Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu spoke about the formation of linguistic States in the country. The speech of the Raja of Chettinad has seriously hurt the feelings of not only Andhras but also the feelings of all those who are in favour of the formation of linguistic States. I am given to understand that Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu went to the extent of saying that those who favoured the formation of linguistic States should be hanged. I see now how these Congress people are going against their own declared policy regarding the formation of linguistic States. This is how Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, being an old Congress worker has learnt his lessons from Mahatmaji. While the Governor has assured this House that the Government will take all the necessary steps for the formation of the Andhra State when the question is decided by the Government of India, we are very much agitated over the attitude taken by the Tamil leaders including those of the Tamilnad Congress and also the Ministers including the Chief Minister. Our Chief Minister was in the past repeatedly advising us that we should separate ourselves as good brothers. But now when the time for action has come, he is not evincing that interest that is expected of an elder brother for the well-being of the younger brother. Instead of suggesting a solution honourable and agreeable to both, he is opposing the reasonable decision which, he apprehended, the Government of India may take on the recommendation of Sri Justice Wanchoo regarding the temporary location of the Andhra Capital in Madras City. Hon. Members of this House may still remember the farsightedness with which our Chief Minister conceded the partition of our country even at a time when the country was not prepared for it. Many people still feel that much of the undesirable after-effects of the partition could have been avoided if only his advice had been accepted in time. It is painful to note that the same Chief Minister, who could have similarly conceded the formation of the Andhra State long ago, should now take an unhelpful attitude in the formation of the Andhra State even though the Government of India have decided to form it. Mutual adjustment is a lesson which has often been taught to us by our elderly Chief Minister, and I wish that he should now extend his lesson to the Tamil friends including the Raja of Chettinad and Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu for the advantage of both.

"The Governor has mentioned only the recommendations made by this Government to the Government of India for safeguarding the interests of handloom industry. No mention has been made about the steps already taken or proposed to be taken by this Government for relieving the continued and increasing distress among handloom weavers, who have already resorted to begging and have been starving unto death. It is unfortunate that the Government have not till now taken any positive steps which they could have taken. We have been incessantly urging them to arrange for the purchase and sale of accumulated stocks of handloom cloth through the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society by advancing at the required funds for the purpose. We have also been urging that the restrictions imposed

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under the relief scheme should be liberalized to enable more of the unemployed handloom weavers to come into the co-operative fold and to ensure a living wage for them. At present, handloom weavers are being forced to take a starvation wage to keep down the cost of cloth without taking any steps to reduce the price of yarn corresponding to the fall in the prices of handloom cloth. No new societies have been organized under the relief scheme to bring the unemployed weavers into the co-operative fold. The Government have not placed any orders so far either with the Madras State Handloom Weavers Co-operative Society or with the primary weavers co-operative societies for the manufacture of textiles required by them. The suggestion for introducing small scale spinning units to be owned and worked by individuals on a cottage industry basis to make the handloom weavers independent in regard to yarn supply, has yet to be given effect to. No steps have been taken by the Government to establish an organization similar to the Industrial Finance Corporation to provide financial facilities to the handloom weavers either within the co-operative fold or outside. Our request to exempt handloom cloth and yarn from the levy of sales tax has been a cry in the wilderness. I think our State Government are aware of the fact that the Government of India have reduced the export duty on cloth and yarn foregoing large revenue to enable millowners to get more profits. But this State Government are reluctant to sacrifice even the small revenue that they may have to forego in removing sales tax on yarn and handloom cloth. The important problem of reserving adequate fields of production for the handloom industry still remains untackled. The appointment of the Textile Enquiry Committee is, as usual, in the nature of a tactical step taken more to shelve the problem of the handloom industry than to solve it. A close examination of the questionnaire issued by that Committee reveals greater anxiety on the part of the Committee to protect the continuously protected textile mill industry than to protect the handloom industry against the crushing competition of the textile mills. Instead of leaving the responsibility of relieving the distress among handloom weavers to the Government of India, I urge that the State Government should immediately start collective weaving centres in all the weaving centres of the State to provide employment to handloom weavers instead of wasting public funds in running gruel centres for them. The Government should also arrange for the purchase and sale of the accumulated handloom goods through the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society, and place orders with that Society for the production of textiles required for governmental consumption.

"With regard to the utilization of the cess proposed to be levied on mill cloth, the Madras State Handloom Weavers Congress have submitted several schemes for the development of handloom industry and I request the Government to take immediate steps for implementing those schemes.

"It has been stated by the Governor that agriculture continues to engage the attention of the Government and that efforts

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are being made to give priority to agriculture in the Five-Year Plan. He has referred to the repetition of the failures of monsoon and the financial difficulties of the Government which ultimately compelled them to slow down the irrigation and power schemes in our State. There is one important point in regard to the agricultural policy of the Government. It is in regard to the utilization of the vast tracts of Government waste lands which have been lying fallow for ages together. From time to time, the Government have been assigning small portions of these lands to ex-army men, landless poor and political sufferers. These assignments have led in several cases to numerous disputes, without conferring any real benefits on the assignees. The revenue officers including village officers have been treating these lands as fruitful source of illegal income by setting up the encroachers on these lands, one against another from time to time. Taking advantage of the land hunger among the landless poor, these officers have been perpetually exploiting the landless poor in one form or another. I therefore request the Government to take permanent steps to assign all these lands to the landless poor. For example, there is a vast tract of land covering 18,000 acres lying on either side of Romperu drain in Guntur district, which is under the unauthorized occupation of several thousands of landless poor, among whom several disputes have already arisen regarding the possession of the lands. No doubt this Government have taken some interest in this matter and appointed a committee consisting of officials to examine the suggestions made by the Romperu Irrigation Development Committee, a representative non-official body of the Romperu ryots, and make recommendations for the disposal of this land. The report of the Committee has not yet come to light. What the actual terms of reference made to the Committee are, and what recommendations have been made by that Committee to the Government, we do not know. Already several hundreds of civil suits and criminal cases are pending, and disturbance of law and order is being threatened at every moment. I, therefore, earnestly appeal to Government to take positive steps for assigning all these acres of land to the landless poor, and this will automatically achieve increased production in foodstuffs by providing employment to several millions of agricultural landless poor in the State. Neither the repetition of failures of rains nor the financial difficulties of the Government need stand in the way of the Government to take steps for the permanent solution of assigning these Government waste lands to landless poor.

Another point, which I want to refer to, is in regard to the tobacco growers. In the districts of Guntur, Krishna and West Godavari, there is a long belt of land in which Virginia tobacco is grown on a large scale. This is a commercial crop, yielding crores of rupees to the Exchequer of the Central Government. The industry consists of two classes, namely, growers and traders. Though many of the agriculturists are engaged in the production and in the export of tobacco, the bulk of the tobacco grown in Andhra districts is being purchased by the I.L.T.D. Company

1-20
p.m.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 12th March 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

* 25.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ I put the question, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, this question may be taken up a little later.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yes.”

Survey of the Udayarpalayam Zamin estate.

* 26. Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether and if so, when the Government propose to appoint settlement parties for surveying the Udayarpalayam Zamin estate?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ The survey of the estate will be taken up as soon as possible.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that loans under the Agriculturists' Loans Act and other loans are refused by the Tahsildars concerned for the reason that the lands offered as security are not identifiable for want of survey? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Instructions have been issued that even though there is no survey, loans can be granted on other securities.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, in view of the difficult conditions in the taluks mentioned, will the Government consider the desirability of fixing a time-limit by which the settlement operations should be completed? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ There are now six survey parties working with a strength of more than 200, and recently orders have been issued for four more parties, which roughly corresponds to half the strength of the survey parties there already. Attempts are being made to complete the survey operations as early as possible.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that instructions had been issued to give loans on other securities.

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Am I to take it that loans are to be granted only on securities other than land because settlement operations have not been completed?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

"It is not on the basis of settlement having taken place, or not. If there is a house, loan is given on the security of the house."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“రాష్ట్రం మొత్తం ఎస్టేట్లను సర్వే చేయడానికి ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుందో చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“As early as possible.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“నా ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం రాలేదంటే, మరల అడుగుతున్నాను—

“రాష్ట్రంలోని మొత్తం ఎస్టేట్లను సర్వే చేయడానికి ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుంటుంది?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“It may probably take a little longer than the time taken for the formation of the Andhra State.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“In view of the fact that many of the peasants may not have securities other than lands to offer, will the Government consider the desirability of issuing instructions to grant loans on rough calculation of the landed property of the peasants there?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

“I believe it is being done so in certain districts on the recommendation of the Collectors.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“On a point of order, Sir, మంత్రిగారు సమాధానం చెబుతూ, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడిన తరువాత కొద్దికాలానికి ఎస్టేట్లను సర్వే పూర్తి అవుతుందని చెప్పారు. వరి విషయాన్ని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడానికి ముడిపెట్టడం సమంజసంగా లేదు. ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం ఇవ్వడం మంత్రుల ధర్మం. రెండేండ్లలోకో, మూడేండ్లలోకో, పదేండ్లలోకో, లేక ట్యాంక్స్ ప్రభుత్వం పోయిన తరువాతకో (వరిపక్ష సభ్యుల హర్షం) ఎస్టేట్ల సర్వే పూర్తి చేయబడుతుందని చెబితే కాగుంటుంది. అంతేకాని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడాన్ని సాకుగా తీసుకొని వంకర సమాధానాలివ్వడం సభా మర్యాదకు, సభ్యుల గౌరవానికి భంగం అని చూపిచేస్తున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు ఆవుతుందని మీరు అడిగారు. Sir, as the supplementary question included an insinuation that it will take many years, the Hon. Minister was led to make that remark. Enni samvathsaralu was the question put.”

[12th March 1953]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“నా ప్రశ్నను ఘట్టమంత్రిగారు తిగా అర్థం చేసుకోలేదు. ఈ సర్వే పూర్తి చేయటానికి ఇన్న సంవత్సరాలు పడుతుందని చెప్పడం సబబు. ఈ విషయంలో ఆసనసభంగా ప్రభుత్వం వారు కాలవరణం చేస్తున్నారు. ఇమీందార్ ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులు ఆంధ్రాన వెండుతున్నారు. వారికిది జీవన సమస్య కాని ప్రభుత్వం వారికిది ఏమి కష్టనష్టంగా అయినా లేదు. తెగా ఎంతకాలంలో రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంగా ఎస్టేట్లను సర్వే చేయడం ముగిస్తుందని అంటే సూటిగా సమాధానం ఇవ్వక ఈ విషయాన్ని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ముడిపెట్టుతున్నారు. నేనడిగిన ప్రశ్నలో insinuation గాని లేక మంత్రిగారి ఆపసందగాని ఏమీలేదు. మంత్రులు సరిగా సమాధానాలు ఇవ్వకలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో మాకు తమ protection కావాలి.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have already told the House that the Chair has nothing to do with the manner of answers given by Hon. Ministers.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, I would like to clarify a small point that has arisen. No insinuation whatsoever was meant in the question of the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu. The Hon. the Chief Minister stated that there was an insinuation in that question. In view of the fact that already four or five years have elapsed since settlement operations were undertaken, the hon. Member wanted to know how many more years it would take for the settlement operations to be completed. It is certainly open to the Hon. the Chief Minister or the Revenue Minister to assure us that it will take some years for the settlement operations throughout the State to be completed or they will be over in a few months, say, six months or a year. We will be grateful if some such reply is given.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If the question had been put in English, all this difficulty would not have arisen.”

Disbursement of the increased procurement price of paddy in Malabar.

* 27 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any report that the producers in Malabar have been paid the increased price of paddy by 15th November 1952 and whether there are payments still outstanding?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A report has been received by the Government that the disbursement of the increased procurement price of paddy to the producers in Malabar district has not been completed. An amount of Rs. 16,954-10-4 is still outstanding payment, of which the amount to be paid to the ryots by the District Supply Officers is Rs. 11,657-14-11 and the amount to be reimbursed to the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies is Rs. 5,296-11-5.”

[12th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be given notice of.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to issue instructions to the Director of Public Instruction not to insist upon the purchase of a particular type of radio sets, as the sets that have already been purchased are giving a lot of trouble? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఈ రేడియో సెట్లను ప్రభుత్వం వారి యొక్క డిపార్టుమెంట్ ద్వారా supply చేసిన తరువాత వాటిలో ఎన్ని చెడిపోయినట్లు నివేదిక వచ్చాయి. వాటిని మరమ్మత్తుగా నిధి వ్యర్థమవుతున్నాయి? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Hon. Minister stated that the price charged for the radio sets supplied to the local bodies was of the order of Rs. 490 in the case of mains sets and of the order of Rs. 750 in the case of battery sets. Will the Hon. Minister please tell us the cost of production to the Government of these sets? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ At present, no information is available on this point. If the hon. Member gives notice of a separate question, I shall answer it.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether installation fees for radio sets will be waived in places where the village development scheme is under execution? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be given notice of.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ What parts of these radio sets are of Indian make and what parts are of foreign make? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put.”

Grant for repairs of roads in South Arcot district.

* 29 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount asked for from Government by the President of the South Arcot District Board for the renewal of the roads;

(b) the amount sanctioned; and

(c) the extent of roads and their names which are reported to require immediate repairs?

[12th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ (a) No application for grant for repair or renewal of existing roads has been received from the South Arcot District Board.”

(b) & (c) Do not arise. According to the present policy, ordinarily no grants are given to the district boards for repair of roads.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ జిల్లా బోర్డులకు సరిగ్గా గ్రాంట్లు ఇవ్వకపోవడంవల్ల, ఈ రోడ్లను పరిశీలించి చూడమంది గానీ మరీమను, మేన్టీనెన్స్ తొలగించి వేశారనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుసునా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ If main roads are taken over by the Highways Department, no grants are ordinarily given to the district board.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో రోడ్ల నిర్మాణానికి ఒక పథకం తయారుచేశారని తెలుసున్నాను. అయితే ఈ పథకం ప్రకారం ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఎన్ని రోడ్లు నిర్మింపబడుతాయి. వాటిలో కొన్నిటి నైనా ముడిబట్టారా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The plan is in progress to the extent possible, but for details I want notice of the question.”

Protected water-supply scheme for Turaiyur.

* 30 Q.—SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the protected water-supply scheme for Turaiyur, Tiruchirappalli district, is pending with the Government since 1926;

(b) whether any investigation into the scheme was made;

(c) whether the Panchayat Board, Turaiyur, has about 1½ lakhs of rupees at its disposal for the water-supply scheme; and

(d) whether the Government propose to sanction the scheme at once?

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

“ (b) A preliminary inspection by an officer of the Sanitary Engineering Branch was made in the year 1928.

“ (c) Yes.

“ (d) The question is under consideration.”

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—“ At whose instance was the investigation by the Sanitary Engineer made and is it the policy of the present Government to give priority to schemes where the public or public bodies come forward with financial help to meet the cost of the scheme either in whole or in part? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Two sources of water-supply were suggested, one from the local tank belonging to the temple and the other is the comprehensive scheme for supply from the Cauvery river, eighteen miles away from the town. Now, the Chief Engineer is being consulted regarding the feasibility of the latter scheme.”

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—“ The Hon. Minister replied to clause (a) of the main question in the negative and in reply to clause (b) of the question, stated that in 1928 some investigation was made. If investigation was made in 1928, at whose instance was it made? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ In 1928, an investigation was made at the instance of the district board.”

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—“ Is it the policy of the present Government to give top priority to schemes where the public or public bodies come forward with financial aid to meet the cost of the scheme either in whole or in part? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The scheme was assigned the 184th rank in the compendium of water-supply schemes in the State. But, since the panchayat board is willing to finance the scheme, this matter is being considered.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ పంచాయతీ భార్యలకు ఈ water-supply స్కీములకు డబ్బు సేకరించుట అటువంటివాటికి top priority ఇస్తారా? ”

8-50
a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Where any local board is prepared to find the entire amount required for the scheme, the Government give it priority.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Is priority given in the order of applications received or in the order of scarcity of drinking water? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Many factors are taken into consideration in giving priority.”

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—“ What is the approximate total cost of this scheme? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It may be Rs. 80,000 or more.”

Supply of electricity to Nidubrolu Panchayat area.

* 31 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Nidubrolu Panchayat Board has submitted a representation to the Government requesting them for the supply of electricity; and

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

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) The Nidubrolu Panchayat Board does not appear to have made any representations, but a scheme for extension of supply of electricity to the Ponnur and Nidubrolu Panchayat areas has recently been sanctioned. It will be taken up for execution when funds, including local contributions, are forthcoming.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the officials concerned have made any attempt to secure funds locally? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A new question may be put as I have no information at present.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ May I know whether there are any special conditions to be fulfilled before electricity is given to them? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have already said that a new policy has been evolved by the Government. We expect some contributions for undertaking such schemes and if contributions are forthcoming, then these schemes will be taken up.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Is it a fact that the Government have ordered the stopping of the work connected with extension of electricity from Srikakulam to Narasapetta? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We are on an entirely different subject. The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

Loan applications for purchase of bulls from Veerakkan village, Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 32 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of loan applications for purchase of bulls received from Veerakkan village (zamin village since taken over by Government) in Udayarpalayam taluk in the year 1951-52;

(b) whether the loans have been sanctioned; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) to (c) Two loan applications were received in 1951-52 from the ryots of Veerakkan village. They have not been disposed of yet as the enquiries connected with these applications have not yet been completed.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ May I know what is the date of the applications? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It will be during the period 1951-52.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, I presume it would not be very difficult for the Minister concerned to give the exact date if only the Government possess all the applications in their records.”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I think the hon. Gentleman will be satisfied with my answer for the present. The Collector has asked the Tahsildar to dispose of all the applications by the end of February and I believe they must have been disposed of."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" We have information to hand that the applications were sent to the Collector's office even in 1949?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir. I do not believe it is so. Yet, I assure the hon. Member that I will specially see that these applications are disposed of at once."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Even assuming that the applications were received in 1951-52, I wish to state that these applications for loan are from the ryots who need money urgently. In view of the fact that over a year has already elapsed, will the Government take steps to see to it that all these loan applications are disposed of very quickly, say, within a month or two? May I also know what the Hon. Minister proposes to do in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir, I will try to see that these applications are disposed of as quickly as possible. With regard to these applications, I find from the report that there was some difficulty about loan records and so their applications had to be returned. Thus there was a see-saw business."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" మంత్రిగారు loans ఇవ్వడాకే కష్టం బుల్స్ అయినా ఇస్తారా ?"

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The hon. Member's question is this. If the Government could not provide the ryots with money by sanctioning the loans, why not the Government at least give them bulls? (Laughter.)"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" These applications are for the purchase of bulls as is evident from the question itself. If the loans asked for by the ryots are granted, they can select the bulls that they want. Suppose we select certain bulls and supply them, they are likely to say that those bulls are useless."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Under the present state of affairs, the Government do not have enough funds to grant loans to the ryots and a large number of applications have to be rejected. In view of this, may I suggest to the Government that it is better if they make known to the ryots that only a fixed amount, which they could specify, will be available for grant of loans in each taluk or village in a district, so that . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question-hour is not the time to make such suggestions to the Government."

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SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Will the Government consider the proposal to make it known to the ryots even beforehand the extent to which funds are available for grant of loans, so that there may not be lot of disappointment among the ryots?"

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

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" కరువు బిల్లాలని రైతులకు రుణాలను సరిగా మంజూరు చేయడంలేదు. దరఖాస్తులు పంపుకుంటే allotment కాలేదంటారు. Allotment వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆ డబ్బును మంజూరు చేయరు. ఉదాహరణంగా మా ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో ఈ విధాని తొమ్మిది లక్షల రూపాయలు కలెక్టరుగారు surrender చేయవలసి వచ్చింది. ఇకముందైనా రైతులకు సకాలంలో ఆఫ్టులు మంజూరు చేస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు హామీ ఇస్తారా ?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir. Yesterday, on the floor of the House his Leader made an assertion to that effect. I propose to examine that."

SRI K. RANGA RAO :—" Loan applications ను తీసుకోవద్దని తన సీట్ ద్వారా instructions ఇచ్చారని విశ్లేషించా ?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member may take it that if any instructions were issued to the revenue officials it will be for disbursing the loans and not for not disbursing the loans."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Under the present rules, persons holding sufficient lands are denied loans even on some small technical grounds. May I know whether the Government will consider the question of reviewing the rules?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot answer a hypothetical question like this even though it comes from the hon. Member from Sompeta. If he brings a specific case to my notice, I will examine it."

Assignment of lands to political sufferers.

* 33 Q.—SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have prepared a list of political sufferers in the State;

(b) if so, whether all and, if not, how many of them were given lands and how much land was given to each;

(c) if no list was prepared, how the persons were selected as political sufferers for the assignment of lands;

(d) the total extent of lands assigned so far; and

(e) what portion of it was in possession of ryots at the time of assignment and how many of them were ousted?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

(a) No.

(b) & (c) Up to April 1952, 81,759 acres of land of which 42,985 acres are dry and 8,894 acres are wet, were assigned to 7,739 political sufferers.

(e) Those who suffered by taking part in the several movements inaugurated by the Indian National Congress or under its sanction were treated as political sufferers.

(e) The information is not available with the Government.

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—“ In the matter of assignment of lands, is jail-going one of the prescribed qualifications for political sufferers and is it obligatory on the part of the political sufferer concerned to cultivate the lands assigned to him personally? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I think we have not been profited by the suggestion made by the hon. Member from Salem. We may stop talking on this subject and do better things.”

9 a.m. SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ రాజీయ బాధితులకు భూములు ఇచ్చే ఆర్డర్లను మార్చి విషయంలో మిడికి వేస్తే కాలికి, కాలికి వేస్తే మెడకువల ప్రభుత్వంవారు G.O. లు పాస్ చేస్తున్నారు. 1952 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 28న చేసిన జారీ చేసిన జి. ఓ. నె 615 చుట్టూ రాజీయ బాధితులకు ఇచ్చిన కొన్ని రకముల భూములకు సరిబంధించిన orders ను cancel చేయమని చెబుతూ, వాటిని మార్చులు భరలకు వేదవారికి అమ్మ వారనని ఒక foot note చేస్తారు. 125 మంది M.L.A. లకు ఉచితార్థంగా భూముల వ్యవస్థానికి అంగీకరించారు గాని, వేదవారివద్దనుంచి మార్చులు భరలు మనములే చేస్తామంటున్నారు. ఇది సవ్యమైన విధానమా? ప్రభుత్వం ఆ నిర్ణయాన్ని ఉత్తరం రుద్దుకుంటుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Member is on a different question. We are concerned with the question of assignment of lands to political sufferers. He refers to the Government Order on the subject of demand for market value of the assigned lands.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ What was the criterion to decide that a person was a political sufferer? Is it mere participation in a movement started by the Congress or is there any suffering involved at all in this question? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ When the Government Order was passed certain activities were characterized as qualifying one for the gift, like participation in the non-co-operation movement of 1921, boycott of the Simon Commission, the Salt Satyagraha of 1930, the Civil Disobedience Movement and so on.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The man might have participated in a particular boycott like the Simon Commission. But that does not mean that that person is to-day actually suffering. He might

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also have profited as a result of that participation as many have cashed in on their sacrifices. Therefore, I would like to know whether the question of actual suffering at the time the assignments were made was taken into account? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The question has come too late. It is impossible to dive into the mind of a past Government.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister kindly tell us the difference in the degrees of suffering involved in the various classes of jail-going such as A, B and C? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I cannot do it because I have not suffered.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of issuing orders compelling the assignees of lands to cultivate the lands themselves and not to lease them out? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is expected they will cultivate the lands themselves.”

Famine works in Pulivendla taluk.

* 34 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any famine works now on hand in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, the number and nature of such works and the number of persons employed in them; and

(c) if not, whether any works are under the contemplation of the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—

(a) Yes.

(b) Two Highways Department works, 4 District Board works and 3 Rural Water-supply works are in progress in Pulivendla taluk and they employ on an average 1,902 persons per day.

(c) The question of sanctioning 6 more District Board road works at a cost of Rs. 1.5 lakhs is under the consideration of the Government.

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ తులివెండల తాలూకాలో కరువు కాలాల్లో కంటా ఉన్నది. దాదాపు 40 వేలమంది వేద ప్రజలకు పనులు కొరకక నిరుద్యోగులైనారు. ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే విస్తృతంగా కరువు పనులు ప్రారంభిస్తారా. మౌలిక subsistence wages కు బదులు సరియైన fair wages ను, అవసరమైతే Famine Code ను సవరించి అయినప్పటికీ ఇస్తారా? ”

[12th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Member refers to the Famine Code and all that. Wages are paid taking into account the average wage paid to the agricultural labourers in the area. I have mentioned a number of works that have been taken on hand. I wish the hon. Member does not give more publicity to this question lest my Tamil friends should think I have done more for his area.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ కనీసం Contour Bunding Scheme ను అయివప్పటికి ఈ తాళాకాళా అమలు పరుస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ A separate question may be put.”

Visit of Haji Abdul Sattar Sahib to Malabar.

* 25 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether this Government submitted any, and, if so, what report to the Union Government about the visit of Haji Abdul Sattar Sahib, Pakistan Ambassador to Cairo, to Malabar in January 1952 and the talks he had with Muslim League leaders?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Government regret that they must decline, in the public interest, to answer this or similar questions.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Can it be, Sir, that if a question is answered in Parliament it will not be prejudicial to public interests and that it will have the opposite effect if answered in this Assembly? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, if it was answered in Parliament, there is no need to repeat the question here. Again if it was answered in Parliament, the Minister responsible there perhaps held the view that it could be answered. I hold a different view.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ I am putting this question because the answer given in Parliament was based on a report sent by this Government. Therefore, I have put this interpellation to elicit the information regarding that report.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I repeat that it is not in the public interest to go further into this matter and I make the answer with a sense of responsibility. But I may add that the Government of India will feel greatly relieved of their anxieties when they note that a Member sitting in that block, displays such jealous regard for the avoidance of dangerous foreign contacts.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions are over. I may inform the House that the debate on the Governor's Address will conclude to-morrow and not to-day.”

[12th March 1953]

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

II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

* SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ అధ్యక్షా, గవర్నరుగారు ఉభయ శాసన సభల సయిక్త సమావేశ సందర్భంలో ఉపయోగించిన ఆంశములను ఆధారించుచు శ్రీ చాయ్ గారు ప్రతిపాదించిన బిల్లును నేను విశదీకరిస్తున్నాను. శ్రీ గవర్నరుగారు తమ ప్రసంగంలో దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలలో తుపానువాతబడిన ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు సహాయ మీయబడిందని, అట్టివారికి సర్వ సౌకర్యములు కల్పించే నిమిత్తం ఆయా ప్రాంతాల జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు special powers కల బ్రతికెల్ల వుండుననియు కష్ట స్థానకు గురి అయిన వారికి శక్తివంతమైన లేకుండా సహాయపడుతున్నామని చెప్పినందులకు నేను వారిని అభినందించుచున్నాను. అదేవిధంగా వర్షాభావంవల్ల పంటలు పండక విశేష నష్టానికి గురి అయిన రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకు కూడా ఉదారంగా సహాయ పడవలెనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గవర్నరుగారు ప్రసంగంలో రాయలసీమ కరువుప్రతిలేనందు లకు నా విచారమును వెల్లబెడుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఆనంతపురం, కర్నూలు, చిత్తూరు, కడప జిల్లాలలో ఇప్పటికప్పుడే దారుణ డౌను పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడి యున్నవి. వర్షాలు సక్రమముగా లేక పంటలు పూర్తిగా నాశనమై రైతులు విశేష నష్టానికి గరిఅయినారు. అటువంటివారిని ఈ సమయంలో ఆదానాడూ ఆశ్రయసరం. భరిస్తే తులు వెయిదాటకముందే ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధవహించి ముందువచ్చే నెలలు చాల గడ్డుగా ఉండునందువల్ల ముందుగానే శ్రద్ధవహించి కరువునివారణకార్య క్రమములను ప్రారంభించవలసియున్నదని ప్రభుత్వమును కోరుచున్నాను.

“ మంచినీటి సరఫరావిషయంలో కూడా రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో వల్లె ప్రజలు ఎంతో కాదవడుతున్నారు. గుంతకల్లు, ఉరవకొండ, గుత్తి, కళ్యాణదుర్గంవంటి పెద్ద పంచాయతీలలో కూడా మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలు సరిగాలేక ప్రజలు చాలా కాదపడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి protected water-supply schemes ను వెంటనే అమలు చేయించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుచున్నాను. మంచినీటి సరఫరా సమస్య పరిష్కారానికి ప్రభుత్వము తీసికొన్న చర్యలు ఎంతమాత్రం సంతృప్తికరముగలేవు. అందులకు చాల విచారముగా ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే శీఘ్రచర్యలు తీసికొని యీ సమస్యను తరిమివలయునని కోరుచున్నాను.

“ ఇక చేనేత పాత్రశామికుల విషయమై మనవిచేస్తాను. చేనేత కార్మికులు కను కున్న ఇబ్బందులను గమనించి అంచుధోవతులను, వీరలను చేనేతపరిశ్రమకు ప్రత్యేకించ వలసినదని రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సిఫార్సుచేసింది. అయినప్పటికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారి సూచనను పూర్తిగా అంగీకరించలేదు. గూటికి 40 వంతుల దోవతులను మాత్రమే చేనేతపరిశ్రమకు కేటాయించారు. ఈ మాత్రం సమస్యాయంచేయడంవల్ల చేనేతపరిశ్రమను ఉద్ధరించడం సాధ్యంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చేనేత కార్మికులకు సరఫరాచేసే నూలు ధరలు కూడా తక్కువగా ఉండవలసినవి కోరుచున్నాను. Composite-mills కు ఇచ్చే ధరలే చేనేత పరిశ్రమదార్లకు కూడా నూలు స్వల్ప చేయించవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను. అట్టి పరిస్థితులలో చేనేత ప్రముల ధరలు తక్కువగుటకు అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. లేకుండా చేనేత వస్త్రముల ధరలు ఎక్కువ అయి, విక్రయించడం కష్టమగుటవలన చేనేత పరిశ్రమదార్లు దుర్భర పరిస్థితులలో మునిగి ముందుమార్గము కన్పించక దిను లైనారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చేనేతపాత్రశామికుల కష్టములను తొలగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు మృదంగపూర్వకంగా సహాయపడవలసినదని నేను విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. అంటే చేనేత వస్త్రములపైన sales-tax విధించరాదని ఇదివరలో అనేక పర్యాయ

9-10 a.m.

[Sri S. Narayanappa] [12th March 1953]

ములు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ముఖ్యమైనవిగా ఉన్నాయి. కాని ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయం ఎటువంటి చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. చేనేత బట్టల వర్తకుల మీద రైస్ నెక్సు పన్ను విధించడం విధిమించాలి. చేనేత పారిశ్రామికీకరణకు ప్రయత్నం కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలలోను స్వామీశాస్త్ర గుర్తన కోని దాని State Handloom Co-operative Society ద్వారా విడుదల చేయించుటకు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం కావలసిన ఆర్థిక సహాయం ఇచ్చి ఈ సమస్యను పరిష్కరించు చేయవలసినదిగా నేను ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను. చేనేత పారిశ్రామికీకరణకు వెంటనే collective centres ప్రారంభించి వారికి కావలసినంత సహాయం ఇచ్చి జీవనోపాధి జరుగుటకు విచ్చిత్తు సదుపాయములు కల్పించవలసినది నేను కోరుతున్నాను. చేనేత పరిశ్రమను ప్రోత్సహించుటకుగాను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు మిల్లు వద్దకి రూపాయికి ఒక కాని వోల్టన sureharge విధించి అవిధంగా వచ్చిన డబ్బునుంచి 125 లక్షల రూపాయలను ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి కేటాయించారు. ఈ 125 లక్షల రూపాయలను చేనేత పరిశ్రమ పరివర్ధింపగలదు వివిధంగా వెచ్చించవలసినదిగా గవర్నరుగారు వారి ప్రసంగంలో సూచించలేదు. చేనేత పారిశ్రామికీకరణకు చౌక ధరలకు రంగులను సప్లయ చేయటానికి గాను రంగు ఫ్యాక్టరీలను స్థాపించుటకు, వస్త్రముల నిల్వము వచ్చింపుటకు క్యాంపెండరు ఫ్యాక్టరీలు మొదలైన వ్యవస్థలను అమలుజరిపి చేనేత పరిశ్రమకు మిల్లు పోటీ తప్పించి శాశ్వతరూపం ఇప్పించవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

భాషాభివృద్ధి అనేక విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి scheme లను నిలుపుదల చేయవలసినదని గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసములో తెలియజేయబడింది. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అందులో ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో ఎక్స్ స్క్రీములు నిలుపుచేయబడినవి. గుంతకల్లు వంటి ఉరవకొండ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి స్క్రీము ఎంతోకాలం క్రిందటనే ముగియబడినది. ఈ స్క్రీమును నిలుపువలెనంటే అత్యధికము ఈ స్క్రీమును అమలుజరుపుటకు కావలసిన పాతన సామగ్రి సామానులు కూడా గుంతకల్లులో హాల్ సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఇందులను తీసుకొని అన్ని యూజులకు సయ్యంక తెప్పించివేయవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నం చేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ దీనిని నిలుపుదల చేయవలసిన ప్రజలలో సెన్సెటివ్, నిరాశ వీర్పడినవి. రైతులకు చాలా ఆశాభంగమైనది. రాయలసీమలో ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్న తుంగభద్ర దిగువ కాలవ పని ముగియవచ్చుచున్నది. ఈ సంవత్సరం జూన్ నెలనుంచి భూములకు నీరు సరఫరా చేయవచ్చునని ఇంజనీరులు చెప్పుచున్నారు. రాయలసీమకు కరువు కాటకం పోవాలంటే తుంగభద్ర నీటిని తుంగభద్ర ఎగువ కాలవ ద్వారా సక్రమంగా ఉపయోగపడుటకు వెంటనే ముద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము తుంగభద్ర ఎగువ కాలవను పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో చేర్చించుటకు కృషి సల్పి రాయలసీమ ప్రజల సానుభూతి సంపాదించవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. పంచవర్ష ప్రణాళికలో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును చేర్చడం ఉద్దేశించబడినది. ఈ తుంగభద్ర ఎగువ కాలవను తీసి కృష్ణానదికి నీళ్లు పంపించవలసినదిగా ఆధిపత్యం వహిస్తూ కమిటీవారి సీఫార్సులు చాలతప్పు. సిద్ధేశ్వరం, గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టులను రెండు, మూడు స్టేజీలలో తీసుకొనుటకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంకు recommend చేసినారు. ఆ కమిటీవారు నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టును ముందుగా నిర్మించవలసినదిగా తెలిపినారు. కృష్ణ, తుంగభద్రానది జలములు ముందుగా మేరుముచే భాగపడుచున్న రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడేవివ్వటం మిగత ప్రాంతముల విషయం ఆలోచించవలయును. ఇందువల్ల ముందుగా తుంగభద్ర ఎగువ కాలవ, సిద్ధేశ్వరం, గండికోటలను నిర్మించు విచ్చిత్తు చేయవలసినదిగా, తరువాత నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టుకు నిర్మించవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. ఇందుకు భిన్నముగా ప్రభుత్వంచేసిన రాయలసీమకు శాశ్వత అన్యాయము చేసినాడని భావించుచున్నాను. రాయలసీమ ప్రజల ఆరాటం మరి కాచ్చి, వివరించుచున్నాను. రాయలసీమ ప్రజల ఆరాటం మరి కాచ్చి, వివరించుచున్నాను.

[12th March 1953] [Sri S. Narayanappa]

ఈ వ్యవహారం చురుకుగా ప్రభుత్వం గమనించవలయునని కోరుతున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంలో హరిజనులకు గృహసౌకర్యం కల్పించుటకు వివిధమైన సూచనలు చేయబడలేదు. వారు సాగు చేయుచున్న భూముల తగాదాలను పరిష్కరించుచున్నారని కనపడలేదు. హరిజనుల ఆర్థికంగాను, సాంఘికంగాను చాలా వెనుకబడియున్నారని తెలిసియు వారి సౌకర్యార్థం ప్రభుత్వం వారు చర్యలు జరిపలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ హరిజనుల విషయంలో తగినంత శ్రద్ధ చూపబడలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పై సమస్యల పరిష్కారానికి గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో ఎట్ట సూచనలు చేయబడనందున విచారముగనున్నది.

ఇక ప్రాథమిక ఉపాధ్యాయల విషయం గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఈ ఉపాధ్యాయుల స్థితిగతులు చాలా దుర్భరంగా ఉన్నవని మనవి చేయుచున్నాను. వీరికిచ్చే తేతం చాలా తక్కువ. ఈ ఉపాధ్యాయులు ఈ మధ్య మహాసభలు జరిపి వారి ఇబ్బందులు గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుపుచున్నారు. ఈ సభలకు మంత్రులు కూడా హాజరైనారు. వారి కక్షను భాగస్వామిగా తెలుసుకున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రాథమిక ఉపాధ్యాయులకు ఇంతవరకు సహాయము లేదు చేయబడలేదు. ఉపాధ్యాయులు అసంతృప్తులైనందున విద్యార్థిభావం సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించబడజాలదు. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవహించవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. విద్యార్థివృద్ధిగాను దాదాపు 11 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెచ్చించుచున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ రాష్ట్రంలోని ఎంతోమంది విద్యార్థులకు సంఖ్య తగ్గించుటకు ముఖ్యంగా adult education విషయంలోను ప్రభుత్వంవారు విశేషంగా కృషి చేయవలసియున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. వయోజనులను విద్యావంతులుగా చేసినగాని ప్రజాస్వామ్యం సుకరించడాని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

మన రాష్ట్రంలోని వస్తుసంపదను సక్రమంగా ప్రవహించుటకు, అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకు, ఆర్థికంగా ప్రజల స్థాయిని స్థిరమున చక్కబరచుటకు గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో ఎట్ట సూచనలు చేయబడలేదు. నిరుద్యోగ సహస్య నానాటికే పెరిగిపోతోంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం 10 లక్షలమంది వరకు విద్యావంతులు తయారగుచున్నారు. వారికి వృత్తులు కల్పించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు బిచ్చరాలు తీసుకొనవలసినదిగా గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలో ఉదహరించబడలేదు. విద్యావిభాగం కూడా చాలా లోత భూయిష్టంగావున్నది. వృత్తి విద్యలకు ఎక్కువ ప్రాధాన్యత ఇవ్వడం అత్యవసరం.

గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రసక్తి తెలిసింది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము 9.20 త్వరలో నిర్మించబడబోవుచున్నది ఇకముందు ఆంధ్ర తమిళ రాష్ట్రములలోని ప్రజలు సౌకర్యవంత సత్సావంతో మెలగవలసి ఉన్నదని వారు హెచ్చరించారు. వారి ఉద్దేశం శుభమైనదని ప్రకటించవలసియున్నదని ఇరుగు పొరుగు రాష్ట్రాలవారైన ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు సౌకర్యవంత ఓకరికొకరు సహాయపడుచు మెలగు దుకని అర్పిస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం అనంతరం వాడుకనామం మహానీయము ప్రజాస్వామ్య రాజ్యముగా ఆత్మ వివాదము వల్లనే అని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. విరాజితము ధీమాగలయుక్త ప్రయత్నం వల్లగాని విరాజితము నాయకుల యుక్త ప్రయోజనకర ప్రయత్నం వల్లగాని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సాధించబడలేదని మాత్రం గుర్తించుకొనవలసి యున్నది. అమరతమిళ ప్రజాస్వామ్య రాజ్యముగా ఆత్మ వివాదం వలననే సైనికంగా జైలులో నున్నాను. ఇందువల్లనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని విచ్ఛిన్నం చేయుటకు శ్రద్ధ ప్రభుత్వం నిత్యం ఉంచినదని విశిష్ట Council లో ప్రకటించారు. తరువాత పర్యవేక్షకులను పరిశీలించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం విషయం అధికారియగుటకు తెలుపవలసినదిగా న్యాయమూర్తి ప్రకటించగలరని ఇచ్చటకు వంటివారు. శ్రీ కాంధూ

[Sri S. Narayanappa] [12th March 1953]

గారు అంధ్ర ప్రాంతమంతను సంచరించి వివిధ పక్షములవారి అభిప్రాయములను తెలుసుకొని ఒకరినొకరు తయారు చేశారు. ఆ రిపోర్టులో రాజధానిని ఎక్కడ ఉంచవలసింది మొదలైన విషయముల గురించి వాందూగారు వారి అభిప్రాయములను పొందుపరచారు. తాత్కాలికంగా ఆంధ్ర రాజధాని మదరాసులో ఉండవలసిన వాందూగారు అభిప్రాయపడినట్లు తెలియజేస్తుంది. కాని తమిళ నాయకులు ఇందుకు అభ్యంతరం చెబుతున్నారు. ఇది అంత సమంజసమైనటువంటి విషయం కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. న్యాయమూర్తి వాందూగారి అభిప్రాయములకు అనుగుణంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం తమిళ నాయకులు వర్తిపార్థని ఆశీర్వాదము. తాత్కాలికంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధానిని మద్రాసులో ఉంచినందువలన వచ్చే ఇబ్బందులేమీ ఉండవు. వాందూగారియొక్క అభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం రాజధాని తాత్కాలికంగా మదరాసులోనే ఉంచుటకు నిర్ణయించుకొని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను. మనము కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క ఆజ్ఞను సీరసావహించవలసియున్నదిగాను, అనవసరమైన ఆందోళనను చేయవద్దని తమిళ స్పీడరులను కోరుతున్నాను.

“జిల్లా బోర్డు పరిపాలనను Special Officers చేతులలో ఉంచుటకు నిశ్చయించినట్లు గవర్నరుగారి ఉత్తర్వులలో వర్ణించబడింది. ఇది ప్రజాసామ్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు విరుద్ధమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర అవతరణ సమయంలో ఈవిధంగా చేయవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. మరి కొంతకాలం ఇప్పటి జిల్లా బోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు మొదలు ఉండినందువల్ల వచ్చే నష్టమేమీ లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“అధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగములో రాయలసీమలో దిన దినము జరిగి పోతున్న కరువు పరిస్థితులగురించి ఎట్టి ప్రస్తావన లేదు. గత అయిదు సంవత్సరములలో గా రాయలసీమలో కరువు తొందరీయంగా ఉంది. ప్రజా సామ్యంయొక్క స్థితి నానాటికి తీవ్రపడుతున్నది. ఈ విషయం ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియనటువంటిదికాదు. గత సంవత్సరము ఔషధం ఎంత ఖరీదైనా రాయలసీమ వాసులను పీల్చి పిప్పి చేసినదో ప్రభుత్వం వారు కళ్ళా రాదు. ఒక్క మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారే కాకుండా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారుకూడా ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించారు. గత సంవత్సరం ఔషధ నివారణకు కొంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేశారు. ఈ సంవత్సరంకూడా వర్షాలు సరిగా లేనందున పంటలు పాడై పోయినవి. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని వాయవీపాడు, మదనపల్లి తాలూకాలలో ఇప్పటికే కరువు పరిస్థితులు తీవ్రపడి ఉన్నవి. అదేవిధంగా ఆనంతపురం, పులివెందుల తాలూకాలలో కూడా ఔషధ పరిస్థితుల తీవ్రపడుతున్నాయి. పంటలు పూర్తిగా పాడైపోయినవి. అసలు ఈ సంవత్సరము సాగు చేసిన భూమి గత సంవత్సరముకన్నకూడా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వమువారికి తెలియనటువంటిదికాదు. సాధారణంగా సాగు అయ్యే భూమికన్న ఈ సంవత్సరము 345,000 ల ఎకరాల భూమి తక్కువ సాగు కలిగి ఉన్నది. ఇక సాగున భూమిలో కూడా వచ్చిన పంటలు 0-2-0 ల పంటకు మించదు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలోని వాటి ఔషధ ప్రాంతాలని ప్రకటించక పోవడం భోజనీయమైనటువంటి విషయము. నూటికి 80 మంది రైతులకు ఈ నాడు జీవకోపాధిగడలేకపోతున్నారు. అనేక మంది వేడవారు వారికున్నదంతా అమ్ముకొని కడుపుచేతపట్టుకొని ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకువలస పోతున్నారు. పరిస్థితులు చాలా మృదయ విరాళంగా ఉన్నవి. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ పరిస్థితులను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించక పోవడం, గుర్తించినప్పటికీ ఔషధ పీడితులను సకాలంలో ఆదుకొనక పోవడం గర్హించవలసిన విషయమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

[12th March 1953] [Sri D. Seetharamiah]

“ఒక్క చిత్తూరు జిల్లానుంచే వాదాపు 2 లక్షల మందివరకు వేడవబడు ఇతర జిల్లాలకు వలసపోయారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు Mysore State కు అనేకమంది వెళ్లుతున్నారు. అక్కడకూడా పనులు దొరుకక తిరిగివచ్చిన వారుకూడా అనేకమంది ఉన్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా చేనేత కార్మికులస్థితి చాలా దుర్భరంగాఉంది. మా రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలలో చేనేత కార్మికులు చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. వారికి భుక్తిపూర్తిగా పోయింది. కడకు మగ్గులుకూడా అమ్ముకొని పోవలసిన దుర్భిలగా ఉన్నారు. కోస ఆనే ప్రాంతంలో బంగారు గంగులు అనే ఒక చేనేత కార్మికుడు పనికొరకు Hyderabad State కు వెళ్ళాడు. అక్కడకూడా అతనికి పని కొరకక నానా యాతనలవడి తిరిగి ఇంటికి వచ్చాడు. ఇంటికి వచ్చేసరికి ఆతని పరిస్థితి చాలా ప్రమాదకరంగా ఉన్నది. ఇంటికి వచ్చినా ఇంటివద్ద త్రాగుటకు గండినీళ్లుకూడా లేవు. భార్యను గండికేంద్రానికి వెళ్లి గండినీళ్లుకొని రమ్మని పంపాడు. ఆమె గండినీళ్లుకొని వచ్చుటకు గండికేంద్రానికి పోయింది. గండికేంద్రంవారు ఇక్కడకు రానివారికి గండి ఇవ్వటాని తెచ్చారు. ప్రజలం కడకట్టిఉన్న గంగులు రానిచే వారు గండినీళ్లు పోయటమేకూడా నిరాకరించారు. విదోషిధంగా ఆమె శ్రమపడి కొంతగండి తీసుకొని వస్తూఉంటే కోవల బంగారు గంగులు వనిపోయినట్లు ఆమెకు తెలుపవలసిన దుర్భవస్థ సంభవించింది. ఈగండి కేంద్రాలు నడిపేవారు ప్రదర్శిస్తున్న దయాదాక్షిణ్యాలకు ఇది ప్రబల నిదర్శనం. ఆకలితావులు లేవని ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిరాకరించవచ్చు. కాని గ్రామాలలోని ప్రజలకు ఈవిషయం బాగుగా తెలుసును. ఈవిషయమై ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఒక ప్రశ్నకూడా పంపిఉన్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ ఇంతవరకు సమాధానం రాలేదు. ఈ మధ్యన ఎన్నెన్ని ప్రోగ్రెసు చేయటవలసిన ప్రశ్నలన్నీ మురిగిపోయినాయి. ప్రభుత్వం వారు యదార్థ పరిస్థితులను గమనించాలి. అంతేనేకాని ఆకలి తావులులేవని బుకాయించరాదు. ఆకలితో మలమల మాడుతున్న వారికి గుక్కెడు గండినీళ్లు పోయలేని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని అనడం సిగ్గుచేటు.

(At this stage Sri R. V. Swaminathan occupied the Chair.)

“ఇంతేకాదు. అనేక గ్రామాలలో మంచినీరులేదు. ముఖ్యంగా వాయలూరు, 9.30 మదనపల్లి తాలూకాలలోని అనేక గ్రామాలలోని తావులు పూర్తిగా ఎండిపోయినవి. a.m. పురెపాడు గ్రామంలో అసలు నీటిమక్కే కనుపించడంలేదు. తావులను ఎంతలాతునకు త్రవ్వినా జలదర్శనం కావడంలేదు. అక్కడక్కడ ఉన్న దిగుడు తావులలోనుంచి స్త్రీలు నీరుతెచ్చుకొనవలసి వస్తున్నది. ఎంతోలాతుగాఉన్న ఈతావులలోనుంచి నీరు తెచ్చుకొనునపుడు అనేకమంది వాటిలో పడిపోయే ప్రమాదాలుకూడా సంభవిస్తున్నాయి. త్రాగుటకుకూడా నీరు కొరకక ప్రజలు తహతహ లాడిపోతున్నారు.

“రాయలసీమలో ప్రతిసంవత్సరము కరువు సంభవిస్తున్నందున, అక్కడి ప్రజలు ఇతర జిల్లాలకు వలస వెళ్లుతున్నారు. ఇతర జిల్లాలలోకూడా ఔషధము కొంతవరకు ఉంటే ఉండవచ్చు నేనూ గాని, రాయలసీమలో మాత్రము గత అయిదు సంవత్సరములనుంచి, ఔషధదేవత ఒకేవిధముగా తొందరీయమందువల్ల, అక్కడ ప్రజలు కృశించి నశించి పోతున్నారు. ఎవరికైనాగాని అక్కడి ప్రజల కష్టాలను అర్థము చేసుకోవలసంటే, ఒకతూరి ఆ ప్రదేశాలకువచ్చి స్వయంగా చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో అక్కడ కరువును కాశ్యపముగా పరిష్కరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వము విమివర్తల తీసుకొనకుండుట చాలా భోజనీయంగా ఉన్నది. విదోషేయమైనా అక్కడక్కడ కొన్ని గండికేంద్రాలు వెట్టారు. కాని, ఆగండి కేంద్రాలలోనైనా ఎంతగండి ఇస్తున్నారంటే, ముందుకంటేకూడా ఇప్పుడు తక్కువ

[Sri D. Seetharamiah] [12th March 1958]

இருந்தால், அப்படி அவர்களைத் தேற்கடித்து பெரும்பாலான பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இந்த சட்டசபைக்கு இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் வந்திருந்தும் கூட அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளைத் தேவையானபோது சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தும் கூட இந்த சர்க்கார் அதை கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக என்.ஜி.ஓ. என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய கீழ்தர உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு இது வரையில் ஒன்றுமே செய்ய வில்லை. அவர்கள் தனி சங்கம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு 4, 5 வருஷங்களுக்காக அவர்களின் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. தாலூகா ஆபீசிலும் சரி, கலெக்டர் ஆபீசிலும் சரி, செக்ரட்டேரியட்டிலும் சரி, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இந்த என்.ஜி.ஓ.க்கள் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய உணவு நிலைமையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இப்பொழுது ஒரு மூட்டை அரிசி ரூ. 50, 60 என்று விற்கப் படுகிறது. அது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிந்தது தான். ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் ஒரு புருஷனும் ஒரு மனைவியும் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு 1 மூட்டை அரிசியாவது வேண்டும். அந்த 1 மூட்டை அரிசியின் விலை ரூ. 50 ஆகிறது. அதன் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு ருட்கூலி வேறு கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதன் பணம் என்ன. இவைகளையெல்லாம் கொடுத்த பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு என்ன மிச்சப்படுகிறது. இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை எப்படி நடத்துவார்கள்? ஆகையால் தான் இன்று லஞ்சம் தாண்டவம் ஆடுகிறது. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் வழி காட்டியாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக போலீஸ் காண்டபிள்களின் நிலைமையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவோம். அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கம் நடத்தினார்கள். அதன் காரணம் என்ன? அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. ஒரு மந்திரி வந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற ராஜாங்கத்தினர் வந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள்தான் சில இடங்களில் இருந்துகொண்டு பாதுகாக்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வேலை காரணமாக அவர்கள் காலையில் வீட்டை விட்டுப் புறப்பட்டால் மாலைதான் திரும்பி வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகார வசதியின்றி காலையிலிருந்து மாலை வரையில் நிற்கவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. சிலவேளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இம்மாதிரியான வேலைகளுக்கெல்லாம் ஆங்காங்கே அவர்களுக்கு உணவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரிலிருந்து அவர்களுக்கு உணவுப் படியும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இங்கு ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது. அவர்கள் தான் தங்களுடைய சம்பளத்தில் செலவு செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இவ்விதம் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் தான், அவர்கள் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். அதை எஸ்.ஏ.பி. போலீஸை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அடக்கினார்கள். அப்பொழுது எஸ்.ஏ.பி. போலீஸ்காரர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தார்கள். இவர்களை அடக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத் தான் அவர்களை மறுபடியும் வேலைக்கு அழைத்தார்கள். அவர்கள் வருவதற்குள்ளே ஓரளவு அமைதி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அமைதி ஏற்பட்டதால் அவர்களை மறுபடியும் போகச் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான நிலை இருப்பதால்தான் குழப்பம் பலப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நிரந்தரமான நிலை ஏற்பட வேண்டுமானால் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த பட்சம் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை நிர்வாகம் செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த அளவிற்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களை தல்ல நிலையில் வைத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து வேலை செய்வார்கள். முக்கியமான வேலைகளை அவர்கள் சம்பட்டு சரியானபடி நடப்பார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளக் கூடுமென்பதற்கு.

* Sri K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, சமீபத்தில் நிகழ்ந்திய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக அந்தப் பிரசங்கத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. அதில் ஆதி திராவிடர்களைப் பற்றிகூட ஒரு வார்த்தையும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. அதற்கு என்னுடைய வருத்தத்தைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களைப் பற்றிய ஒரு நடவடிக்கைகூட எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை என்றும் அதற்கு சிரத்தை இல்லை என்றும் தான் நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை மாற்றுவதற்கு இந்த சர்க்காரும் சரி அல்லது மத்திய சர்க்காரும் சரி எந்த வகைகளில் பார்க்கப் போனாலும் சரி ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. குறிப்பாக ஒரு சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் தமிழ் நாட்டிலிருந்து ஒரு மெம்பரைக் கூட நியமிக்கவில்லை. பிறகு அதைப் பற்றி ரிவிசியூ டிபார்ட்மென்ட் கொண்டு ஜில்லாவில் நடந்த கூட்டத்தில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு என்று ஒருவர் கூட நியமனம் செய்யாதது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம் என்று தெரிவித்தார். அதன் பிறகு வடஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள என். ஆர். முனிசாமிநாயக நியமனம் செய்தார்கள். இந்நிலையில் சர்க்கார் இருந்தால் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலைமையை எப்படி மாற்றிக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்று நினைக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. Harijan Welfare Department போல் Backward Community Upliftment Department என்று இருந்தால்தான் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையை மாற்றி அமைக்க முடியும். குறிப்பாக ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாக இருக்கக் கூடிய அவர்களின் நிலைமையை மாற்றியமைக்க சர்க்கார் பொறுப்பேற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். உத்தியோகங்களில் அதிகமாக நியமனம் செய்யவேண்டும். கல்லூரியிலும், பள்ளியிலும், மற்ற எல்லா கல்வி ஸ்தாபனங்களிலும் அதிக மாணவர்களைச் சேர்த்தால்தான் அவர்களால் முன்னேற முடியும். பெரும்பாலும் தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் கூட இந்த சர்க்காரிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. ஏற்கெனவே இருந்த சட்டசபையில் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் கொஞ்சமாக இருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்று சர்க்கார் மூலமாக அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் நடக்காது என்று நினைத்து இந்த நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்தால் தாங்கள் முன்னேற மாட்டோம் என்று நினைத்து அதை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்காகத்தான் சர்க்காரால் நிறுத்தப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கூட தேற்கடிக்கவேண்டும்

[12th March 1953] [Sri K. R. Sambandam]

என்ற நிலைக்கு வந்து அப்படி அவர்களைத் தேற்கடித்து பெரும்பாலான பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் இந்த சட்டசபைக்கு இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி அவர்கள் வந்திருந்தும் கூட அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குறைகளைத் தேவையானபோது சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தும் கூட இந்த சர்க்கார் அதை கவனிக்காமல் இருக்கிறது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக என்.ஜி.ஓ. என்று சொல்லக் கூடிய கீழ்தர உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு இது வரையில் ஒன்றுமே செய்ய வில்லை. அவர்கள் தனி சங்கம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு 4, 5 வருஷங்களுக்காக அவர்களின் கஷ்டமான நிலைமையைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை பரிதாபகரமாக இருக்கிறது. தாலூகா ஆபீசிலும் சரி, கலெக்டர் ஆபீசிலும் சரி, செக்ரட்டேரியட்டிலும் சரி, எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இந்த என்.ஜி.ஓ.க்கள் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய உணவு நிலைமையை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இப்பொழுது ஒரு மூட்டை அரிசி ரூ. 50, 60 என்று விற்கப் படுகிறது. அது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிந்தது தான். ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் ஒரு புருஷனும் ஒரு மனைவியும் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு 1 மூட்டை அரிசியாவது வேண்டும். அந்த 1 மூட்டை அரிசியின் விலை ரூ. 50 ஆகிறது. அதன் பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு ருட்கூலி வேறு கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதன் பணம் என்ன. இவைகளையெல்லாம் கொடுத்த பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு என்ன மிச்சப்படுகிறது. இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை எப்படி நடத்துவார்கள்? ஆகையால் தான் இன்று லஞ்சம் தாண்டவம் ஆடுகிறது. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் வழி காட்டியாகவும் இருக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக போலீஸ் காண்டபிள்களின் நிலைமையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவோம். அவர்கள் சமீபத்தில் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கம் நடத்தினார்கள். அதன் காரணம் என்ன? அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட வில்லை. ஒரு மந்திரி வந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற ராஜாங்கத்தினர் வந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள்தான் சில இடங்களில் இருந்துகொண்டு பாதுகாக்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வேலை காரணமாக அவர்கள் காலையில் வீட்டை விட்டுப் புறப்பட்டால் மாலைதான் திரும்பி வரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகார வசதியின்றி காலையிலிருந்து மாலை வரையில் நிற்கவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. சிலவேளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் இம்மாதிரியான வேலைகளுக்கெல்லாம் ஆங்காங்கே அவர்களுக்கு உணவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரிலிருந்து அவர்களுக்கு உணவுப் படியும் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இங்கு ஒன்றுமே கிடையாது. அவர்கள் தான் தங்களுடைய சம்பளத்தில் செலவு செய்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இவ்விதம் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் தான், அவர்கள் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். அதை எஸ்.ஏ.பி. போலீஸை வைத்துக் கொண்டு அடக்கினார்கள். அப்பொழுது எஸ்.ஏ.பி. போலீஸ்காரர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருந்தார்கள். இவர்களை அடக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத் தான் அவர்களை மறுபடியும் வேலைக்கு அழைத்தார்கள். அவர்கள் வருவதற்குள்ளே ஓரளவு அமைதி ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. அமைதி ஏற்பட்டதால் அவர்களை மறுபடியும் போகச் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான நிலை இருப்பதால்தான் குழப்பம் பலப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நிரந்தரமான நிலை ஏற்பட வேண்டுமானால் குறைந்த சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்கிறவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த பட்சம் அவர்களுடைய குடும்பத்தை நிர்வாகம் செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த அளவிற்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களை தல்ல நிலையில் வைத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து வேலை செய்வார்கள். முக்கியமான வேலைகளை அவர்கள் சம்பட்டு சரியானபடி நடப்பார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளக் கூடுமென்பதற்கு.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மேஸ்திரி என்று ஹைவேஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை மேஸ்திரி என்று முதலில் அமர்த்தப்பட்டது. அவர்களுக்கு increment கிடையாது. Promotion கிடையாது. அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய காலம் பூராவும் மேஸ்திரியாகவே இருந்து வீட்டுக்கு போகக் கூடிய நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்களை வைத்திருப்பது சரியல்ல. அங்குள்ள சூப்பர்வைசர்கள், இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்கள் வேலையில் முழுப்

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பகுதியை அவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். இவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பு இல்லாவிட்டால் இஞ்சினியர்களால் வேலை செய்யவே முடியாது. இவர்களுக்கு பென்ஷன் கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் குறைந்த அளவில் இருக்கிறது. இந்த குறைவான சம்பளத்தில் தங்களுடைய காலத்தைக் கழிக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அதற்கப்பால் காபிஸ்ட்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்களில் இரண்டு வகைகள் உண்டு. ஒன்று ரிவினியூ காபிஸ்டுகள் மற்றொன்று சிவில் காபிஸ்டுகள். சிவில் கோர்ட்டுகளில் இருக்கும் காபிஸ்டுகளுக்கு பென்ஷன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ரிவினியூ கோர்ட்டுகளில் இருக்கும் காபிஸ்டுகளுக்கு பென்ஷன் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. எல்லோருக்கும் குறைந்த சம்பளம்தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த குறைந்த சம்பளத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களால் எவ்வளவு நாட்களுக்குத்தான் வேலை செய்யமுடியும். இந்த நிலைமையை மாற்றினால்தான் அவர்கள் திறமையாக வேலை செய்வார்கள். இவர்கள் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இவர்களுடைய விஷயம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கும். அப்படி தெரிந்திருந்தும் அவர்கள் 20, 30 வருஷங்களாக ஒரே நிலைமையில் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்கிலேயர்கள் ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் வாங்கிய சம்பளம்தான் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவு ஆகும் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களில் வந்து இருக்கும்போது நமது சபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவு ஆகிறது என்பதை பார்த்தால் அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அப்படி அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது அவர்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றியும்விடுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மாற்றிக்கொண்டு போகும்போது அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு செலவாகும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேச்சில் இதைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. ஒரு வார்த்தை கூட சொல்லவில்லை.”

“இங்கு இந்திய பிரதம மந்திரியும், ப்ரெசிடென்டும் வந்தபோது மக்கள் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்றது பற்றி குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே கவர்னர் ஜெனரல் வந்தால் அதற்காக சில பந்தோபஸ்துகள் நடக்கும். எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் வருவார் என்று இடங்களை குறிப்பிடுவார்கள். அப்பொழுது அந்தந்த இடங்களில் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை செய்து வைப்பார்கள். ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டம் அவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம்கூட தெரியாது. அதைப்போலவேதான் இந்த சுதந்திர அரசாங்கத்திலும் அவர்கள் வந்த போது குறிப்பிட்ட நகரங்களைப் பார்த்தார்கள். அந்த நகரங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள்தான் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடிந்தது. எந்த பிரதேசத்தில் மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடுகிறார்களோ அங்கு செல்லவில்லை. தமிழ் நாட்டில் எந்த இடங்களில் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்களோ அந்த இடங்களுக்கு அவர்கள் செல்லவில்லை. எங்கு உணவுப்பொருள் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதை யெல்லாம் அவர்கள் பார்க்கவில்லை. மனிதனுக்கு வேண்டியது மூன்று அம்சங்கள். உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, குடியிருக்க வீடு, இந்த மூன்றும் இல்லாமல் இன்று மனிதன் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறான். அத்துடன் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம். இவைகளையெல்லாம் அவர் பார்த்திருந்தால் உண்மையான நிலையை அவர்கள் தெரிந்துகொண்டிருப்பார்கள். கடைசியில் அவர்கள் என்ன நினைத்துக்கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள். மக்கள் எல்லோரும் சுபிட்சமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு தான் போயிருக்கிறார்கள். எந்த வகையிலும் இந்த மாகாணத்தை புரக்கணிக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலையில் அவர்கள் போயிருப்பதால்தான் அவ்விதம் புரக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறது. மாகாணங்களுக்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கும்போது கூட பம்பாய்க்கு 9 கோடி ரூபாயும், சென்னை மாகாணத்திற்கு 3 கோடி ரூபாயும் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இதிலிருந்து அவர்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். சட்டசபைக்கு வந்தால் ஏதோ பேசினோம் போனோம் என்றிருக்கிறது. போன பட்ஜெட்டில் கூட இதைப்பற்றி பேசினோம். இந்த விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் சொல்லப் பட்டிருந்தும் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களும் மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் தான். நாடு முன்னேறுவதற்கு அவர்கள் ஏதாவது வழி சொன்னால் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அது constructive criticism ஆக எடுத்துக்கொள்ள

[12th March 1953] [Sri K. R. Sambandam]

வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் தான் நாடு முன்னேற்றம் அடையும். மக்களுக்கு கடமையைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று நினைக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, in supporting the resolution thanking the Governor for his address, I wish to say a few words. In the beginning of his address to the House he gave an assurance that all possible steps would be taken immediately for the formation of an Andhra State. The agitation for an Andhra State has been in existence for a long time. It increased in intensity at the time of the framing of the Constitution and later on, the recent tragic fast and death of Potti Sriramulu, still further intensified the agitation and his death has given birth to a new determination among our Andhra brethren for the formation of the Andhra State. The aspirations of a whole people ought not to be condemned by a wise and beneficent Government whatever may be the conclusions that the Government may arrive at on theoretical reasoning. It is not consistent with equity or wisdom to set at defiance the general will of the people. Sir, the question of forming States based on religious and linguistic differences has been a matter of public discussion for a long time in our country. The formation of Pakistan based purely on religious differences was long agitating the public mind. The ashes of controversy regarding the formation of Pakistan based purely on religious differences are still hot. The question whether the segregation of large communities in our country into different compartments based on religious and linguistic differences with different labels, so to say, is good for the country and whether it promotes or is conducive to the strength, stability and solidarity of our nation is a matter which posterity alone can answer. We are too near the times. The struggle is going on. Our vision is therefore to some extent obscured. Our perspective is dimmed. We cannot therefore be good judges of things that are happening in our own times. I, however, join with all my other hon. Colleagues in wishing the new Andhra State a new home where they can have peace and prosperity.”

“Sir, in the Governor's address reference is made to the Malabar Tenancy Act, amendments to which are being considered by the Cabinet. I shall be failing in my duty as a representative from a constituency of that district if I do not make any reference to that piece of legislation which is agitating the public mind in Malabar. Sir, in 1930 we had the Malabar Tenancy Act which has served the people well for nearly 20 years. Unfortunately on the eve of the recent elections an experiment in land reform was sought to be made and unfortunately Malabar was chosen as the place where the land reform could be tried. Amendments making drastic changes not merely in the various sections but in the principles underlying the Tenancy Act were embodied in that amending Act. Rent settlement authorities were appointed for the purpose of finally settling the rent in respect

[Sri N. Gopala Menon] [12th March 1953]

of these lands. The rent settlement authority intervened and tried to fix fair rents. This was a matter which did not have public approval. It was also provided in the amending Act that a record of rights should be prepared for all lands in Malabar. Then the renewals which were going on for centuries past were abolished and permanent rights of occupancy were also given to 'Ulkudi' holders. These drastic changes coming overnight without public approval were naturally resented by the people of Malabar. I must congratulate the Ministry and particularly Rajaji in having at the very beginning put a stop to the work of the rent settlement authorities, which not merely involved large financial implications but was a source of distress and nuisance to the people of Malabar. This has allayed the situation to a very large extent. Now what has got to be contemplated by the Government is merely certain amendments to the existing legislation which will more or less have the approval of the landlords and the tenantry of Malabar. All that the tenant requires is fixity of tenure so that he may be able to cultivate his lands well and properly and that his descendants may also continue to live on the land. The landlord who does not cultivate the lands himself must be assured of a fair rent for the holding which he has. These two principles are to be borne in mind in any tenancy legislation and I think the Government will do well to make only these changes in the legislative enactments which will give a fair deal both to the landlords and the tenants.

9-30
a.m.

"There is another matter of some importance to Malabar on which I want to say a few words. We are not enamoured of big schemes like Malampuzha Scheme. We want that the fair name of Malabar should remain unsullied. We do not want to be told that Malabar is a deficit district and is a drag on the rest of the State. We want that minor irrigation schemes on a vast scale should be undertaken by the Government. There are a number of wells, tanks and channels in Malabar which could be made as reservoirs of water from which water could be supplied in plenty and the land could be made fertile and yielding. Therefore I would request the Government to appoint a committee which may go into this matter of minor irrigation works in Malabar and see that that district becomes self-sufficient in rice.

"Then, Sir, the Wynaad Colonization Scheme has not been given the aid and encouragement it needs."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Sri R. V. Swaminathan):—

"The hon. Member's time is up. Sri P. Jeevanandam will now speak."

*Sri P. JEEVANANDAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய உரையின் மேல் பல கருத்துக்கள் இங்கே பிரதிபலிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கின்றன. கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேருரையில் உள்ள இறுதியான கருத்தை நான் சபையோரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த சபையின் பரம்பரை நோக்கம் என்னவென்றால் மக்களுடைய சிறந்த நலனை முன்னால் வைத்து இந்த சபையை நடத்துவது என்பதாகும்.

[12th March 1953] [Sri P. Jeevanandam]

இந்தக் கருத்தை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு கவர்னருடைய பேருரையை ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்து இறுதிவரையில் படித்தேன். படித்தபோது அதில் படுகிற உண்மையைமட்டும் இங்கு கூற விரும்புகிறேன். மக்களைப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போது ராஜ்யத்தின் முழுவதிலுமுள்ள 5½ கோடி மக்களுடைய நிலைமையைக் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த 5½ கோடி மக்களைப் பார்க்கும்போது அவர்களைப்பற்றி இந்த சபையில் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பிரதிபலித்துவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது எல்லோருக்கும் முன்னால் முக்கியமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரச்சனை பஞ்சம். அதைப்பற்றி இரு தரப்பிலும் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி கவர்னருடைய பேருரையில் ஒரு வார்த்தைகூட வரவில்லை என்றால் அதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

"அதற்குப் பின்னால் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை அளிக்கக்கூடிய பிரச்சனை உணவு பிரச்சனை. இந்த உணவுப் பிரச்சனையில் உள்ள முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை மட்டும் நான் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இதர விஷயங்களை யெல்லாம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பிக்கும்போது சொல்லுவார் என்று அவர் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதைத்தான் நாம் ரொம்பவும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த சர்க்கார் ஆட்சியில் இந்த ஆட்சியாளர்கள் தலைமையில் நம் நாட்டில் இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் தாண்டவமாடுகிறது என்று கூற வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் மக்களை இந்தப் பஞ்சம் கொள்ளை கொண்டுபோகிறது என்பதை நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளத் தயாராக இல்லை, அது தான் குறிப்பிடத்தக்கது. சில தினங்களுக்கு முன்னால் குடியாத்தத்தில் பட்டினிச் சாவுக்கு இரையான ஒருவருடைய படம் பிடித்து பத்திரிகைகளில் வெளியிடப்பட்டதை நான் பார்த்தேன். கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள உருமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகாவுக்குச் சென்றேன். கொங்கலக்குறிச்சி என்ற ஊரில் 22 வயதுள்ள ஒரு பெண் பட்டினியால் செத்து அதே இடத்தில் கிடந்து அழுதி, நாற்றம் எடுத்து, காகமும் கழுகும் தின்று, கைகால்களெல்லாம் பக்கத்தில் எரியப்பட்டு, வெறும் எலும்புக்கூடாக போனால் என்ற செய்தியை அறிந்தேன். சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்களை கேட்கிறேன் சாதாரணமாக சர்க்காருடைய கருத்து என்ன என்று? பட்டினியால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஒருவர்கூட சாகவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பயங்கரமான பஞ்சம் இத்தனை தூரம் பரவியும்கூட ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் நடக்கும் ராஜ்யம், ஒருவர் கூட சாகாமல் இருக்கக்கூடிய ராஜ்யம் என்றும், இது ஒரு தெய்வீக ராஜ்யம் என்றும் கூறுகிறார்கள். நாட்டில் தலை விரித்தாடும் கோரப் பஞ்சத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள சர்க்கார் தயாராக இல்லை என்பது இதிலிருந்து தெரியவில்லையா? இந்த வர்ணனைகளையெல்லாம் பார்த்தால் சர்க்காரின் பார்வையிலேயே எதோ கோளாறு இருப்பதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. நோயை சரிவர புரிந்துகொள்ளாத டாக்டர் எப்படி நோயாளியை குணப்படுத்த முடியும்? அதேபோல் பஞ்சமும் பட்டினியும் சர்க்காருக்கு சரிவர தெரியாமல் இருக்கும்போது பஞ்சத்தை எப்படி சர்க்கார் நிவர்த்திக்க முடியும்? நோயை அறிந்துகொள்ள முடியாத டாக்டரால் சரியான மருந்து கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்பதைப்போல இருக்கிறது நமது சர்க்காரின் நிலை, என்பது பற்றி சொல்லத் தேவை இல்லை.

"இப்பொழுதுள்ள முக்கியமான பிரச்சனைகளில் பஞ்சம் ஒன்று. மற்றொன்று வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் தான். எட்டு மாதங்களுக்குப் பிற்பட்டு மீண்டும் இந்த சபை இப்பொழுது கூடுகிறது என்று கவர்னர் தன்னுடைய பேருரையில் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த எட்டு மாதங்களில் இந்த வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை எவ்வளவு தூரம் சீர்திருத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள்? ஆனால் இந்த வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் முன்னேவிட பன்மடங்கு அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது என்பதை குருடன் கூட பார்த்துத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். ஆனால் இந்த சர்க்காருடைய நிர்வாகத்தில் இதைத் தடுக்க முடியவில்லை என்பது நம்முடைய துறதிருஷ்டம் மட்டும் அல்ல, இதை ஒரு எச்சரிக்கையாகவும் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த தேச மக்களின் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குள்ள மக்களின் பிரச்சனை. இது மக்களுடைய பிரச்சனை. இது சாகும் பிரச்சனை, உயிரை வாங்கும் பிரச்சனை. இது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சனை. இது முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டிய பிரச்சனை. இது ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் தெரியும். கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

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வெளியில் சென்றால் தெரியும். நம்முடைய அசெம்பளிக்கு முன்னால் கூட எவ்வளவு கைத்தறியாளர்கள் பட்டினியால் பிச்சை எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். அவர்கள் ராஜாஜியின் ஊராகிய சேலத்திலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். குழந்தை குட்டிகளுடன் வந்து இங்கு பட்டினியால் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது வேலை கிடைக்கவில்லை. இரண்டு மூன்று வாரங்களுக்கு முன் நான் அஹமதாபாத்துக்கு சென்று ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் பேசினேன். அப்பொழுது அங்கு எனக்கு சீட்டு எழுதி அனுப்பினார்கள். 'சேலத்திலிருந்து 200 குடும்பங்கள் வந்திருக்கிறோம். சென்னை சர்க்கார் எங்களை கவனிக்கவில்லை, எங்களுக்கு வழி ஏதாவது உண்டா' என்று கேள்விகள் கேட்டார்கள். பம்பாய்க்கு சென்றேன். அங்கு சியான் முதலிய இடங்களில் பேசினேன். அங்கும் சேலத்திலிருந்து 5,000 பேருக்குமேல் ஹரிஜனங்கள் திருச்செங்கோடு தாலுகாவிலிருந்து வந்திருப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் ஹரிஜனங்கள், மகாத்மா காந்தியின் பிரியர்கள். இவ்வளவு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் இங்கே பிழைக்க வழியில்லாமல் அங்கு சென்றிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவந்தது. மாகாணத்தில் பஞ்சத்தாலும் பட்டினியாலும் சாவுகள் ஒரு பக்கம், வரட்சி மற்றொரு பக்கம். இன்னும் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம். அதனால் ராஜ்யத்தை விட்டு எப்படி ஓடுவது என்ற பிரச்சனை ஒரு பக்கம். இவைகளையெல்லாம் நிவர்த்தி செய்ய கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பேருரையில் ஒன்றுமில்லை. பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றியும் பட்டினிச் சாவைப் பற்றியும் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப்பற்றியும் கவர்னருடைய பேருரையில் ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை. தொழில் இல்லாமல் அநேகம் பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இத்துடன் இப்பொழுது மின்சார வெட்டு வேறு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த மின்சார வெட்டினால் அநேகம் பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த பிரச்சனையைப்பற்றியும் கவர்னர் பேருரையில் குறிப்பிடப்படவில்லை.

"இவையெல்லாம் முக்கியமான பிரச்சனைகளைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் சர்க்காருடைய மனப்பான்மை என்ன என்பதைக் காட்டுகின்றன. இந்தப் பின்னணியில்தான் நமது பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினையை கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இது ஒரு பரபரப்பான பிரச்சனை. இந்த ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைப் பிரச்சனையைப் பொறுத்தவரையில் எல்லோரும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். பேசிய போது என்ன பேசினார்கள், எந்த மாதிரி பேசினார்கள் என்பதை சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். பழைய காங்கிரஸ் தேச பக்தரும் தலைவருமான டாக்டர் பி. வரதராஜலு நாயுடு அவர்கள் பேசியபோது மிகுந்த உணர்ச்சியுடன் பேசினார். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையைப் பற்றி பேசியவர்களை ராஜாவரீதியில் தூக்குப் போடவேண்டும் என்று உணர்ச்சியுடன் பேசியிருக்கிறார். டாக்டர் பி. வரதராஜலு நாயுடு, ராஜாஜி முதலிய காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர்கள் ஆதியில் பிரிட்டிஷ் சாம்ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து இந்தியா பிரிய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லையா? தேச பக்தர்கள் எல்லோரும் சொல்ல வில்லையா? இந்த பிரிவினை உணர்ச்சி தவறு? மக்கள் விடுதலைக்கான தவிர்க்க முடியாத பிரிவினை அவசியமான பிரிவினை விட்டுப்பிரிய வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பிரச்சனை அந்த அடிப்படையிலுள்ள பிரச்சனை. அந்த அடிப்படையில்தான் இதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். சுதந்தரத்திற்காக, மொழி வாரி விடுதலைக்காக, சமுதாய விடுதலைக்காக, பொருளாதார விடுதலைக்காக, கலாச்சாரி விடுதலைக்காக, எந்தத் துரையிலும் விடுதலைக்காக அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டார்கள். அந்த அடிப்படையில் இதைப் புரிந்துகொண்டு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியம். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தக்கது. இது வரவேற்கத்தக்கதாகும். இந்த ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய பிரிவினை மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. மொழி வாரி மாகாணம் ஏற்படுவது அவசியம். ராஜாஜி மொழி வாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை வேண்டுவது பூர்வீகக் குடிகளின் கருத்து என்று கூறியபோதிலும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர் பலரும் அவரவர்களுடைய கருத்ததுக்களை சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ராஜா ஸர் முத்தையா செட்டியாரைப் போன்றவர்கள் கூட தமிழ் நாடு வேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தை சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். எல்லா கட்சிக்காரர்களும் இதை ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தமிழகம் வேண்டும் என்று

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கேட்கிறார்கள். இதைப்போன்று தெலுங்கர்கள் தங்களுக்கு தாயகம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். ஐக்கிய கேரளம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள் மலையாளிகள். மலையாளிகளில் சிலருக்கு ஐக்கிய கேரள அமைப்பு அவசிய மில்லாமலிருக்கலாம். ஆனால் 1½ கோடி கேரள பொது மக்கள் ஐக்கிய கேரளம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கலாச்சாரத்திலும் பொருளாதாரத்திலும் விடுதலை வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவேதான் ஆந்திரர்களும் விடுதலையை விரும்புகிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் தாயகத்தை விரும்புகிறார்கள். இந்த கோரிக்கையில் பொது மக்களிடையே விரோதம், குரோதம் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. ஆகவே பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை அவசியம். இதை மக்களுடைய கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒருவருக்கொருவர் சண்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வதில் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இதைத்தான் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தமிழ் மக்களுக்கும், தெலுங்கு மக்களுக்கும் இடையில் விரோதம் இல்லை. சென்னையைப் பொறுத்த வரையில் ஆந்திரப் பொது மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கவில்லை. சென்னை தமிழருக்குரியது என்றும், தலைநகரை ஆந்திராவினுள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் ஆந்திர கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் குறிப்பிட்ட எண்ணத்தோடு சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று கூறப்படுகிறது. இது சரியல்ல. 1937-ம் ஆண்டுத்திலேயே ஆந்திர கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும் தமிழ் நாட்டு கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும் ஒரு கூட்டு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சென்னை தமிழர்களுக்குத்தான் என்று. அதன் பிறகு 1946-ல் கூட அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு அறிக்கையை வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உறுதியாக சென்னை நகர் தமிழர்களுக்குத்தான் என்று உறுதியாக சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட பிரதேசம் யாருக்குச் சொந்தம் என்று நிர்ணயிக்க, கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்கு ஒரு கொள்கை, ஒரு அளவுகோல் இருக்கிறது. பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் அங்கு எந்த மொழி பேசுகிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அந்தப் பிரதேசம் contiguous ஆக எந்த மொழித் தாயகத்தோடு ஒட்டிக்கிடக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த அளவுகோலை வைத்துக்கொள்வதால்தான் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் ஒரே குரலில் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே சென்னையைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் சகல 'பாஷை கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும் சென்னை தமிழர்க்கு' என்று ஒரே குரலில் சொல்லுகிறோம். தமிழ் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும், ஆந்திர கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும் ஆந்திரர்களும் தமிழர்களும் எல்லோரும் தங்களுக்கு தாயகம் வைத்துக் கொண்டு வாழவேண்டும். வாழ முடியும் என்று கூறுகிறோம். இந்தப் பிரச்சனையை உடனே தீர்த்துவைக்கவேண்டும்."

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ ప్రశ్నకు నచ్చి

ఉది మానకులైనది. ఈ పది మానకులలో రాష్ట్రములోని పరిస్థితులే సైన్స్ అభివృద్ధి కేంద్రంగా అని ఆలోచించినట్లైతే అటువంటి దేవి కన్నడం లేదనే చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. మొట్టమొదట అలాగే స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత మన ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చి ఒక ఆయిదు సంవత్సరములైనది. అప్పుడు నిజంగా మన పరిస్థితులన్నీ కూడ కొంత వరకు మెరుగుపడాయని అనుకొన్నాము. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తరువాత వేద ప్రజాస్థానముకంటెక్కి మేలు పెరుగుతుందని అభిప్రాయపడ్డాము. మహాత్మాగాంధీ వేదవాక్యంకా మేలు జరిగేటటువంటి ప్రణాళికలు మన పరిపాలనలో విన్నవించబడును అని ఆప్రకారంగా చెప్పుతూ వచ్చినారు. కామలానూడ ఆదేశకారంగానే నిర్ణయించాడు మన కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిన తరువాత పాలనను వేదవాక్యకు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు పంపకము చేస్తామని పరిశ్రమలన్నీ జాతీయము చేస్తామని ఇంకా విదేశీ చేస్తామని తెలిపింది. అయితే ఆకార్య ప్రమాదాన్ని కూడ చాలా పెనుకడకి ఉన్నాయి. అట్లా ఆ ప్రకారంగా వేదవాక్యంకా మేలు కలుగ చేస్తామనిటటువంటి ప్రభుత్వము ఈ నాడు ధనవంతులకే మేలు చేయవలయునంటిగా మారింది. ఇది ధనవంతులయొక్క రాజ్యము అనడానికి నీలు ఆశ్రయిస్తుంది. లేకపోతే ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువచ్చి పది మానకులైనప్పటికీ ఇంతవరకు మారు చేసినటువంటి పని యేమీ మనకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. వేద ప్రజాస్థానానికి ఉపయోగపడేటటువంటి సరిహద్దులువంటి ప్రణాళిక లేక ఉపయోగంలేదనే

[Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi] [12th March 1953]

సామాన్యంగా విదేశీ కొంత కొంత ఈ పని చేశాము. Cyclone relief పని చేశాము, 10 లక్షలు పలాన పనికి ఖర్చుచెడుతున్నాము, 30 లక్షలు ఇంకొకపనికి ఖర్చుచెడుతున్నాము అనే రోజుల్లోనే వీరి రిపోర్టులుంటాయి గాని, ఒక కృషిమైన రీతిగా నిజమైనటువంటి ప్రజలకు దేశానికి అభివృద్ధికరమైనటువంటి ప్రణాళిక లేని తీసుకోవడంలేదు. ఈ ప్రకారంగా స్వరాజ్యమువచ్చి గూడ మన పరిపాలనలో ఒక నిర్ణీత కార్యక్రమంగాని పదతిగాని సరియైన ప్రణాళికలుగాని లేకుండా పోతున్నది. కేవలము మహాత్మాజీ పేరు తెచ్చుకోవడమేగాని కార్య రూపేణ ఆయన బోధించిన విషయాలను ఆచరణలో పెట్టడంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా పరిపాలనంతా సాగిపోతున్నది. నిజంగా ఈ కడపలో ఎప్పుడు మార్పు రాగలదో తెలియడంలేదు. లేకున్న ప్రజా స్వామిక ప్రభుత్వము ఏర్పడినాడో ప్రజలకేమి మేలు కలగడం లేదంటే చాలా శోచనీయము. మనమంతా ప్రజాపరిపాలకు లనిపించుకొనునట్లు మనము ఈ రెజిస్ట్రేషన్లలో కూర్చోని ప్రజలకు వివిధమైనటువంటి మేలు కలుగజేయలేకపోయినప్పుడు మనము ప్రజా ప్రతినిధు లేరీతిగా కాగలమా ఈ రెజిస్ట్రేషన్లయొక్క ఉపయోగమేమో ఇది యెందుకుండవలసో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చి కూడా ప్రజలు విడిచిపెట్టినట్లు ప్రణాళిక లేని అమలు జరుగుడలేకుండా పోతున్నాయి. మనము తెల్లవాళ్ళ పరిపాలనలో తర్జీదైవాళ్ళ పంథాలోనే నడుస్తున్నాము. ప్రజలకు “ఇదిగో తాత్కాలికంగా మీకి మేలు చేస్తున్నాము, సర్దుకోనిపోండి” అనే మోస్తరుగా పరిపాలననంతా సాగిపోతున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. పది మాసములక్రిందట రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వమేర్పడినప్పుడు వారి ప్రభుత్వములోనైనా ప్రజలకు చాలామేలు కలుగుతుంది అని అభిప్రాయ పడ్డాము. కాని అదంతా నిరాశ అయింది. ఇప్పటికీనీ ఈ ప్రభుత్వము నిజమైనటువంటి ప్రణాళిక లేని పెట్టడంలేదని మన కర్థమవుతున్నది. అటువంటి వేది జరుగకపోగా దానికి తోడు ప్రభుత్వ ఛద్యోగస్తులు లంచాలు తీసుకోవడం పెరిగిపోయింది. ఇప్పుడు జరుగుచున్న ఈ లంచగొండితనమును పరిశీలించినట్లైతే ముందు తెల్లవాళ్ళ ప్రభుత్వములో కంటేను ఇప్పుడు పంటలు ఈ లంచగొండితనము పెచ్చిందని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కలెక్టరు వంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద ఉద్యోగస్తులు గూడ ఇప్పుడు ఇష్టానుసారం లంచాలు తీసుకొంటాయన్నారు. మా నియోజక వర్గములలో ఒక తాహశీల్దారు ప్రతి నియోజక లంచాలు తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతుంది. రైతులకు ఆస్తులు ఇచ్చే విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము sanction చేసిన 40 రూపాయలలోను పది రూపాయలు 20 రూపాయలు ప్రకారంగా లంచము తీసుకొంటూ లంచము ఇస్తేనే గాని loan శాంక్ష చేయకుండా యుండినాడు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించి మూడు మాసాల క్రిందట పిటిషను పంపుకొంటే అది ఏమైందో దానిపైన విమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నారో ఇప్పటికి కూడ ఏమీ తెలియకుండా ఉన్నది. తరువాత కావలిలోని ఒక పంచాయతీ బోర్డు Executive Officer విషయము మనవి చేస్తాను. ఇప్పుడు మూడువిళ్లనుంచి అక్కడ ఉంటూ ప్రతి సామాన్య విషయానికి ప్రజలనుండి లంచాలు తీసుకొంటూ యుండినాడు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గురించికూడ మూడు మాసాల క్రితము ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిపాము. ఈ విషయముగురించి ఇక్కడ అసెంబ్లీలో కూడ తెలిపియున్నాను. కాని ప్రభుత్వము దానిపైన విమి చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. తరువాత ఇంతకుముందు నెల్లూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరు గానుండినటువంటి జోగప్ప ఆ డిల్లలో అంతా లంచాలు తీసుకుంటూ యుండినాడు. ఇది public గా అందరికీని అక్కడ తెలిసినటువంటి విషయము. ఇతనిమీద అనేక పిటిషన్లు ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చినవి. ప్రభుత్వముకూడ enquiry చేయించి ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలుసుకొన్నారు. అతనిమీద విమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నారని అడిగితే అది ఇంకా pending లో ఉన్నదంటున్నారు. రెండేళ్ల క్రిందటి విషయముపైన ఇంకా విమి జరుగక పోతే ప్రభుత్వము ఏ విధంగా పని చేస్తున్నదో గ్రహించుకోవచ్చును. ఈ

[12th March 1953] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

విషయముగురించి మొన్నటివరకు ఒక Revenue Board Member కూడవచ్చి enquiry చేశారు. అయితే దానిపైన విమి చర్య తీసుకొనడంలేదో తెలియదు. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ సత్యాన్ని కనుక్కొనికూడ ఇంతవరకు విమి చర్య తీసుకోలేదంటే ఇటువంటి పరిపాలన ఎందుకో తెలియదు. ప్రజలకు రక్షణ ఇవ్వలేని ఉద్యోగస్తులందు ఇటువంటి లంచగొండి తనాన్ని అవినీతిని నిర్మూలించలేని ఈ పరిపాలన ఈ స్వరాజ్యము యెందుకో అర్థముగా కున్నది. ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీ చూస్తే నిజంగా దీనిని ప్రజా పరిపాలన అనుటకు వీలు లేకుండా ఉన్నది.

“తరువాత పేదవాళ్ళ పది సంవత్సరములుగా వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి పొలాలను ప్రభుత్వము మూడుమాసాలక్రిందట ఒక G.O. వాస్ చేసి ఆ పొలాలను ఖరీదుకు అమ్మునట్లు నిర్ణయించింది. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైన విషయం. పది ఏళ్లుగా పేదవాళ్ళ ఆ పొలాలమీద డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి వాటిపై ఆధారపడి వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి పొలాలను ఈనాడు అమ్ముచున్నారంటే అది ఏ భవవంతులకో పలుకుబడి యున్నటువంటి వారికో హస్తగతం చేసినట్లుగును. ఈ రీతిగా పది ఏళ్లునుండి వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనుచున్న పొలాలకు ఈనాడు market వల చెల్లించవలసిన నిర్ణయించినారంటే, స్వరాజ్యమువచ్చి పేద ప్రజలకు చేయవలసిన పని ఇదియేనా? ఇటువంటి స్వరాజ్యము ఎందుకో తెలియడంలేదు. నిజంగా ప్రభుత్వము పేదవాళ్ళకు మీలచేయదలచుకొన్నట్లైతే వారికి ముఖ్యంగా ఈ పట్టాలు ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో ఒక కాలపరిమితిని నియమించి అసగా ఎవరెవరైతే పొలాలను ఇచ్చి సంవత్సరములుగా అసగా ఒక మాడు సంవత్సరములపైగానో ఐదు సంవత్సరములపైగానో ఆ పొలాలలో వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొంటున్నారో వారికి ఆ పొలాల పట్టాలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు నిర్ణయిస్తే బాగుంటుంది. ఈ ప్రకారం చేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను.”

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“Sir, in support-10-10
the Motion of Thanks to His Excellency's Address, I feel it is a.m.
only right that we should try to make an appraisal of what the Government have been able to do or have not been able to do during the last one year of their existence as the first democratic Government. There were certain problems this time last year which the Government have had to face. The most important amongst them was the famine that was raging in certain parts of the State. As you will all agree with me, the courageous and wise policy of our Chief Minister in the matter of food has to-day given happiness to the people of this State, not merely the consumers but the people who produce food also. I have no hesitation in saying that every farmer in the State and every consumer both in the rationed and non-rationed areas, feels that the food policy of the Government is the only right policy and in fact the Government of India also adopted the same policy in certain other parts of the country. When this policy is fully implemented throughout the country, I have no doubt that the food situation in our country will improve and the producer will also get the right incentive that has been lacking all these years. Sir, last year famine was prevalent only in 2 or 3 districts of Rayalaseema and the Government felt that they would have to strain their entire capacity to tackle this problem especially when they found that the revenue returns from sales tax were falling due to depression. Even so, it is a matter of great satisfaction that the

[Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi] [12th March 1953]

Government were able to spend about Rs. 10 crores. But, I would like to point out that a large portion of this money did not reach the people for whom it was intended for several reasons. Firstly, the system of giving relief was completely defective so much so only a portion of this reached the people. Secondly, as usual there was a cry of famine over a greater area than probably there was. So it became necessary for the Government to take relief measure in almost all the districts, depriving the areas which really needed this relief. I would therefore suggest that the Government should apply one test as given in the Famine Code. They should start famine relief works not at luxurious wages but at subsistence level and see how many people come forward for taking up employment. That is the only real test of determining whether a particular area is famine-stricken or not. Besides, there has been leakage into the hands of the intermediaries who are entrusted with the famine relief works and I hope the Government will see to it that this defect is remedied.

"Sir, the next important matter is the division of our State. I will not take note of the claims or the counter-claims that may have been made by politicians. But I am affected and moved by the sympathy and goodwill of the common people in both the States. I have met many friends in the residuary State as also in the Andhra area and I can tell you that the vast majority of our people are sad that we will have to part from each other. Of course, we shall be friends. But the very fact that we will have to conduct our affairs separately leaves us sad and that is evidence of the good feelings of the common people in both the States. I would put it to the people always to remember that we are one people, we belong to one race and we are one Nation though we speak different languages. The basic affection of humanity should be there and I hope it will continue in future so that we can tackle the difficult problems in each of the States as before.

"Sir, it has been mentioned in His Excellency's Address that the Government propose to appoint special officers for local boards as elections have been delayed due to the division of the State. I have no doubt that the Government will take whatever steps they deem right in the best interests of the people and always having in view the democratic principles.

"I would also like to say a few words in regard to Panchayat elections. Elections have been held in a large number of panchayats and members have been elected. I am sorry that it has not been possible for the Government to conduct these elections by the secret ballot system. Possibly it is due to the financial stringency and other reasons. I hope that at least in future when matters improve, it would be possible to conduct these elections by the secret ballot system. I feel it is our responsibility as Members of this House to see that the panchayats function well and also prove that decentralization of administration can be really beneficial to the common people. Simultaneously we should also try to educate the vast masses of our people and make them take keen interest in their own welfare.

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"Sir, we have to tackle greater problems in the coming year with less resources and I have no doubt that the wisdom of our statesmen will carry us through the coming year and the reforms that need urgently to be tackled will be tackled with the same wisdom that has been shown till now. I once again thank the Government for all the wisdom and courage they have shown in tackling the various problems. With these few words, I support the Motion of Thanks."

*SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—“పంపరీ అధ్యక్ష, మన గవర్నరుగారు రమారమి 10 మాసముల క్రితము ఉపన్యసించిరి. మరల ఈ నెల 7 వ తేదీ ఉపన్యసించిరి. ఈ ఉపన్యాసమునకు గవర్నరుగారికి కృతజ్ఞతాభి వందనములు తెలియజేయు తీర్మానముపై చర్చ జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ తీర్మానమును బలపర్చే విషయము తరువాత మనవిచేస్తాను. ముందుగా కొన్ని విషయములుగురించి నా సలహాను, అభిప్రాయములను ప్రభుత్వమునకు మనవి చేయదలచితిని. కనుక సావధానముగా వివరింపని ప్రాధాన్యమున్నాను.

“గత ఆగోష్టరు నెలలో Public Works మంత్రిగారి, విశాఖ శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలో పర్యటించిరి. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా పర్యటనలో రాయలసీమకన్న ఇది చాలా మెరుగని నెలవిచ్చినారు. రాయలసీమలో మాకన్న ఎక్కువ కరువు కలిగియుండ వచ్చును. అందుచేతనే వారికి 5 కోట్లు రూపాయలు sanction చేసారంటే వారు మాతోదూలే కాబట్టి సంతోషమే. కాని రాయలసీమతోపాల్చి మేము చాలా వాగుగా తున్నామనడం చాలా శోచనీయం. శ్రీ మంత్రిగారు విశాఖపట్టణంనుంచి గాలిలో బయలు 10.20 చేరేముందు ఈ జిల్లాల పరిస్థితిని గురించి మీ అభిప్రాయ మేమని విలేఖరులు అడుగగా, a.m. వర్షము పూర్తిగా పడినది, రెండవ పంటకూడా పూర్తిగా పడునని తెలియించిరి. ఆ సంవత్సరము పెద్దగాపండే పంట పడిలేక పోయినది. అదియునుగాక గోగులు పూరవేసి నార తీసుకొనుటకు నీరులేక యిప్పటికి మా ప్రాంతములో గోగులు కుప్పలువేసి తుంచి నారు. వారి అభిప్రాయము మరక పంటలో రెండవ పంట అనితలిస్తే 10 రోజులకొక సారి దుక్కివర్షము చొప్పున పడితేనేగాని మరక పంటలు పండవు. బకవాళా పల్లం పంటలో రెండవ పంటఅని తలిస్తే గోదావరి, కృష్ణా ఆనకట్టలక్రింద సహా రెండవ పంటకు మార్చి, ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో తిరిగి వర్షము పడితేనేగాని నీరుచాలక పండుటలేదు. పాపము ఏయే ప్రదేశములలో ఎప్పుడెప్పుడు వర్షము పడితే ఎలాగు పండునో వారికి అనుభవములేదు. అది మామూలము.

“ఈ సంవత్సరము నక్కపల్లి ఫిర్యా ఎడినపల్ డెవలప్ మెంటు ఫిర్యా స్కీము sanction చేసి 25 వేలు రూపాయలు మంజూరి చేయించినారు. నక్కపల్లి ఫిర్యాలో సుమారు 100 గ్రామములున్నవి. ఎలాగునో ప్రజలలోవాద పడి అక్కడక్కడ కొన్ని పనులు స్తర్రుకాటుచేసి మీటింగులో sanction చేయించి ఎన్నిమీట్లు తయారుచేయించి scrutiny కి వెళ్లిన కాగితములు తిరిగి ఈ రోజువరకు రాకపోలే అపనులు ఎట్లు జరుగును? మేము సాహసించి సబ్-కలెక్టరుగారితోను, అసి స్టెంటు ఇంజనీరుగారితోను సర్దుచుంచి మంగవరం-సత్యవరం రోడ్డు in anticipation of approval. తన ప్రారంభించి ఒక మైలు పనిచేయగా ఎగ్జిక్యూటివు ఇంజనీరు ఈ పని పోస్తువారు స్కీముక్రింద sanction అయినది కనుక దీనిని చేయవద్దని నిలుపుచేసిరి. ఇట్లు భద్రోగులు సర్కసుముగా నడవనియ్యనిదే మార్చిలోపుగా పనులెట్లు అవును? మేము sanction చేసిన డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేయలేకపోతిగాదా అని మా అసమర్థత వెల్లడిచేయుటకు,

[Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju] [12th March 1953]

లేక యిచ్చిన డబ్బు ఎప్పటికీ తిరిగిరాదు? పబ్లికవర్క్స్ నా రెండవ శత్రువు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తెలిపిచ్చినారు. వారి రెండవ శత్రువును వివిధముగా సాధించి?

“శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనకు గత ఏప్రిల్ నెలలో మంత్రిగా వచ్చారు. అప్పటిలో వర్షములు లేక ప్రజలకు త్రాగుటకు నీరుకూడలేదు. వారు దేవుణ్ణి ప్రార్థించి మని మనకు సలహా ఇచ్చి వారుకూడా ప్రార్థించినారు. గారి ప్రార్థనలవల్ల రెండు గాలి వానలు వచ్చినవి. కాని ఏప్రిల్లో పట్టిన గాలివానవల్ల రాయలసీమ వగైరాకు చాలానష్టముకలిగినా మంచినీళ్లు మాత్రము పూర్తిగా లభించినవి. తంజావూరు, తిరుచిరా పల్లి జిల్లాలలో రెండవ గాలివానవల్ల చాగుగా పండిన పంటలు పూర్తిగా నష్టమై పోయినాయి.

“తరువాత శ్రీ ముత్తయ్య శెట్టిగారు, మంత్రిలకు సలహానిచ్చినారు. శాశన సభలో సలహాలు పాటించ నవసరంలేదు, ఉద్యోగుల సలహాప్రకారం నడుచుకోమని తెలిపిచ్చిరి. అయితే ఈ సభ ఈ కార్యక్రమము ఎందుకని మంత్రిలకు ఈ శాశన సభతో ఏమిపని, యిదంతా ప్రశ్ననాటకమేనా? పోనిరెండి ఉద్యోగుల సలహా ప్రకారం నడుస్తూన్నారనుకుందాము. అయితే మా జిల్లాలో కరువు పనులైనవి కెక్కడు V. K. Rao గారు 27 లక్షల రూపాయలు మంజూరు చేయమని వ్రాసి పంపగా మాకు ఎంత డబ్బు sanction చేయించినారని అడుగుచున్నాను? అదే సందర్భములో తంజావూరు, తిరుచిరాపల్లి జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లు ఆ జిల్లాలకు డబ్బు sanction చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్రాసిపంపగా వారు అడిగినంత sanction చేసినారు. ఆ జిల్లాలవారు అరవలు, మేము తెలుగు వారమా? కారణము? అది ఏమిటి? ఆ జిల్లాలలో కరువువల్ల ఏరితిగా వాడపడుచున్నారో మా జిల్లాలలోనూడా అట్లే వాడ పడుచున్నారు. కనుక ఈ బేధవృద్ధి చూపడం సహించలేము. పోనీ అది ఆలాగిందే.

“ఇక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము గురించి గవర్నరుగారు తమ ఉపన్యాసములో కొంత నెల విచ్చినారు. ఈ విషయము మాట్లాడుదాము. శ్రీ ముత్తయ్య శెట్టిగారు ఆంధ్ర నాయకులను విమర్శిస్తూ ఒకరి కొకరిని విడదీస్తూ పరస్పర కలహములు కలిగిస్తున్నారని. అంతేకాకుండా మనమంతా అన్నదమ్మలవలె కలసివుండవలసిన, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికి ఎటువంటి బేధాభిప్రాయములేదని కావలిస్తే ముఖ్య మంత్రిలను, మంత్రిలను, M.L.A.లను కూడా మా ఆంధ్ర దేశములోనూడా వారే చేయిస్తామని తెలిపిచ్చినారు. మమ్మల్ని మాలో విడదీయటకు శ్రీ శంకరరెడ్డిగారిని ఎన్నుకోమని, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, శ్రీ పకాశం పంతులుగారిని ఎన్నుకోమని, ముత్తయ్య శెట్టిగారు, శ్రీ సంజీవ రెడ్డిగారిని ఎన్నుకోవలసిన, మరికొందరు సలహా లిచ్చుచున్నారు. తమరు శ్రమ పడి మాకు సలహా లివ్వవలసరం లేదు. మాలో మేము చూచుకొని సర్దుబాటు చేసుకో గలము. మీరంతా 230 శాసనసభ్యులు, తెలుగువారు ప్రత్యేకం 148 గురు శాసన సభ్యులు. కనుక మాకు విమంత్రిలనైనా వేయించగలరు. అందుచేత మావారు మిమ్ముల ఆశ్రయించి యిదివరలో ఏపదవులు పొందుతున్నారు? శ్రీ కట్టాభి సీతారామయ్య పంతులుగారికి అలిండియా కాంగ్రెసు ప్రెసిడెంటు చేయించి జె. వి. పి. రిపోర్టు తయారు చేయించుకున్నారు. శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారికి ముఖ్య మంత్రి చేయించి ఆయనను నిందించినారు. శ్రీ కళా వెంకట్రావు వగైరాగార్లకు మంత్రిలను చేయించి ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు మాత్రం ఆంధ్రులకు compensation చాలుననించిరి. కాని ఇప్పుడు వారు ఒకటి వచ్చిన తరువాత జ్ఞాపకముకలిగి 50 కోట్లు కావలసిన కోరుచున్నారు. అప్పటికి ఇప్పటికి ఇంతదేధము ఎందుకు విర్రడినది మేము తెలుసుకున్నాము. కనుక తమ ఉద్యోగులకు మేమింకము, యింతటితో సుమ్మల్ని వదిలివేయండి. మా ప్రభుత్వ

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మేము ప్రభుత్వము ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రములో తమిళిలు, ఆంధ్రులు, సోదరులవారి నుండి వలసని తెప్పినారు. మనరాష్ట్రములో గురు తల్లిలు తాలూకు బిడ్డలమై ఉన్నాము. ఒకటి తెలుగు తల్లి సంతానము, రెండు తమిళ తల్లి బిడ్డలు, మూడు కన్నడ తల్లి బిడ్డలు, నాలుగు మలబారు తల్లియొక్క బిడ్డలమైయున్నాము. తమరు మాయరదు ఎప్పుడు నెలది అన్నదమ్మలున్నామే మూసింపుచున్నారు. కాని మేముకూడా, దుర్భేధనులను గంభ రుద్దలు కట్టి నీరుకొని పోవుచున్న వ్యక్తుల భర్తరాజు తమ్ములతో మనము యితరులతో తగవుపడ్డప్పుడు 105 గురుకు సోదరము అనికెట్టి వానిని తుంటి దిడిపించెను? మేము ఎప్పుడు ఆ వాసులతోనే వేరరిచితిమి. సరే! ఆ చావులువాడు ఈ ఫట్టెలం పంచుకొనుట భార్యను పంచుకొనినట్లే అని తెలిపిచ్చిరి. వారు ప్రకాశం తోట గారు పంచపాండవులు ద్రౌపదిని పంచుకోలేదా? అటువంటిప్పుడు నలుగురు బిడ్డలు తాలూకు పుత్రులము ఈ పట్టెలమును ఎందుకు పంచుకొరాదు? శ్రీ దాకరు నరదరాజులు నాయకుల గారు మాట్లాడుతూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు లేకపోయినప్పుడునే మనదలి విభాగని తెలిపిచ్చినారు.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“On a point of information, Sir, The hon. Member has just quoted an incident from the Mahabharata, viz., that Draupadi married five persons. Does he mean to suggest that we in this State are to do likewise?” (Laughter.)

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Sri R. V. Swaminathan):—“This is not a point of information or order. The hon. Member Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju may now continue his speech.”

* SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—“శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నాయకుడుగా లేకపోతే మనమేసిరిలో తిరుమల అని శ్రీ నరదరాజులు నాయకుడుగారు అన్నారు. నేను పుట్టినపోతే నీకు భార్య దొరకేదోదామని, ఒక యువతి అన్నట్లున్నది.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“కుంటి తల్లిగారిగా మనమందరము భర్తమునకు కట్టుబడియుంటే అయిదుగురు ఒకే యింపని పెట్టాకో వచ్చును. అట్లాలేదు ఈ కాలము.”

* SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—“ఇంకా విషయము మనవి చేస్తూన్నాము. మరొకరు మేయరుగారు, ‘దుర్భేధనుడు, పాండవులకు నూది నూదినంత నేల అయినను కవ్వనన్నట్లు’ మన ఆంధ్రులకు స్వశాసములో ఒక అంగుళమైనను స్థలము ఇవ్వనన్నారు. విశాఖ వారికి స్వశాసము చాలదనిగాలోలు. మేము వెల్లిపొయిన తరువాత వారికి కావలసినంత స్వశాసము తయారు అవును. యింతటితో నేను నెలపు రిపోర్టును వేస్తాను.”

* SRI G. VEMIAH:—“Mr. Chairman, let me at the outset 10-20 a.m. be allowed to express my grievance to note that nothing has been mentioned in the Address of the Governor about the hardships and economic conditions of the teachers. The teacher being the Guru of everyone of us here and outside, deserves the most sympathetic consideration at the hands of Government. Next to the teacher comes the Non-Gazetted Officer. The condition of an N.G.O. is worse than that of a coolie nowadays. The various paraphernalia like the personal files, confidential files and reports by the officers

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about their N.G.Os. should go. The recommendations of the Pay Commission in regard to the pay scales of N.G.Os. should be given effect to immediately.

"I am sorry to note that the Governor has forgotten to mention even a single word about the condition of the agricultural labourers. Recently the Government were pleased to publish the minimum wages for different categories of labourers for each district. But I wish to observe that in spite of this the condition of an agricultural labourer as it stands to-day is really pathetic. Nor have the Government taken note of the serious plight of the ex-tappers who are not able to make both ends meet due to prohibition.

"The question of comprehensive land reform in our State has been before the Legislature for quite a long time. But what do we find? Not a word has been said about any impending legislation in that direction.

"What have this Government done to relieve the distress caused to thousands of our people both educated as well as uneducated who remain unemployed? Unemployment is a serious evil. It has caused them to come out in the open and beg in the streets. Added to this comes the question of the frequent retrenchment in the Government Services. Persons who have put in 10 and 15 years of service are being sent out on the plea of financial stringency. As a result, mass unemployment is rampant and educated people are starving.

"Above all I am sorry to find that nothing has been mentioned in the Governor's Address about the sad plight of the untouchables. The scheduled castes and backward communities are suffering a lot nowadays. Government talk and talk and go on scheming. Everything is only on paper. Nothing practical comes out. The condition of the Harijans has not been improved. Much has been said by spokesmen of Government about the desirability of providing legal assistance to poor Harijans. In the villages the landlords are unnecessarily putting the poor Harijans to trouble. Where can the poor Harijans go? Can they go to Courts? Since they are poor they cannot defend themselves in the Courts. Let any Hon. Minister from the Treasury Bench rise up and point out a single instance wherein Government have provided legal assistance to a Harijan. The Government have not taken proper steps against persons who violate the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. The condition of thousands of Harijans is really deplorable. Appointments are not being provided to qualified Harijans. Government talk of Land Colonisation Schemes and this and that. But Harijans have been given no lands. Most of them are living in huts. When Government delay to take the lands, under Land Acquisition Act, they should see that the Harijans are provided with suitable lands for residing and help to build houses without delay. Thousands of files are pending before Government. But as usual Government take their own time. I can cite several instances

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wherein no action has been taken on files for several years. So I say if the Government are really serious in improving the lot of Harijans they should see to it that unsocial activities against the Harijans are put an end to. Government should immediately pass orders directing that all lands at the disposal of Government must be distributed amongst landless Harijans without auction and at market value. Recently it appears that Government have passed orders to auction lands at their disposal, irrespective of communities. Government should immediately rescind this order. There are persons who are cultivating on Government poramboke lands for over ten or twenty years. They have not been given pattas till now. If the Government were to auction those lands, the poor people would be put to a lot of hardship. That is why I say let them be given pattas. Otherwise only dissatisfaction will spread among the poorer sections. So much has been said about the educational concessions granted to Harijans. But I know this year there had been several instances where poor Harijans had to stop their studies because Government have not given them the scholarships. This should not be allowed to repeat itself next year also.

"Sir, the panchayat elections are now over. What do we find in the results? Not a single Harijan or Scheduled Caste man has come up as President. To what is it due? Previously there was reservation in all panchayats for the Scheduled Castes. Now the contrary is the case in several villages. This is really a sorry state of affairs.

"The red-tapism that is prevalent in Government offices should be thoroughly rooted out. Minister after Minister go on tour. But do they really inspect the officers? Do they really check the registers maintained there? Do they immediately rectify the defects noted? No. That is why we find the present deplorable way in which the district administration is working. It is high time that the tone of the district administration is put on correct lines.

"In conclusion let me say a word about the proposed formation of "Andhrarashtra". Nothing has been mentioned in the Address as to when it is going to be formed. Meanwhile persons have begun to talk asking the Andhras to go bag and baggage. Let us know the great truth that history repeats itself. We have heard of persons on throne asking persons outside the throne to go out? What happened? Kurukshetra was fought. This is the timely advice I want to give our friends."

*SRI T. K. RAMA:—“கனம் அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே! ஜில்லா முனிசி 10-40 பல் கூட்டத்தின் சில முக்கிய பிரிவுகள் திருத்தப்பட்ட பிறகு 20 வருடங்களாக a.m. மாறுதலின்றி நடைபெற்று வருகின்றன. இந்த திருத்தங்களின் படி கமிஷனர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டு பிறகு என்ன முறையில் ஸ்தல ஆட்சி நடந்துவருகிற தென்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டதை அனுசரித்து, சென்ற சர்க்கார், அதற்காக ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தி பரிசீலனை செய்தது. அந்த ரிப்போர்ட் இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் கையில் இருக்கிறது. அதை சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வரவேண்டும். அல்லது அந்த ரிப்போர்ட்டில் கண்டுள்ள கருத்துக்களை பொதுஜனங்களின் அபிப்

[Sri T. K. Rama]

[12th March 1953]

பிராயத்திற்காக வெளியிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எப்படிப்பட்ட நல்ல சட்டமும் சில காலத்திற்குப் பிறகு, நடைமுறையில் என்ன கஷ்டங்கள் அதன் நிர்வாகத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற தென்புறப் பரிசீலனை செய்யப்பட்டவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். அரசாங்கத்திலும், அரசாங்க முறையிலும் பெரும் மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ஆனால் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் இருக்கின்ற சட்டங்கள் பிற்போக்கான முறையில் திருத்தப்பட்டு ஆட்சி நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இன்றையதினம் முனிசிபல் சட்டங்கள் இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத்திலிருந்து விலகிய அதிகாரிகள், நிபுணர்களான நல்ல பிரஜைகள், அனுபவகல்தர்கள் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் நுழைந்து தங்கள் திறமைகளைக் காட்டமுடியாத நிலையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். கமிஷனர்களை நியமித்து தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பொது ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளிடம் உண்மையான அதிகாரத்தைக் கொடுக்காததினால் இது போன்ற பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. நிர்வாக அதிகாரியாக இருக்கிற கமிஷனர்கள் அவர்கள் இஷ்டம் போல் காரியங்களை நடத்திக் கொண்டு போவதற்கு இடமிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கப் போவதாக சர்க்கார் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பெரும்பாலும், வரவேற்க முடியாது என்று பலர் கூறலாம். ஆனால் ஒரே ஒரு காரணத்திற்காகவா வறக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அது என்ன வென்றால் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் நிர்வாகம் செய்வதற்கும், மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளை அந்த நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துவதற்குமுள்ள வித்தியாசத்தை பொது ஜனங்கள் நன்கு தெரிந்து கொள்ள முடியும். அப்பொழுது தான் சர்க்கார் பொதுமக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகளிடத்தில் நல்ல அதிகாரங்களையெல்லாம் துணிந்து கொடுத்து ஆட்சி முறை நன்றாக நடப்பதற்கு உதவி செய்வார்கள். ஆகையால் இந்த ஒரே ஒரு காரணத்திற்காகத் தான் இடைக்காலத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கும் யோசனையை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன்.

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

“பொது சுகாதாரச் சட்டம் செய்து சுமார் 20 வருடங்களுக்கு மேல் ஆகின்றன. அந்தச் சட்டம் நடைமுறைக்கு வந்த பிறகு அதனால் என்ன அனுகூலம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது, அல்லது அதனால் என்ன கஷ்டங்கள் புதியதாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சர்க்கார் அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாகச் செய்ய நினைத்த காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்யப்பட்டனவா? அல்லது செய்யப்படாமலேயே இருக்கின்றதா? செய்யப்படாமலிருந்தால் அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? என்றெல்லாம் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று Chamber of Chairmen கேட்டுக் கொண்டே வருகிறது. அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய, அதிகாரிகளோ அல்லது அதிகாரப் பற்றற்றவர்களைக் கொண்டோ, அல்லது இரண்டு பேர்களுமே அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டியைக் கொண்டோ, ‘இந்தச் சட்டம் எந்த முறையில் நடந்து வருகிறது? இதில் மாறுதல்கள் வேண்டுமா? வேண்டுமென்றால் எந்த ரூபத்தில் அந்த திருத்தியமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று,’ பரிசீலனை செய்யப்படவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இந்த சபையில் மேன்மைதங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களும், இன்னும் பல பிரதிநிதிகளும் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் கஷ்டத்தையும், அவர்களுடைய தொழிலிலுள்ள குறைபாடுகளைப் பற்றியும் நன்கு புரிந்து கொண்டு பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய குறைகள் நீக்குவதற்காக, சர்க்காரும், அங்கத்தினர்களும் சிரத்தை காட்டியதற்காக நான் நெசவாளர்களின் சார்பில் வந்தனம் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் இத்தொழிலைக் காப்பாற்ற பல நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட போதிலும், விமோசனம் ஏற்படுமா வென்று சந்தேகிக்கிறேன். இரண்டாவது உலக மகாயுத்தத்திற்குப் பிறகு நம் நாட்டு கைத்தறி ஜவுளிகளுக்கும், மில் ஜவுளிகளுக்கும், வெளிநாடுகளில் ஏராளமான விற்பனை ஸ்தலங்களை சம்பாதித்தோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அந்த விற்பனை ஸ்தலங்களை ஒன்றின் பின் ஒன்றாய் நாம் இழந்து வருகிறோம். அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் என்ன வென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கைத்தறிகளில் உற்பத்தி செய்த துணிகள் வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படும் பொழுது, அவைகள் சரியான தரமுள்ளதாக இருக்கின்றனவா? நல்ல சராயம் போடப்பட்ட துணிகள் தானா, என்றெல்லாம்

[12th March 1953]

[Sri T. K. Rama]

லாம். கவனிக்காததால் தான். வியாபாரத்தை இழந்தோம் அதற்கு ஒரு பரிசீலனாக நான் விரும்புகின்றேன். வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்பும் சர்க்குடன், “தரமான துணிகள் தானா? அவைகள் sample காட்டியபடி இருக்கின்றதா? நல்லசராயம் உள்ளவாக இருக்கின்றதா” என்றெல்லாம் தணிக்கையிட்டு, துணிகளுக்கு முத்திரையிட்டு அனுப்ப சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்தால் வியாபாரம் நன்றாக வளருமென்று நம்புகிறேன். வெளிநாட்டு வியாபாரஸ்தலங்களில் நம் துணிக்கு அப்பொழுது தான் நிரந்தரமான மார்க்கெட் இருக்கும். இதற்காக ராஜ்ய கைத்தறி கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் மூலம் அதிகாரிகளை நியமித்தி துணிகளுக்கு முத்திரையிட்டு அனுப்ப ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். இதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும்.

“கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பல சலுகைகள் கொடுத்தார்கள். நூல் மில்களிலிருந்து தேரிடையாகக் கொடுக்கப்படுகின்றது, நல்ல முறையில் நல்ல சர்க்குடன் தயாரிப்பதற்கு வசதியும், நிர்வாக அமைப்பும் இருக்கிறது. வெளிநாடுகளுக்கு அனுப்ப வேண்டிய கைத்தறி ஜவுளி வியாபாரத்தில் பெரும் பகுதியை மாகாண கூட்டுறவு ஸொஸைடி மூலமாக ஒரு திட்டம் வகுத்து வெளி நாடுகளில் வியாபாரம் செய்து நிரந்தரமான மார்க்கெட்டுகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள முயலவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் தங்களிடத்தில் சில வருடங்களாக சம்பாதித்த சேமிப்புகளை ஏராளமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு இருந்தன. அந்த சேமிப்புகளை, உபயோகித்து சர்க்குகளின் விலைகள் திடீரென்று இறங்கும்படி செய்தார்கள். கைத்தறி ஜவுளி வியாபாரிகளை மிகவும் பாதிக்கும்படியாகச் செய்திருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் சேமிப்புகளை கமிஷனாக், கழித்துக் கொடுக்கும் பொழுது பெட்டி ரிஜிஸ்டரார் அல்லது ஸ்தல ஐக்கிய பாங்க் அதிகாரிகளுடன் கலந்துகொண்டு எவ்வளவு சதவிகிதம் தள்ளிக் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று செய்ய வேண்டும். சர்க்காரும் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும்.

“மதுரை, டிராம்பாபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களில் இந்த நான்கு வருடங்களாக மழை மிகச்சுமாராகப் பெய்தது, இந்த வருஷம் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரதேசங்களில் மழையின்மையால் பயிர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் உபரி ஜில்லாவாகிய தஞ்சையுடன் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; உணவு சப்ளை பெற்றுத்த வரையில், தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இந்த வருடம் புயலினால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் அங்கிருந்து போதுமான உணவு கிடைப்பதற்கு இல்லை. இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் உணவு விலைகள் அதிகமாக எழிக்கெய்து போகின்றன. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் தங்கள் வசத்தில் இருக்கும் உணவு தானியங்களை அதிகமாக அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு அனுப்பி விடுவதன் மூலம் ஏறமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, 10-50 a.m.
Sir, while speaking on the motion, I have to express regret that the Government have, during the past eight months, failed miserably to improve the condition of the handloom weavers and to give adequate help to the famine-stricken agriculturists. Before I proceed, I would like to say a few words about the President's visit.

“His Excellency the Governor has stated that the President's visit has brought cheer and hope to the people of this State. On the other hand, it has been a disappointment to the people; no visible improvement has been found in the conditions of the people after his visit. If I may be permitted to say so, I submit his visit has rather been a pilgrimage than an official visit by the Head of the State. The important places visited by him were

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Tirupathi, Srirangam, Tiruchirappalli, Dhanushkodi, Chidambaram and so on, which are all religiously important semi-urban towns. The type of people in the South who are all struggling for an existence in these days of famine cannot be found in these semi-urban places; you can find there only well-to-do people and people who are capable of maintaining themselves in a comfortable manner. I submit that if one wants to study the condition of the people, one should go to the interior villages in the State; it is only there that one can find how people are struggling hard for an existence, to find food, clothing and other necessities of life. To my mind, Sir, it seems that the President has simply shifted his responsibility of the protection of the poor people of the country to the numerous gods whom he visited in the different places during his tour. All these I say because this Government is primarily responsible for planning the tour of the President in South India and they therefore share the responsibility for the President not having visited the interior villages.

"Next I come to the condition of the handloom weavers. Their condition is daily deteriorating. They have been reduced to beggary. Families after families have left their homes in the villages to the towns in the hope of finding some employment or in the hope that they can take to begging in the towns with ease. The Government's protracted scheme of giving aid to the handloom weavers through the co-operative societies has utterly failed. It has failed to find markets for the old stocks on hand, with the result that the stocks have had to be auctioned at great loss. The Government have not come forward to give cash doles to the weavers even as a temporary measure of relief. This Government's recommendation to the Government of India (with the unanimous endorsement of the House) to reserve 100 per cent of bordered dhoties and coloured saris to the handloom industry has not been accepted by the Central Government, and the little gesture shown by that Government has not been of much use. I can find no reason for the Central Government's action except that perhaps they want to placate the capitalist mill-owners. The plea that the handloom industry will not be able to meet the demand of the country in these varieties can hold no water. I sincerely believe that Rajaji who had boldly launched on the policy of decontrol, could have solved this problem with his mighty influence on the Central Government if only he was a little more firm. He could have issued an ultimatum to the Central Government that he would resign his Chief Ministership of this State in the event of his recommendation not being accepted *in toto*. He does not seem to have done so; instead, he counsels patience to the dying weavers. I hope that at least now the Government will take adequate measures to relieve the distress that is prevalent among the handloom weavers.

"Coming now to agriculture, I submit that agriculture in this State has suffered very much for want of rain. It is an irony of fate that ever since the Congress Government came to be

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installed in this State, rain seems to have struck work. For the past four or five years, seasonal conditions have been adverse in many of the districts of this State; and especially this year, the scarcity has been acute. Government do not seem to have made any attempt to find ways and means for producing rain. In West Bengal it seems the Government have launched on an investigation for producing artificial rain. I suggest this Government also may follow on the lines of the West Bengal Government to produce artificial rain, so that the present scarcity of water which has been continuous for the past four or five years can be mitigated. We find, however, that instead of doing that, our Government has taken pains to go through past records and to say that as in the years 1878 to 1882 there was a similar famine condition in the State and afterwards there was plenty throughout the State, so also we can hope for plenty in a short time. Instead of hoping for plenty in this way, I want the Government to launch on an investigation and make research work for producing artificial rain. Due to the scarcity of rain, the condition of the agriculturist has become very bad. The middle-class agriculturists especially have spent all they had in their hands on cultivation expenses and they do not know how to make both ends meet during the coming five or six months before the next agricultural season. They could not get any loan either from private people or from the Government; if they go to the Government for loans, it is difficult for them to obtain loans. The zamin areas which have been taken over by the Government recently have not yet been surveyed; and due to the non-surveying of the estates, the Tahsildar and other revenue officials when approached for loans, refuse to take cognizance of loan applications on the ground that the properties offered for security are not identifiable and therefore the applications are not complied with. Thus, the agriculturists are not able to get loans from the Government. Again, the loans already payable to the co-operative societies, have got to be paid, but due to the present difficult situation, the agriculturists find it impossible to repay the loans. It is understood that in the State of Madhya Pradesh, the Government have brought forward an Ordinance to the effect that Civil Court decrees should be stayed for a period of one year, so that the agriculturists may be enabled to some extent to get over the present difficult times. Here also, I suggest to the Government that they should bring forward an Ordinance or bring in legislation to the effect that Civil Court decrees should be put in abeyance at least for a year, so that our poor agriculturists may be relieved of their difficulties for some time to come.

"Then with regard to remission, I submit that remission has not been granted in many places. The granting of or the recommendation to grant the remission is entrusted to some revenue officials. Just because they have to prepare so many elaborate accounts in this connection, called Account No. 5, etc., these officers avoid the preparation of the accounts and leave the agriculturists to suffer, even though there is sufficient justification

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for granting kist remission. This should not be the case, and the Government should come forward with the grant of remission wherever it is justifiable.

Lastly, I want to submit that the condition of the landless agricultural labourers is very hard indeed. On account of want of rain during the past year, there had been no agricultural work for them and they had to migrate to places in the neighbourhood in the expectation of finding some employment there; and even there, as there was the cyclone and the devastation consequent on it, they could not find any employment and so had to return to their own homes.

(At this stage the Deputy Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

11
a.m.

* SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker,

Sir, ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ അതിപ്രധാനമായ ചില സംഗതികൾ പരാമർശിക്കാൻ പോയത് ഏറെയും ഓരോറ്റുകാരായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ പത്തൊമ്പതാം നൂറ്റാണ്ടിലെ മുസ്ലീം സുനമ്പകളിൽനിന്നു കാലക്രമേണ സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള അനേക സംഭവങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കണക്കാക്കുന്ന പരമ്പരാഗതമായി വന്നുവരുന്ന ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ഒരു പ്രമുഖ ജനവിഭാഗമായ മുസ്ലീംകൾക്കു ഇവിടുത്തെ നിയമ സഭകളിലും കളക്ട്രേറ്റിലും സർക്കാരിൽ മറ്റും അവർ അധീഷ്ഠിക്കുന്ന അത്ര സ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ള സംഗതി അടുത്ത കാലത്തെ സംഭവങ്ങളിലൂടെയും വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് രൂപീകരിക്കുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഇവിടുത്തെ മറ്റു സംഭവങ്ങളുടെ പ്രാധാന്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അതിയായ വിശ്വാസത്തോടും പ്രതിഷേധത്തോടും കൂടി നിലകൊണ്ട ഈ സമൂഹം ഇന്നും ആത്മീയമായിത്തീർന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഏതാനും ദിവസങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും അവർക്കു ആത്മീയതയിലുള്ളതായിട്ടുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കർമ്മങ്ങൾ പരിശോധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്ന് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവിടുത്തെ നിയമ സഭയിൽ ആദ്യത്തെ പ്രതിനിധി ചുമത്തിയതിന്റെ സാക്ഷ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വെബ്ബ് ജനറൽ സീനിയർ സോഫ്റ്റ് അവാർഡ് പ്രസ്തുതിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ഈ പൊരുളാണെന്നാണ് തദ്ദേശ ഭരണ സഭകളിലും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് വന്നുചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ള സർവ്വീസ്. പല കമ്മിറ്റികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും advisory കമ്മിറ്റികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഞങ്ങളുടെ നില ഇതാണെന്നാണ്. ഇന്ന് കാലത്തെ പത്രത്തിൽ വായിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി delimitation കമ്മിറ്റിയിലെ അംഗങ്ങളായെന്ന് സംഗമമായി അതാത് സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിലെ നിയമസഭാ മെമ്പർമാരെ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. അതിൽ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്ത്യ രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഇരുപതു സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ ഒരു മതേതരതയോടുകൂടി സുനമ്പകളിൽ പ്രതിനിധി സംരക്ഷണത്തിൽ. എന്നാൽ ഈ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ മുസ്ലീംകളെ ആരെയും ഏൽക്കിയിട്ടില്ല എന്ന് കാണുന്നത് വ്യക്തമായി വ്യക്തമാക്കുകയാണ്. സർവ്വീസുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച നിയമനടപടികൾ കയ്യെടുക്കുകയും അതുവഴി പ്രമോഷൻ കയ്യെടുക്കുകയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മുസ്ലീം സുനമ്പകളിൽനിന്നും അവർക്കു നൽകുന്ന വിഷയത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും പ്രമുഖ പരിശോധനയിലായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്ത്യ രാജ്യത്തിലെ മറ്റു സ്റ്റേറ്റുകൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റുകൾക്കും കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിനും തന്നെയും ഒരു മതേതരതയോടുകൂടി വിശദമായ ഒരു മനസ്സാരികിയോടുകൂടി മുസ്ലീം സുനമ്പകളോടു പെരുമാറണം എന്ന് ഞാൻ ധീരമായി അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി.

“മറ്റൊന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റുടെ പ്രസംഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തേണ്ട വളരെ പരിശോധനകൾക്കായിത്തീർന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഭരണ കോമിഷൻ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അതിൽ വേണ്ടത്ര പരാമർശിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വാസ്തവത്തിൽ decontrol ഏൽപ്പിക്കിയത് വഴിയ്ക്കും ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സഹായം പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തേണ്ട വളരെ വമ്പിച്ചതാണ്. പക്ഷെ നിയന്ത്രണം ഏൽക്കുന്നതുതന്നെയാണുള്ള ഗുണം അനുഭവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ജില്ലയിൽ മറ്റു ഇല്ലായ്മയും ഭരണ സംവിധാനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം നേരിട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഒരു അസാധാരണ പരിതസ്ഥിതി എന്ന നിലയിൽ അടുത്ത കൊയ്ത്തുകാലാവസ്ഥ അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക്

[12th March 1953] [Sri Kunhi Muhammed Shafee]

പരിന്നും കൺസം അരിവിതരണ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നേക്കർ കയ്യെടുക്കുന്നതിന് വിതരണം ചെയ്യാൻ ഏല്പിച്ച് ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്. അസാധാരണ പരിതസ്ഥിതി എന്ന് പറയുമ്പോൾ രാജ്യവുമാത്രം, ഇന്ത്യയിലുള്ള മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊടുവറ്റുമാത്രം കയ്യെടുത്ത ജനങ്ങളെ സഹായിക്കുന്നതിന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്ത പരിശ്രമങ്ങൾ, ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ഏറെയും അധികം സ്മരിക്കുക കൂടി ചെയ്യേണ്ടത്. അതുപോലെത്തന്നെ ഒരു അസാധാരണ പരിതസ്ഥിതി മലബാറിൽ ഉണ്ടായതായി പരിഗണിച്ച് മലബാറിലെ ഭരണ സമിതി നന്നായിത്തീരുന്നതുവരെ അഞ്ചാം മാസക്കാലത്തേക്കുള്ള മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിന്നും കൺസം അരിവിതരണ പ്രവേശന നിരക്കാണ് ചെയ്യാൻ ഏല്പിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യണം. മലബാറിൽ വിളയുന്നതിനും വളരെ വിഷയങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങൾ അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇന്നിപ്പോൾ ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതി വരുത്തുവാൻ ഇനി അടുത്ത കാലത്തെ കൊയ്ത്തുകാലത്തു ചതുരമെ സംവിധാനം കയ്യെടുക്കും. ഒരു ആക്ഷേപം പാക്കി ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്; നെല്ല് മുഴുവനും മിഷ്കർ പണക്കാരായ ആളുകൾ പാട്ടിലാക്കി സ്വാധീകരിക്കുക തീർത്ത വിധത്തിൽ സംഭവിച്ചു. വെച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ് എന്ന്. ഇതിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരം എന്ന നിലക്ക് അടുത്ത കൊയ്ത്ത് കാലത്ത് ഒരു ചെറിയ levy മലബാറിൽ ഏൽപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടെന്നതിൽ അവിടുത്തെ ബഹുജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൈപ്പറ്റം തീർത്ത ഒരു പരിതസ്ഥിതി ഉണ്ടാകാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത് വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു സംഗതിയാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ഇന്ന് മലബാറിലെ കൂടി മറ്റേ ഒരു മതേതരത്വം ആഗ്രഹിച്ചു നില്ക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിൽ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ഇല്ലെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അത് ഒരു അതിശയോക്തി ആയിരിക്കും. എന്താൽ ഈ പദ്ധതികൾ വളരെ ചുരുക്കമാണെന്ന് പറയുന്നതിൽ തെറ്റില്ല. അങ്ങനെയിരിക്കെ കയ്യെടുക്കുന്ന മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അനുഭവങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഏതെങ്കിലും കൈക്കൊള്ളണം. തീർന്നതിനുശേഷം ഏതാൽ കയ്യെടുക്കുകയെന്ന പരിന്നും കൺസം അരി വിതരണവും അഞ്ചാം മാസക്കാലത്തേക്ക് വിതരണം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതാണ്.

“മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി മലബാർ ജില്ലയിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെക്കാലമായി പ്രവർത്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്ന മലബാർ കടിയായ നിയമം പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഭേദഗതികളോടുകൂടി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ഇനിയും സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ള കാര്യമാണ്. രാജ്യവുമായി കടിയായതും പണ്ണയാർമാരും കയ്യെടുക്കുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ അവർക്കു സഹായിക്കുവാൻ ആദ്യം ഒരു Ordinance പുറപ്പെടുവിച്ചു. രണ്ടാമത്ത് ഒരു നിയമനിർമ്മാണം വഴിയ്ക്കും കടിയായതും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവാർഡ് നേതൃത്വത്തിലുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മലബാറിലെ കടിയായതും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നൽകേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ള ഈ പ്രശ്നത്തിന് ഒരു പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന വിഷയം നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത് ഒരിക്കലും അഭികാമ്യമായില്ല എന്ന് പറയേണ്ടതായിരിക്കും. വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ നിയമം ഭേദഗതികളോടുകൂടി അടുത്തുവരും എന്ന് പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ച് കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിലെ നിയമസഭാ മെമ്പർമാരായ ഞങ്ങൾ ധീരമായിത്തീർന്നു ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഡിസെമ്പറിൽ മുന്പായി പുതിയ ഭേദഗതിനിയമം പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഹിന്ദുവരും, അറബികളും, ഹിന്ദുവരെയും എല്ലാ മതേതരതയോടുകൂടി ഒരുമിച്ച് ഈ നിയമനിർമ്മാണം ഇനിയും പുതിയായിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് ഇരുപത്തിയൊന്നാം അറിയായത്. ഇനിയും ഇത് നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടുപോകാതെ ആ നിയമം പുതിയായി ഈ സഭ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്ന് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ തീർക്കണം എന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മലബാറിൽ ഒരു community projects ന്റെ വിഭാഗം ഏൽപ്പിക്കുന്നതിൽ ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുകൂലമുണ്ട്. ഈ community projects ഏൽക്കുന്നതിൽ അനുകൂലമായ സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ വളരെയധികം ഒരു സാമൂഹ്യ അന്തരീക്ഷം രാജ്യത്തുടനീളമുണ്ടായി സംഭവിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട് സാമൂഹിക പ്രവർത്തികൾ വളരെ ഉള്ള ഒരു അധാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് ഇറക്കുന്നത് ഞങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഞങ്ങളും വലിയ ഒരു നേട്ടമാണ്. അവിടെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു നിത്യേന പ്രയോജനപ്പെടുന്ന വിധത്തിൽ community projects പല പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങളും, പല വകുപ്പുകളും ജീവിതത്തിൽ ആവശ്യമായ പല വിധത്തിലുള്ള പരിശ്രമങ്ങളും ഏൽപ്പിക്കണം. ഇതിലൂടെ സർവ്വജനപ്രയോജനമാണ്. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ community projects വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഘട്ടത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ ഇന്ന് പല തുറകളും പണയം നില്ക്കുന്ന പ്രദേശമായ ഏറനാട്, വള്ളുവനാട് താലൂക്കുകളിൽ ഈ community projects ഏൽപ്പിക്കണം എന്ന് ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഒരു

[Sri T. Potha Raju] [12th March 1953]

పదకొండు లక్షల యశశాలలో పండేపంట నాశనమై తిరుతుంటే లేదో గమనించాలి. ఇలాంటి అవసరమైన పనులు ప్రభుత్వము క్రొత్తతీసుకొని చేయించుకోవాలి అనుభవము చెప్పినట్లక మానుతుందా? ఈ నాడు దేశములో ఎక్కడ చూచినను కరువు తాండవిస్తున్నది యున్నది. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైన అంశములు అన్నియు గవర్నరు గుర్తించినట్లు కనబడలేదు. అందులో యీ గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలో ఏదో ప్రశంసలున్నాయి అన్న తేచ్చారు. నిజంగా యీ ఉపన్యాసము అంతయు పరిశీలించి చూస్తే, ఎదో అనుమానముగా రెండు ముక్కలు యీసభ గద్దెమీద కెక్కి వదిలిపోవాలి, మన రాష్ట్రక తీరుతుంది అనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో, ఉపన్యాసము చేసినట్లు కనబడుతుంటే కాని, నిజంగా ప్రజల అభివృద్ధికోరి, వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితులు దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని, నిజమైన రాష్ట్రకను సూచించు ఉపన్యాసము ఇచ్చినట్లు కనబడలేదని చెప్పవచ్చును.”

10-20
a.m.

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is really an honour done to the State that the President and the Prime Minister have paid visits throughout this State. Their personal inspection of the various famine-affected areas and the sufferings of the people would, I hope, make them do their best for our State as early as possible.

“ Regarding the formation of the Andhra State, it is the opinion of many of us that, if the Andhras are given a chance to locate their capital in Madras, it will really subject the Tamilians and Andhras to fight in the day-to-day administration. Therefore, it is in the best interests of everybody that both of them should remain at a respectable distance and, therefore, it is the desire of the Tamilians that the capital of the Andhra State should be located within the Andhradesa itself.

“ Then, Sir, regarding Agriculture, the Government must bestow their best attention on the agricultural side. The aid given to the ryots at present is very poor and I should say, it is nothing at all. The seasonal conditions are very bad throughout the State and especially in the Chingleput district we have been having continual drought for the last six or seven years, with the result that the economic condition of the people is going from bad to worse. Even in certain places where we had rainfall, the out-turn is very poor and in addition to that, there has been insect pest, with the result that the ryots get disappointed at the poor yield and even the officials with whom I had contact recently did not deny this fact. It is a strange thing to note that at this critical period the Government, all of a sudden, have chosen to announce a change in the longstanding policy of remission. In fact, their new order completely changing the Board Standing Orders states that the ryots paying a kist of Rs. 101 and more are not entitled to any land revenue remission; so also income-tax assessees. By this order, the very principle underlying land revenue remission has been set at naught. The majority of the rural middle-class pattadars will, I am sure, be very hard hit by this order. The assumption of the Government that the big pattadars are well-to-do and therefore they can afford to pay the kist, is not supported by any facts. It will indeed be cruel if remission is not given at least in cases where there has been total

[12th March 1953] [Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliyar]

destruction by flood, drought or cyclone. In this connection, the ‘Hindu’ of the 8th instant wrote a very valuable article on this subject and I congratulate the paper for that. I am sure, the Government will examine this question thoroughly. At least a committee may be constituted to go thoroughly into this question and revise their policy as early as possible.

“ Sir, the district of Chingleput, as I have already pointed out, requires special treatment. The Revenue Minister who recently visited some of the areas in the district, especially the Kancheepuram taluk, was also convinced of the condition of the crops. He was then requested by the ryots that at least a postponement of the kist should be ordered. I am sure he will sympathetically consider their request.

“ Regarding power development so far made in the State, it is quite inadequate and much more so with regard to my district of Chingleput. In fact, many irrigation projects which were already investigated have not been taken up, or have been slowed down, probably due to paucity of funds. At least the works that have been investigated should be taken up so that the food problem in the district of Chingleput, which is very near Madras, may be solved. The Central Government must also be approached for more financial aid.

“ More community project centres should be opened wherever people want them. As it is, the Rural Welfare Scheme is very ineffective and so I suggest that it may be combined with the community project centres.

“ In the matter of basic schools, I have been visiting many of the basic schools in the district and their condition is very bad. All the basic schools that are being started now can in no way be compared to those that were started by Mahatma Gandhi. These are basic schools only in name. In fact, a good basic school should attract a good number of children and they should be made to realise that the school is intended to train them as good citizens of future. I should say that the amount that is now spent on these basic education schools, is a colossal waste.

“ As for Public Health, larger amounts should be spent. Especially in rural parts more and more dispensaries should be opened and more pay should be given to rural medical practitioners, as otherwise there would not be any incentive for them to go to the villages and settle there.

“ I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the Government for the speedy steps they have taken to relieve the distress of the people of the Tanjore district affected by the recent cyclone.

“ Lastly, Sir, I should say, that though this Assembly decided that the life of the present district boards should be extended up to 30th June 1953, it is not known how all of a sudden the Government have chosen to appoint special officers for district boards.

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I do not know how it will be helpful to the public, I mean, the appointment of special officers who are none other than the Government servants who were wielding power in the administration of the district boards. Therefore, I would straightaway request the Government to hold elections to district boards and not appoint special officers, which is against the very fundamental principles of democracy.

"Finally, Sir, I would plead that top priority should be given to the supply of drinking water in the villages. I should think that each village and each cheri should be given at least one well."

"With these few words I resume my seat, Sir."

11-30
a.m.

* SRI ASI NEELADRIRAO REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I think His Excellency the Governor for his Address. But I regret to note various omissions in it. Agriculture is the chief industry of our State and now we are short of food. It is said in the Address that agriculture continues to engage the attention of Government and it is also said that the Government have been compelled to slow down the progress of irrigation and power schemes on account of financial stringency. If the progress of irrigation works is slowed down, how can agriculture flourish? Now poor ryots are suffering for want of rain. But we are not implementing any irrigation schemes. Unless we take up a sufficient number of minor irrigation works at least, we will not be able to solve our food problem."

"The Government say that there is financial stringency. They can get over this stringency very easily. On account of Prohibition, this State is losing a revenue of Rs. 22 crores per annum in all. If we had not foregone that revenue and if we had utilized it for the development of irrigation, this financial stringency would not have arisen. Let us not think that Prohibition has been a success. It has not at all been a success. I think every Member of the House will agree with me when I say that Prohibition has utterly failed. We have given scope for demoralization on account of Prohibition. Prohibition subordinate staff have regularized mamools. Even the females in villages have taken to drink. Let us not think of Prohibition now. Let us scrap the Prohibition scheme and divert the funds and our attention to irrigation schemes."

"Nothing is said about backward districts in the Address. Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and Rayalaseema districts are really backward, especially in the matter of irrigation. But Srikakulam district is backward in all respects. A good many irrigation sources are badly in need of repair, because the Government have not provided any funds for their repair. The result is that people are suffering for want of food. There was no timely rain especially this year. When the crops were in the stage of harvest, floods devastated them."

"Srikakulam district is backward in education also. There is not even a single first grade college there, and there are not

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enough number of middle and high schools. I request the Government to take early steps to develop this backward district by introducing compulsory education."

"Sufficient medical aid is not available. There is only one hospital at Ichapuram to serve one lakh of people. I regret to say that there is no doctor in that hospital for the last four months. The people are feeling the absence of a doctor very much. There is a sub-jail there and I do not know what medical attendance there is for the prisoners. If anything untoward happens there on account of the absence of a doctor, the Government will be held responsible for it."

"There is no drinking water in several Harijan villages and also for the 50,000 people of Uddanam. This is not a problem for the current year only; it has been there for the past several years. I request the Government to see that adequate drinking water is provided."

"The Government have not given adequate loans to the ryots. This year the Government refused to give loans with the result that the poor ryots suffer very much."

"Weavers are not able to maintain themselves. If Government organize collective weaving centres to provide employment to the distressed weavers, a great number of handloom weavers will be benefited."

"Almost every Member talked about the formation of the Andhra State. I would appeal to my Tamil brothers that we should part as friends and in an atmosphere of goodwill. Let us not be provoked by a few cunning people who induce us to quarrel. I regret to observe however that even Sri Rajaji, an able statesman, should have asked the Andhras to quit Madras immediately after the formation of the Andhra State. I am really sorry that such a statesman should advise us like that. If one reads the history of Madras, he will understand how it was developed. We can definitely say that it owes its origin to Andhras. No doubt we cannot give the credit for the development of the City exclusively to Andhras. The City owes its development to Andhras, Tamilians, Malayalees, Kannadigas and Muslims. It has developed to this extent by the combined efforts of all these people. There is no justification for any one of these people to claim the City exclusively for themselves. When we are on the verge of separation, let us not quarrel. We know that if there is a partition of the property among two brothers in a Hindu family and if there is only one house, the elder brother would not ask the younger brother to get out of the house at once. He will put up a partition and ask the younger brother to cook and have his residence in one part of the house till another house is built. That has been the Indian custom from time immemorial. Let us not forget that. Reference to Mahabharata is made in this Assembly very often. The Hon. Sri Rajaji has written Mahabharata in English, and he is advising the people

[Sri. Asi. Neeladri Rao Reddi] [12th March 1953]

to read Puranas. Viewed in one light, Mahabharata is nothing but the history of a quarrel. Viewed in another light, it contains a good many morals which we should learn and practise. Rajaji indirectly induces us to quarrel. Like Uttamakumaran, the hon. Member Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad said that 200 Members of this House would resign if Rajaji were to resign and he extolled Rajaji for all the good that he has done in Delhi. Such sort of statements made in the Assembly will provoke some Members, and mutual goodwill will be lost. Let us not dilate on such things.

11-40 a.m. "Again, Rajaji did not stop with this. He went on to say that the formation of linguistic States was a tribal idea. Yes. But aborigines are better people. I have lived with aborigines for 32 years in the jungle. I know the Chenchus, Khonds and others. Let us learn from them unity and brotherhood."

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the Motion of Thanks, I would like to say a few words. His Excellency has indicated to us the practical side of the policy pursued by the Government. With regard to the formation of the new State for Andhras, he has assured us that this Government will take all proper steps for the early formation of an Andhra State. In this respect, I would suggest one thing. I would tell all our friends here that we are at the beginning of a new era in South India's history. All these years we were living jointly and now we are going to separate. Let us not forget that South India has a tradition, a proud tradition and let us all try to maintain that great tradition. It is but natural that there are certain misunderstandings now. There are bound to be misunderstandings at the time of partition. But let us all, especially those who are real representatives of the people here, see that the differences that exist between us are smoothened out. Let us part in a friendly spirit. We are unable to decide the issue ourselves and have therefore referred it to the Centre. The Centre is going to give a decision soon. Let us agree to the decision and be friends. We are after all parting on administrative grounds but we will continue to live happily and maintain our great South Indian tradition. Let us not give scope to the Northern Indian people to think that we quarrel over this particular issue. In spite of our long joint life the time has come for us to divide. Let us divide and live peacefully. Let us not give scope for the Central Government to impose Governor's rule on us. In this connexion, I would appeal to all democratic forces to join together to help the Congress Government in this State in the creation of the new State and also in ensuring that the new-born Andhra State and also the residuary State have a stable Government. Let no section of the people have any kind of misunderstanding in this matter. Let me assure the House that Andhras are in no way hating Rajaji. We will take all the great experiences of Rajaji with us. We will take his advice in implementing our new Five-Year Plan. After all both Governments have to consult each other on ever so many matters. So let us not forget our great tradition and let us part as friends.

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"Next, I come to the proposal of appointing special officers to District Boards. I am unable to reconcile myself to this policy of the Government. The reason is I know what the special officers are. We have had sufficient experience of these special officers. We know how District Boards were working under these special officers. There was no progress in the administration during their regime. Of course, the deficit budget of Districts have always presented a headache to the Government but people still appreciate one thing in the administration of District Boards. For instance, District Boards have helped in increasing the number of schools. During the War, we had only seventeen high schools in the Srikakulam district. During the last two years of our regime, however, we were able to start another twenty high schools in the district. This is some consolation to the people which did not come about during the special officers' regime. If the Government want to have elections, let them have; otherwise, let us give another six or eight months' life to the District Boards. Let us not now have the idea of special officers being appointed as we are on the eve of the formation of the new Andhra State.

"Then, Sir, we expected that there would be reference to some amendment to the Rent Reduction Act now in force. The Act has failed in this State. The judgments of the High Court and the Supreme Court have made the Act inoperative. What has happened to the tenants and the inam ryots? Inamdars everywhere are taking the law into their own hands and driving out the inam ryots from the fields. We have already submitted several memoranda to the Government to consider this question urgently. Nothing has turned up so far. I would request the Government now to propose an amendment to section 3 (2) (d) of the Rent Reduction Act so as to enable the ryots to continue on land. If necessary let us take steps to pay reasonable compensation to the small inamdars.

"The Rent Reduction Act has failed in another respect also. It has failed in Tekkali taluk. Now, according to the Rent Reduction Act, the Government are collecting Rs. 18-8-0 for every acre and all the arrears of rent extending over the last six years are also collected this year. Unfortunately this year, in Tekkali taluk there is a great famine. I do not know whether the Government have any information from their officials in the taluk. Officials have begun collecting arrears and it is very difficult for the tenants now to pay these this year. Already, I understand, thirty per cent of the rent for the year has been collected. I would request the Government at least to stop collection of the arrears this year, and extend it over the next few years.

"Lastly I come to minor irrigation works. My humble suggestion to the Government is that all minor irrigation works should be taken on hand. Works which are already on hand should be continued. I say this because in Srikakulam district we have been told that all District Collectors have been circularised

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by the Government to stop all further works. I request, therefore, that famine works and minor irrigation works must be taken up and continued in Srikakulam district as well as in other famine-affected places.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me to congratulate the Government and support the Motion of Thanks."

11-50 a.m. * Sri N. SIVARAJ :—“கணம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கடந்த இரண்டு தினங்களாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரச்சங்கத்தை யொட்டி, மாகாண மக்கள் நிலைமையைப் பற்றி, காரசாரமாக இரு சார்பிலும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பொதுவாக இருக்கும் பிரச்சனைகள் வேலையில்லா தண்டாட்டம், உணவு நெருக்கடி, பஞ்சம். இதைப்பற்றித்தான் எல்லோரும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் மான் அங்கு உணவு பிரச்சனையில் நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுதுள்ள சர்க்காரின் உணவு கொள்கை சம்பந்தமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அரிசி விலை, நெல் விலை இன்றையதினம் பார்த்தால் நெல் விலை மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 23, 24, 25 என்று விற்கக்கூடிய நிலையில் இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. அதனால் மிகவும் பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அத்துடன் சர்க்காரின் லெவி கொள்முதல் மூல்யமாக நெல் கொள்முதல் நடக்கிறது. நெல் விளைச்சல் கிட்டத்தட்ட 40 சத விசிறம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜில்லா உபரி ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தம்கூட இப்பொழுது அங்கே கொள்முதல் செய்யதால் மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு லெவி விலை ரூ. 14 என்று விற்பனையும் பக்கத்து ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள வியாபாரிகள் அங்கு வந்து மூட்டை ஒன்றுக்கு ரூ. 23, 24 என்று கொடுத்த வாங்கியோடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் எங்கள் ஜில்லா உபரி ஜில்லாவாக இருந்தும் அங்கே அரிசி கிடைக்காமல் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் மூன்று மாதங்களில் ஒரு பட்டணம் படி அரிசி ஒரு ரூபாய் அல்லது ஒன்றரை ரூபாய்க்கு அல்லது இரண்டு ரூபாய்க்குக்கூட விற்கும் படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு பயங்கரமான நிலைமை ஏற்படும்படியான நிலைமை அங்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை சமாளிக்க, இந்த உணவு பஞ்சத்தை சமாளிக்க சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுதே நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மக்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்து விட்டது. மக்களுக்கு தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவு வாங்கும் சக்திகூட கிடையாது. அதனால் கூடியசீக்கிரம் அங்கே உணவுக்காக கணம் வந்தாலும் வரலாம். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுதே தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நெல், அரிசி விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது உபரியாக இருக்கும் ஜில்லாவிற்கு பக்கங்களிலுள்ள தென் னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்தும், பஞ்சாபிலிருந்தும் அரிசியை வாங்கி வந்து அங்கே ஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அதை அவர்கள் வாங்கி சாப்பிடவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ரேஷன் ஷாப்புகளில் அவர்களுக்கு 4 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசிதான் வழங்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அப்படி 4 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசி கொடுத்தாலும்கூட அந்தக் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கப்படும் அரிசி படுமோசமானதாக இருக்கிறது. கீழ் தரமான அரிசியாக இருக்கிறது. சொந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள அரிசியை கொடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்கள் 4 அவுன்சும் வாங்கி அதையும் கீழ்தரமான அரிசியை வாங்கி சாப்பிடும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அங்குள்ள அரிசி, நெல் விலையை கட்டுப்பாடு செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. ரேஷன் கடைகளில் 8 அவுன்ஸ் அல்லது 6 அவுன்ஸ் கொடுத்தாலும் ஓரளவு அவர்கள் வாங்கிச் சாப்பிட சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். சின்னைப்படி 5 அல்லது 5½ அணு என்று வாங்கி வந்தவர்கள் இப்பொழுது 13 அல்லது 13½ அணு கொடுத்து வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். பின்னால் ஒரு படி அரிசி ரூ. 1 அல்லது ரூ. 1½ அல்லது ரூ. 2 என்றுகூட வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடும் நிலைமை ஏற்படலாம். அந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில், அவர்களுக்கு வாங்கும் சக்தி இருக்காது. மிகவும் குறைந்து இருக்கும். வேலை இல்லா தண்டாட்டத்தினால் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையும்

[12th March 1953]

[Sri N. Sivaraj]

பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு படி அரிசி ரூபாய் ஒன்று அல்லது ஒன்றரை என்று விற்பனையில் அவர்களால் எப்படி சமாளிக்க முடியும்! ஒரு பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடிதான் ஏற்படும். இந்த நிலைமையில் உடனடியாக விலையைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தியாகவேண்டும். இந்த நெருக்கடியினால் மிராசதார களிடமும் வருமானம் குறைந்து விட்டது. சாகுபடிக்காரர்களிடமும் வருமானம் குறைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமை நீடித்தால் மூன்று மாதங்களுக்குப் பிறகு பெரிய பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்படும். அப்படி நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டால் அதை சர்க்கார் சமாளிக்கும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். அதனால் இப்பொழுதே அரிசி, நெல் விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது கட்டாயக் கொள்முதல் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. அதையும் அதிகாரிகளுடைய தயவில்தான் நடக்கிறது. யாருக்கு அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறதோ அவர்களுக்குத்தான் கொள்முதலில் செளகரியம் இருக்கிறது. பெரிய மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு கொள்முதல் எவ்விதம் நடக்கிறது என்றால் ரிவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் எழுதிப் போவதுதான். அதனால் உடனடியாக விலையை நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது இஷ்டமானபடி பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள வியாபாரிகள் இங்கு வந்து மூட்டை ரூ. 12½ அல்லது 13½ என்று விற்பனை நெல்லை ரூ. 23, 24, 25 என்று வாங்கிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். 24 படி கொண்ட ஒரு கலம் ஏற்கனவே ரூ. 6 அல்லது 6½ என்று விற்கப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அது ரூ. 13 என்று விற்கப்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையை சர்க்கார் கவனித்து கொள்முதல் விலையை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும். ஜனங்களுக்கு 6 அல்லது 8 அவுன்ஸ் அரிசி ரேஷன் கடைகளில் நிரந்தரமாகவாவது கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். இந்த விதமான பயங்கர நிலைமையில் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மாகாண சர்க்கார் இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அத்துடன் சென்ற டிசம்பர் மாதத்தில் அடித்த புயல் காரணமாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்பொழுது அங்குள்ள எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களும், அரசியல் தலைவர்களும் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்து ஒரு மகாநாடு கூட்டி வெற்றிலை கொடிக்கால் வைத்திருந்து சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும், தென்னைமரங்கள் வைத்திருந்து சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும், உப்பு நீரால் சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும் நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானம் செய்து சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பினார்கள். இதுவரை சேதத்திற்கு ஏற்ற நிவாரணம் அளித்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு நீண்டகால கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த புயலினால் நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி கவர்னர் பிரச்சங்கத்தில் குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தும் வேண்டிய நிவாரணம் அளித்ததாகச் சொல்லவில்லை. புயலால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட temples-ம், வெற்றிலை சாகுபடி செய்கிறவர்களுக்கும், கடற்கரை பிரதேசத்தில் சேதம் அடைந்தவர்களுக்கும் இன்னும் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்படவில்லையானால் அங்கு இன்னும் அதிகமான நெருக்கடி ஏற்படும். இந்த விதமாக புயலினால் அதிகம் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட குடிசைகளில் பெரும்பாலானவைகள் ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகளின் குடிசைகளாக இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 3 அல்லது ரூ. 10 என்று கொடுத்தால் போதுமா? தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் புயல், நிவாரணத்திற்காக 15 லட்சம் ரூபாயும், திருச்சியில் 2 லட்சம் ரூபாயும் செலவழித்திருப்பதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த பணம் யாருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று, காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களின் அனுதாபம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கும், அதிகாரிகளுடைய தயவு இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கும் தான் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குடிசைகள் இம்மாதமாக ரூ. 3-ம், 10-ம் கொடுத்தால், அவர்களுக்கு அது போதுமா? அந்த ஜில்லாவில் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் புயல் காரணமாக உயிர் இழந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ரூ. 50 என்று கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். 6 கோடி அல்லது 7 கோடி ரூபாய் வேலையில் சேரம் அடைந்திருக்கும் ஜில்லாவில் அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நிலைமை மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது; அதற்காக மத்திய சர்க்காரும் மாகாண சர்க்காரும், உதவி செய்து அவர்களுடைய பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியை சமாளிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி அவர்கள் உதவி செய்தால் தான் அவர்கள் நல்ல நிலையில் இருப்பார்கள். அதிகாரிகளின் தயவு இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்குத்தான் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

[Sri N. Sivaraj]

[12th March 1953]

“அடுத்தபடியாக பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த சட்டத்தைப் பொறுத்தவரைக்கும் இன்றையதினம் இது பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டமாக இல்லை. இது மிராசுதார்களுடைய பாதுகாப்பு சட்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. காரணம் அந்த அளவிற்கு அங்கு அமுல் நடக்கிறது. பண்ணையாட்கள் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் போனால் அங்கே மிராசுதார்களுக்கு போலீஸ்தான் பக்க பலமாக இருக்கிறது. மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு போலீஸ் உதவி செய்யக்கூடிய நிலையில் இந்த பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. கோர்ட்டுக்கு போனால் ரிவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்புக் கூறவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி கூறுவதற்கு இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன. ஒரு வருஷம் பூராவும் உழைத்து விட்டு காத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் விவசாயி ரிவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு வரும் வரையும் காத்திருக்கவேண்டும் என்றால் அவனுடைய நிலைமை என்ன வாகும் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அவ்வப்பொழுது இந்த 40, 60 வாரம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதென்றும், இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் வரும் வருஷத்திற்கு அவனுக்கு நிலம் வரும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. கோர்ட்டு தீர்ப்பு அளிப்பதற்கு இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்கள் லாகின்றன. அந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த பாதுகாப்பு சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இந்த சட்டத்தைக் குடியானவர்களுக்குத் தக்கபடி திருத்தியமைக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு உடனடியாக ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். போலீஸ் தலையிடாத வரைக்கும் அந்த சட்டத்தை திருத்தவேண்டும். இவ்விதம் திருத்தங்கள் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று பல பேர்கள் பத்திரிகைகளில் எழுதியிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழ் நாட்டு விவசாய சங்கமும் ஒரு தீர்மானம் போட்டு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே உடனடியாக ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது மாகாணம் பூராவும் இந்த சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் பல ஜில்லாக்களில் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுதே அவர்களை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கு அப்படிப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை எதிர் கட்சியிலும் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த சட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் இங்கு அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு முன்பாக சப்ரமணியம் கமிட்டியின் சிபார்சை அங்கு அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகள் இப்பொழுதே எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12 noon

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of thanks to the Governor, I cannot deny myself the pleasure of expressing my sense of joy at the announcement of the impending formation of the Andhra State. Though there has been, for some time, some difference of opinion as to the date on which the Andhra State should be constituted, there has been an almost unanimous wish on the part of the Andhras to have a State of their own. Some of us felt, and amongst them I am one who gave expression to that idea, that under the present circumstances, the propitious time for forming an Andhra State will be the time when in the other States South India, for which there has been some agitation on the part of our Tamil, Kannada and Malayalee friends, are formed. We felt that that would be the time when proper and just consideration could be given to a number of problems that would arise when forming new States, particularly the problem of the division of assets and liabilities, the question of boundaries and the future position of the City of Madras. But owing probably to the sacrifice, a supreme sacrifice, of life that was made by one of the Andhras, namely, Sri Potti Sriramulu, the matter has been precipitated and an

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announcement was made by the Government of India about the formation of the Andhra State. As such, we, the Andhras, including the people of Rayalaseema cannot forget to express our sense of joy at the impending formation of the new State and thank Pandit Nehru for deciding to form the State as early as possible, in spite of the fact that many a time he had been expressing that unless there was general agreement amongst all the parties concerned, it would be difficult to form the State. I do not want to enter into any discussion now on the various problems that arise in this connexion, but I may be permitted to refer to one of them since many of my Tamil friends have given expression to it on this occasion, namely, the location of the capital of Andhra State. Whatever views we had held with regard to Madras City, we reconciled ourselves to the position that Madras should be the temporary capital of the Andhra State. Personally, Sir, I feel that Heavens are not going to fall by the location of the capital of the Andhra State temporarily in the City of Madras. I, as a Minister, who had a good deal of work to do in Tamilnad, found absolutely no difficulty in carrying on with my Tamil friends. To-day 45 lakhs of Telugus are residing in Tamilnad. Recently some labour population from North Arcot district have come for finding work to one or two villages near Cuddapah, in spite of the famine there also, because the K.C. canal afforded facility for cultivation. At a time when principally they had no work to do in their own place, they came out to two or three villages near Cuddapah. After finding that they had good work to do, they have practically settled down there. I have been telling the people in my own area recently, thinking of the future about some of the irrigation projects for utilizing waters of the Krishna, Godavari, Pennar and Tungabhadra, that if they fructify—as I hope one day they will—it would be necessary in the interest of proper cultivation to import labour. Many of our Tamil friends have left their lands and gone to other places in search of employment. I know a large number of labour population who probably own no lands in the South would think it worth their while when irrigation sources are developed to go and settle down particularly in Rayalaseema which has a fairly vast cultivable area and is sparsely populated. I see absolutely no reason why they should not do so and why any disturbance should be apprehended on account of that. Sometime ago a conference was held at a place in Cuddapah to consider the consequences of the Krishna-Pennar Project. A portion of the Rajampet taluk and a large area of another taluk Siddhout would be submerged on account of the Krishna-Pennar Project. Then some hue and cry was raised in that particular area why a portion of Andhra Desa, a portion of the Cuddapah district, should be allowed to be submerged on account of the scheme while a portion of the water that would thereby be made available would be taken to the Tamil area. Of course, I think the scheme was then envisaged slightly differently because water had to be taken to the North Arcot and South Arcot districts. But I appealed to the people and told them that, after all, the water would be used for the benefit of

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the country and by the ryots and whether the ryot was a Tamilian or a Telugu man, he had a right to use the water, if available, and in the interest of the development of the country, if a portion of an area had to be submerged, a hue and cry need not be raised. I am convinced now that after all, their agitation was not in vain as the scheme has been altered. Personally, Sir, knowing as I do the people of South India, I do not expect that there will be any trouble at all even if we are allowed to sit and work in Madras. I do not know what the fear of my Tamil friends is. We are prepared to submit to their civil and criminal jurisdiction. It is not a sort of a military cantonment where the jurisdiction is given to somebody else. (Interruption.) If the fear of my hon. Friends is that we may lay claim to Madras in future and probably giving room now in Madras will strengthen our position, let them think so, but what is the fact? Can it be considered a settled fact? Not only in the interest of Andhra Desa or in the interest of Madras but in the interest of the country, if in future this question comes up for consideration, what is there to prevent us from putting forth our claims which are now disputed.

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"It is very necessary that there must be some amount of personal understanding between the Tamils, Andhras and others. For solving any problem, it requires some goodwill and understanding. I wish to express the opinion that no harm will be done to the Tamils or anybody else by allowing the temporary capital of Andhra Desa to be located in Madras City. It is a matter of great convenience to us. Otherwise we will suffer to a great extent. Even now, we are not able to find suitable accommodation even to locate our ordinary district and taluk offices. Recently when I wanted, I could not get the private houses that had been let to Government to locate some of the offices. That is the present state of affairs. Is it necessary that we should be put to so much inconvenience? When I met Mr. Wanchoo, he asked me, 'Why do you want to have your capital in the city when all the Tamilians are against it?' I said that no harm will be done to the interests of the Tamilians and that we will give a guarantee to that effect, and also to the effect that no further agitation will be carried on in the meanwhile with regard to this matter. If we are allowed to have our capital temporarily in the city, there is this guarantee of ours. If on the other hand we are not allowed to have our capital in the city, we cannot give any guarantee. It is likely that this question will be raised every now and then and there will be also agitation in regard to this question. So, in your own interest as well as in our interest, it is better we have our temporary capital in Madras. This is what I can say at the present time. We cannot say what will happen a few years hence. There is nothing in this world, and particularly in politics, which can be termed as a settled fact. A settled fact may be unsettled after some time in the interest of the country. Speaking for the present, I wish to stress that the ryots in all the places are the same, the people are the same. After all, all of us belong to the Union of India. That is why I cannot foresee trouble and quarrel between one section and

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another. As a matter of fact, I cannot understand how there can be trouble between the Tamilians and Andhras. I do not do harm to the Tamilians or anybody, and why should you do harm to me? I am firmly of the view that there will be no trouble between the Tamilians and Andhras on this question.

"Sir, I want to say a few words regarding famine conditions and the relief afforded by the Government. I know the difficulties which the Government are undergoing to-day. It is not a small matter to raise money. But I do not know why this Government headed by Rajaji is not able to make the Government of India give a good portion of the amount spent on famine relief. I have practical experience of carrying on famine relief works in some of the districts. To-day I am afraid to go to my place where there is famine. People are suffering a great deal and are not able to find any work and so are not able to buy the necessary foodgrains. If the Famine Code is to be implemented, the present conditions are the most propitious for introducing it in many of the famine affected areas. The present is the most congenial time. The Government must spend, not one or two crores, but ten crores of rupees for the purpose of giving relief to the famine-stricken people. I appeal to the Government to raise a loan if necessary. We must tap all our resources for the sake of relieving the suffering of the people in the famine-affected areas. The Government must come forward to start many works to provide work for the people in the famine-stricken areas. People are willing to work. But they are not able to find any work. If the Government give them work they are prepared to work and earn their living. Otherwise, they will not be able to buy their foodgrains and have their meals and as a result of this, their health is going down. If their health goes down, they will not be able to do any hard work in future. I once again request the Government to take all suitable and urgent steps—and if necessary by raising a loan and cutting out other non-urgent expenditure—and thus provide real, proper and much needed relief to the famine-stricken people. With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir."

* SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இன்றைக்கு சட்டசபையிலேயும், வெளியேயும் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் ஆந்திர பிரச்சினை உணர்ச்சியை அதிகப்படுத்தக்கூடிய பிரச்சினையாகிவிட்டது. சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்னால் பொட்டி மூராமலு இறந்தது அதற்கு உதவேகம் அளித்தது. அதைப்பற்றி நான் கவலைப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் மக்களுக்கு வழிகாட்டியவர்கள் எல்லோருமே உணர்ச்சிவாய்ப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்று என்னை சொன்னோம், இன்று என்ன சொல்லுகிறோம் என்பதை சிந்திக்காமல் சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் மட்டுமல்ல, பொறுப்பிலேயுள்ள மற்றவர்களும் கூட உணர்ச்சிக்கு அடிமைப்பட்டுவிட்டார்களென்று சொல்லத் தேவைவில்லை. தினமும் பத்திரிகைகளை பார்க்கிறோம். இந்த ஆந்திர உணர்ச்சிப் பிரச்சினைகளைக் கூடாவது அவமதிக்கும் அளவுக்கு வந்து விட்டது. காங்கிரஸ்காரர், கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியில் சேர்ந்து விடுவோம் என்று வெறி கொண்டு பேசுவதற்கு கூட உணர்ச்சி தூண்டிவிடுகிறது."

"இரு தரப்பிலும் கசப்பிற்கு இடம்தராதபடி, இது உடனடியாக தீர்க்க வேண்டிய பிரச்சினை என்று கருதி அவர்களுடைய தலைநகர் எங்கு இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். சென்னையில் இருக்க வேண்டுமா, ஹைதராபாத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமா, விசாகப்பட்டினத்தில் இருக்க

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வேண்டுமா என்பதைப்பற்றி ஒவ்வொருவரும் ஒவ்வொருவிதமாக சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கட்சி மனப்பான்மை வைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல் இதை சமாதான முறையில் தீர்க்க முயற்சி எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆந்திராவின் தலைநகர் ஹைதராபாத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். நன்றாக சிந்தனை செய்து ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் நமக்குமுள்ள பிரச்சினையை அடிப்படையில் தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு திட்டமான முடிவிற்கு வரவேண்டும்.

“இன்றைக்கும் சென்னையிலே, ஆந்திரர்களும் தமிழர்களும் நெருங்கிய அன்புடன் இருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே ஆந்திர தமிழ் உறவு இருந்து வருகிறது. இன்றல்ல, வெகுகாலமாக இந்த உறவை சீர்குலைக்க ஒரு சாரார் கூச்சலிடுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு இடம் தரலாகாது. ஆதலினால் ஆந்திரர்களின் தலைநகர் தற்காலிகமாகக்கூட சென்னையிலே இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதுதான் என் கருத்து. ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு அழகான தலைநகர் ஒன்று இருக்கிறதென்றால் அது ஹைதராபாத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கக்கூடும். அறிவில் சிறந்தவர்கள் இதை முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். மீண்டும் பிரச்சினைக்கு உதவேகம் தராது. ஹைதராபாத்திலே தலைநகரை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அதற்குப் பிறகு தகராறு ஒன்றும் இருக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். தமிழ்நாடு பிரஜா-சோஷலிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் முடிவுப்படி ஆந்திராவின் தலைநகர் ஹைதராபாத்தாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஆந்திராவின் தலைநகர் தற்காலிகமாகக்கூட சென்னையிலே இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம். இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விஷமம் செய்துவிடக் கூடாது. விஷமக்காரர்களுக்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. இதேமாதிரியாக, ஜக்கிய கேரளம், தனித்தமிழ் நாடு, ஜக்ய கர்நாடகம் ஆகியவை உடனடியாக அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இம்முறையில் பிறிக்கப்பட்டால் ‘இரத்த ஆறு ஓடும் ஆந்திராவிலே, சென்னையிலே’ என்று சொல்லத்தக்க உணர்ச்சி வேகத்திற்கு இடம் தருமல், ஹைதராபாத்தை தலைநகராகக் கொண்ட ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, போலீஸ்காரர்கள் ஒத்துழையாமை இயக்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்தார்கள், இது அரசியல்வாதிகளின் தூண்டுதலால் அல்ல. அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றதால் தங்களுடைய குறைகளைத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்காக இவ்வியக்கத்தை ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அவர்களை சிறையிலே தள்ளியது. அதேசமயத்தில் அவர்களை அரசாங்கம் விடுதலை செய்தது. அதை பாராட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். நம்மையெல்லாம் பாதுகாத்து வருகின்ற போலீசுக்கு போதிய உணவும், மற்ற பல வசதிகளும் தந்துதவவேண்டும். இந்த காலத்திலே விற்கின்ற விலைவாசிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளம் அவர்களுடைய ஜீவனத்திற்கே போதாது. ஆதலால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். M.S.P.-யை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களை அடக்கிவிட்டோம் என்பது தவறு. அவர்களுடைய சங்கத்தை மறுபடியும் அமைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு உரிமை அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

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“அடுத்தபடியாக கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா இன்று பஞ்ச பிரதேசமாக காட்சி அளிக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி சட்டசபையிலும், பிரஸ்தாபிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த மாகாணத்திலே எத்தனையோ பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது எத்தனையோ அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டுகின்றனர். அவைகள் கீழ்பவானி, கிருஷ்ணா, பெண்ணார் திட்டம். கீழ்பவானி திட்டமானது விரைவிலேயே முடியும் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது தண்ணீர்விடக்கூடிய அளவிலே இருக்கிறது. இந்த திட்டத்திற்காக அரசாங்கம் 7 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழித்து இருக்கிறது. இது பொதுமக்கள் பணம். எனினும் அங்கே பெரும் ஊழல்கள் நடந்த வண்ணம் இருக்கின்றன. இத்திட்டத்தின் காரணமாக 100 மைலுக்கு வாய்க்கால்களும், 400 மைல்களை வாய்க்கால்கள் வழியாக 2 லட்சத்து 7,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு மேல் பாய்கிறது. இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு செலவழித்த 7 கோடி ரூபாயில் 2 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு தவறான கணக்குகள் எழுதி இருப்பதாக சந்தேகப்படவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகள் தவறான முறையில் பணத்தைக் கையாண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இதைப்பற்றி தெரிவித்தோம். ஏற்கனவே இரண்டடி, மூன்றடியாக வெட்டி இருந்த

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காலவாய்களை மறுபடியும் புதியதாக வெட்டினதாக கணக்கெழுதி இருக்கிறார்கள். நான் நேரில் கண்டது, 40 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் சம்பந்தப்பட்டது, 100 மைல் வாய்க்கால்கள் சம்பந்தப்பட்டது. இந்தப் பணம் எப்படி செல வழிக்கப்படுகிறது. தவறான வழியிலே இவ்வதம் நடந்ததை விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி ஒன்று போட்டு பாசிலை செய்யவேண்டும். இது சாதாரண விஷயம் அல்ல, வருமானத்தில் 6-இல் ஒரு பங்கு அங்கே செலவிடப்படுகிறது. சரியாக பரிசீலனை செய்தால் எவ்வளவோ கோடி பணம் மிச்சமாகும். தற்போது நீர்யர்சன் அபிவிருத்தி வரிபோட வேண்டிய அவசியமேயில்லை. இந்த திட்டத்திலுள்ள ஊழல்களைக் கண்டுபிடிக்க அரசாங்கம், விசாரணைக் கமிட்டி ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்தி உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்குமாறு நான் மறுபடியும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கோவை ஜில்லா பொருத்தவரையில் தெரிமல் ஸ்டேஷன்கள் அவசியம்.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I have to inform the House that the House will sit till 2 p.m. to-day.”

* Sri V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words on this Motion of Thanks which has been moved by a Member of the Party sitting on the Treasury Benches. I should like to voice my effective protest against the way the Governor has, as the executive head of the State, summarised his administrative policy during the last eight months and also for the months to come. One should have expected the Governor to have grasped the most important problems that face the people of this vast State. It is not as if we are not in the grip of crises, economic or otherwise. It is not as if we are not suffering from an economic malaise of a deep and profound sort. It would almost appear from a reading of the Governor's Address that there is an amount of complacency in Government quarters, that there is a lack of recognition or appreciation of the grave problems that beset us and that there is an amount of indifference to the difficulties of the common man in the State. What is it that we find in the Address, though certainly it is a brief one?” It opens with a reference to the President's visit as well the visit of the Prime Minister to this State. The pilgrimage of the President to the South has been one of the subject-matters of the Address. I feel it is a pilgrimage rather than a State visit and of course any man is entitled at his age to make pilgrimages. But that it should be confused with a State visit wherein people have had an affectionate message from the President looks rather incongruous.

“Sir, there is reference to what has been done in the cyclone-affected areas in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and other places, in the matter of relief to the people. There is not a word regarding the most important thing that is really facing millions and millions of our people, the grim spectre of famine stalking right across from district to district and from end to end. What is it that the Government propose to do in this matter? This matter allows no tinkering with it. It is not enough to say that they have done this and done that in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli and Rayalaseema. It is no use thinking about famines after a crisis has been precipitated, epidemics have started and people have begun to die in large

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members. It is true that there is actual famine in certain districts. But there are conditions of near-famine in almost all the districts in the State. It is absolutely necessary to cure this malady. What is the remedy to cure this fundamental malady, what is the step the Government propose to take to arrest this? This is the primary question. But there is no mention about this in the Governor's Address. Apart from the question of famine, there is vitally linked with it the question of the rising spiral of prices of foodstuffs. Is there a word about it? Is there a suggestion about it? Is this not something which affects the body politic? Of course I admit that in the matter of food, some measure of relief resulted on account of decontrol from the imprisonment of regulations, procurement orders, etc., which chained the cultivators and the people right and left. There was some relief felt when decontrol was announced. But it must have been accompanied by watchful care and anxious vigilance in order to see that prices did not shoot up or skyrocket to such levels as to leave the common people with only one alternative, namely, of starvation. The common people cannot afford to buy rice. The alarming consequences of this rising spiral of prices have come to stay more or less. In my district particularly, there is an alarming increase in the prices of foodstuffs. It is impossible for the ordinary man with an income of twenty or thirty rupees or even 100 rupees—a middle-class man—to buy rice for himself, his wife and for his children. All newspapers—whether they be party ones or not—are unanimous in declaring one thing, namely, that right through Malabar, there is a state of interminable increase in the prices of foodstuffs.

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"Is there any proposal made in the Governor's Address to check this rise in prices? From the reports published in the papers, this rise in price seems to be happening all over the country. This is a thing that affects the mass of the people, the common forgotten man and has got to be tackled by a democratic Government, merely rushing up to the relief of the people when they are actually afflicted by cyclones or by starvation or famines is no good. There must be some amount of anticipatory action taken by Government in regard to production of foodstuffs and prevention of famines.

"Sir, one thing has got to be done to put up our production potential. How are we going to have more production? How is it to be stimulated? Is it by mere tinkering legislation? Naturally coming from Malabar, I may mention that I am a little obsessed by the tenancy reform. Agrarian reform is the only panacea for averting food famines, to stimulate and give a fillip to the peasant proprietors to produce more. Not only for this State, but for the other States in this country and neighbouring countries, the only panacea for averting food famines and stimulating production is to bring in agrarian reforms. That seems to be the method by which agrarian production could be keyed up. What is it that has been done in Malabar so far as the Malabar Tenancy Act is concerned? It is not merely a case of providing land for the landless. It is not a sentimental slogan 'land for the landless.' It is not

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merely based on these slogans. It is a live reality. It is the only real solution. There is need for providing land for the tiller and this has got to be implemented by practical legislation. In Malabar people are militant. It is good Government recognized it. People are in a militant mood. Unless the reform is implemented by practical measures I believe there will be hardly any satisfaction among the people of Malabar. There, there is deep discontent among the people, the peasantry, the tenantry. That is one of the main reasons why people do not produce. 'Work, work hard and produce more'—this is the slogan repeated on every Republic Day celebration. 'Work, work, work' is the slogan. Work for what? Work with what incentive and for what purpose? These slogans will be answered only if you exploit the real sense of possession, of ownership and the passion of producing for oneself that is latent in every individual. To achieve this requires the establishment of peasant proprietorship. It is required not merely to solve the food crisis, the famine crisis but also for industrial expansion. If you do not have a prosperous peasant class with vast purchasing power, we are not going to make any progress at all.

"What is it that is being done in Malabar or what is it that is proposed to be done in Malabar? It is nothing new. To begin with, it is clear that this idea of abolition of the landlord class was contained in the set of questionnaire issued by the Kutti Krishna Menon Committee. It was 15 years ago. Then again in 1946 the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee appointed a sub-committee and that sub-committee went into the question of agrarian reforms and they have recommended definitely that the jenmi system which is a kind of absentee landlordism has got to be abolished. That sub-committee was not a revolutionary body. They have recommended the abolition of this system of absentee landlordism not without compensation but consistent with our Constitution. It is quite possible to introduce a system of peasant proprietorship by suitable amendments and revision of the present Act without in any way offending the Constitution. Tinkering with the problem is what I understand, in the mind of the Government. This is no good. I am only emphasising these facts because it is absolutely necessary to understand the background of history of land tenure in Malabar. The time is ripe for the introduction of necessary legislation for ushering in peasant proprietorship which alone will give the real fillip for more production. 'Grow more food' will cease to be empty words if the peasant class is made to feel the pride of possession, of ownership. If we have that kind of thing then we will be having more production, more and more production.

"Then, Sir, a word more about aided elementary school teachers. I had occasion to preside over and participate in several conferences of school teachers and I have personal experience of the militant mood in which the teachers are. They are paid less than even coolies, they are paid less than factory workers. There is no use complimenting the teachers on the noble work they do, these overworked and ill-paid teachers, whose pay depends on the

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number of pupils attending school. This is a ridiculous state of affairs. They have been clamouring for long for an increase in pay—not an increase of sizeable dimensions but a little which will be altogether inadequate—of some rupees because of the wretched state in which they are. There is no point in showing indifference in these matters. There is a constitutional obligation placed on the Government to see that elementary education is spread within ten years of the commencement of the Constitution. Even though three years have passed, nothing has been done in this direction. Unless you take care of the teachers you are not going to spread elementary education among the people. These are fundamental matters. But we find no touch of reality, no hint at the solution of these fundamental matters in the Address of the Governor. We have only reference to the visit of the President of the Union and the Prime Minister and some reference to minor matters”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is over.”

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—“One minute more, Sir.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member will have another opportunity to refer to the other points during the Budget discussions. The hon. Mr. Venkatarama Ayyar may speak now.”

* SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the motion of thanks to the Governor, I will be failing in my duty if I as a representative from the District of Tanjore did not express our warmest gratitude for the reference His Excellency made to particular measures of relief granted to Tanjore which suffered on account of cyclone. I wish to submit for the information of this House that the Government headed by our revered Rajaji had spent about 15 to 17 lakhs of rupees to rehabilitate the poor people affected by the recent cyclone, particularly the Harijans and the fishermen folk living in the coastal areas. It was complained by some hon. Members that the measures of relief granted were not commensurate with the extent of havoc caused by the cyclone. I may submit that any amount of money that may be spent on relief may not give full relief to the sorrow-stricken people. The Chola country—Tanjore district—which helped other parts of the State in many directions had to look for charity from outside on account of the cyclone. The other parts of the country, more especially Coimbatore, Malaya and other places did well in contributing liberally for the relief measures. Coimbatore particularly contributed large sums of money and cloth for the relief of sorrow-stricken people of Adirampattinam and Pattukkottai taluks. Even if the Government had spent 15 crores of rupees it would not have been sufficient to relieve the distress of the people. But the timely visit of our revered Chief Minister, Rajaji, to these places, just after the cyclone gave a lot of cheer and hope to the afflicted people. People looked forward to his visit anxiously and eagerly and when he visited those places people were filled with hope.

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“The entire coconut plantations in the coastal areas were destroyed by cyclone and they have to be replanted. People whose wealth consisted only of coconut ‘topes’ lost 75 per cent of their wealth. I understand Government have sanctioned a scheme for supply of coconut seeds and seedlings from Malabar and other places.

“I would request the Government to liberally advance loans up to Rs. 250 per acre to persons who want to raise coconut plantation. People who have lost paddy crops, plantain, betel vine can produce next year. It is not so in the case of coconut plantations which will not yield the normal crop till about ten years more. Coconut garden owners in Adirampattinam area of Pattukkottai taluk suffered more and they must be helped by liberal advances. 12-40 p.m.

“Then, Sir, reference is made in His Excellency's Address to the successful working of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act. It was pointed out by some hon. Members that there was no reference to agrarian reforms and to the famine conditions prevailing in various parts of the State. I would like to point out that the Address is after all an outline of the policy so far followed by the Government and the policy to be followed hereafter. That the Act is working successfully is clear enough when the Members from the Opposition wanted that this Act should be extended to other parts of the State also. Even my hon. Friend Sri A. S. Sahajananda who is critical of the actions of the Government, asked that the Act should be extended to Chidambaram taluk of South Arcot district. Credit must be given to the Government for postponing the Revenue Surcharge Bill. I would earnestly request the Government even to drop it especially as we are on the eve of partition and as it would fall heavily on the small pattadars.

“In regard to the cyclone relief measures, the Government have been pleased to grant remission of kist and postpone the collection of kist. In respect of remission of kist, I would request the Government to reconsider their recent amendment to the Board's Standing Orders, that pattadars who have to pay an assessment of Rs. 101 and more will not be entitled to remission of kist. I would submit, Sir, that so far as the Tanjore district is concerned, this limit should be raised to at least Rs. 250 assessment if necessary as the ryots owning 10 acres and more also have suffered great loss and have to pay more than Rs. 100 assessment on an average of Rs. 10 per acre in the old delta taluks. Especially in the Cauvery-Mettur-Project area, even persons owning 5 acres are badly affected and they have to pay more than Rs. 100 assessment including water-cess. I would therefore request the Government to raise the limit up to Rs. 250 assessment so that all the people who pay less than the amount may have the benefit of kist remission. Also, kist remission should have relation to the yield of the land and not to the pattadar or assessment. Under these circumstances, I would even submit that the rules relating to kist remission need not be changed and remission should be given to all people without reference to assessment.”

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* SRI N. VENKATARAMIAH :—“ Sir, I rise on this occasion to place before the hon. Members of this House my views on His Excellency's Address. The future policy to be followed by the Government as indicated in the Address is not at all inspiring. It does not contain any human approach to the real problems of the common man in his day-to-day life. The soundness or wisdom of the policy of the Government lies in securing the largest possible benefit to the common man. But the address does not disclose any policy of utility to the common man. As everybody knows, the common man is not interested in a power station being installed or the so-called community projects being started, or this Act amended or that Act abolished. He is immediately concerned with the daily necessities of life; he wants food to eat and water to drink and elementary education for his children. Sir, on all these points His Excellency's Address sadly disappointed us.

“ Even the food policy followed by the Government it seems to be a ‘penny wise pound foolish’ policy. They seem to wait till famine comes and then waste crores of rupees. They do not take permanent measures to root out the causes of famine. First they start gruel centres and then famine works and then increase the dearness allowance of Government servants in charge of the famine relief works. Let us take the case of agriculture. It is an admitted fact that our country is exclusively an agricultural country. Agriculture is the mainstay of our people and yet the policy pursued by the Government is not at all promising. The upland taluks of Guntur district have literally the shadow of Rayalaseema. There are no big irrigation projects. Irrigation depends mainly on the monsoons and when they fail, crops also fail. The panacea for all these ills is to construct some big river projects. The Khosla Committee recommended the Nandikonda project as the most suitable one as it would irrigate about one million acres. The attitude adopted by this Government in regard to this project has been very unhelpful and actually the people are to-day feeling that this Government are responsible for sabotaging this project. The justification for the separation of the Andhra State is perhaps due to the sabotage of this project.

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“ Next comes the question of water-supply. As I have already stated in the rural upland areas there is water scarcity throughout the year. Even in the months of December and July which are rainy months there is water shortage in an acute form. Especially in the Narasaraopet taluk which is the headquarters of my constituency the condition is the same and is no better. This is the sorry state of affairs from as long back as 1915 when it was a major panchayat. Later on it was constituted into a municipality. Of course the municipality has been collecting the water tax but the necessary returns have not been granted to the tax payer and as such he is suffering from acute water shortage. The municipality put forward schemes to provide adequate water-supply to their people. But where is the money to come from? The Government did not give the municipality any grants. They were requested to provide the municipality at least with a loan which could be repaid in small instalments. But even that request was negatived.

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Next comes the question of elementary education. In the Governor's Address we do not find even a single word about elementary education. In the rural areas the percentage of literacy is very low. Added to that fact the number of schools is also very small. The Educational authorities do not exercise proper supervision over the existing schools. I therefore suggest that Government should do all in their power to spread elementary education especially in the rural parts by opening more schools.

I need not say much about the lack of communications in the backward areas. The plight to which the villagers are being subjected for want of proper communications is really very pitiable indeed. They have got to go 10 to 15 miles before they can reach a road. It is extremely regrettable to find that not a single word has been mentioned about the improvement of communications in backward areas in the Address of the Governor.

I want to mention a word or two about the District Boards. The policy of the Government as far as these District Boards are concerned seems to be one of ‘letting sleeping dogs lie’. For a very long time the Government have not at all cared to carefully scrutinize the financial soundness of these District Boards. At present the condition of several District Boards is appalling. They are not able to pay their subordinates even. In the dispensaries that are being run by the District Boards, proper attention is not being paid by the doctors. In some cases they do not even give medicines to the needy for they have no stocks of the same. Such is the acute financial stringency through which some District Boards are passing. It is high time the Government bestow their attention on the District Boards and take proper steps to put them on a sound financial footing. The suggestion may also be seriously considered whether the Government cannot altogether do away with District Boards and hand them over to the Panchayats. Or in the alternative they may think of some other efficient form of local administration. Instead of that what do we find now? It seems the Government are shortly going to appoint Special Officers to scrutinize the elections to the District Boards. In my view this is only another step whereby the already dwindling financial resources of the Government are being wasted. I submit there is hardly any case for any expert or special officer being appointed to the District Boards.”

* SRI A. BALARAMA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks to the Governor for the Address he has been pleased to deliver to us on the 7th March 1953. While doing so I want to thank the Government at the outset for the relief measures they have taken to relieve the distress caused by the famine in Rayalaseema. Government have opened gruel centres numbering about 1,200 in Chittoor district and have spent nearly Rs. 80 lakhs last year. No doubt Government have repaired certain tanks and irrigation sources. But I want to tell the Government that they should see to it that even the supply channels of these tanks are also repaired. Instead they have repaired only

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the bunds with the result even with the little rain we had recently we could not get adequate water-supply to our tanks. In Puttur taluk of Chittoor district there has been so much acute water shortage that it is said many people have migrated from that area. There is no water available for agricultural operations. Even from a depth of 50 feet water is not gushing forth. As such all the agricultural operations are at a standstill. Government should immediately start some relief works for the mass of unemployed agricultural workers. Even in my own constituency there is a scheme called the 'Swarnamuki Scheme'. If that scheme is completed it will irrigate about 10,000 acres. Government started some initial construction but they have afterwards postponed the construction of the anicut across the river Swarnamuki. I request the Government to start this work immediately. That scheme if completed is sure to bring great benefit to my taluk. No doubt Government have done something to relieve the distress caused by the successive failure of monsoon. Mere starting of relief works will not be a remedy. In our parts there are a number of hill channels which if properly harnessed will provide adequate water-supply to our lands. It will be of permanent help to our agriculturists. I hope the Government would bestow their earnest attention on the same.

"Regarding the collection of land revenue and rents I want to say a word or two. The Rent Reduction Act has caused considerable hardship to the ryots. The zamindars have not given remission of land revenue to the ryots who had been affected owing to the failure of rains. The crops have failed successively for the last seven years. But the Government have undertaken to collect the rent arrears from fasli 1356 to 1362 and to-day one can see in Venkatagiri and Punganur coercive steps being adopted to collect these arrears of rent from the poor ryots. The cattle of the ryots have been removed. I request the Government not to collect the arrears of rent from these poor ryots who are already in a pitiable state. I hope the Government would pass orders immediately suspending the collection of the arrears of rent.

"About Prohibition let me say that it is a total failure. All kinds of illicit distillation are now going on on a very large scale throughout the State. People have taken to drink in one form or other and we find the health of the nation is at stake. When such is the case it is not proper on the part of the Government to force their policy of Prohibition on an unwilling people.

"With reference to rural medical relief I cannot but say that it is no relief at all. Some of the rural dispensaries are not at all working for want of proper personnel. Doctors who are well qualified are not eager to go and work in the rural areas because the rural medical practitioners are not being paid sufficient salaries and that too properly. Even in taluk headquarters we do not find maternity assistants and lady doctors to attend to the needs of the women with the result the women are suffering due to improper medical assistance.

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"Then, Sir, about the river projects. There is a lot of controversy about the Kistna river projects, whether Siddheswaram should be taken up first or whether Nandikonda should be taken up first. My own idea is that Rayalaseema should be given the first preference, let it be any project. Any project that is taken up first should benefit Rayalaseema in the first instance.

"Lastly, Sir, as regards the Andhra State, we want to part as friends. We do not want to quarrel with our Tamil brethren. Some public meetings have been organized in the Chittoor district claiming some areas for the Tamil Nad; but my friends have forgotten that when they want to take away certain areas, they must be prepared also to give some areas to the Andhradesa. I would only appeal to all the people concerned, not to indulge in unnecessary speeches and incite the people. After all, we are going to be neighbours, and neither of us can afford to quarrel with the other. Thank you, Sir."

*SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసము ప్రజలలో వివిధమైనటువంటి సంతృప్తిని కలిగించలేదు అనేటువంటిది నేను ప్రత్యేకించి చెప్పవలసినదే. ఇక్కడ మేమేకాకుండా, అవతల ప్రక్కన మాట్లాడిన సభ్యులందరు కూడా ఒకదానితో మరొకరు అంగీకరిస్తున్నారు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చాలా గొప్పవారు, కాని ప్రభుత్వము మాత్రము పాడుగానున్నదనే అభిప్రాయమునే దాదాపు కాంగ్రెసు పక్షములో ఉన్న సభ్యులందరూకూడా మాతో వికీర్ణవిస్తూనే మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చిన తరువాత, ఈ 8 నెలలలో రాష్ట్ర పరిస్థితి ఏ రంగంలో భాగపడిందని నేను ఒక సూటి ప్రశ్న మంత్రివర్గానికి వేస్తున్నాను. ఆహారసమస్య విషయములో పరిస్థితి రోజుకు రోజుకు క్లిష్టతరమగుచున్నది. రోజుకు రోజుకు పంట తగ్గిపోతున్నది. నిరుద్యోగసమస్య చూస్తూమా ఒక ప్రక్క పెరిగిపోతున్నది. ఏ రంగంలో చూచినప్పటికీ పరిస్థితులు అభివృద్ధి కావడంలేదని ప్రత్యేకంగా చెప్పవలసినదే. విశాఖపట్నం, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులు చూచినట్లైతే దుర్భరంగా ఉన్నాయి. కరువు పెరిగిపోతున్నది. ప్రజలయొక్క జీవన ప్రమాణము పడిపోతున్నది అని ఎంత చెప్పుకున్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము వాద్యత వహించుకొనక ఏ విషయము పట్టించుకొనకందాయన్నది. ప్రజల మొరలన్నీ అరణ్యరోదనలగుచున్నవి. మా జిల్లాలగురించి మేము చెప్పేటటువంటి సలహాను ప్రభుత్వము సుమృద్ధావముతో స్వీకరిస్తున్నారా అంటే ఏమాత్రము లేదు. అంతేకాకుండా, మా సూచనలను అన్నింటికీ ignore చేయడం జరుగుచున్నదని నేను భావిస్తున్నాను.

“గత సవత్సరము విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా అంతా కరువుతో వాడపడిందని అందరికీని తెలుసును. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఈ తరుగు ప్రాంతముకు భాగ్యము దిగుమతి చేయవలసివచ్చింది, ఇక్కడినుండి ఎగుమతి చేయడంకూడా జరిగిందంటే, ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి చైకిరిన చూపిండ్ అలాచించుకొనవచ్చును. ఇందుకు ఒక నిదర్శనము చెప్పుచున్నాను. మున్నె ఆమదాలవలస అనే స్టేషనునుండి కోయంబూరుకు 5 వేల బస్తాల రాగి ఎగుమతి చేయడానికి నర్సిట్ ఇచ్చి ఎగుమతి పోకర్తములు కలుగజేశారు. నేను అడుగునది విమిటంటే, ఒకచోట ఎక్కడైన మనకు ఆదనముగా భాగ్యము ఉన్నప్పుడు మాకు సరిపోవునంత భాగ్యమును విడిచిపెట్టి, మిగిలినది కావలసి

[Sri K. Govinda Rao] [12th March 1953]

వస్తే ఎక్కడికైనా పంపుకోవచ్చును, మా కభ్యంతరంలేదు. ఒకచోట కరువుతో బాధ పడుతూ, తిండికిలేక ప్రజలు అవస్థపడుతున్నప్పుడు, అక్కడనుంచి భాగ్యమును ఎగు మరి చేయడం ఎంతమాత్రము సరింపరాదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక ఇరిగేషను విషయము చూద్దాము, ఈ విషయములో కూడ విలాటి సౌకర్యములు కలుగచేయటలేదు. వ్యవసాయమునకు ఉపయోగపడే వివైన కాలు వలు గాని చెరువులనుగాని మరవ్వుతు చేస్తున్నారంటే అది చేయడంలేదు. ఈ మధ్యన ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనము చేసుకొన్నటువంటి estates లో ఒక చెరువునుగాని, కాలు వనుగాని మరవ్వుతు చేయండి అంటే, కలెక్టరు దగ్గరకు వెళ్లండి అని చెప్పుతున్నారు. కలెక్టరు దగ్గరకు వెళ్లినా, కలెక్టరు “మీరు కానీ సభ్యులు, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని అడగండి, వారు grant ఇస్తే మాకేమి అభ్యంతరంలేదు” అని అంటారు. ఇక్కడవున్న రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని అడిగితే, దేవుణ్ణి ప్రార్థించండి అని అంటారు. రైతులు తరతరాలనుండి దేవుణ్ణి ప్రార్థిస్తూనే ఉన్నారు. కాబట్టి ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితు లలో, పంటలు పాడైపోతున్నప్పటికీ, బకాయాలు, శిస్తులుమాత్రం వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. పంటలు ఎక్కువ పట్టమగుచున్నాయిగా, వాటికి remission ఇస్తున్నారా అంటే ఇవ్వడంలేదు, ఇకవారు చేస్తున్నది ఏమిటి? కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలనుండి బకాయాలు, శిస్తులు నిర్బంధంగా గోరూడగొట్టి గుంజుకోవడమే తప్ప మరేమీకాదు. ఆరు ఫస్టిలకు బకాయాలు ఒకేసారి వసూలు చేస్తున్నారనే విషయాన్ని ఇక్కడున్న సభ్యులందరికీ మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యముగా వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలు అమలు జరపనిదే అహంసమస్య పరిష్కారం గాజాలదని, కనుక వ్యవసాయసంస్కరణలను అనేకమంది సభ్యులు అనేకసార్లు చెప్పడం జరిగింది. లోగడ Tanjore Tenancy Bill తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పుడు, మా జిల్లాలోకూడ ఈ కాలుదారీ చట్టాన్ని అమలు జరుపవలసిందని చెప్పాము. అయితే ‘దానిని గురించి విశాలింజనమనియన్నది, తొందరపడకండి, మిగతా ప్రాంతాలలోకూడ వీనిని క్రమముగా అమలు జరుపుతాము’ అని నామి ఇచ్చారు. కాని ఈ నాడుమల్లి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తున్నదనే సాకుతోవ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలను ఇప్పుడు అమలుజరపడానికి విలులేదనే ఒక వాదనను లేపివేస్తున్నారు. ఎలిక్ట్రీసిటీ డిపార్టు మెంటులో 2,500 మంది ఉద్యోగులను తొలగించడానికి అడ్డురాని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము, ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములను ఆపివేయటకు అడ్డురాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము, ఇలాంటి వ్యవసాయ సంస్కరణలు అమలు జరపడానికి అడ్డువస్తుందని చెప్పడం ఎంత సమంజసముగానున్నదో దానిని మనస్థాపనచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఇనాముల విషయములో చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. ప్రతియొక్క గ్రామములోను ఇనాముల విషయములో ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క నిర్లక్ష్యవైఖరిని ప్రజలు గుర్తించుచున్నారు. ఈ ఇనాములను రద్దుచేస్తామని చెప్పి ఇప్పటివరకు ఏమీ చేయకుండానున్నారు. ఈ వైఖరిలో మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకరుగారు కళా వెంకట్రావు వైఖరినే అవలంబిస్తున్నట్లున్నది. అయితే కళా వెంకట్రావు ఈ విషయములో ఎంత ద్యోహము చేశారో, మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకర్ దానికంటే ఎక్కువగా రైతాంగానికి ద్రోహము చేస్తున్నారని ప్రజలు భావిస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం Estates Land (Amendment) Act తీసుకొని వస్తున్నారని చెప్పుతున్నారు. కాని ఇనాములను రద్దుచేసే విషయములో మాత్రము వీరికి ఒక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము అడ్డు వస్తున్నది. “ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నది, అది వచ్చిన తరువాత మీ ప్రభుత్వము దానిని చేస్తుంది” అని అంటున్నారు. ఈలాగ రైతులను భూములనుండి తొలగించి, భూములు అమ్ముకోవడం జరుగుతుంది. అంతా అయిన తరువాత ఆ రైతుకు వివిధంగా రక్షణ నివ్వగలరని అడుగుడున్నాను. ఎప్పుడో ఈ చట్టము రాబోతుందంటే, ఇతలాగ రైతులసంతా భూములనుండి తొలగించివేస్తారు. అతరువాత చట్టము వచ్చిపూడ వారికేమి ప్రయోజనముండదు. కనుక ఇప్పుడైనా కనీసము దీనికి

[12th March 1953] [Sri K. Govinda Rao]

సంబంధించిన కేసులు పంపుట pending గా ఉన్న వాటిపైటికీ, stay orders ఇవ్వటం భూములనుండి తొలగించకుండా, భూములు నిక్రయం కాకుండా ఉన్నవారు వారి చేయండలి ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. లేవనవ్వకా వెంకట్రావు ప్రజలకుచేసిన దానికంటే ఎక్కువగా భూములను తొలగించే ప్రభుత్వాలను చెప్పుతున్నాను. తరువాత ఈ సంతకరం ముద్రాపతలలో కంట్రీలన్నీ వాడి పోయాయి. మే నెలలో తిండికి గింజలు లేక అవస్థపడవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వ ద్యోహము అధునానీ అను వసూలుచేయుట చాలా హారంగా ఉంటుంది. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా రైతుల తాలూకాలలో జరుగుతున్నది. అది కాక ముందు kharid ranga అకగా భాగ్యము శిస్తులను వెళ్లించే చోట ఇప్పుడు cash rents గా చేశారు. ఇది సౌకర్యంగా ఉంటుందని చెప్పారు. కాని జరిగింది విరుటంటే, ముందు 14 వసూలు ఇస్తున్నటువంటిది ఇప్పుడు 14 వేలకు పెచ్చింది. మొత్తమున సరాసరి, ముందు కంటే ఇప్పుడు పది రెట్లగు ముద్రాపతం జరిగింది. వీటిని వసూలుచేయుటకు రైతుల ఆస్తిని తప్పులుచేస్తూ, విక్రనాజంటే విక్రనాలు వ్యవసాయమునకు కావలసినటువంటి బండ్లు, కుడ్యలు, ముదలగునవన్నీ తీసుకొని పోతున్నారు. ఈ వైఖరితో భూములు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని గురించి అక్కడ ఉన్న రైతాంగములలో రోజుకు రోజుకు విముగంజుతున్నాయి. మనకు desperate condition లో ఒక్కరిలో ఒక సభ్యుగ్రహణి కూడ ఈ రోజు చేరున్నారు. రోజు రోజుకు ప్రభుత్వానికి పెరిగిపోతున్న పంట, కంటికి ప్రభుత్వము చూపించకుండా ఉన్నాయి; ఇది చాలా తోచనియ్యదు. అయితే ప్రభుత్వము ఆ ఆందోళన లేక పోయినప్పటికీ, ఈ విషయమున ప్రభుత్వము అక్కడి రైతాంగానికి వెంటనే సౌకర్యము కలుగజేపింది. కాని భూముల రావలసినట్లుకు మాత్రము దాన్ని లక్ష్యపెట్టకుండా ఇంచువరకు ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేయక పోవడం చాలా అన్యాయమైన తప్పుడు. కనీసము ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వము వెంటనే ఈ విషయమున orders పాస్ చేసి ఆ రైతాంగము యొక్క ఆందోళన తొలగించవలసిన మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.”

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* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor has been acknowledged to be one of the most brilliant and one of the most eloquent speakers in the Madras State. I, when I first heard him, hugged every word of his speech when he visited Tiruchirappalli. At other times also, when I read his speeches elsewhere, I almost hugged every word of his speech, but unfortunately the speech that he delivered to us inside this House lacks that brilliance and lacks that eloquence. I do know that the speeches that he makes outside the House are all from his own thoughts and from his own mind; but the speech he has delivered to us inside this House is the mind of the Government of Madras and the thoughts of the Cabinet of Madras. The speech to my mind is absolutely cold, bald and uninspiring, because the materials provided by the Government have been such that the brilliance and the eloquence associated with his speeches outside are lacking in this speech that he has made before us. - Therefore, Sir, I am saddened and unenlightened by his speech.

However, it is encouraging to be assured by the Madras Government that they have set their mind upon the early formation of the Andhra State. I did feel, and I did suspect that the Madras Government had set their dead weight against the formation of an Andhra State even on the lines of the J.V.P.

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report, but the disclosure they have made in this Address by the Governor makes me think that they have been and they are 100 per cent behind the idea of the early formation of the Andhra State and that they would not only hasten the day of the establishment of the Andhra State but that they would take every step to minimise the delay of a few months that may be necessary into a few weeks, and see to it that the State is ushered into existence at once. It is well-known that the masses of our people in the country are in abject misery and there is great illiteracy among them and the State is too large and unwieldy, so much so that only some sort of decentralized administration is likely to sufficiently bring the people and the Government together in the solution of the various problems confronting the people. As a first step, I would plead for an immediate linguistic division of the State, and, if it be found necessary, let it still be broken up into regional administrative units. I would plead with the powers that be for regional administrative units on the model of the Federal Government in America or on the model of the units in the Government of Switzerland, so that the poor people may reach the highest authority easily, and so that the Government also can come into contact with the poor people of the land in order to attend to the day-to-day needs of the poorest sections of the people far away in the remote villages. No doubt we will definitely and seriously miss our Andhra friends who have always added vitality, virility and liveliness to the proceedings of this House. The unperturbed and calm and alert Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah with his frequent points of order, and the restless, spirited and active Mr. Nagi Reddi would have gone; the stolid, parliamentary-spirited Mr. Rao would have left us, and the persistent, insistent and vigilant Mr. Venkateswarulu with his supplementary interpellations would also have gone away from us; but none-the-less we all wish them well, and we have the firm hope that when they go and set up their own Andhra State, it shall be in the domain of their own Andhra area, and they shall think no more, speak no more and feel no more about the Madras City.

"Sir, on this question of the Madras City, it is not only 200 people in this House, but more than 200 people, that are behind Rajaji in his views about it; every one of the 200 and more members here not only support him in the views that he has expressed to the higher authorities, but every one of them is prepared to act up to and even lay down their lives to stand by every word and every statement that Rajaji has issued on this matter on various occasions. We stand by every word, comma and semicolon of Rajaji's views on this city issue.

"Next, Sir, the Address by the Governor makes reference to the strike of the Police. It is no doubt good that the Government dealt with it quickly and promptly; but I wish to know whether the Police themselves were alone responsible for the strike and whether or not the Government also were responsible for their contributory share in regard to this strike. The policemen had their own grievances; they had brought them all to the notice of the Government some months before. Why were they not attended

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to at once? Was it necessary that a strike should be staged, that the policemen should be subjected to or made to exhibit disloyalty and indiscipline when, under pressure of events, under pressure of their stomachs and under pressure of poverty in their homes and under pressure from their creditors, they at last had to draw the attention of Government to the immediate redressal of their grievances, as they had done? If only the Government had moved a bit earlier and given them an opportunity and eliminated or mitigated the pressure on their stomachs and the pressure of economic conditions, I am sure the strike could have been stopped, and I am sure that particular section of Government servants would not have resorted to the strike as they had to, and alienated the public sympathy.

Speaking on this question of the strike of the Police, I warn this Government that the conditions not only of the Police but of all the people who belong to that class of Government servants are thoroughly deplorable and miserable. They are all marking their time; they are all bearing their suffering and putting up silently and patiently with their troubles. Unless the Government look into their conditions quickly and bring relief, I am afraid they will be confronted with periodical outbreaks of such strikes, although the Government might call them indisciplined and disloyal. The conditions of the peons, the conditions of the maistris, the conditions of the elementary school teachers, and the conditions of all classes of people who are in that category are below human level. I suggest therefore to the Government to immediately appoint a committee to enquire into those conditions and suggest necessary immediate reliefs, so that they may get a living wage, so that the elementary needs of life may be vouchsafed to them, even though they may not aspire, they may not hope for the highest and maximum comforts of life. Of course, I agree that the Government have been harassed and troubled first by a drought and subsequently by cyclone, and I agree that they did well in rushing aid to the cyclone-affected areas; and when the Hon. Chief Minister made his statement on the floor of this House, that the district officials had been given a blank cheque and they had discretion to spend whatever they could to meet the difficulties and relieve the distress of the people caused by the cyclone, the district officials were enthusiastic; they went about their jobs, in a missionary spirit, and everything went on well for some time. But subsequently, I believe, a secret Government Order was issued to the district officials to the effect, that they must exercise the utmost economy and they must follow the most stringent methods in the giving of the relief, which resulted in the district officials slowing down their work and in their intensive work becoming very slow and lagging, with the result that the much-commended relief did not go to the man or woman who needed it first, but rather to the patrons of the village officials or the patrons of the revenue subordinate officials.

"Sir, in regard to the distribution of famine relief, I am afraid that the thought and mind of the Government have all been concentrated on Rayalseema, so much so the claims of people in places down south for relief have been neglected. It was because of

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concentrating relief on Rayalaseema. Of course, nobody judges the relief that was given to Rayalaseema. After all, the people there are our own kith and kin and they must also be given the necessary relief. I do not deny that. But what I wish to point out is that the same relief that is given to the Rayalaseema people has been denied to people in the south who have been groaning for the last seven years. Their national characteristic was such that they bore all the troubles patiently; they promised no trouble and they gave no trouble; with the result that their sufferings went unheard. Except for some relief works undertaken here and there by the Revenue Minister under pressure, nothing else was done and even in the case of the relief works that were undertaken the relief never went to the people who needed such relief. Instead of going to the needy people it went directly first to the corrupt officials and then the avaricious contractors. In one of the supplementary questions when I suggested that the reason why relief works should be undertaken departmentally was that it was only then that the relief given would go to the people, the pious Minister said that discretion was given to the district officials. Can he quote one instance where the district officials have undertaken relief works departmentally. They are already worried and harassed and they do not wish to add anything to their burden by directly taking up relief works with the result that they never took up direct relief. Even where relief works had to be executed by contractors, they did it unwillingly because of the pressure of local public opinion. Therefore, in future whenever relief work is to be done, it should be undertaken departmentally, or it should not be undertaken at all, because the money that is spent on that is a waste; it never goes to the people who need it, but it goes only to the corrupt officials and the contractors, as I said before."

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Governor's speech touched some of the important aspects which are engaging the attention of the Government and indicated the action to be taken in respect of each one of them. It is good now that the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill has been dropped in view of the impending formation of the new Andhra State. At the outset, I must say, that the Governor has done well in referring to matters connected with the formation of the Andhra State assuring the Andhras that necessary steps would be taken without loss of time to implement the decision of the Central Government. In this connection, he ought to have sounded a note of warning to those people who are out for creating dissensions among the Tamils and the Andhras and straining the good relations that now exist between them by making untoward speeches and statements."

"Then, Sir, coming to famine conditions in Rayalaseema, the Governor passed on to other subjects by simply remarking that seasonal conditions continue to be bad in many districts and Collectors have been given discretion to postpone the collection of kist in those areas. This gives an impression that all is well with the Rayalaseema people and that famine has receded. That is not a fact. Rayachoti, Pulivendla, some portions of the Jammalamadugu and Vontimitta in Siddhout taluk of Cuddapah district are

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in a grim position and there scarcity conditions are prevailing and no drinking water is available, so much so, people are migrating to distant places in search of food and work. So, Sir, all out relief measures should be launched to relieve conditions of distress in the area."

"Then, Sir, coming to Harijan Uplift, the Governor has omitted to mention about it in his Address. The Constitution of India has laid down 10 years as the time for the emancipation of the Harijans and out of that period three years have already elapsed. This subject should have been given the importance which it deserves by giving it a place in the Governor's Address and indicating in a way how the Government propose to tackle the problem. Government perhaps think that the Harijans have come to occupy the same position as others in regard to their economic status, education and employment. In fact, it is not so. The Harijans in villages are to-day worse off than they were some years ago. They are illiterate, they are despised and hated by caste Hindus. They are not even given cooly work. Even the poramboke lands which were in their occupation previously are being snatched away by caste Hindus by their influence with the Government officials. The Government are not doing anything to stop this kind of evictions in spite of representations. In the matter of assignment of pattas to Harijans, nothing is being done now. The Tahsildars say they are overworked and that they have no time to look into these matters. This state of affairs should be put a stop to and the Government must give importance to these questions and tackle them immediately."

"Then Sir, it is stated that the Government have been compelled by circumstances created in connection with the formation of the Andhra State to slow down irrigation and power works. I do not understand the reason why the execution of the Chennur bridge in the Cuddapah district has been postponed. In fact I understand that the Central Government have sanctioned 20 lakhs for that purpose. I request the Government to reconsider their decision and execute the work at an early date. It is not justifiable to defer all the works in the Andhra area on the plea of the formation of the Andhra State. People in the clutches of famine should not be allowed to starve and so bold and immediate relief measures should be undertaken in the famine-affected areas to alleviate distress."

"In conclusion, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that people have been expressing themselves vehemently about the location of the Andhra capital temporarily in Madras City. Tamilians are vehemently opposing that and they are not in favour of allowing this even for a couple of years or three years at the most. Now, Sir, if we are asked all of a sudden to get out of Madras City and have our capital elsewhere—please think of it—how will it be possible for us all of a sudden to go and establish a capital elsewhere? Therefore, I appeal to all Tamilian friends to be sympathetic towards us on this issue and to abide by the

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decision of the Central Government in case they ask us to stay on here for some time at least, and for five years at the most. With these few words, I close my speech, Sir."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by the hon. Member, Mr. Pai. When I read the lecture of His Excellency the Governor, I find that he has done only the routine business of mentioning about certain matters. In his Address the Governor never dealt with the problems facing our country now. In regard to the food problem, he never took that problem as a serious one in the State. As far as Malabar is concerned, so many of the hon. Members have already spoken about the conditions in Malabar, the famine conditions in Malabar, the increase in the prices of foodstuffs in Malabar and so on. Now I find that in Malabar complete famine conditions are prevailing in so many of the taluks and our daily papers in Malabar have reported starvation deaths also. In Malabar I find there are two sets of people; one set of people are completely unemployed and they are not able to purchase their rations from the fair price shops. There is yet another set of people who are doing work—labourers and peasants—but they are not also in a position to purchase rations from the fair price shops. It is all because they are not well paid and their earnings are very poor. So, the unemployed as well as the employed people in Malabar are not in a position to purchase rations from the fair price shops. Recently in Malabar, there has been an enormous rise in the price of foodstuffs. In Palghat, one cart-load of paddy which was sold at Rs. 175 is now sold at Rs. 315. In Mannarghat, in South Malabar, it rose up to Rs. 435 recently. Formerly, in the open market rice was sold at 14 annas per seer, but now it has risen up to Rs. 1-6-7 in the fair price shops. I submit that the rice which was sold at Re. 0-9-3 some three months ago is now being sold at Re. 0-14-2 or Re. 0-12-9. I beg to bring to the notice of this House that the people of Malabar are not in a position to purchase rice from the fair price shops on account of the enormous rise in price.

1-30 p.m. “ Moreover, the quality of rice supplied in Malabar is the worst. Nobody can eat it. Even cattle will not eat it. If the rice is put in water, the whole thing will become a paste. Wherever we go, people are making complaints about the quality of rice sold in fair price shops. I have got with me a sample of the rice in a packet. If the Deputy Speaker permits, I want to make a present of it to the Hon. Food Minister. If only he sees the rice, I am sure he will not allow the sale of such rice. Malabar people are accustomed to take boiled rice, just as the people in Andhradesa are accustomed to take raw rice. I request the Government to supply good quality boiled rice to Malabar. I understand that in Malabar only seven ounces of rice per adult per day are issued. I request the Government to increase the quantity to at least 12 ounces. Free ration should be given to the unemployed. The Hon. Food Minister said in this House that, if decontrol succeeded, the prices would go down and that there might not be any need for continuing the fair price shops. The Government are supplying through the

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fair price shops rice of a very bad quality and people will never purchase that rice. I am not against decontrol or free market in rice. Decontrol should be adopted and free market allowed only after the harvest season and after procuring the surplus paddy from zamindars and big landlords. There are surplus and deficit areas in this State and there is a overall food deficit. Rice from surplus areas may flow into deficit areas and increase the price. I request the Government to take immediate steps to supply rice to Malabar at a lower price.

“ The second point to which I want to refer is the recent strike of the Police force. They refused to receive their pay. I think this cannot even be called a strike and it can never be treated as an act of indiscipline. It is only a constitutional act that they have done. Whatever it is, I request the Government to release the police constables in detention, withdraw the cases pending against them, and appoint a judicial committee to enquire into the matter, and another committee to go into the question of raising the salaries and allowances of the police constables. The Government should take immediate steps in this matter.

“ So many hon. Members have spoken about the plight of handloom weavers. I think in two places in Malabar, the Government have opened gruel centres. But an order passed by the Government in this connection says that people above the age of 12 and below the age of 50 will not get the benefit of this relief. I wonder why this restriction has been imposed. It should be removed. Government should open gruel centres in Malabar wherever they are necessary. Recently a resolution was passed in this Assembly touching the handloom industry. I submit that nothing has been done to ameliorate the condition of handloom weavers, many of whom are unemployed and have become beggars. Government should treat this problem very seriously. They never constituted marketing societies, they never subsidized the handloom industry and they never helped the working classes to earn a living wage. No mention is made about the condition of the working classes in the Governor's Address. I say the Governor never sees that working classes exist in our country.

“ I come from the Payyanur constituency in Malabar. That is considered to be a constituency in which there are many Congressmen. I want to say how badly the development of that constituency has been neglected. When I put a question in the Assembly, the Hon. Minister said that a bridge would be constructed at Chirapuzha within two weeks. I went to the place and saw that there was no bridge built there. Rs. 47,000 were taken away and misused by the Public Works Department. I beg this Congress Ministry to punish the officers who wasted this money.”

* SRI V. K. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்திற்கு பாராட்டு கூறும் முறையில் இரண்டொருவார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். தற்பொழுது ராஜ்யத்திலே முக்கியமானது இரண்டு பிரச்சனைகள். ஒன்று மாகாணப் பிரிவு. ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை முடிவாகிவிட்டது. ஆந்திரத் தலை

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“பிரக்கா அபிவிருத்தி திட்டம் ராஜதானி முழுவதிலும் அதிகப்படுத்தி நுக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் மாதிரம் அதை விஸ்தரிக்காததற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்று தெரியவில்லை. பல ஜில்லா சட்டசபைத் தலைவர்கள் மூழியும் கூட பிரயாஜனமில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பிரக்காவை அதிகமாகக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு ஒரு பிரக்கா கூட எடுக்கவில்லை. இந்த வருஷமாவது எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று பேர்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு பொருத்த மட்டிலும் ஒரு வார்த்தை பிரதமருக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுதெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு அதற்கேற்ற சித்தப்படி மூன்று வருஷத்திற்கு மேல் 6 மாதந்தான் நீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக தேர்தல் வைப்பதுதான் நியாயம். ஆனால் நம்ம ராஜ்யம் உடனே வருவதில்லையானால் தேர்தலை சர்க்கார் ஒத்திவைக்காது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அப்படியில்லையானால் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு நம்மாறு மாதங்களை நீடித்துக் கொடுப்பதில் கூடும் இருக்காது. அதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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“தனியாளர் ஜில்லாவிலே அமராவதி திட்டம் ஒன்று ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்டு அந்த நதியை நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அங்கே இருக்கிற மக்கள் அந்த திட்டத்திற்கு 6 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வரையில் ஏற்கெனவே சர்க்காருக்கு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தப் பணத்தைக் கஷ்டப்பட்டு கட்டினார்கள். இந்த பிரதேசத்தை சர்க்கார் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாய் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இருந்தாலும் பொதுமக்களால் பணம் திரட்டப்பட்டு சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு இந்தத் திட்டம் 5 வருஷ திட்டத்தில் வரவில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே பணம் கொடுத்த மக்கள் வேலைகள் நடைபெறாததினால் மனமுடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள் கொடுத்த பணத்திற்கு வட்டியாகிலும் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதை யாவது கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏற்கெனவே ஆரம்பித்து வைக்கப்பட்ட அந்த திட்டத்தை நிறுத்தி வைப்பது சரியல்ல என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைப் பிரச்சனை முதலில் இருக்கிறது என்பது வாஸ்தவம் ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினை குப் பிறகு இந்த residuary ஸ்டேட்டில் உணவுப் பற்றாக்குறை ஏற்படுமென்பது சந்தேகமில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே தமிழ் நாட்டிலே நதி களில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. கோயப்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பெரிய நதி இருக்கிறது. அந்த நதியின் பெயர் பரம்புகுளத்து ஆறு. இது மேற்கு சமுத்திரத்தில் வீழ்ந்து வீணாகப் போகிறது. அதில் நிறைய தண்ணீர் போகிறது. அது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். இதைத் தடுத்து ஒரு அணை

[Sri V. K. Palaniswami Gounder]

“இன்னும் ஆளியார் மேலுண்டு கட்டி நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு வழி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கவர்னர் நிகழ்த திய பிரச்சுத்தின் பாராட்டுத் தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன்.”

“తేరువాత ఆంధ్ర శిల్పాలూ యితీవలసే ఆంధ్ర అకయాలను, అగగ్గోల్పేందుకు Police firings జరిపారు. ఈ firings అన్నిటిలాను నెల్లూరులో జరిగిన ఫైరింగు చాలా ఘోరంగా జరిగింది. ఈ firing జరుగుతున్న రోజున నేను నెల్లూరులోనే ఉన్నాను. ఆ ఫైరింగు జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు దగ్గర వున్న కొంతమంది నాతో జేప్పారు. ఈ firing కేవలం అనవసరమని, కావాలని firing జరిపారని నాకు చాలా మంది చెప్పారు. అక్కడ జరిగిన విషయాలన్నిటి పరిశీలిస్తే ఈ firing కేవలము agents provocateur పోధ్యలంతో జరిగిందని తెలుస్తుంది. Firing కేవలం అనవసరమైనా యిది కావాలని చేశారు. ఈ firing విషయమునూడా చాలా ఘోరంగా జరిగింది. ఈ firing లో చెట్లెలు కేవలం కాగ్గేమీదగాని చేతులమీదగాని కాదు తగిలింది. ఈ బురెట్లు క్రొత్తరకమి. వాటిని పొట్టపై కొట్టాడు. ఆ బురెట్లు నగలగానే పేగులు పైకి లాగివేయడం జరిగింది. ఇది చూస్తే కేవలం ప్రభుత్వం నిరాయధులైన ప్రజలను చంపే విషయాలపై కేంద్రకరిస్తున్నట్లు తెలుస్తుంది. మీరు ప్రజలను ఎట్లా చంపడమా అనే విషయం గూర్చి నేర్చుకుంటున్నారా అని నేను మంత్రివరగాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు వుండే మంత్రివరగానికి ప్రజాతంత్రమన్నా ప్రజల Sovereignty అన్నాయుమిట్టదు. ఇటీవల Admiral Wright యిక్కడికి వచ్చాడు. అతని తరఫున ఒకరు వాకస్తాను Times విలేజింగ్ Bay of Bengal అమెరికా ఒక ముఖ్యమంత్రిని చెప్పారు. అట్టి Admiral Wright ఒక U.S.A. యద్ద నౌకలో మదరాసుకు వస్తే వారిని మన ప్రధాన మంత్రి గౌరవించారు. చికి National Sovereignty అనేది బహుమత వేలం వేయబడేందువుగా పరిగణించడము అలవాటు

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [12th March 1953]

యండున్నానా ఆంధ్రులు మూత్రం అటువంటివారు కావని వారు తెలుసుకోవాలి. Andhra Sovereignty అనే దానికి ఆంధ్రులందరూ బ్రవంగా కృష్ణ చేశారని, చేయగలరని ఏ తెలుసుకోవాలి.

1-50 P.M. “ఆంధ్రుల ప్రజాతంత్రవాదాన్ని అణగారిన దానికి బ్రహ్మయ్య ప్రయత్నాలు చాలాకాలం నుండి జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఆంధ్రలో Special Armed Police Camps ఎక్కువగా స్థాపించారు. ఈ Camps ను ప్రజలపై నిర్బంధ విధానము బ్రవంగా సాగించడానికి వారి ప్రజాతంత్ర పోరాటాన్ని అణచివేయడానికి వినియోగించారు. ఇది యూరోపియన్ గూడా సాగించబడుతున్నాయి.

“ఆంధ్రలో Armed Police Camps కూర్చునే ప్రశ్న వేరైనది. దానికి జవాబు ఇవ్వాలి. ప్రధాన మంత్రి దానిలో యీ Armed Police Camps లో Political discussions (డిస్కషన్) జరుగుతాయని ఈ Camps కి Voluntary గా కొందరు వస్తారని చెప్పారు. ఈ విషయం చాలా విచిత్రంగా ఉంది. ఆంధ్రలో ప్రజలను పోలీసు Camps కు పోవకు వెళ్తున్నారని వాటిలో పీరింగ్ పొందడం చెడరింపడము, కొందరిని చంపడం జరుగుతున్నారని విషయం ‘కొక్కుర్రో’ యని కూర్చుంది. ఆంధ్ర దేశములో దానిని కూర్చున్నామనే సుండి స్వయంగా నేను తెలుసుకున్నాను. ఇట్టి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ పోలీసు కాంట్రీలకు మనుష్యులు చాలామంది వస్తున్నారని ప్రధాన మంత్రి చెబుతున్నారంటే మేము ఈ ప్రశ్నలకు ఛండేవారికి జ్ఞానము లేని మనుష్యులనుకున్నారాయని నేను ప్రశ్నించుచున్నాను. ఈ Camps లో Political discussions జరగడానికి పీరింగ్ యెచ్చులు చేశారా అని నేను ప్రశ్నిస్తూ ఉన్నాను. ఇది Political debates కి కేంద్రాలా అని నేనడుగు తున్నాను.

“ఆంధ్ర విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యతిరేకభావం యండుడము సహజము. దేశం మొత్తం మీద ఏ ప్రాంతాలలోనూ దా కాంగ్రెసు చెబుతినలేదు. ఆంధ్రలో hollow గా చెబుతిన విధంగా అందువల్ల ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము అభివృద్ధికావడమంటే దేశము లో ఎక్కడా లేకపోతే చక్కని ప్రజాతంత్ర రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఇట్టి ప్రజాతంత్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వ్యతిరేకతను సాగిస్తుంది.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర స్థాపన కేవలము ఆంధ్రుల సమస్య మూత్రం కాదు. ఇది ప్రజా తంత్రవాదులందరి సమస్య, ఇది ప్రజా తంత్ర సమస్య. యిది కేవలం సామాన్య ప్రజల సమస్య. అందువల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలు కేవలం ఆంధ్రులైనా సరే లేక తమిళనాడు సరే ఏరందరూ ఏకమై ఒకపరచవలసిన సమస్య. దీనికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకులను ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు యీ విధమగు రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు.

“ఆంధ్రులలో లేనిపోని విభేదాలు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. మద్రాసు గూర్చి చిత్తూరు జిల్లా గూర్చి, ఆ ప్రభుత్వ అసవసర సమస్యలపై చిలికలు కలిగిస్తున్నారు. చిలికలను రెచ్చ గొట్టున్నారు.

“విశ్వత సాధించడము కష్టమే అవసరం. దానికి కట్టుబడితో పనిచేయవలసియుం టుంది. కాని చిలికలు కల్పించడము చాలా సులభమయింది. కాని నేను కవిగళ నాయ కులకు వకటి చెప్పాల్సి యుంటుంది. మీరు ఆంధ్రులూ చిలికలు కల్పించడానికి కయ ర్చిస్తున్నారు. కాని మీ ప్రయత్నాలవల్ల ఏర్పడే పరిస్థితి మీరు తెలుసుకోవాలి. దీనివల్ల మీ తమిళులలోనే చిలికలు విచ్చిన్నత వృద్ధి చేస్తారు. ఇది దీక్షా కర్మ ఫలితమని తెలుసుకోవాలి.

[12th March 1953] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

“అందువల్ల నాంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విషయములో ప్రభుత్వం తొందరగా పనికి మును కుంటుందని చెప్పినా, దానికి ఆటంకాలు కలిగించుచు చెప్పినా మేమునమ్మ లేక యున్నాము.”

SRI A. RATHINAM:—“కనం ఉదవిసా నాయకర్ అవర్కలై! మేంనామె తత్వమి కవర్నర్ అవర్కలై కురిప్పిరుంగ్ల తిట్లంగ్ల సాతారణ మాక ఇమైకలై, యెరియవర్కలై, పాట్లాలిగలై, తొమ్మిలాలిగలై శ్రుతియోగిన్ వర్కలై తుక్కు శాతకమాక ఇల్లలాత కారణత్తియై, తామిత్తప్పట్ల మక్కలైన్ నలైయో, బిర్బట్ల ఇనెత్తవర్కలైన్ క్కేమత్తైక కరుత్తయో అవెవకలై వక్కుక్కప్పటాత్తిన్ కారణమాక నాన్ మిక మిక వరుత్తమ్ తెరివిక్కియైన్. ఇంత నాట్టియైన్ జనెత్త తొకై మున్దెల్ల ఒరు పంగు బిర్బట్ల ఇనెత్త వర్కలైన్. అవర్కలై సమకప పొరుగ్లారత్ తుయైన్ కైకత్తాక్కి విరివెత్తకలై వర్తి వకైకలై ఇయైన్ సెయ్యప్పట్లవిల్లై. అతు మండ్రిమల్ల. ఇంత సట్ల సెయ్యియైన్ అంకత్తియైన్ కలై 6-ల ఒరు పంగు, అతావతు 63 టేర్కలై బిర్బట్ల ఇనెత్తవర్కలైన్ బిర్బత్తి న్నితికలై ఇరుక్కియైన్. సట్ల సెయ్యిల్ల ఉత్కారత్తయైన్ తామిత్తప్పట్ల మక్కలైన్ నలైయై కురిత్తి యై, ఇంత విత్తమాన్ ఇర్బాత్తయైన్ సెయ్యి పడియైక సర్కకలైరై తుయైన్ విల్లై. ఇన్పతాక్ కేడ్లియైన్. ఇన్పతాక్ కేడ్లియైన్ కలైత్ తుయైన్ అవర్కలై మికలై బిర్బాత్తయైన్ న్నిలైయైన్ తాన్ ఇరుక్కి యైన్. అవర్కలై నలైయై కురిత్తి అతికమాన్ పణమ్ ఇయైకప్పట్ల విల్లై. తామిత్తప్పట్ల మక్కలైకాక, కురిప్పాక పన్లర్, పయైర్ బోన్ద మికలై బిర్బట్ల న్నిలైయై ఇరుక్కియై తామిత్తప్పట్ల మాణవర్కలైకై యైకాక సమ్పణమ్ అనిక్కి అతికమాన్ నితి ఇయైకప్పట్లవిల్లై. అవర్కలై సమ్పణమ్ కట్ల ముయైత్ న్నిలైయై పడిక్కి వసతియైన్ తిక్కియైన్. అవర్కలైకై ఒరు వేలై కుడ్ల పాడసలైయై ఉణై అనిప్పతు ముక్కుకప పుక్కియై.

“నాట్ల పంగుమ్ కేరమాక ఇరుక్కుమ్ పొమ్మతు అరశాంకమ్ కున్దిత్ తొట్లకై ముక్కు కొణ్డె వరుక్కియై. ఇల్లొక్కలైయైన్ శ్రుత్తియై తిక్కియై ఇల్లొమ్ బోర్కలై సరియైక్ నిర్వక్కియై. పల శ్రుత్తియై తిక్కియై ముట్లపట్లవిల్లై. పల శ్రుత్తియై తిక్కియై డాక్లై కిడెయై.

“తామిత్తప్పట్ల మక్కలైన్ కుమిత్తైయై ఇన్పతయైన్ శ్రుత్తియై నోక్కియై సెన్దై అవర్కలై డామ్ మాం మేయ్కై వేలైయై అమర్తై అయైకలై నడత్తప్పట్లయై. ఇంత న్నిలైయై యెల్లొమ్ ఇన్పత్ కాలత్తిల్ ఇన్పత్ సర్కకార్ బోక్కియైకై బోక్కియై తన్దై నాన్ కేడ్లియై.

“మతు విలక్కుక్ కొణ్డె వన్దత్తిన్ కారణమాక వేలైయైల్లొ తిన్దాట్లమ్ నాట్ల మిక అతికమాన్ విల్లై. అతుల్ల వేలై ఇమిన్ద వర్కలైల్లొమ్ కలైన్ సారాయమ్ కాయ్క శ్రుత్తియై విల్లై. అతు మండ్రిమల్ల. ఇన్పత్ సారాయత్తై కుప్పవర్కలై అతికమాన్ నోయ్ వాయ్ పట్ల ఇరుక్కియై. అవర్కలై నోయై బోక్కువత్తై కిరామ్ కలై వైత్తియైకలై కిడెయై. వైత్తియైకలై శ్రుత్తియై శ్రుత్తియై శ్రుత్తియై కప్పట్ల వేణ్డమ్. తామిత్తప్పట్ల మక్కలైకై, బిర్బట్ల ఇనెత్త మక్కలైకై కలైకై శ్రుత్తియై మిక అతికమాన్ అనిక్కి వేణ్డమ్. పకల్ ఉణై పన్లైకైకలై అనిక్కికప్పట్లవేణ్డమ్. అతుక్కుత్ తక్కపడి ఇన్పత్ అరశాంకమ్ ఇన్పత్ అతికమాన్ పణమ్ ఇయైక వేణ్డమ్. పమిత్త కలైకలై వాత్తియైక్కి యై సకలై నన్దావై బోన్దవర్కలై కుడ్, తామిత్తప్పట్ల మక్కలైన్ నలైయై ఇన్పత్ సర్కకార్ కలైకై తవయై తత్తయై ఉన్లమ్ కుమిత్తియై. ఇన్పత్ న్నిలైయై ఇన్పత్ సర్కకార్ నడక్కుక్ కుడ్లయై.

“అతు మండ్రిమల్ల, శ్రీ కవర్నర్ అవర్కలై బిర్బత్తియై మికలై మోశమాన్ న్నిలైయై ఇరుక్కియై యైత్తియైకలై న్నిలైయై పన్దైయై కెజ్లై పత్తియై అరశాంక ఉత్తియైకలై న్నిలైయై పన్దైయై ఇయై కురిప్పిట్లవిల్లై.

[13th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member wants to know about the whole of the Andhra districts, Sir."

SRI K. RANGA RAO:—"మొదలు పెట్టి చాలావరకు పూర్తి అయిన విద్యుత్తు electricity పనిని అభివేదించడానికి కారణమేమిటో తెలియజేస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"మునిసిపల్ area లో ఉన్నటువంటి electricity undertakings ను గవర్నమెంటు స్వాధీనము చేసుకొన్నది. వాటిని మునిసిపాలిటీలకు ఇవ్వమని చాలా మునిసిపల్ councils అడుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ electricity పనులు సరిగా నడివడతనం లే Municipal councils కే ప్రభుత్వము ఈ undertakings అప్పి ఇచ్చి వేస్తుందా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"A separate question may be put."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Arising out of the question of supply of electricity, may I know, Sir, whether electricity supply has been cut to the clocks that are installed in this House, which have struck work or have refused to work?" (Laughter.)

Kist remission in Kamalapuram taluk, Cuddapah district.

* 36 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received petitions sent to the Chief Minister for kist remission for the present fasli from several villages in Kamalapuram taluk, Cuddapah district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Yes. A telegram, dated 21st January 1953, was received from the President, Taluk Ryots' Association, Proddatur.

" (b) From the reports received the Government have decided that no special remissions are necessary for Kamalapuram sub-taluk. Ordinary seasonal remissions will however be granted wherever necessary."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—"అధికారులు తయారు చేసినటువంటి అంచనాలు వాస్తవము కావనినీ, తప్పు అనినీ రైతాంగము అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. దీన్ని సరించి ప్రభుత్వము ఏకారణ జరుపుతుందా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Government think otherwise, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"ఎందుకే special remissions ప్రభుత్వము ఇవ్వ వలదుకోలేదంటి?"

13th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

"There are certain rules governing them. Also it is reported that the entire area is not so very bad. There are certain patches which are bad. As per the Board's Standing Orders, remissions are given."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"ఈ సంవత్సరం ప్రభుత్వము take over చేసినటువంటి estates లో చాలావరకు పంటలు పోయినదని కలెక్టర్లు రిపోర్టులు పంపించారు. వాటిమీద remission ఇవ్వడానికి గవర్నమెంటు అంగీకరిస్తుందా. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వము యొక్క పాలిసీ ఏమిటి?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

"I think there is another question about estates. When that is taken up, I shall answer."

SRI K. RAMIAH CHOUDARY:—"Ordinary remissions అంటే అర్హము చెప్పారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

"Sir, any dictionary will give the meaning of the word 'ordinary'."

Payment of motor vehicles tax by Sri Vaddey Pullaiah of Perala

* 37 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether any complaint has been received by the Government that Shri Vaddey Pullaiah of Perala in Guntur district who is the contractor of the I.L.T.D. Co., Chirala, has been plying his private lorry No. MDG. 1986 for hire to the Supply department of the I.L.T.D. Company, Chirala, without paying the necessary tax, and if so, the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"An anonymous petition alleging evasion of payment of motor vehicles tax in respect of Lorry MDG. No. 1986 was received by the Government but on verification, the allegation was found to be baseless."

Representations from the peasants of 'Komarti' village, Srikakulam district.

* 38 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was made to the Government by the landless peasants of the village of 'Komarti,' Srikakulam taluk, Srikakulam district, requesting that they may be granted pattas for the Banjar lands in the same village in preference to the political sufferers who have also applied for the same; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

" (a) Yes, Sir.

[18th March 1953]

“(b) A report has been called for in the matter from the Collector of Srikakulam.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ ఇప్పటికే దాదాపు 2½ సంవత్సరములనుంచి ఈ సమస్య సరిపోతున్నది. ఈ మధ్యన Revenue Divisional Officer యొక్క enquiry ను దా ఫూరి అయినది. కాబట్టి అది ఇంకా ఎంత కాలము తీసుకొంటుందో వెళ్ళగలరా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Since it is only now that the hon. Member has brought it to my notice, I will expedite it.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ నేను దీనిని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి చాలా కాలము అయినది. రైతులు దాదాపు 2½ సంవత్సరములనుంచి కోమర్తి గ్రామము నుంచి పిట్టాపల్లి గ్రామముకు వలసవచ్చినారు. ఆ files అప్పటిని ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఒకమాట తిరుగ వేస్తే విషయము తెలుస్తాయి. ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ It has been brought to my notice specifically only now.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“ ఆర్యా, ప్రభుత్వము ఈ భూములను public auction లో ఇవ్వదలచిందా లేకపోతే, వీధివాళ్ళకును వ్యవసాయకులకును ఉచితంగా ఇవ్వదలచిందా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Evidently the hon. Member refers to cases where it is intended to put the land in public auction. It is only in cases of valuable lands which have got irrigation facilities.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ ఈ ప్రదేశాల్లో మొదట పంటకొరత పెట్టినది ఎప్పుడంటి ? ”

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

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ ఈ లెంజులు భూములు ఇచ్చేటప్పుడు, valuable lands అని చెప్పబడినవింటే, మరేటివింటే అప్పుడానీ, నందని ఉచితంగాను ఇస్తున్నారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Valuable lands are those lands which have irrigation facilities and also lands which are in the proximity of big towns and cities.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Irrigation facilities ఉన్నటువంటి భూములను మాత్రము ఖరీదుకు ఆర్జి, ఆ facilities లేకుండా ఉన్నవాళ్ళకు కావలసినట్టి భూములను ఉచితంగా ఇస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Those lands that are not valuable are given free.”

(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu stood up.)

8-40 a.m. **MR. SPEAKER** :—“ If the Hon. Minister has not answered it properly, let the hon. Member put the question in writing.”

18th March 1953]

Appointment to the posts of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader of South Kanara district.

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

(a) whether a written order was issued against filling up the posts of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader of South Kanara until the elections;

(b) whether the Government called for applications for the combined post of Public Prosecutor and Government Pleader;

(c) whether it is a fact that after receipt of the report from the District Officials and the panel of names for the combined post the then care-taker Ministry bifurcated the post;

(d) the date of announcement of the bifurcation of the posts and appointment to the posts;

(e) whether it is a fact that the Public Prosecutor appointed was not recommended by the District Authorities and that bifurcation was made to employ the present incumbent; and

(f) whether the present incumbent (Public Prosecutor) is a relative of Sri Sreenivasa Mallayya—the General Secretary of the Congress and a retired High Court Judge?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) In the case of appointments to the posts of Law Officers of the Government in the mufassal, it is the Collector who invites applications for the posts. The Government do not call for applications. In this case the Collector, South Kanara, published a notification calling for applications for filling up the combined post of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor.

“(c) The then Ministry accepted the agreed recommendation of the District and Sessions Judge and the Collector, South Kanara, that the combined post of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in the district should be separated.

“(d) Orders separating the post of Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor in South Kanara district were issued on 19th March 1952. The separation took effect from 1st April 1952, on which date Sri B. Gangadhar Das who was appointed as Government Pleader took charge of the appointment.

“(e) The answer is in the negative.

“(f) The Government have no information.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Did the Government announce to the public the proposed bifurcation of the posts before applications for the bifurcated posts were called for? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ All necessary steps have been taken in this matter, Sir.”

[13th March 1953]

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"May I know whether the 'necessary steps' include the publication of the information about the bifurcation of the posts to the public?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"It is not usually published in the papers, Sir."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"The Hon. Minister in reply to clause (f) of the main question said that the Government had no information. Why did not the Government try to find out and collect the information?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"If a candidate is good, it is immaterial whether he is the relative of 'X', 'Y' or 'Z.'"

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"ఈ Public Prosecutors కు నియమించే విషయంలో, అధికారులు గవర్నమెంటువారికి చెందినటువంటి వారిని, గవర్నమెంటువారికి కావలసిన వారిని, పలుకుబడి పున్న వారిని Public Prosecutors గా నియమిస్తున్నారు. ఈ అన్యాయము, పక్షపాతము తొలగవలెనంటే, వీరిని ఒక జిల్లా నుండి ఇంకొక జిల్లాకు transfer చేస్తూ, ఆయా జిల్లాలకు ఇతర జిల్లాలవారిని నియమించుట న్యాయము. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఆ విధంగా పార్టీ పక్షపాతము లేకుండా, ఒక జిల్లావారిని ఇంకొక జిల్లాకు నియమించుటకు ప్రయత్నముచేస్తుందా?"

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

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"Public Prosecutors యొక్క recruitment సంబంధంలో హరిజనుల కేవిధమైన reservation ఉన్నదా? ఉన్నట్లయితే, హరిజనులు ఎంతవరకు పనిచేస్తున్నారు?"

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

Taking over of the Palghat Electric Supply Corporation by the Government.

* 40 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a resolution from the Palghat Municipal Council (Malabar) No. 312, dated 19th August 1952, requesting the Government to take over the Palghat Electric Supply Corporation or allow the Palghat Municipality to take over the same was received; and

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

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

" (b) The municipality has been informed that the Government have no intention of acquiring the electrical undertaking of the Palghat Electric Supply Corporation at present. The question of allowing the municipality itself to acquire the undertaking would arise, if at all, only sometime in 1960."

[13th March 1953]

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"May I know what the cost of production per unit of electricity at Palghat, the rate which the Corporation is charging from the consumer, and the yearly profit of the Palghat Electric Supply Corporation, are?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"A separate question may be given notice of."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"In view of the fact that such undertakings would go to augment the slender resources of local bodies, will the Government accept it as a policy to encourage them to have such enterprises?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"So far as the policy of the Madras Government in this matter is concerned, it is embodied in the Acquisition Act of 1949, wherein it is stated that no municipality can have it and that it is only the State that can acquire such undertakings."

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Did the Government receive any request from any other municipality for sanctioning the taking over of any electricity undertaking from the present management and allowing it to be run by the municipality itself?"

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

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—"మునిసిపాలిటీలు electricity corporations కు hand over చేస్తే విషయములో, ఇవివరకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఉన్న policies ను మార్చుకోవలసిన అవసరమేమైనా ఉన్నదని భావిస్తున్నదా ప్రభుత్వము?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Nothing at present, Sir."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state who the members of the Palghat Electric Supply Corporation are?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

SRI K. RAMIAH CHOUDARY:—"ప్రజలుగాని, ప్రజా సంస్థలుగాని, వ్యక్తులుగాని ప్రభుత్వములకు పెట్టుకొనినటువంటి పిటిషన్లను పరిశీలించే వాద్యత మంత్రికి ఉన్నదా అండి?"

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"In view of the fact that the Palghat Electric Supply Corporation is charging exorbitant rates for supply of electricity as compared with those charged by undertakings in other places, will the Government at least see that the municipality is supplied electricity at reasonable rates?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I will examine that representation if it comes in proper form."

[13th March 1953]

Direct recruitment of Deputy Collectors.

* 41 Q.—Sr) M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Collectors directly recruited in the year 1951-52; and

(b) the number of Deputy Collectors appointed by promotion from the subordinate staff during the said period?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Three.

“(b) 36.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—“In view of the fact that so many Deputy Collectors with a considerable period of service are reverted to their permanent post, may I know whether the Government will stop direct recruitment for a period of two years so that they may be absorbed in service?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Even now the direct recruitment and promotion are in the proportion of one to two.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—“May I know whether there is any Deputy Collector recruited from the backward community?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Notice, Sir. I have no idea.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“May I know whether there are any Deputy Collectors recruited from the Harijan community?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“In the last direct recruitment, three Deputy Collectors were recruited and they were all Harijans.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Has the recruitment ever included members of the dhobi classes?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If the hon. Member wants to have information on this point, let him give notice of a separate question. Questions are over.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, I would like to make a submission. Just 15 minutes back the meeting of the House began and the questions are now over. Normally, we have provided one hour for questions and it gives a very valuable democratic right to the Members of the House to put questions. The present situation has arisen precisely because the questions that are to be put for being answered are very few. I know, as a matter of fact, that a very large number of questions have been sent up for being answered on the floor of the House. Therefore, I would like to know whether it is not possible to increase the number of questions to be answered daily on the floor of the House.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“This will depend on the number of questions for which answers are received from the Government.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Then, may I take it, Sir, that the answers have not yet been received?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Yes.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“That would mean—I do not want to be taken to be harsh—that the Government are thereby sabotaging the rights of this House. When one hour has been provided for putting questions for eliciting information on many administrative problems, certainly the Government must be able to get answers to all the questions that have been addressed to them. They must tighten up their machinery and see to it that the answers are received in time so that the full one hour for putting questions may be utilised by this House.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I think the hon. Member was not right in his allegation about the Government's sabotaging the right, the democratic right of putting questions. We are working and, I know it from my own personal knowledge and fatigue in that connection, we are working extraordinarily hard at the questions. In fact, I have come to feel that most of our Secretariat staff are employed in merely collecting information instead of doing any work, on account of these questions. All the same, we are doing all we can. But one thing must be remembered. This time the Assembly has met after prorogation and, according to the rules, only new questions received can be dealt with. When the questions are received, there will be no delay in answering them.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.*

1 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) when the Committee appointed to review the working of the Scheme of Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive submitted its report to the Government; when the said report was printed; and when a copy of the report was furnished to a section of the Press in Madras; and

(b) what are the recommendations of the Committee and what is the action taken on the recommendations of the Committee?

A.—(a) The Committee submitted its report on the 13th November 1952. Government decided to make the report available to the public as a priced publication and ordered the printing of the necessary number of copies. The printed copies were received on the 19th January 1953 and a certain number of copies was distributed free to the Press on the 29th January 1953.

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through the Director of Information and Publicity. No section of the Press was furnished with a copy of the report before that date by Government.

- (b) Copies of the report are placed on the table of the House for information^a. The report is undergoing detailed examination.

Fair price shops.

2. Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the places where fair price shops have been abolished after decontrol of foodgrains;

(b) the places where fair price shops are being maintained now;

(c) the number of fair price shops in the State before decontrol and now in existence;

(d) the quantity of rice and other foodgrains distributed as ration in different places through fair price shops; and

(e) what steps the Government have taken to check the abnormal rise in the price of foodgrains?

A.—(a) & (b) Fair price shops have been closed in the districts of Srikakulam and Krishna and in the surplus taluks of East and West Godavari districts as there was practically no offtake of foodgrains. Fair price shops are being maintained in all other derationed areas. The ration shops in the informally rationed districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris and the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara are also being continued.

(c) & (d) A statement^b furnishing the information is placed on the table of the House.

(e) The Government are watching the price trends in the several districts carefully and they do not consider that the increase in the prices of foodgrains at present compared with the Government controlled rates can be termed 'abnormal'. However, the following steps taken by the Government are intended to check rise in prices and to make foodgrains available at controlled prices to the needy section of the population :—

- (1) Though procurement has been given up in the Malabar, Nilgiris and South Kanara districts, informal rationing is being continued in the first two districts and in the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara and the same scale of ration as before decontrol, viz., 6 or 7 oz. of rice and the balance to make up 12 oz. in the shape of wheat and/or milo is being issued to all cardholders through ration shops.

^a Placed separately on the table of the Assembly—Not printed as an Appendix.

^b Printed as Appendix on page 357 infra.

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(2) In the towns which were statutorily rationed previously, fair price shops have been authorized to issue 4 oz. of rice and 6 oz. of other grains to all cardholders irrespective of their dietary habits with a view to prevent these towns with a greater purchasing capacity mopping up all surpluses in the rural areas.

(3) In the other areas, fair price shops continue to function wherever there is need for them and other foodgrains like milo and/or wheat are being supplied at low prices at the rate of 10 oz. per adult per day.

(4) Sufficient quantities of foodgrains are distributed by the Government to all ration and fair price shops to meet the needs of the consumers.

(5) Powers have been given to Collectors to requisition stocks of foodgrains whenever there is cornering. Dealers are licensed under the Central Government's Licensing and Procurement Order and they have to submit return of stocks to the licensing authorities. Whenever there is cornering of stocks, Collectors have been empowered to requisition them for distribution through ration or fair price shops.

Total number of employees in the State Transport department.

3 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of employees such as officers, clerks, conductors, drivers, cleaners and peons in the State Transport department; and

(b) the number of employees in the above categories belonging to the Harijan community?

A.—(a) & (b) Information required is furnished below :—

Category.	Total number in each category.	Number belonging to the Harijan community.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Officers	12	—
Clerks (Lower Division and Upper Division)	96	1
Conductors	736	21
Drivers	774	21
Cleaners (including stand cleaners)	243	33
Peons	37	3
Other employees	1,123	92
	<u>3,021</u>	<u>176</u>

[18th March 1953]

Cattle and sheep mortality in Cuddapah district.

4 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the cattle and sheep mortality talukwar in Cuddapah district as a result of the cyclone in May 1952;

(b) the extent of loss calculated in money; and

(c) the relief afforded by the Government to the shepherds and others to rehabilitate themselves?

A.—(a) to (c) The answer is furnished below:—

Statement showing the loss of cattle and sheep in Cuddapah district due to the floods in the month of May 1952, the pecuniary loss sustained and the relief afforded.

Serial number and name of the taluk.	Loss of cattle numbers.	Total value.	Relief.	Sheep.	Total value.	Relief.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		RS.			RS.		
1 Proddatur	969	48,450	Nil.	Nil.	..	..	
2 Rajampet	4,707	2,35,350	..	7,722	77,220	..	The morta-
3 Jammalamadugu ..	176	15,770	..	6,785	67,850	..	lity is due
4 Pulivendla	163	15,000	..	4,000	35,000	..	to heavy
5 Kamalapuram	..	..	..	100	1,000	..	gale and
6 Badvel	..	..	..	14,837	1,48,370	..	rain. Out
7 Sidhout	2,237	1,17,745	..	14,199	1,62,905	..	of this
8 Cuddapah	2,340	23,400	..	5,000	50,000	..	435 sheep
9 Rayachoti	2,000	28,500	..	..	..	..	valued at
							Rs. 4,350
							and 21
							cattle
							valued at
							Rs. 1,320
							were
							washed
							away due
							to floods.
							The rest
							died due
							to
Total ..	12,692	4,84,215	..	52,643	5,42,345	..	cyclone's
							effect.

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

8-50 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘That with reference to Rule 156 of the Madras Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by

[13th March 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

the Hon. the Speaker to elect fifteen members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953-54.’”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Motion moved—

‘That with reference to Rule 156 of the Madras Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect fifteen members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953-54.’”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I think we had a Privileges Committee last time. As far as I am able to gather, Mr. Speaker, the question of referring matters to a Privileges Committee seems to be an anachronism.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Only when somebody commits a breach of privilege, I can refer the matter to that Committee. Suppose the hon. Member commits a breach of privilege, it will be referred to that Committee. That is all.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“From last year's experience it seems to me that this Committee is what may be called a fifth wheel of a coach and unnecessary, as privileges are non-existent here. Though there has been frequent encroachment upon the hon. Members' privileges, the procedure seemed to be to bring a non-official motion or something like that.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is making an indirect attack on the Chair. I am the guardian of the privileges of the hon. Members. There was no breach of privilege till now. If there was any, I would have referred it to the Privileges Committee.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ Privileges Committee మీద మాట్లాడు నప్పుడు, ఈ House యొక్క privileges వి వింధంగా అభ్యంతర పెట్టబడ్డాయి, అటుకపరచబడ్డాయి, తెలియజేయవలసి యున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ సభలో పశ్చులు వేసేటప్పుడు అవి, ప్రాంతీయ భావాలతో వేసేటప్పుడు, ముక్తులకు ఆ ప్రశ్నలు అర్థము కావచ్చును, వాటిని తర్జుమా చేయించు కొని సరియైన సమాధానము ఇవ్వడానికి Cabinet సభ్యులు ఇంతవరకు ఏ ప్రయత్నము చేసారని అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ప్రశ్నలు అర్థము కావోయినపుడెల్లా Notice అని చెప్పడం పరిపాటి అయిపోయినది.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I think the hon. Member wants to tell the House that the Hon. Ministers are not answering the questions properly. In that case I wish to tell him that it is not relevant to this motion.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను చెప్పినది translate చేయించుకొంటే నేను ఏమి చెప్పుతున్నానో మీకు చాలా అర్థమవుతుంది. దీనిని ఖచ్చితంగా translate చేయించుకోవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. అట్లుగాక మీరు నా ధ్వనినిబట్టి దాని అర్థము తోచించుకొనుట సరిగా ఉండదు కనుక నేను చెప్పినది దయచేసి తర్జుమా చేయించుకొమ్మని మీకు విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [13th March 1953]

“అందువల్లనే చెప్పవలసి విమిటంబే, ముఖ్యంగా సభ్యులు breach of privilege అంటే ఏమిటో తెలుసుకోవలసియున్నది. సభ్యులు మంత్రులకు ప్రశ్నలు వేసినప్పుడు, వాటిని సరియైన సమాధానాలు ఇవ్వాలి లేకపోయినా, సభ్యులకు ఇది breach of privilege కాదా అని అడుగుచున్నాను; ఈ సభకు సభ్యులు రావడం ఇది కేవలం ఒక సినిమా మాదిరిగాని లేక సర్క్యూలర్ ఫూడిరిగాని చూపుటకుగానూ. ముఖ్యమైన విషయములగురించి సమాచారము (information) కావలసి సభ్యులు ప్రశ్నలు వేస్తున్నారు. ఆ ప్రశ్నలకు మంత్రులనుండి సమాధానము రాబట్టుకొనుట సభ్యులయొక్క హక్కు. ఈ విషయముగా సభ్యులు ప్రశ్నలు వేసి, నవ్యులు, Public Works Ministers మొదలగు వారిని అందరు మంత్రులు ప్రశ్నలకు Notice అని చెప్పడం తప్ప.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member has been in the Legislature even before and he knows very well that when Hon. Ministers refuse to answer, it cannot be raised as a question of privilege.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“అధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు ఈ Privilege Committee ని ఎన్నుకొనేటప్పుడు, ఈ కమిటీయొక్క functions ఏమి, ఇది ఏవిధంగా ఉండాలి అని తెలియజేయవలసిన అవసరమున్నది.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member can speak in English.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“అధ్యక్ష ఆ విషయము ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము వచ్చిన తరువాత అలోచిద్దాము. అందువల్ల నేను చెప్పవలసి విమిటంబే మనము ఈ Privileges Committee ని ఏర్పాటు చేసేటప్పుడు, ఈ కమిటీ యొక్క scope ఏమి? ఏ సభ్యులను ఈ కమిటీకి లీనుకొనిరావలె? మంత్రులు చేసే ఉపన్యాసములలో ఇతర సభ్యులకు insinuations జరిగినప్పుడు వీటిని పట్టించుకొని Privileges Committee కి refer చేయడానికి అవకాశమున్నదా, లేదా, అని అలోచించవలసియున్నది. వీటిని Privileges Committee కి పంపించడానికి అవకాశమున్నప్పుడు ఈ కమిటీయొక్క recommendations ను పాటించక పోయినట్లైతే, ఈ Privileges Committee నిరుపయోగమవుతుంది. క్రిందటిసారి ఈ కమిటీని ఎన్నుకొన్నాము. కాని ఎన్నో సార్లు సభ్యులు హక్కులు భంగపరచబడినప్పుడు, వాటిని ఈ కమిటీకి refer చేయలేదు. సభ్యులు ఎన్నో సార్లు points of order ను raise చేశారు; అనే విషయాన్ని గమనించవలసియుంటుంది. అందువల్ల ఈ సంవత్సరము మరల ఈ కమిటీ ఎన్నుకొనేటప్పుడు పోయిన సంవత్సరము మాదిరికాకుండా ఇంకమీదటవైనా, ఈ కమిటీ యొక్క scope ను ఎక్కువ wider చేసి దాని తీర్పులను పాటించే దీనివల్ల ప్రయోజనముంటుందిగాని లేకపోతే ఏమి ఉపయోగముండదు; ఈ సంవత్సరములో ఇంకో విషయము చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. ఈ సభలో మంత్రులు ఇంగ్లీషులో మాట్లాడినప్పుడు తెలుగు శాసన సభ్యులకు చాలామందికి అర్థంకావడంలేదు. కనుక వీటిని తర్జుమా చేయించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. వెంటనే తర్జుమా చేయించుకోలేకపోయినప్పటికీ తరువాతవైనా సరే, తర్జుమా చేయించుకొని, దానిని చదువుకొని, విషయము తెలుసుకొని దానికి ప్రయత్నము చేసినప్పటికీ ఈ శాసన సభగాని, మన Privileges Committee గాని ఉపయోగపడుతుంది. లేకపోతే మనయొక్క చర్చలన్నీ ఒక farce అనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కనుక ఈ గోజున మనము

[13th March 1953] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

Privileges Committee ని ఎన్నుకొనేటప్పుడు, వెమియములన్నీ కూడ ఇక్కడ చర్చించి ఈ కమిటీయొక్క scope ను ఎక్కువ wider చేసాలని జరిగి ఉండవలసిందిగా చేయవలసిన విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I have nothing to say in the matter, Sir. To be frank, I have not followed the hon. Member's speech at all.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is—

“That with reference to Rule 156 of the Madras Assembly Rules, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Speaker to elect fifteen members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953-54.”

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—“In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m., Wednesday, the 18th March 1953, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

“If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, fifteen, a poll will be taken on a date to be announced in due course.”

(2) ELECTION OF ELEVEN MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

“That with reference to Rule 157 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the House do proceed to elect eleven members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1953-54.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Motion moved—

“That with reference to Rule 157 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the House do proceed to elect eleven members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1953-54.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ House Committee కి సంవత్సరం ఏవిధంగా పనిచేసింది, ఈ Committee ప్రభుత్వానికి ఇచ్చిన సూచనలను ఎంతమట్టుకు అంగీకరించారు అనే విషయాన్ని అలోచించవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా ఇక్కడున్నటువంటి సభ్యులయొక్క హక్కులను గురించి సభ్యులకు ఎక్కువ అవకాశాలు కల్పించే విషయాలను గురించి కొన్ని సూచనలను చేశారు. వాటిని వివిధ కూడా ప్రభుత్వము అంగీకరించలేదు. ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి Legislators Hostel ఒక Trade Unions concern క్రింద మాత్రమే తయారైనట్లున్నది. ఈ విధానాన్ని ఇతర రాష్ట్రాలలో పోల్చి చూచుకొంటే, ఇక్కడి పరిస్థితి చాలాభారంగా ఉన్నదనక తప్పదు. ఈ hostel విషయం ఒక ప్రశ్నలగా కట్టబడింది. దీనిమీద పెట్టిన డబ్బు అంతావంతుక ఆయిపోయిందని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఇటువంటి

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [13th March 1953]

విషయాలన్నిటిని గురించి House Committee సూచనలు చేయుచున్నాడు, ఈ House Committee కేవలము recommendations చేసేటటువంటిదిగా మాత్రమే కావించి వాటిని త్రోసివేయడం ప్రధానంగా పెట్టుకొన్నట్లే, ఈ కమిటీ ఉపయోగపడదు. అప్పుడు ఈ కమిటీ అంతా ఒక farce గా మాత్రమే తయారవుతుంది. ఇదివరకు House Committee ప్రభుత్వానికి కొన్ని సూచనలు చేసింది. సభ్యుల గురించి, వారి యోగ్య facilities గురించి కొన్ని సూచనలు చేసింది. కాని వాటిని ప్రభుత్వము పరిశీలించడం గాని, వాటికి సరియైన అనుభావాలు ఇవ్వడంగాని జరుగలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఉండే hostel లో సభ్యులకు సరియైన వసతులు లేవు. విద్యార్థుల hostel కన్నా అన్యాయంగా ఇం తయారైంది. కనుక ఈ hostel ను సభ్యులకు ఉపయోగపడేటట్లు చేయవలసిన ఆవసరమున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా సంవత్సరములో అనేక రోజులు ఈ hostel ఊరకపడి యుంటుంది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి నష్టమేగాని లాభములేదు. ఇవన్నీ దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని, తగిన మార్పులు చేయవలసిన ఆవసరము మాత్రమున్నదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, unfortunately we have been faced with certain traditions in this House. The British Government when it was here did not trust our people, and it would only appoint certain advisory committees. On the same lines we are also appointing a House Committee, whose recommendations may be carried out only at the sweet will and mercy of the Government. It will be very necessary for us in future at least to see that we get a report of the work of the House Committee. We must know what the House Committee has been doing for the last one year or nine months. When we proceed to appoint a new House Committee, Members of the House would like to know exactly how the Committee appointed by them has functioned in the past, and what recommendations it has made. I think these are democratic practices which we should try hereafter at least to insist upon. I do not mean to say that a House Committee should not be appointed. The Members of the House should know exactly how the House Committee appointed by them has functioned."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"అధ్యక్షా, House Committee యొక్క recommendation ను ఈ ప్రభుత్వము పాటించడంలేదు. ముఖ్యముగా ఈ సంవత్సరమున కొన్ని విషయములు మీర్చిప్పికి తీసుకొని వచ్చుటకు ప్రయత్నము చేస్తున్నాడు. ఇక్కడ family quarters ను నెలకు 30 రూపాయల చొప్పున కొంతమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులకు ఇచ్చారు. కాని hostel లో రోజు ఒకటింటికి 3 రూపాయల చొప్పున వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది పరస్పర విరుద్ధంగా ఉన్నది. House Committee, తన recommendationsలో 2 రూపాయల వసూలు చేయవలసిందని చెప్పి, దాన్ని ప్రభుత్వము కొంతమందికి లక్ష్యపెట్టలేదు. పరిస్థితు లీవిధంగా వచ్చు మందునవ్వకు, మరల ఈ House Committee యొక్క recommendations యొక్క అవసరమేమిటో అర్థంకాదు. రెండవది ఈ hostel నుండి ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఆదాయము కావడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు hostel లో ఇదివరకు ఉన్నంతమంది Members లో దాదాపు నాలుగవవంతులేరు. అనేకమంది బయటపాకలసిన ఆవసర మేర్పడుతున్నది. తరువాత family quarters ఇవ్వడంలో చాలా అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నవి. వారికి ఇట్లము వచ్చినవారికి, పెద్దవారికి, ఇస్తున్నారు. అసలు నివృత్తకాలేదాగా

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అందరికీ ఇవ్వడము నేటి మనోజ్ఞ మంత్రివారి చేతలేదు. కనుక విజిల్లింగ్స్ ఆలోచించి, ఒక కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేసి సమస్యలను పరిశీలించి, ఈ House Committee యొక్క functions నిరుపయోగముని నేను అభిప్రాయ పడుచున్నాను."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, before we accept this motion, may we know the work turned out by the House Committee in the year 1951-52?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Chairman of the House Committee is the Deputy Speaker."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Is the House not expected to know the work turned out by the House Committee during the year 1951-52?"

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, I am not one of those who are profited by this House Committee for I have the privilege to own a house in Madras City and I do not . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House Committee is a Committee of this Assembly."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I am coming to the point. I am making a pun upon the word 'house'. It is only to be a joke, Sir. The House Committee, which was appointed in the last session, has been working but its recommendations, which were placed before the Government, were never taken into consideration. Hon. Members who live in the hostel were pressing . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member be brief. To-day we are concluding the discussion on the Governor's address."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Hon. Members who live in the hostel were expressing to me the difficulties which they were suffering from. The hostel which is for the use of the legislators is conducted more as a trading concern with an eye upon profit and loss only and not upon the convenience to be given to the Members of the Legislature. The House Committee must consider the inconveniences to which hon. Members are put. In future at least those grievances should be put an end to. I know some hon. Members left the hostel and jointly took up private houses in Triplicane. Their living outside our hostel does no credit to our administration."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"I do not think there need be any discussion on this subject, because, according to rule 157, it is mandatory that . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am aware of the rule. But there can be a discussion on a motion under that rule."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"I do not think there can be any discussion on this matter, because rule 157 lays down that there shall be appointed a House Committee."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Every motion might be discussed before being voted upon."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, for the information of hon. Members I wish to point out that there are two committees functioning now, namely, (1) the House Committee and (2) the Hostel Advisory Committee. The Hostel Advisory Committee is constituted by the Hon. Minister for Public Works, and he is the Chairman of that committee. As a matter of fact many of the recommendations of that Advisory Committee have been accepted and given effect to. At the end of each session, the resolutions passed by the House Committee and the action taken thereon are placed on the table of the House. Hon. Members would have gone through them, I am sure. We have accepted many of the recommendations. Only in cases, where finance was involved, we had to examine the recommendation and find out whether it can be accepted or any modification was required in the recommendation. I am sorry the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, as usual, brought in the question of democratic principles. I am sorry he should drag in this question of democratic principle at every stage. I do not see how we are acting in any undemocratic way in constituting these committees and asking them to make recommendations. Of course, if he thinks that nothing is going on in a democratic way in this country or in this State or in this Assembly he is entitled to hold his own view. But I am really afraid that he is making too much of this democratic principle. As far as I know, we are accepting many of the recommendations of this committee and action also is being taken on them. I request that this committee may be formed. Really there is no scope for discussion, here. As far as the hostel is concerned, I agree that there is great scope for improvement. I am trying my best to improve the conditions in the hostel."

9-10 a.m. * SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Minister for Finance has entirely misunderstood me when I said that we should try to stick to some democratic principles. When I said that, I did not mean to suggest that we should not appoint this committee. In fact I made it very clear that we wanted the committee. But what I did say was that the House having appointed a committee must also get a report from that committee at the end of the year as to how it had been functioning and so on. Mere resolutions are not enough. We want to know how it discussed things and how it functioned, so that we will be in a position to judge things later on. That will also be of help to future committees. That is all what I said. Certainly any enlargement of democracy is something that is welcome. Therefore I would like to repeat that the Hon. Minister has misunderstood me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That with reference to rule 157 of the Madras Assembly Rules, the House do proceed to elect eleven members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1953-54.'

The motion was carried.

[18th March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER:—"In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m., Wednesday, the 18th March 1953, as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary."

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, eleven, a poll will be taken on a date to be announced in due course."

(3) ELECTION OF A MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

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

'That, as Sri R. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A., ceased to be a member on the Board of Industries with effect from 16th November 1952, by efflux of time, in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That, as Sri R. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A., ceased to be a member on the Board of Industries with effect from 16th November 1952 by efflux of time, in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.'"

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, we are electing from among us a number of people like this who are responsible to nobody but themselves. We elect members to the Railway Advisory Board, we elect members to the Board of Industries and so on. My point is we are entitled to know what these people are doing there because we elect them and as electors we are entitled to know what these persons have been doing on the Boards. We require periodical reports. There are a number of grievances in the State with regard to industries, railways and so many other things. The point is whether they are responsible to us or irresponsible. We ourselves are not irresponsible. In fact I raised a question about this particular point with regard to the Railway Advisory Board and I have had no response to it. Now the fundamental meaning of democracy is that the elected are responsible to the electors. Now I should like to know what Mr. Swaminathan has been doing on the Board, whether he has been putting anti-Soviet stuff there as he is fond of doing in the Assembly or whether he has been doing a good lot to industries which are really useful to the people. We really want to know what that gentleman has been doing on the Board,

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whether he should be continued or someone else has to be sent or whether there is some other member willing to serve on the Board. It is a very bad principle to elect once again people who have proved themselves irresponsible and this should be given up. We like to know what Mr. Swaminathan has done in the past to entitle him to continue or whether there is another man who will be able to do better, to voice forth the interests and the aspirations of the people better on the Board. We do not know what these members do on the various Boards. Therefore, it is that I like to know these things before we take up this question of filling up the vacancy."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, it is indeed unfortunate that the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao, though he does not know what Mr. Swaminathan has been doing on the Board should have characterized his work in derogatory terms. (Hon. Members from Opposition Benches: 'No, no. He did not do it.') Sir, I understand English sufficiently well to know what members are talking. (Interruption.) I would like the hon. Member, Mr. Nagi Reddi, not to attempt to teach me English."

(Sri Nagi Reddi stood up in his place.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"On a point of personal explanation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall allow the hon. Member to speak after the Hon. Minister has finished his reply."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao, characterized the activities of Mr. Swaminathan as anti-Soviet stuff. It only shows the ignorance of the hon. Member about the functions of the Board of Industries. (Interruption.) If the hon. Member does not know it, let him not contradict me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already allowed the hon. Member to speak on the motion. He should not interrupt the Hon. Minister. I will allow the hon. Member to make his personal explanation after the Minister has finished."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I shall repeat what the hon. Member, Mr. Krishna Rao, said. Mr. Krishna Rao, I think, said: 'Whether Sri Swaminathan is carrying on in the Board of Industries the same anti-Soviet propaganda stuff that he is putting through here.' It only shows the ignorance of the Member about the functions of the Board of Industries. (Interruption.) The function of the Board is to examine applications for State aid to industries. It has nothing to do with other issues so far as the hon. Member from this House is concerned. What exactly the Board has been doing is a matter which is reported by the Director of Industries in his annual Administration Report. That report is placed before the House as and when available. The report is also supplied to Members on application. To say that they do not know the activities of the Board is one thing. But to say that the Member who is representing this Assembly on

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that Board is doing something else is in my opinion wrong. Mr. Swaminathan was elected in 1949 to this Board together with Sri Brahmanandam Reddi. Since Sri Brahmanandam Reddi was not re-elected to the House Mr. Srinivasa Padayachi was elected in his place. Now Mr. Swaminathan continued to hold the post and by efflux of time his seat has fallen vacant. I can tell the House that the Board of Industries and this Government have had valuable support from him and received valuable advice as to the nature of the industrial concerns that applied for loans to this Government and whether such concerns deserved the help of the Government or not. There are 12 members on the Board and Mr. Swaminathan is one. I, therefore, feel that such unwarranted attacks on the Members of the House are uncalled for."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Minister referred to what I said about the activities of Mr. Swaminathan. Let me explain my remarks. There are two views with regard to the industrialization of this country. One is that our country should not be industrialized and that it should be a supplier of raw materials and agricultural commodities. Now what I meant by anti-Sovietism was the idea that our industries should not be developed. My point was whether Mr. Swaminathan was trying to put a spoke in the wheel of progress towards industrialization or whether he was aiding, and furthering the industrialization of the country. This is what I meant by Sovietism and anti-Sovietism. If the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao has not known this I cannot help it. We expect a public worker of his type to know the current trends in politics and what Sovietism and anti-Sovietism meant. This is all my personal explanation. I wish the Hon. Minister would not think that anti-Sovietism has not its own foci on industries."

(Sri P. Venkateswarlu and some hon. Members rose up in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"After the Hon. Minister has replied there will be no further debate on the motion. I only allowed the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao, to make a personal explanation. The question is—

'That, as Sri R. V. Swaminathan, M.L.A., ceased to be a Member on the Board of Industries with effect from 16th November 1952, by efflux of time, in accordance with section 3 (1) (b) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), and rule 3 of the rules framed thereunder, this Assembly do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Speaker to elect one person to be the Assembly's representative on the Board of Industries constituted under the Act.'"

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"In accordance with the regulations framed by me for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m., Wednesday, the 18th March 1953, 9-20 a.m."

[Mr. Speaker]

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as the time within which nomination papers of candidates for election to the Board of Industries should reach the Secretary. Nomination forms can be had on application to the Secretary.

"If the number of candidates nominated exceeds the number of seats to be filled, namely, one, a poll will be taken on a date to be announced in due course."

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to reply to the criticisms made about the scarcity and famine conditions prevailing in many districts of the State. Sir, famine is serious and extensive. It is not as though our land was not subject to famine; I heard the other day one hon. Member saying that in the days of Rama there was famine. Therefore famine is not a new feature. But the new feature now is it is extensive as well as continuous and acute and we will have to dive a little to find out the causes for it.

"Sir, the Second World War upset the whole food position in the country and famine conditions have become acute as well as continuous thereafter. Soon after the Second World War, we had Independence and other difficulties. (Interruptions.) In the sense that Independence brought into existence a big Legislature of about 400 Members, each trying to ventilate his grievances and in some cases even ordinary deaths are taken to be starvation deaths. Sir, failure of monsoons has been continuous for about five or six years. So much so, scarcity conditions have been extensive, whereas previously they used to be centred in certain areas like Rayalaseema. Now, scarcity conditions are prevailing even in the fertile districts of Madurai, Tirunelveli, East Godavari, West Godavari, etc. Therefore, Sir, we are not able to tackle the problem as easily as we used to do in former days. Also, Sir, as I said some time back, the enlarged Legislature facilitated the ventilation of grievances by Members and it was not so in former days. In addition, the vernacular papers also highlight, if I may say so, and make the scarcity conditions appear as though there were starvation deaths galore. I do not deny that there are distress conditions. But what I want to say is that they are made to appear more serious than they are.

"Sir, let me take this opportunity of telling the hon. Members how we have been able to meet the scarcity and distress conditions throughout the State. If hon. Members view it dispassionately without any bias, they will come to the conclusion that the Government have done what all is possible and that they have not shirked their responsibility. There were 4,078 relief works in operation employing on an average about 264,000 people a day. For the period from 1st October 1951 to 15th February 1953, the amount so far spent on relief works is Rs. 3,18,00,000 and odd. We have been running about 2,000 gruel centres. On account of better agricultural season this year, they have been reduced in areas where they could be reduced and we are now running about

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870 gruel centres feeding on an average about 368,000 persons and the cost thereon from 1st June 1951 to 15th February 1953 is about Rs. 88 lakhs. During the same period, loans for agricultural purposes were disbursed to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 crores (Rs. 1.96 crore and odd as on 15th February 1953). Subsistence loans were granted to the extent of about Rs. 77.0 lakhs, and about Rs. 29.0 lakhs for deepening wells and about Rs. 18.5 lakhs for pumping installations were spent. About 232 wells were deepened by the army to an average depth per well of 8 feet and their work was commendable because they did the work quickly with modern apparatus under difficult conditions. It was a bit costly but we did not mind it. The cost was about Rs. 6.5 lakhs. This work was mostly in Rayalaseema except for one or two districts in Tamil Nad. Kist collection also has been postponed in a number of districts. Proposals for remission of kist have come from many districts and remission has been ordered in certain districts and in other districts it will be soon ordered and the amount of remission will not be less than Rs. 75.0 lakhs.

"Sir, in addition to all these we had to deal with the very severe cyclone that visited Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli districts. In Tanjore district alone, for the rebuilding and repairing of houses and huts we spent about Rs. 14.25 lakhs. A compassionate allowance of Rs. 50 per family was given and a good amount was spent for the repairing of nets and catamarans. Three hundred and twenty-eight schools were fully or partially blown off and the amount granted for those schools was about Rs. 55,000. We have spent about Rs. 12,000 on loans to agriculturists for the distribution of seedlings. Remission of land revenue in that district alone will come to about Rs. 7,50,000. In addition, petty officers, viz., officers drawing a salary of less than Rs. 100 per month have been given three months' pay in advance. That has cost the Government Rs. 50,000."

9-30
a.m.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"But you are going to recover it later on."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"That is always there. But initially that has cost the Government Rs. 50,000. Next, Sir, for the construction of huts and small buildings which had been blown off by the cyclone, Government have had to spend about Rs. 2,00,000. Remission of revenue in the case of plantain and betel-vine plantations alone had cost the Government to the tune of about Rs. 1,50,000. Apart from all these, the Cyclone Relief Fund which was contributed by the public, got a total sum of Rs. 5,50,000. Out of this Tanjore got Rs. 4,80,000 whereas Tiruchirappalli got Rs. 48,000, the ratio between the two being 10:1 inasmuch as the damage in Tanjore was much greater than in Tiruchirappalli.

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"I will now give districtwar the amount we have spent on famine relief:

District.	Amount spent on famine relief.
	RS.
Anantapur	1,07,00,000
Uddapah	1,29,00,000
Chittoor	1,35,00,000

Let me now take two or three Tamil districts.

South Arcot	13,00,000 and odd
Ramanathapuram	11,00,000
Salem	7,52,000

I am making this comparison of Tamil and Telugu districts because of the remarks of one hon. Member—I do not know the hon. Member nor do I know whether he is here now or not. I know only one thing and that is that the hon. Member represents the Markapur constituency. He complained that we have not taken proper care of Rayalaseema and other famine-affected Telugu districts. Let me tell this Hon. House that we have not made any distinction between either Telugu or Tamil districts. Our motto was: 'Relief everywhere without distinction.' In fact I being a Tamilian, took particular care to see that other people got more. That is why initially we spent so much on the famine in Rayalaseema. Later, trouble came in the south also. Cyclone broke out in the south. We have had trouble in Ramanathapuram and South Arcot due to failure of monsoon successively. Previously Rayalaseema was the focal point. All eyes were turned to the famine there. We spent all the money we had for famine relief in Rayalaseema. Later on we have had to adjust our expenditure because famine in acute form began to appear in other places. This is human psychology, Sir. When we have money jingling in our pockets we spend it lavishly. We go to shopping gaily and spend everything. Later on when our purse is lean, we feel that we could have been more economical. Therefore, Sir, it is quite obvious that no distinction whatever had been made by Government between Andhra and Tamil districts.

"Now I shall turn my attention to the three districts that have been recently affected and which require immediate relief at the hands of Government. In this connexion I have to refer to the remarks of the Raja Sahab of Chettinad. He has said that the famine in Ramanathapuram is so extensive that there is no use of giving any relief in lakhs. He has estimated that if relief to the extent of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 crores was given, then only things would be all right in Ramanathapuram. Well, Sir, the Raja Sahab is a person dealing in crores. We have got to think in lakhs and thousands only. (Laughter.) Unfortunately I became the Revenue Minister at a time when the finances of the State were dwindling and when even our reserves had been depleted to the extent of Rs. 35 crores. We are now living only from hand to

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mouth. So, if at all the Raja Sahab wants that the Government should spend in crores in Ramanathapuram, we have absolutely no objection if he were good enough to give us a loan of Rs. 1,00,00,000. (Laughter.) After all that is not a great amount for him. Apart from that he will get back the money with interest thereon." (Laughter.)

AN HON. MEMBER:—"You need not give the money back." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Anantha Pai, has urged in his speech the formation of a Famine Enquiry Committee which would enquire into all the problems connected with famine and suggest permanent remedies for the eradication of the famine menace. But let me tell the hon. Member that the Government of India have already constituted a similar committee. That committee has toured scarcity and famine areas and has, I think, submitted its report to the Centre and I think it is under their active consideration. We may know something about the results some time later."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"What about Tamil Nad?"

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Yes, yes. We do not neglect Tamil Nad. What is sauce for the goose is also sauce for the gander. What applies to Andhra applies equally well to Tamil Nad also."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"What about Malabar?" (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, an hon. Member referred to water scarcity in Kadiri taluk. He even went to the extent of saying that people were migrating from the place due to this acute water shortage. Let me tell that hon. Member that Government are not overlooking the people's difficulties. Government have issued only three days before orders for the revival of the subsidy of Rs. 150 for deepening of wells. They have cancelled their previous order cancelling the grant of such subsidy. Therefore it is quite obvious, Sir, that we are doing our best to relieve the water scarcity.

"My hon. Friend from Ottapalam referred to the long-felt demand for some kind of reform in the tenancy system of Malabar. As I have already told the House the question of amending the Malabar Tenancy Act is under the active consideration of Government. A suitable legislation in that direction will shortly be introduced in the House. Then my friend also referred to the milling of rice. As far as I am personally concerned I entirely agree with him. It is true that too much milling of rice contributes to the washing out of the vitamins and as such the rice we eat now after it is polished once or twice contributes to 60 per cent of our present-day diseases. But Government cannot issue any specific order. Instead of hand-pounding which is by itself good, let people, if they want, at least take to eating boiled rice. It is

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really good for health. I am told that vitamins are not lost if we eat boiled rice. That is why we see the poor people eating boiled rice strong, hale and healthy. It is only the rich who eat the double-polished rice that suffer from disease. Incidentally eating of boiled rice may also prevent starvation deaths. People may eat and live and not blame me.

"My picturesque friend from the Nilgiris referred to the picturesque Todas who number only about 400. The hon. Member pleaded eloquently for the Government giving them lands outright. Let me tell the hon. Member that even under the present conditions the Todas are given the lands outright. But the difficulty is that the Todas even though they are handsome and picturesque to look at, are not industrious. They are lazy. They do not cultivate the lands. They do not like any kind of work at all. They give their lands to the community to which the hon. Member belongs, viz., the Badagas, who in their turn cultivate the lands, take for themselves major part of the yield and give only a small part to the Todas. The Todas do not complain, because they are too lazy to work and are satisfied with what they get with no work at all. I am really surprised at the laziness of these Todas. Our statistics show and I hope that my colleague, the Health Minister, will agree with me when I say that the industrial workers multiply quickly each year. That is not the case with regard to the Todas. They may be 400 now. They may be 4,000 in a few years and multiply still more. If they are industrious, they can also be prosperous."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Then they can even send a representative and he can be here in this House." (Laughter.)

9-40 a.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"So, if they are real agriculturists, if they are industrious, I am quite sure they will become rich and they will produce more and their number will grow up to 4,000 and 40,000, and I am quite sure my friend will then be thoroughly satisfied. We can then have even a Toda representative in this House. What struck me was this: while the Toda male member is a tall and stalwart man, the Toda woman is short and is like a pigmy. I do not know how Nature can produce a male like that and a female like a pigmy. It is really a very curious thing.

"One hon. Member referred to the Governor's Address in these words: He made an allusion; I do not know whether he had heard it referred to by somebody or whether he had himself read Roman history, or he did not read it properly, or even if he read it, he did not use it in the proper sense at the proper juncture. He said that Nero was fiddling when Rome was burning; I submit, Sir, it is most uncharitable. What is the implication of that, I want to know. How does it apply here, I cannot understand. Where is Rome burning here and who is the Nero that is fiddling? What has the Governor done? He simply gave a resume of what has taken place and what will take place, and our

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friend here has thought it fit to characterize it as Nero fiddling when Rome was burning. I however take it that he used the words in a very light-hearted manner and so I leave it at that.

"The total amount spent by way of famine relief up to 15th February 1953, is Rs. 7.50 crores. We have since spent something more, and the total is likely to come up to Rs. 10 crores. We have spent these Rs. 10 crores without looking right or left; I do not know how the Finance Minister has found the money, but still we have actually spent the money. We have taken courage in both our hands and we have done all this. I do not think any previous Government have done such grand things as we have done. I now appeal to the hon. Members: there is no good going on criticising about men and things. My Friend, the hon. Member for North Madras, the other day vividly described a dead body, how crows were hovering round and pecking at the body and all that—all that picture he gave quite unnecessarily. It is all right to say such things when addressing an election meeting, because then you will have to rouse mass enthusiasm. But in an Assembly like this, we are all sober-minded people, we are all reasonable men. We must be prepared to submit to reason and not say things which will rouse feelings in anybody. It is very bad.

"As regards starvation deaths, the other day there was an interpellation in this House and somebody said people were dying of starvation. My Friend referred to the viscera and other things. I may tell him that I have gathered from a very reliable source and also from one or two hon. Members that that death was due to poisoning. It was said to be a case of datura poisoning; probably he had some trouble, some domestic trouble or even some love trouble. Have you not heard of suicide pacts nowadays? It is not that old men alone die or starving people alone die; even young people die nowadays as a result of these suicide pacts—not one person, but two at a time. There is a proverb in Tamil which people who are living amidst palmyra topes know. Palmyra fruit when it is tender is eaten and for that purpose it is gathered from the tree. But when it is left on to ripen, it falls down from the tree by pure efflux of time, i.e., when ripe. The crow sometimes perches on the tree and sometimes when the crow perches, the fruit falls down. The proverb is that when the crow perches on the tree the fruit falls down; but as a matter of fact, the falling down of the fruit has nothing to do with the crow perching on the tree; the fruit falls down of its own accord; it is just an accident that both the things synchronize. Similarly here, these deaths do occur almost everyday; and because we are in the midst of famine days, we are told that these are starvation deaths, and the whole blame is thrown on the Government. It is very uncharitable, as I said. Are we not all men of this country? Are we not all of us kith and kin? We do feel about these things as much as anyone else; then why do you want to paint these things as dark as possible and rouse the feelings of the people? Whatever you may do outside these walls, I appeal to you all not to make such speeches within this House.

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"Yesterday in the Legislative Council, a handsome tribute was paid by the Hon. Chief Minister to the Members there for their restrained but trenchant criticism which one must naturally expect in a House of Representatives. Let us all try to emulate the Members of that House; we are all interested in doing good to the people; only, you take the short cut to the goal, while we take the right royal road; the short cut may be full of thorns while the high road, the tarred one, may be very long. It is not as if the short-cut is good, because if you fall on the thorns, you will have to take them out, then take rest, then there is delay and all that; so, why not take the royal road? It is the same thing here.

"Then, Sir, I must say in a general way, we have now attained Independence, and we have got a lot to do. We cannot afford to be indulging in bickerings and criticism. A piece of land may be obtained by assignment, but if you want to enjoy it, you will have to plough it with tractor or plough, you will have to bund it, then buy seeds, sow the seeds in the Japanese way or otherwise, guard over it and then reap the produce. Similarly here, we have just got the land—that is what I mean by attainment of Independence. Let us take the example of other countries. The example of England always appeals to me. England has the finest democracy in the whole world. What did they do? They had two or three occasions of crisis in that country. At the time of Queen Elizabeth, there was the Spanish Armada and it looked as if England would be invaded and the English people were afraid. The Spanish Armada was coming, and the people were trembling in their knees, but nature came to their rescue. There was a storm and the Spanish Armada was broken helter-skelter and England was saved. Then came the Napoleonic War—but I will refer to it later; I shall first refer to the Second World War. Hitler was about to invade England; France had collapsed and England stood alone practically. I shall now refer to the two volumes written by Winston Churchill about his War Memoirs. I cordially commend that book to every one of the hon. Members here. They should all read it. It is really worth reading and I am quite sure it will make us all better men, better legislators, better statesmen and better patriots. Such a good book it is. It contains details of what all Mr. Churchill did for his country, and it shows how but for him, England would have gone the way of France. He is the one man who worked day and night for saving his country, and it is he who saved the situation at the time.

9-50 a.m. "Then, Sir, what happened during the Napoleonic wars? Napoleon built a big navy and he wanted to invade England. Everything was ready. Then there was a big warrior in England, a naval warrior, Lord Nelson. He came to the rescue of England and we should remember his words. What did he say? He said 'England expects every man to do his duty.' Similarly, may we not say 'India expects every Indian to do his duty?' Let us go home with the words ringing in our ears, namely, 'Mother India expects every Indian to do his duty.' In that way let us do things and there is no good merely criticising each other. If you want to

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come to this side, by all means come by the ordinary democratic method, but there is no meaning in painting dark pictures of 'starvation deaths' and 'birds pecking on dead men' and so on. The Constitution provides a way for change of Government. What is happening in England? Parties change. Let us also learn from England and we have to learn a good deal from England. Though they have ruled us for nearly 200 years we have not learnt their high character, their discipline and the fine constitutional and democratic way in which they have been conducting themselves. Let us emulate them. I would request hon. Members to do their business in a democratic manner.

"In fact, we are as much anxious as hon. Members on the other side to give relief to the famine-stricken people and after all they are our people and our country is a great country with a great tradition behind it. In this country with all its variegated customs, we have a common bond. Take the case of dress. We have different kinds of dress; the people in the north dress themselves in one fashion and the people of the south in quite a different manner and in a peculiar way. Why dress? The food they take differs. In regard to time also, in Europe there is a particular hour for morning tea, lunch and so on. There is only a variation of an hour and a half. In our country in some cases lunch begins at 8-30 in the morning and goes right up to 3 o'clock. Yet with all these differences we have been getting on well all along; Why? It is all because of our great tradition and great culture. Ramayana and the Mahabharata are household words throughout India from the Himalayas in the north to Cape Comorin in the south. In fact all our festivals are common. In spite of our differences in language we have the same feeling of unity on account of our religion and culture. Now we are trying to disrupt it, and I may call it 'partition phobia.' We have got into that phobia and still we are tribal-minded. We must try to take a lesson from history. It was the divergent forces which worked about 400 or 500 years ago which brought about the invasion of India and we became slaves. The Rajputs began to fight with each other and they would rather see the Afghans coming and defeating their brother-king and enslave him rather than make friends with him. In that way we made this great land a slave country. But luckily we united ourselves in a novel way. Together we fought and got Independence for India and we must work again to retain that independence got after so much of struggle. On this occasion we cannot forget the great service rendered by the late Sardar Patel. The credit of bringing together all the small principalities, numbering about 500 or 600, under one administration, goes to him and what he did was far greater than what Bismarck did for Germany. As a great eminent statesman he did much for the country, but much is not heard about poor Sardar Patel for having done ten times greater service than Bismarck. I am sure history will give due place and write in golden words about the great services he has done in uniting this great country."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir . . ."

[18th March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding. Order, order."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I wish my hon. Friend had been patient. I do not know why he is not tolerant for some time. However, I have to tolerate him for some time like that. I request him to have patience for some more time. I would in conclusion request all hon. Members to put their shoulders to the wheel and do something and make our country great in the comity of nations. Already the talk is wide that India counts for much in the international affairs. In fact, India takes the lead in peace affairs. Could you have imagined about 20 or 30 years ago that we might do such wonderful work? We should all get united and work together so that India will be a great country."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ Rent Reduction Bill కు నేను నా amendments ను ప్రతిపాదించిన మీద Hon. Revenue Minister గారు తన ఉపన్యాసములో ఏ ఒక చిక్క వాక్యము అయినా చేయబడినట్లువంటి విమర్శలకు సమాధానం చెప్పకపోవడము శోచనీయంగావుంది. అది నాకుండా ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించడమువల్ల రాష్ట్రములో ఏర్పడినట్లువంటి ప్రమాద పరిస్థితులు ఏమాత్రం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించలేదని దీనివల్ల స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ఎందుకంటే 1952 వ సంవత్సరములో ఈ శాసనసభలో యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించడము, నెరెక్టు కమిటీని నియమించడము, నెరెక్టు కమిటీ యీ బిల్లువల్ల రాష్ట్రములో తీవ్రమైన ప్రమాద పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడగలవని దీనిని నిరూపించింది. అటువంటి బిల్లును మార్పుచేసి తిరిగి అదే బిల్లును యీ శాసన సభలో ప్రతిపాదించ పూనుకొనడము వల్ల ప్రజలయొక్క అభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేక మయినందున, యీ బిల్లును ప్రజలు నిరూపిస్తారని చెప్పటకు నేను విచారించుచున్నాను. అందుచేత యీ బిల్లును విరమిస్తే చాగుంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మొదటితడవ యీ బిల్లియొక్క భావ 'Rent Reduction' అనే పేరుతో యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించబడింది. ప్రభుత్వం చేసినట్లువంటి తప్పులు ఏదైనా భ్రష్టమైతే, executive processes వల్ల తప్పులు దిద్దుకోవడానికి మాత్రం అధికారం కోరితే provisions చేర్చబడ్డవి. ఏ పారపాటు చేసినా దిద్దుకోవడానికి బిల్లులో అధికారం ఉన్నదా? వారు చేసిన పారపాటు ఏవియో తెలుసుకోకపోతే, ఆ పారపాటు ఎట్లు తెలుసుకోగలరు? అందువల్ల యీ బిల్లును నేను అంగీకరించటానికి వీలుకాదు. అక్రమంగా యీ బిల్లును యాక్టు చేయటానికి అధికారం కావాలంటున్నప్పుడు క్రిందటి శాసనసభ నియమించిన క్రిందటి కమిటీలోకూడా అధికార ప్రకటనలో చాలా తప్పులు ఉన్నదని యీ ఎన్నేట్లుకు సంబంధించిన నెక్సను సవరణ చేయటానికి త్వరలో ఒక బిల్లు రానున్నదని ఆంతున్నారు. యిదివరకు చేసిన తప్పులు దిద్దుకోవడానికి మాత్రం మాకు అధికారం ఉన్నది అని ప్రభుత్వం అంటే నేను కోరుతున్న ప్రకారం బిల్లును తీసుకొని రాకపోతే, తెలుగు జిల్లాలలో తీవ్రమైన అందోళన ప్రజలలో బయలుదేరుతుంది. ఈ బిల్లు విషయములో యిప్పటికి ఒకటి, రెండు పర్యాయములు Estates నిర్వహణ చేయటాన్ని పదేపదే ప్రకటనలు మాత్రం చేస్తూ, ఒకమారు నెరెక్టు కమిటీ పరిశీలించిన బిల్లును తిరిగి ప్రతిపాదించడములో దీన్ని ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేకించకుండా ఉంటారా లేదా, అనేది ఆలోచించాలని ప్రభుత్వానిన్ని హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. దీనివల్ల కలిగే ప్రమాదాలు చాలా తీవ్రమైనవిగా కాగలవని అంటు

[13th March 1953] [Sri G. Latchanna]

న్నాను. ఒక రాజకీయాన్ని రాష్ట్రంలో ఏర్పాటు చేయటానికి భాన్ని సాధించటానికి, వారియొక్క తల్లిపుత్రకారం అందరికీ అవకాశము చేయాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో, యీ బిల్లును తలపెట్టారని స్పష్టముగా తెలియచున్నది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో ఎన్నేట్లు భూమి అనిపించుకోనేవి సుమారు అయిదువేల గ్రామాలు ఉన్నవి. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో ఎన్నేట్లు గ్రామాలు సుమారు అయిదువందల లక్షలు ఉన్నవి. ఈ భూములు నిర్వహించడములో ప్రభుత్వము విమలపారపాటుచేసినా, పారపాటు దిద్దుకోవడానికి ఒక యాక్టుకూడా వుండడము మంచిదే అని ఆనుకుంటే, గ్రామాలు అన్నికూడా ఎన్నేట్లు అనిపించటానికి నీలులేక పోయినను హెకోర్టు తీర్పుప్రకారం కట్టుబడకుండా గవర్నమెంటు తానుచేసిన తప్పులను దిద్దుకోవాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో, ఒక నెక్సను చేర్చారు. ఈ గ్రామాల్లో కొన్ని ఎన్నేట్లు గ్రామాలు కాదని నిరూపించటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్ట వలసివచ్చిందని తెలుసుకోవలసి ఉంటుంది. అయిదువందల లక్షల గ్రామాలను పరిపాలనా కాలంలో ప్రభుత్వం వారియొక్క అనుభవాన్ని బట్టి శిస్తు తగ్గుదలచేయడం, మరల మూడువిందలనుండి, నాలుగువిందలనుండి శిస్తులు తగ్గుదలలో, తక్కువ శిస్తు తొలగించవలసి ఉంటుందని, చెప్పటం ఈ ప్రభుత్వమే కాదు, శిస్తు తగ్గింపు అమలును ఏకభుక్య శాసనము రద్దుచేయలేదు. మరెన్ని ప్రభుత్వాలు వచ్చినను, రద్దుచేయలేదని యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి భుచ్చితముగా చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఇది చాలాకళిమాద మైనట్లువంటి పరిస్థితి. ఈరోజున ప్రభుత్వ శాసనాలు ఉండటానికి వీలుకాదు అనలేదు. నాలుగువేల గ్రామాలలోని రైతులు యీ శాసనమును తిరస్కరించుతారని చెప్పే ముందు యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించకుండా ఆపుచేయమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లును యింక ఏ రూపములో తీసుకొనివచ్చిననూ, ప్రజాసీకము దీన్ని తిరస్కరించి తీరుతారని నేను పదేపదే చెప్పచూ ఆఖరిసారిగా తీవ్రంగాను మహాపూర్వకముగాను ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లు శాసనసభముందు 'పెట్టవద్దు', 'పెట్టవద్దు'. ఒకమారు శాసన సభయొక్క అభిప్రాయం తీసుకొనుటకు యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టితే, శాసనసభ అభిప్రాయము ఏర్పడి, అప్పుడు pass చేస్తామంటే, అది మరోక proposal అని చెప్పి, అది ఉండవలసింది అని అంటారు. ఏ కారణముల వల్లనో యిదివరకు Land Revenue Surcharge Bill ను గరించి చెప్పేటప్పుడు గవర్నరుగారు తన ఉపన్యాస ప్రకటనలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం జరిగి, విభజన ఏర్పాట్లవల్ల జరిగేటట్లువంటి తీవ్ర అందోళన దానిమీద ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సందర్భములో ఆయా రాష్ట్రాల ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతులకు సహజమైన వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితుల గమనించక శాసనాలను చేయడం ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకము గాబట్టి, యీ బిల్లును విరమించుకోగలండులకు కోరుతున్నాను. Land Revenue Surcharge Bill ను విరమించుకున్నట్లుగా, యీ బిల్లుగూడ ప్రభుత్వము విరమించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ఒకవేళ యీ బిల్లును మొండి తనముతో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రవేశపెట్టి వ్యాసుచేసినట్లయితే, ప్రజలలో అరాచకము తప్పకుండా బయలుదేరితీరుతుంది, వాళ్లవద్దనుంచి శిస్తు వసూలు చేయలేదు. అని మాత్రం తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“రెండవది, రైతులు పెట్టించవలసిన క్యాపు రెంటు విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము ఒక ప్రకటనచేసింది. Kind rents పెట్టించడమనేది గ్రామాలలో రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుతుందని అంటున్నాను. దీని విషయములో అనేకమార్లు శాసనసభలో కూడా అందోళన జరిపిస్తున్నాము. Rent Reduction Amendment Act తిరిగి మరొక విధంగా యీ ప్రభుత్వము ప్రవేశపెట్టడం అంటే ఆర్థికంగా అర్థమవుతుంది. ఈ బిల్లును మరేవిధంగానైనా ప్రవేశపెట్టటానికి వీలులేదు. రైతులయొక్క అందోళన భయ బట్టి ఈ వ్యవహారములో యిదివరకు రైతులకు చేసిన బాగానాలనుబట్టి, యీ బిల్లు

[Sri G. Latchanna]

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సంగతి విమిశరించిన ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడిగితే, దానికి జవాబు 'still under consideration, still under serious consideration, still under the sympathetic consideration of the Government' గవర్నమెంటు విమిశరిస్తున్నది చెప్పకూడదు, ఈ జవాబులు యిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ బిల్లు విషయములలో ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకున్న చర్యలు, దీని stage, తెలియజేయకపోవడమునకు విచారించుచున్నాను.

“ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలసిన కొత్త నీటివనరులు మరమ్మతులు మాత్రం చేయకుండానే శిస్తుమాత్రం వసూలుచేయుట అన్యాయం. వెనుకటి జమీందార్లు తయారుచేసిన property records ను ఆధారంగా పెట్టుకొని, రైతులవద్దనుంచి Dewan గానూ, ఎక్జేటు మానేజరుగారు, రెవెన్యూ యిన్ స్పెక్టరు శిస్తులు బకాయిలతోనూ వసూలుచేయటానికి వత్తిడి చేస్తున్నారు. అలా శిస్తులు చెల్లించకపోయినవలన జప్తులు చేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. లేకపోలే వేరే గత్యంతరములేకుండా ఉన్నారు. కొత్త మరమ్మతులు చేయకపోయినా, పాత మరమ్మతులు అయినా చేయకుండా తప్పిల రెక్కలనుబట్టి బకాయిలతో సహా శిస్తులు వసూలుచేయడం న్యాయంకాదు. మరమ్మతులు చేయకుండా శిస్తులు వసూలుచేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి హక్కులేదు. వారు చేయవలసిన మరమ్మతులు చేయకుండా పాత జమీందార్లు నాలుగు, అయిదు సంవత్సరాలక్రితం తయారుచేసిన తప్పుడు రెక్కలను ఆధారంచేసుకొని వసూలులు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మరమ్మతులు ఎందుకుచేయించరు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో నేను కరెక్టరుకు ఒక రిపోర్టు యిచ్చాను. కరెక్టరును ఆ రిపోర్టు విమిశరించిన అడగా, తహశీల్దారుకు పంపానాడు. తహశీల్దారుని అడిగితే, రివిన్యూ యిన్ స్పెక్టరుకు పంపానాడు. రెవెన్యూ యిన్ స్పెక్టరు గ్రామాలకు వెళ్తుండా తనవద్ద పెట్టుకొని అనవసరంగా కాలయాపన చేస్తున్నాడు. గ్రామాలలో రెండేండ్లు, మూడేండ్లుగా మరమ్మతులు లేనందున, ప్రజలకు శిస్తు చెల్లించటానికి తాభ్యతలేదు. ప్రభుత్వానికి అంతకు ముందే నైతికంగా హక్కులేదు. ఉదాహరణకు సోంపేట తాలూకా కేసన గుడి గ్రామంలో శిస్తులు బకాయిలతో చెల్లించనందున రామయ్య అనే ఒక రైతు ఎడ్లను జప్తుచేసి, తీసుకొని వెళ్లడమేగాకుండా, పై పెత్తు అతనిపై కేసు పెట్టారు. రైతులు మూడేండ్లనుంచి మరమ్మతులు కోరుతున్నారు. మరమ్మతు లేక పోవడములతో కరువులేదని అనగలరా? కాని నూటికి నూరు వంతులు కరువు తగ్గితేనే కరువులేదా శిస్తులు చెల్లించగలరు. రామరాజ్యకాలంలోనూడా కరువు వుందని చెప్పేవాళ్లు. ఈ కరువు అనేది యీ కాలంలో వచ్చిందికాదు. పూర్వంనుంచి పరిస్థితులు అప్పుడప్పుడు తారుమారుగానే వుంటువచ్చినవి. అంతేగాని యీ కరువు యీనాడు కొత్తగా వుట్టినదికాదు. ఆ కాలంలోనూడా కరువువస్తే శిస్తులు రివిజన్ను వగైరాలుగూడా వుంటూవచ్చినవి అని చెప్పేవాళ్లు. రైతులనుండి జబర్దస్తిగా శిస్తులు మాత్రం వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇటీవల రెవెన్యూ మినిస్టరుగారికి యీ శిస్తుల బిల్లును గురించి మనవిచేస్తూ, యీ శిస్తులు వసూలు వెంటనే ఆపుచేయమని అర్జును పంపవలసిందిగా కోరగా మీకు రాజ్యము వస్తుందిగా, మీరెందుకు అందోళనపడతారని అన్నారు. శిస్తులు వసూలు చేయుట ఆపక పోలే, రైతులు చాలా యిబ్బందిపడతారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అదిన్నీ కాకుండా కూడు మాసాలుగా మరమ్మతులు చేయకుండా, శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తామనటం చాలా అన్యాయం. మరియు శిస్తులు బకాయిలతోనూడ ఒకే సంవత్సరములో వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధానం ఎవరిని బలపరచటానికో తెలియడంలేదు. అప్రవీణాకర మైన విధానమును ప్రభుత్వము ఎంత త్వరగా మార్చుకుంటే అంత మంచిదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. అట్లాకాకుండా శిస్తులు ముందు వసూలుచేస్తాము, మరమ్మతు మాట తర్వాత మూస్తాము అంటే, శిస్తులు వసూలుచేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి హక్కు

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విమాత్రం లేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. చుట్టూ చండలేదు. రివిజనులు యివ్వాలని రైతులు యిబ్బందిపెట్టుకొనినను, గవర్నమెంటు రివిన్యూ యిన్ స్పెక్టరు వెళ్లి ప్రజలను భాధించమనేది చాలా అన్యాయం, అక్రమము అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గవర్నమెంటు యీ విధానమును ఆపబడించి తమ ఉద్యోగులను వసూలుకర్తృత్వానికి ప్రోత్సహించటము న్యాయమేకాదు. అందువల్ల యిటువంటి అగాధకన్న ప్రోత్సహించకుండా త్వరగా ప్రభుత్వము చర్యతీసుకోవాలి.

“ఇకపోలే electricity వ్యవహారాలుమాస్తే, అవిహడా ప్రభుత్వానికి డబ్బులేదని అబ్బడంలేకారు. అందువల్ల వ్యవసాయము అభివృద్ధికానేరదు. ప్రభుత్వానికి వస్తులు వసూలుచేయడానికి హక్కువుంది అనేటట్లుయితే, ప్రజలకు మరమ్మతులు చేయించి, నీటి సౌకర్యాలు చూడటం ప్రభుత్వము పరిశీలించకుండావుంటే, ప్రజాస్వామిక స్ఫూతాలకు వ్యతిరేక మైనటువంటి విధానము యీ ప్రభుత్వము ఆపబడించుమన్నదని చెప్పకపోవచ్చు. మరమ్మతులు చేయించలే, వస్తులు వసూలుచేయడానికి ఎలాంటి అభ్యంతరము ఉండదు అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము యీ విషయంలో త్వరగా తగు చర్యతీసుకోమని కోరుతున్నాను.

“మరొక విషయము మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ Rent Reduction Act మీద రెవెన్యూ కోర్టువారు యిచ్చిన రియ్జును హైకోర్టుకు refer చేయడము సహజమైన విషయము. రియ్జును హైకోర్టుకు పోషించటానికి, ఆ రియ్జును అమలుపరచటానికి ఎంతవూతము కావాలని కాదు. ఈ బిల్లును రివిజన్ కోసం ప్రవేశపెట్టటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వము ఎందుకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నదో నాకు అర్థము కావడములేదు. ఎందుకంటే యీనాడుంటున్న హక్కులేదని నేను భవించుచున్నాను. అందుచేత యీ Rent Reduction Act ను తప్పనిసరిగా ప్రభుత్వము విరమించవలసిందిగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ Rent Reduction Act మాత్రం ఏ పరిస్థితులలోనూనూడా ప్రవేశపెట్టకుండా, ఏ కారణాల వల్లనైనా యీ బిల్లు Land Revenue Surcharge Bill ను postpone చేయడము వల్లనూ మరల యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టకుండా postpone చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. అట్లు postpone చేయకుండా ప్రవేశపెట్టలే రైతులకు అన్యాయము ప్రభుత్వము చేసినట్లు అవుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒక వేళ యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టి ప్యాసుచేయించాలని ఉద్దేశ్యమున్నట్లయితే, దీన్ని Select Committee యొక్క అభిప్రాయముగొరకు పంపి, ఆ తర్వాత వారి అభిప్రాయము యీ సభలో చర్చించజేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. అట్లు చేయకపోలే టెడిటి గ్రామాలలోని రైతులకు చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుతుంది లేదా ప్రజల అభిప్రాయముగొరకు యీ బిల్లు విషయములను ప్రకటించమని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము యీ బిల్లు విషయములో తగు చర్య తీసుకోవలసియున్నది. ప్రజల అభిప్రాయానికి విరుద్ధముగా నడచి శిస్తు వసూలుకు దిగితే, ప్రజలనుంచి శిస్తులు యే మాత్రము వసూలుకాదని ధృఢముగా చెప్పుచున్నాను.

“ఇక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విషయములో సభ్యులందరు వారివారి అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియజేస్తారు. శ్రీ వెట్టి నాడురాజుగారు మా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము, మా భవిష్యత్తును గురించి చాలాకాలము యీ సభలో ఉత్సాహించినందుకు నా కృతజ్ఞత తెలుపుకొనివుంది. వారికి మా ఆంధ్రుల నాయకత్వముతో ఆనందము. ముందు రాజయ్య ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రివర్గము విషయము వారు యిప్పుడే చాలా ప్రదర్శనకొని మాట్లాడారు. ఇదంతయు వారికి వివిధముగా అవసరమైనా నాకు తెలియలేదు. ఆంధ్రులు ఆభివృద్ధికి వచ్చినప్పుడు, వారి విషయములు, వారు చూచుకోగలరు. అంతేకాక, వెట్టి నాడు రాజు మాత్రమే తెలియగలదు. సభకు మాకు పని

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లేదని చాకి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. సోదరులవర విడిపోకపోతే రక్త ప్రవాహాలు జరుగుతవని అసత్యం కుంచించికాదు. ఈ విషయం వారు ముఖ్యంగా గ్రహించాలి. అంధరాష్ట్రము విరువములో, విరోజిన వస్తుందో యింకను తెలియలేదు. మద్రాసు పట్టణము అంధ్రులకు రాజధానిగావూ, తాత్కాలికంగా గాని ఉరవలు దప్పు కోసకపోవడం చాలా కోవనీయమైన విషయం. ఇది కాకుండా బళ్లారి ముద్రాగులో చేర్చవలసింది అనడం దురన్యాయము, అంధ్ర, తమిళ రాజధానులు మద్రాసులోనే ఉంచటమనేది ఉభయాలకు శ్రేయస్కరమని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ రెండు రాష్ట్రాలు కొత్త ప్రభుత్వాలు ఏర్పడినప్పుడు వారివారి రాష్ట్రాలు అభివృద్ధిపరచుకొట్టటం చాలా అవసరమైయున్నది. అందువల్ల అధిక ప్రసంగాలకుమార్తము దిగకుండా ముగించుకొని వ్యవహారాన్ని సాగించుకొనుటకు ప్రయత్నించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri K. Uppi Sahib will now speak."

*SRI G. ANJANEYULU:—"అధ్యక్షా, యిప్పుడు సభలో అనుసరిస్తున్న policy చుమనాకు అర్థంకావటంలేదు. నేను యిప్పుడు తియి చూడండి మాట్లాడుటకు పేరుయిచ్చి ఎప్పుడు పేరు ఇవ్వండి అని 1950 నవంబరు నుండి 2 నవంబరు వరకు యిచ్చట కూర్చుని యింకా చూడకున్నాను. యంతవరకు chance యివ్వలేదు కాని యిచ్చేవచ్చి వెళ్లిపోయి గౌరవనీయుడు సభ్యుడు ముల్లయ్య శిట్టయ్యారు గారికి మాత్రము, విద్యేపాలు రెడ్డిగారికి మాట్లాడేదానికి అవకాశ మిచ్చినారు. సభ్యులు మాట్లాడుటకు యింకా అవకాశాలు యిస్తున్నారో అర్థంకావటంలేదు."

10-20 a.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the hon. Member is saying that I have not allowed him to speak. It is not possible for me to allow all the 375 Members to speak."

*SRI K. UPPI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I wish to reiterate the policy of the Muslim League. The Muslim League stands for a good and stable government in this country. The people who were at the helm of affairs soon after we got independence were inexperienced, hasty and over-anxious to lift this State to a pinnacle. Perhaps in their anxiety to do good to the country, they did things which landed this Government in a mire. There was surplus money in those days and a peculiar sort of budgeting was resorted to. Large sums of money were set apart for schemes, about the details of which the originators themselves had no idea. The details were worked out only after funds were set apart. That was the sort of budgeting that was followed then. The result is that the country has been driven almost to the verge of bankruptcy. Persons who inaugurated schemes like the producer-cum-consumer societies in Malabar and the Firka Development Scheme did not have a full picture of the schemes before them when they set apart the funds for these schemes. We were wishing for somebody to come to rescue our State. The Muslim League Party was then the main Opposition. But it was infinitesimally small minority; our voice could not be heard and our efforts did not bear much fruit. Fortunately for this State when Sri Rajagopalachariar took up the reins of Government soon after the elections, we felt that here was a man who would guide the State aright and restore good government. Looking into the

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history of this State for the last one year, we felt to-day that our confidence was not misplaced. I have made this statement several times and I repeat it in this House once again that for his one act, namely, decontrol of food alone, I for one should be grateful to him throughout my life. Food control was eating into the morale of our society like a canker. Control of food demoralized the people and made them addicts to a process of spoonfeeding. Slowly people were losing the incentive for cultivation. They became more and more dependent on the rice supplied through governmental agencies. Our economy was badly shaken. Sri Rajagopalachariar removed that control. When one heard several Members of this House complaining about the shooting up of the price of rice, one would be led to consider that decontrol was the cause for it. I am sure there are no two other persons either in this House or outside who are more anxious to keep down the prices than our Chief Minister and the Food Minister for reasons obvious. Before decontrol, what was the situation in our State? No doubt the price of ration rice was lower than the present market price. But the blackmarket price was exorbitant. Poor and middle class people could not afford to purchase all the rice that they required. After decontrol, I have heard poor people say: 'For the eight years that control has been in force, one morsel of good rice did not go down our throat. After the removal of control, we are able to secure at least one or two morsels of good rice every day'. The rise in price is not as much as it was last year when it was obtained only in blackmarket. I say that the rise is not on account of decontrol but for other reasons. On the other hand, competition in the open market is a sufficient guarantee against exorbitant rise in prices. I once again express my gratitude to the Hon. Chief Minister for the lifting of food control.

"The Hon. Chief Minister has handled the burning question of the difficulties of handloom weavers and the situation that arose as a result of the Police strike in an able and admirable manner."

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA:—"On a point of order, అధ్యక్షా, గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంతో చర్చ ప్రారంభించటానికి ముందు నేను మీ చేపము మీ వర్గంకు వచ్చి ఒక Adjournment motion పట్టబోతున్నాను అనుకుని ఉన్నా లని మిక్కులను కోరగా, అవసరము లేదు, గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసముమీద చర్చ వస్తుంది అప్పుడు మీరు మాట్లాడవలసింది మాట్లాడవచ్చునని చెప్పి నాకు మాట్లాడుటకు అవకాశం యిస్తానని హాస్యాసము చేసారు. ఆ హాస్యాసము యిప్పటికీ తెలియలేదు. ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో ముస్లిం సభ్యులు ఆరుగురు వుంటే, యంతవరకు అయిదుగురు సభ్యులకు మాట్లాడటానికి అవకాశము యిచ్చారు. ఆరవవారు తప్పిపోయారు మాట్లాడుటకు అనుమతి యిచ్చారు. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వము తరఫున వచ్చే సభ్యులకు chance యిస్తున్నారేగాని మా Opposition సభ్యులకు chance యివ్వడము లేదు. ఈ సభా కార్యక్రమము యొక్క policy విమిటా నాకు అర్థము కావడం లేదు. ఈ విషయముల మీ దువంగు యివ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have not been able to understand the hon. Member fully, but I think he said that he gave notice of an

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adjournment motion and in that connexion I told him that I would allow him to speak on the Governor's Address. It is not possible to allow all the 375 Members to speak."

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA.—“అధ్యక్షా, నేను చెప్పేది మీరే అర్థం చేసుకోవడం లేదు. నేను చెప్పేదానిని దాఖలచేతైనా ఇంకా పూర్తి చేయకపోయినా చాలా దానిమీద మీరు చాలాగా యివ్వకలసిందేగా రోయజున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am not going to allow a debate on this matter. This is not the way to raise a point of order. Mr. Uppi Sahib will continue his speech.”

* SRI K. UPPI:—“Sir, I understand that the hon. Member raised a point of order. Is it with reference to my speech?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“That has nothing to do with the hon. Member's speech.”

10-30 a.m. * SRI K. UPPI:—“I express my personal gratitude to the Government. There are many problems to be solved, and this Government have so far behaved in a very statesmanlike manner. We stand for a stable and good government in this country. It is for that purpose alone we are supporting the Government. But I have to say that so far as minorities are concerned, the Government have not solved the problem quite satisfactorily. The previous Governments for reasons of their own had not been very just to the minorities, and the same state of affairs continues. In the matter of employment, contracts, etc., the minorities are still suffering from the same disabilities. I am only giving expression to the feelings of the minorities.

“I now come to the question of supplying electricity to my district, namely, Malabar. I must say that Malabar has been treated in a step-motherly way. Last year when Rs. 8 crores was proposed to be spent on electricity, Malabar was allotted only a paltry sum of Rs. 14 lakhs. Even the Hon. the Chief Minister noticed it, and admitted that it was a very small sum that Malabar got. I hope in this year's budget, he will have provided a bigger amount to supply electricity to Malabar.

“Coming to the grow-more-food department, I say that it is time that that department is abolished. It is a waste of public money. Only a moiety of it might have gone to grow more food. I ask the Hon. the Minister for Food whether by spending crores of rupees or grow-more-food campaign, more food has actually been produced. Has the Grow More Food Campaign produced more food even in a small proportion to the huge amount of money spent? In those days, I was repeatedly saying in the other House that the grow-more-food department was a waste. Except for some minor irrigation works executed in Malabar, the whole money spent on grow-more-food was a waste.

“I would once more bring to the notice of the Government the question of the colonization of Wynaad. There is a hue and cry there that money is wasted. I hope the Government will look into this matter.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Dr. K. B. Menon will now speak.”

* DR. K. B. MENON:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, His Excellency the Governor in his Address to the joint session catalogued some works the Congress Ministry did or attempted to do. My complaint is that considering the times that we are living in, the Constitutional Head of the State should have made a soul-stirring analysis and given an inspiring lead. He has failed to do both these. I shall address myself first, in the few minutes that are at my disposal, to a brief discussion on food. Prices are soaring everywhere. During the two months when I was in my place, the price of foodgrains went up from Re. 1-2-0 per para to Rs. 3-8-0 per para or Rs. 4 per para. My information is that most of the buying was done by rice mill owners who are on the borders. Immediately controls were lifted, there was heavy smuggling of foodgrains from Malabar into the deficit and semi-deficit adjoining districts. My suggestion to the Government is that they should check the stock with the rice mill owners, and see that they do not corner the supply, nor do they raise the prices in periods of scarcity. There was widespread drought throughout Malabar. In the rice-growing area of Palghat, particularly, there was complete drying up of the crops leaving only fodder for the cattle. In Walluvanad taluk, on account of the heavy pumping from the Bharatapuzha, more than one-third of the crop was saved. Both arecanut and coconut plantations have suffered on account of failure of rain. I submit to the Government that some kind of relief is necessary, and I also suggest to Government that whatever relief they give, they should see that the relief reaches not the *jennmis* but the actual cultivators. Particularly, the coming two months in Malabar will be very difficult months, and the Government should have an eye on that deficit area. My submission is that if the supply of rice in urban areas is taken care of, there will be no drain from the villages to the towns. If this is prevented, there will be some relief to the poor people in the country parts. Now famine is stalking the land. Previously famine was limited to dry areas like Rayalaseema. Now it has spread to Tamil Nad and parts of Malabar. It is time that the Government changed their tactics. The Finance Minister certainly deserves to be congratulated if he raised Rs. 10 crores and spent it on famine relief measures. When I say that there should be a change of tactics, I mean that the Government should shift from the curative method to the preventive. We should attempt more to prevent the recurrence of famine rather than attempt palliative measures whenever and wherever famine occurs. I know that it is difficult to do it. The Damocles' sword of starvation will always hang over the head of the starving poor, and there will always be the problem of recurring famines for the State, if substantial preventive measures are not taken. The question, when it comes to preventive measures, is one of raising finance. I admit that new measures of taxation cannot be imposed, for we have almost reached the point of saturation. The only way to get money is

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by effecting economy and efficiency in the administrative structure. My feeling is that there is considerable scope for both. From the point of view of economy, I feel that there are departments in the Madras State which are doing absolutely no work. They can easily be scrapped. I do not see the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation here. He recently started the Dairy Development Department. That Development Department takes about Rs. 2,500 in salary bills and about Rs. 500 as travelling allowances. My information is that that Department is a complete waste and that no work is done by the Department. Even the officers do not attend their office, and they do not even sign the attendance register every day but they sign once or twice a week. Whenever they go out on tour, they do not go to the announced destination but go elsewhere. There is complete neglect in that department. That is my information. I hope the Hon. Minister concerned will institute an enquiry and do the needful. There are other officers who are getting heavy work done by the departments, but they do nothing themselves. I wish to bring more facts and place them before the Minister when the budget discussion comes up. My submission is that there is considerable scope for economy in the Madras State. As far as the officials are concerned, there are officials even in the Secretariat who do not attend office regularly, but who come and pay occasional visits. Such officers have no work, and they also should go. This much of economy can be effected in the administration of the State. As far as efficiency is concerned, particularly in the critical and famine areas, there is complete lack of co-operation and co-ordination between the departments. I am afraid that I have to join

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a.m.

my friends in the House in the chorus of complaints raised against the Agricultural Department. The Agricultural Research Stations that are now functioning in different parts of the State are not working in close co-operation with the people. The people are not acquainted with their working. Some of them do not even know that there is such a department functioning. Whenever seeds are bought by the farmers—in a few cases I know from my own personal experience—when they are sown, they do not yield the desired result. Sometimes they do not even germinate. When one such experience is there, the experiment station is condemned and the people do not go there any more. As regards supply of pumps, there are not enough pumps in the first place to serve the district, to serve the affected areas, and even when there are pumps, they are supplied at such a heavy cost that an average small-holder is unable to make use of them. I understand that there is a mechanic attached to each pump and, to maintain him throughout the year while the pump is used only for a limited period of time, is, I think, a waste. Some kind of economy could be effected in this respect.

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recommended, if they are recommended by the Engineering Department, they are torpedoed by the Revenue Department. If a scheme is approved by the Highways Department, it is passed on to the district board for execution and then given up. In this way, work is not being done. That is my experience. In the last one year, though I have suggested some schemes for my constituency, not a single scheme has been carried out. We are talking in the Assembly; probably Ministers are doing their best, but the departments are sabotaging the whole thing. Efficiency co-operation and co-ordination between heads of departments should be brought about. That is my submission to the Government.

“Next, I wish to say just a word about the Malabar Tenancy Act. Ever since that Tenancy Act was brought into operation, there has been a clamour for change. When it was introduced, it was thought that it would be as a relief. But, on the other hand, it roused complaints both from the tenant and from the landlord. We have been promised that amendments to the Act will be introduced but no amendments have so far been introduced. In hundreds of thousands of cases, stay orders have been passed. A tenant does not pay the rent and the landlord is unable to collect it from him. Then the landlord goes and tries to evict the tenant. So, there is a considerable amount of distress and discontent throughout Malabar. If my information is correct, Rajaji's amendment to the provision relating to eviction of tenants is not different from what is in Mr. Madhava Menon's Bill. If that is so, the Hon. the Law Minister who will be piloting the Bill in the Assembly will have a rough House to deal with.

“I think I should not close my speech without making some reference to the separation of Andhra. I am very unhappy about the separation. That feeling has been expressed by very many hon. Members of the Assembly. The time chosen was bad. No one wants to see one's trusted comrades and friends leave bag and baggage, but that is certain to happen now. Even though I do not like the separation, I cannot but admire the patient persistence and the passionate vigour with which the Andhras fought for what they thought they wanted, and they have got it. Now, it is almost an accomplished fact. There is no use of offering any criticism. I wish the new State every luck in the future. It is a matter for regret that the demand for the Andhra State could not be achieved through peaceful means. The Centre did not have the imagination to grant it at the proper time. They delayed and delayed until the resentment of the Andhras rose to a pitch by the death of Sri Potti Sriramulu, and resulted in arson and other forms of violence and destruction of property. It gave the impression that the Andhra State was born in the womb of violence. Although peaceful methods like making representations, waiting in deputation, and speeches on public platforms were adopted, when the demand was conceded by the Centre, it seemed as if it was a triumph of violence, which certainly the Centre should have avoided. I cannot blame the State Government; for yesterday the Hon. the Chief Minister made a statement that the State

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Government had no policy on such issues. I said that I was not very happy about the separation. That does not necessarily mean that I am against linguistic division of the country. It only means that the demand was ill-timed. We are just out of a struggle. Only recently we gained our Independence and we should concentrate all our attention and effort on meeting problems on a national basis. History is back of me when I make that contention. The history of France and the history of the United States of America after the Revolution bear full testimony to the fact that there was an outburst of nationalism after the Revolution and they gave all their attention to rebuilding their nations. In our country, we have limited resources. We can mobilize those limited resources that are at our disposal only when we stand together and fight together. I have no objection if the people want a division of the country on a linguistic basis. But we should not divert our attention and scatter our resources. Madras State as a State has lost its status and stature by this division. Madras State with its 60 million population can never have the pride of place in the comity of States in the Indian Union when she is divided into small States. In this connexion, I would say that we could strengthen the economic position of our country by having a common High Court, a common Governor and a common Assembly. That should be effected, I would suggest, even by merging Part 'B' and Part 'C' States like Travancore-Cochin and Coorg into the residuary State and reconstituting ourselves into a larger State. Those are bigger problems on which I should not express a definite opinion at this stage and I do not express a definite opinion at this stage. But what I mean to say is that any effort to divide ourselves at this stage is only an effort to weaken ourselves and I hope that there will be no further moves in that direction. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last three days the House has been debating the Address by the Governor. The Address of the Governor is the policy statement of the Government. That is a statement telling us what exactly they propose to do in the coming months."

10-50 a.m. "We have been regaled during the last few weeks, not on the floor of this House but in another place, that the country has been passing through an economic upsurge. During the last one year, we have been told, the economy of the country is on the upgrade, and that production has been going up. The President of the Republic has been telling us that the economic ills of the country are to-day on the point of being solved and that the country has got to be grateful for the policies that have been pursued by the Government. But going through the speech of the Governor, we find a different tale altogether. I am glad that the picture of the state of affairs painted in the Governor's Address corresponds to the actual reality to some extent at least. He told us that the people of this State were extremely glad and grateful at the visit of the President of the Republic and the Prime Minister of the country to this State, who, it is stated, brought

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cheer and hope to the people. At any rate I do not find that hope and cheer reflected in the Address of the Governor. I do not find that this Government have been inspired by the great hope and cheer supposed to have been created by the President and Prime Minister. If they had been inspired, they would have told us that they expect to improve the conditions obtaining in this State by adopting suitable measures. They have not done any such thing and there is no mention of any such measures in the Governor's Address. Nonetheless, I would like to say that the Address has not given us a true picture of the state of affairs in this State.

"The most significant feature that strikes me in the Address is this. So much has been made of the Five-Year Plan in the past. Everybody was talking about this Plan. Our own Chief Minister made a broadcast immediately after the Plan was published. But after the publication of that Plan, what do we find? Even in this session, let us see how this Plan is referred to in the Governor's Address. In the whole Address we find only one sentence about this Plan and that is in paragraph 7 on page 3, which says, 'Agriculture continues to engage the attention of Government and efforts are being made to give priority to the schemes under the Five-Year Plan.' Under the present conditions of distress and terrific famine prevailing in the State, that is the one sentence that we find regarding the Five-Year Plan. I take it that the Madras Government themselves do not expect much out of this Five-Year Plan and they do not expect to solve the many problems connected with agriculture, food production, relief of famine conditions and so on by adopting the Five-Year Plan. That is why I say that no detailed reference has been made in the Governor's Address about the Five-Year Plan, and only a passing reference has been made."

"Now let us see what has been the condition in the State during the last nine months. Nine months ago, when the present Chief Minister assumed the reins of office, it was said that he has come as a saviour to this State, stability of Government is assured and as stability of Government is assured, the people's ills are going to be at an end. What have the last nine months proved? What have those nine months brought us in reality? Do we notice any improvement in the situation? I am not saying that all the problems of this country, which are the legacy of 200 years' British imperialism in this country, can be solved overnight. Are we on the road leading to the solution of these problems? Have things improved during the last nine months? I am sorry to say that during the last nine months the situation has very much deteriorated and the State has been going backward. Have the Government done anything towards the solution of the problem of mass unemployment, scarcity of foodgrains, famine condition and so on? I am of the view that all these problems have increased by leaps and bounds, and are also increasing every day. That is the simple question which I want to raise on the floor of the House."

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"Sir, enough has been talked of the food situation. Member after Member from the other side got up and painted a picture of the famine conditions that are spreading from district to district. It is no longer a famine confined to Rayalaseema alone. It has been spreading from district to district. Almost all the districts of Tamil Nad and even some of the districts in the Circars are experiencing distress conditions. That is the picture which they painted. Member after Member from the Congress side got up and congratulated Rajaji, but blamed the Government. I do not know what the reaction of Rajaji himself will be to this, and whether he will take it as an encomium for himself or otherwise. He is the head of the administration and he is the head of the Government. When these Members congratulate Rajaji and at the same time blame the Government headed by him, what do they mean? Do they want to divest the responsibilities of administration from Rajaji? I am not able to understand what exactly they mean by praising Rajaji in one breath and in another criticising the action of the Government. I take their criticism only as a reflection of the people's desire. In spite of their sitting on the side of the Congress party, in spite of their sitting with the Ministerialist party, Member after Member from the Congress benches was forced to get up and refer to the terrible conditions prevailing in various parts of the State at the present time. The actual conditions are really very bad as they themselves have been forced to admit. I do not want to dilate upon this point too long. But the fact remains that a very serious situation is facing us. However much the Ministers may say that we are drawing a very gruesome picture of the actual conditions, we cannot but refer to them. We have to face realities. Somebody from outside is not pointing out the real situation. It is the Members from the Congress side who are referring to it. So there is no use of blaming us in the matter.

"Now, let me pass on to the other aspects. Sir, I know perfectly well that the State Government are not in a position to do what all we want them to do. I therefore want to rouse you to action against those who are preventing the State Government from doing the correct thing for the people. I want to rouse you to action against that financial structure which is preventing the State Governments from tackling the many problems facing them. After all, under the present Constitution, it is we, the State Government, who are responsible to tackle the various problems connected with food, mass unemployment and the various nation-building activities for the benefit of our people. If the Constitution does not give us the wherewithal to take up all the schemes for the benefit of the people, I want to know where democracy is. Can we call it democracy if the Constitution charges you with the responsibility of taking up these schemes, but at the same time it does not provide you with the necessary wherewithal and resources? If this is the sort of Constitution under which you do not get the resources by means of which you can tackle the problems facing the Government, I would like to invite

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you to join us so that we can both fight together and get the Constitution changed and thus acquire power to solve the problems which we are called upon to solve. So long as you do not do that, our charge against you will continue."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member say, 'Government' and not 'you' as 'you' refers to the Chair."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"It is not a personal 'you', Sir, it is an impersonal 'you'. Therefore, my charge against the Congress party, the Ministerialist party and the Government is that by pleading their inability to do certain things, they are only screening the facts, concealing the facts. It is not real democracy. By merely sending a few representatives to the State Assemblies and Parliament, we cannot be said to have real democracy, unless it is accompanied by a recognition of our right to have all the resources necessary for tackling the various problems. Let me not dilate on this point too much.

"Let us see what this Government have done during the last nine months. We are told that the Government have spent about Rs. 7 or 7½ crores on famine relief. Probably, when the Finance Minister makes his budget speech, he will disclose that Rs. 10 crores was spent. Is this amount adequate to solve an acute and colossal problem? We have to address ourselves to the simple question, whether this sum of Rs. 10 crores will be enough to meet the terrible famine prevalent in many parts of the State. (Interruption.) Mr. Muthiah Chettiar might have referred to this point. But he did not tell us where to get this money from. We know the sources that could very well be tapped. During the last nine months, famine has spread from district to district, unemployment has spread from one district to another. In the last five or six months many of the workers have been rendered unemployed. Hundreds of thousands of workers in Coimbatore, Madurai and other industrial centres are to-day having work only for three days in a week. From 1st March, the position has further deteriorated. Their wages have been reduced. Production has fallen. What are the steps that Government have taken to arrest these? After all, we will be told that these are natural things, that Nature has been unkind to us for the last four or five years and that our hydro-electric projects are not able to supply enough power for development of industries. It is true, that electric power has not been properly supplied for the last five years. But what have the Government done to see that hydro-electric power is augmented by installing thermal stations? Is there any prospect at all of the Government undertaking some more projects? Are we sure that at the end of next year or the year after next, Nature is going to be more kind to us? There is not going to be enough electricity supplied to industries. In spite of the fact that trade unions in this State, Employers' Associations in this State and industrialists also have been asking again and again that thermal stations have to be put up in large numbers if production is to be maintained and

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unemployment averted, the Government have taken no steps whatsoever in this direction. Much is made of the Bokara Dam recently opened by Pandit Nehru in Bihar. In a project, advertised for things as flood control, and irrigation, this thermal scheme has had priority. Why? Not that there is urgent need for power there, but the jute bosses, the coal bosses, the British bosses and other industrialists want cheaper electricity. Then it is possible to give priority to the Damodar Valley project of which Pandit Nehru is so very fond."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"What has the Damodar Valley scheme to do with the subject? My objection is to the scope of your speech."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I would explain how it is relevant. The Government of India have a five-year plan of which much is made. When you are able to build a thermal station in Bokara why is it that priority should not be given to a thermal project in Madras where industries are suffering and factories are closing down year after year? Why is it that the Government of Madras do not press upon the Government of India the need for giving top priority to thermal projects here? Why is it that one is built at Bokara where there is absolutely no need for it to-day? It is not as if jute mills will close down if there were no thermal stations there; it is not as if coal mines will stop working. These could certainly run for some more time on coal without the new project. Why is it still that that thermal station was constructed? Because it is absolutely necessary to please the British bosses our industrialists can suffer; our workers can suffer. This seems to be the mentality of the Government."

"How is it that the food problem is tackled? I am glad that in the Governor's Address they have not made the claim that they are solving the food problem through the policy they are now pursuing or that the food situation has improved. No such claim is made in it. What exactly is the situation on the food front? What is the policy the Government are following with regard to it? The five-year plan is being bandied about."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"What is your plan?"

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Of course we have a plan but it does not receive publicity. That is the democracy under which we are functioning. The planners have also given us a method of solving the food problem, a wonderful method indeed. It is said that the net absorption of imports for the last six years works out on an average to three million tons. It goes on: 'While it is not possible to estimate the "deficit" directly in terms of food production and requirements, this net absorption of imports is indicative of the measure of deficiency that has to be made good. In the nature of things, the "deficit" is not an invariable factor. If food prices are allowed to rise, the consumption of some sections of the population would come down for want

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of sufficient purchasing power to buy food at these prices'. This is the way suggested in the plan for solving the food problem. If food prices are allowed to starve the poorer sections of the people, for want of purchasing power, will not be able to buy their food requirements. Then the Government will not have the responsibility of feeding them. This is the wonderful way in which the planners seek to solve the food problem. Our Government have taken recourse to this method of reducing the food deficit. Raise the food prices and make food unavailable to the ordinary man. Make it impossible for him to buy. Then the whole question is solved. To-day in the Government godowns there is enough stock of rice. But what is the price, the fair price? It is fifteen annas per measure. At the time when food was decontrolled, Pandit Nehru told us that food prices were not going to be allowed to rise beyond ten per cent of the controlled price. But what is the fair price of rice to-day? It has come to fifteen annas. We do not know what is going to happen to-morrow. What is it that we find in the Governor's Address about this question? It is said wheat and millets will be sold at cheaper prices. Probably it will be fourteen annas and eleven pies, and this is what is termed cheaper."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It will be sold at ten annas."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"We know that the wheat prices are going up. The International Wheat Marketing Board in the United States with whom talks are going on . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Why do you wish for a rise?"

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am not wishing. You might have agreed to pay more to the American bosses. Recently we were told that instead of one dollar and eighty cents being paid to them as per the agreement entered into in the last three years, the wheat exporting countries led by the United States of America were demanding, even though there is a bumper harvest this time, two dollars and twenty cents. It is also said that it is not possible to cut down the price. That is the statement made by the Government of India in Parliament. In the light of that statement the price of wheat is going to rise. Therefore, by raising prices and making food unavailable to the ordinary man, you are going to solve the problem of food."

"The plan mentions about certain basic principles for dealing with this problem. It says:

'The Bengal Famine Commission reviewed in detail the long-term trends in the economy as well as the several short-term factors which culminated in the food crisis of 1943. The report of that Commission enunciated the principle that "food for all" must be accepted as the basis for Government policy in this field.'

"My complaint is that this Government have refused to accept this principle. When we say that, the Government come and say

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production has to be increased. It is to be increased. But how is it to be increased? That is the question we have to face. Have we tried to observe these principles which the plan has enunciated? The planners say that unless social conditions change, production cannot be increased by mere technical changes. I would ask the Government of Madras what change in social relationship they contemplate in this State. Do the Government, after nine months of their existence, come forward with a measure which will change certain of our fundamental social conditions in our country?

11-10 a.m. Are we trying to do it? After tremendous agitation it was possible for us to get the Tanjore Ordinance. It is after all a small thing. It did not fundamentally change the social relations. It only gave a small increase in the share of the produce to the peasants. In Chidambaram which is adjacent to Tanjore peasants demand nothing more than that. They ask: 'Give us some measure which will give us the same share in the produce'. What is the policy that the Government pursue there? Are they trying to go to the help of the peasants and settle the situation there? No. On the other hand the Police battalion is sent there. Fifty Harijan kisans have been arrested. Women were beaten. This is what has happened at Chidambaram about which Swami Sahajanandam who represents that constituency spoke the other day. Is that the way the Government are going to solve the social problem? If the Government are not going to address themselves to the fundamental social problems, how are we to expect that at the end of this year or at the end of next year our country is going to improve?

"It is no good merely to say that our ills are due to the failure of rains. If that were so there need not have been a change in the Government. The British Government might have continued to remain here. After all the British Government instituted certain social relationships and the Congress itself has accepted right from the very beginning that these social institutions and relationships were a hindrance to our progress. It was said that they were hindrances to the development of the productive forces in our country. With them, in fact, it was not possible to solve the problem of unemployment and so on. That was why Congress itself demanded a change. To-day we are being regaled with the story that nothing is wrong with the country. The only thing that is wrong with the State is the fact that Nature has been unkind to us. If only it had been kind there would be no food problem, no unemployment problem, nothing. Why is the party in power trying to go back on every tenet that it preached when it was in opposition. That is the straightforward question that I would ask Rajaji to answer. Of course he might say, 'There was a time when the slogans were useful. They might have been good at that time but to-day we are in office. What we told the people at that time need not be taken into consideration to-day. We have to give up all slogans now.' They were necessary to rouse the people. They are considered as outmoded now when they are in office and when they are faced with the question of implementing

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the slogans. But I want to ask: has the fundamental social relationship changed? How then do these slogans become outmoded when there is no change in the social relationship? What are the new things that have happened to make the slogans outmoded?

"Take the question of remission of kist. What have the Government done? They say remission has been granted, kist collections have been postponed. Very good. But merely by postponing the kist collections are we going to help the peasants? When you postpone the kist collections, what does that mean? The rains have failed. The crops have failed. The peasants have no money with them. By postponing the collection of kist by two, three or even six months the peasants are not going to get money. In the meanwhile what is to happen to the terrible load of debt under which the peasants are suffering. If they are not in a position to pay kist, naturally they will not be in a position to pay the debts, which are due to money-lenders. We know that our peasants are terribly debt-ridden. Mr. B. V. Narayana-swami Naidu in his report which was published after the war, taking into account the development during the five-year war period, has pointed out that the debt load on the poorer sections of the agriculturists—not the landlords—has tremendously increased. That being so what is it that we are going to do to prevent the land being taken away from the poor peasants, to see that the distress warrants are not there? Is it not our business to protect the peasants? Why should not the Government come forward with a measure for the postponement of collection of these debts, why not declare a moratorium on these debts? I do not ask that these debts should be wiped out. This Government is not capable of doing it. But why not declare a moratorium? Government brought a moratorium Bill in 1937. Have the conditions of the peasants improved now? No. The conditions have worsened. That being so why not come forward with another moratorium Bill so that the peasants are saved at least the lands? For this question affecting the peasantry, the Government have no answer, the Governor's Address has not given any answer.

"In vast areas of our State peasants grow commercial crops, like cotton, tobacco, sugarcane and groundnut. What is their plight for the last one year? Let me quote from the figures given by Mr. Deshmukh. The index numbers of wholesale prices of industrial raw materials which stood at 688 in June 1951 began steadily falling and came down to 580 by January 1952 and then followed the February-March slump when they came down to 424 in March 1952. In December 1952, they stood at 421. In other words the fall in prices of industrial raw material was 39 per cent from the prices of May 1951, and about 27½ per cent from the January 1952 prices. These are the index figures of prices. We know this is not the price at which the peasants are able to sell their produce. There are many intermediaries and the peasants are mulcted by these intermediaries. That means that the peasants are able to sell their produce such as groundnut, sugarcane, cotton, etc., at about 50 per cent less price than what they got in

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1951. What does this mean? It means that the big industrialists and foreigners who were taking these raw materials were able to get them at about 39 per cent less than what they were paying for them in 1951 and 27½ per cent less than what they were paying in January 1952.

"On the other hand, take the prices of the manufactured goods. The prices of these have not fallen by 39 per cent or 27½ per cent; they have not fallen even by 10 per cent during this entire period. I will give figures. The index of wholesale prices of manufactured articles stood at 405.6 in January 1952, and came down to 400.9 in June 1952. In December 1952, it stood at 367.6. That means to say that there has been a fall of only about 8 per cent in the case of manufactured goods. There was a sudden fall in February-March and then it remained there more or less stationary. All this means that our peasants do not get a proper price for their produce, rather they are forced to sell their produce at lower prices, but they are not able to get the manufactured articles at reasonable prices."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Wages have not come down."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I would like to point out that the index figures of manufactured articles prepared by the Economic Adviser to the Government of India take into account not only the prices of articles manufactured in India. They take into account the prices of articles which are manufactured in factories and which are sold in this country whether they are of indigenous manufacture or of foreign manufacture. It only means that our peasants could purchase their needs only at 9 per cent less."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"What is the wage factor? Have the wages fallen to that extent?"

11 20 a.m. * SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"What is the position of the industrial working classes? Have their wages increased or fallen down. We know actually there has been no increase in their wages. Has there not been a big rise in the cost of living index? As a matter of fact we know that the working classes are not compensated fully. The Government and the industrialists have never accepted the basic principle that the working classes have got to be compensated fully for the rise in the cost of living. Let us take the simple question of bonus. During the last two years, the bulk of the industrial working classes have not been paid their customary bonus they were getting before. The Coimbatore mill-owners refused to pay the bonus due from 1948 in spite of the fact that they made enormous profits during all these years. All people talk of crisis. Even during the period 1932-34, the country faced a crisis and they did not make much profits, the net profits ranging from 2 to 6 per cent only. Some mills did not get any profits at all and they had to forego the depreciation appropriation. To-day also they talk of crisis. Take the case of big industrialists. The Harveys, the Binnys and other big mills are

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making huge profits. The Harvey Mills made a profit of Rs. 45.0 lakhs and declared a dividend of 20 per cent and they had to carry over a part of their profits for the next year. That is the position so far as the textile mills are concerned. If the sugar industry is not making any profits, the Government give a subsidy of Rs. 4.5 crores so that the sugar magnates can earn profits. All these industries are making huge profits all these years. But as far as the common people are concerned, the Government will say: 'Well, you have got to suffer; the crisis is there.' In spite of the fact that there is a crisis, all these industries have been making huge profits. They have made maximum profits, not six per cent. After all, in 1946, when Sri Rajagopalachariar, I believe, was also in the Central Government, there was a Tripartite Conference in which we were asked to wait for three years saying that, if we did not strike for three years, the production would increase. They also told us that they would control and see that the employers did not indulge in malpractices. That was the famous industrial truce resolution. At first they made a provision in the Industries Control Bill limiting the profits to six per cent. But to-day have they done it? On the other hand, is it or is it not a fact that in our own State huge profits ranging from 30 to 50 per cent are made by the big industrialists? For them there is no crisis. But there is crisis as far as the workers are concerned.

"Sir, take the case of the handloom weaver. After ten months, the problem of the handloom weaver is still what it was before. The Government tell us that the problem of the handloom weaver is that yarn must be made available at prices at which they are made available to the composite mills. It is good as far as it goes. But we say that yarn has got to be made available, not at the prices at which it is made available to the composite mills, but at a lower price. The Government give subsidies to the sugar magnates, and the jute magnates and help the mill-owners by reducing the export duty on cloth from 25 per cent to 10 per cent. When they can do that, why should not they come forward and help the handloom weaver by subsidising and reducing the prices of yarn that is supplied to him? They say they are interested in the handloom industry and in solving unemployment. If so, the Government of Madras have got to press on the Government of India to make yarn available to the handloom weaver at a reasonable price. The question is not mill versus handloom? Let us also understand what really the situation is. It is not as though our country is suffering from excess production of cloth. To-day we are manufacturing about 4,600 million yards of cloth to clothe our 367 million people according to the census of 1951 and it must have gone up by now. Before the war, the per capita consumption of cloth was 16 yards on the standards that were obtaining in the days of British rule and on the whole we needed about 5,600 million yards both handloom and mill. To-day are we consuming that amount of cloth? Out of the 4,600 million yards of mill cloth, about 650 million yards are being exported and the per capita consumption comes to about hardly 9 yards. Even that, our

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people are not able to purchase. It is not a question of competition between handloom cloth and mill cloth; it is not as though our mills are manufacturing so much of cloth that to-day there is going to be a competition between the mill industry and the handloom industry. Our people stand in need of cloth; to-day they are not in a position to purchase their requirements of cloth. How can the Government make the people purchase cloth? They must devise measures by means of which cloth can be cheapened and made available to the people. Otherwise this cannot be solved. There is no use of beating about the bush. Unless we increase their purchasing power, we cannot solve the problem of poverty of our people.

"Sir, what is it we are promising to the people in the Five-Year Plan? It does not give us any hope. We were told the other day by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam that his concept of democracy is right and that our concept of democracy is all wrong. I am not going to speak about that aspect now. It is said that the Five-Year Plan is a democratic plan in which our people are fully associated. It is such a democratic plan that nobody knows what the Five-Year Plan is; it is such a democratic plan that the Government of India have not even cared to publish this Five-Year Plan in full; they have just published only a summary of it. We, as the Legislators of this State, do not know what the Five-Year Plan is in so far as it affects our own State. The State Government has not even supplied us the details of the Five-Year Plan. This is the wonderful democracy under which we are living to-day. Therefore, Sir, I say that unless these basic and fundamental problems are tackled, there is not going to be any change at all.

11-30 a.m. "There is the issue of the Andhra State. The Communist Party has taken up a certain stand in respect of the City of Madras. It so happens that the view of the Tamil Nad Congress Party as also that of Sri C. Rajagopalachariar coincides with that. Mr. Rajagopalachari comes forward and says that whatever may be the objections of the Communist Party in regard to other matters, their stand so far as the Madras City is concerned is a correct one. I am very sorry to say that he is looking at things with a coloured vision. He is looking at things from the point of view of a trickster. There are certain ordinary fundamental principles, by which the Communist Party comes to conclusions. But Mr. Rajagopalachari cannot conceive of such things. Therefore it is he now says that whatever may be the objectives of the Communist Party its stand is correct. On the other hand, let me now say that we never speak with two voices. It is only the Tamil Nad Congress Party and the Andhra Congress Party who put forward different views. The Tamil Nad Congress Party put forward their view from Madras, the Andhra Congress Party theirs from Andhra—all echoing at the same time that they are fighting for the unity of India. Each Congress Party puts forward its own view. The Kerala and the Maharashtra Congress Parties have their own viewpoints. Even in Bengal, we find the Bengal Congress Party putting forward certain claims with regard to certain areas in Bihar.

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"On the other hand what do we do? What does the Communist Party do? Is it changing its views every now and then? No, surely not. We stand on certain principles and we will never deviate from them. We stand by our people. We are ready to face the people. It is because we have firm faith in our people that we say openly that we will face them at any moment. The Communist Party's stand on the question of cities is one that has long been known. As far back as 1946, both the Tamil and Andhra Committees of the Communist Party of India issued a joint statement wherein the stand taken by the Communists with regard to cities was affirmed. We stand by that even to this day. Therefore it is not correct to say that either the Andhra Communists or the Tamil Communists are not in favour of Madras City being the temporary capital of Andhra only in recent times. This is absolutely untrue. Even earlier than 1946, (I think it was as early as 1937) when the question of linguistic provinces was still in a nebulous state, the then illegal Communist Party came out with the declaration in the name of the Congress Socialist Party that Madras cannot be the capital of Andhra. The Communist Party stands by its principles. It judges each issue on its relative merits. It is only in the Congress Party that we find them not sticking to any definite principle. It is the policy of the Congress to allow one people to fight against another, viz., the Andhras to fight the Tamils, the Kerala people to fight the Tamils and the Maharashtrians to fight the Gujarathis and so on. But we, the Communists, stand by the stand that we had taken long ago. We stand for the people, for democracy."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Yes, yes, for making people fight one another."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Now let me refer to our previous resolution in regard to cities. It is not with reference to Madras only but to cities like Bombay, Hyderabad and others. We say that the demand that these cities should be formed into Chief Commissioners States is a negation of democracy. We judge the whole question on the basis of principles. Is it democracy that a far more advanced city like Madras should be constituted into a 'C' class State and be ruled by a Chief Commissioner? Are we to subject ourselves to such a state of affairs? That is why we say that such a proposal is nothing but a negation of democracy. Nor is such a step going to help the economic, political or cultural development of those areas which form their natural hinterlands. Then what is the criterion to be adopted while deciding the question of linguistic States? The main criterion to which we, the Communists, attach much importance is the people living in those areas and the surrounding areas. It is only with reference to the people that we have to decide the issue. Can it be otherwise? Can Bombay which is surrounded by Maharashtra and Gujarati people be made a Tamil State? Nor can Hyderabad be made a Maharashtra State or Kerala a Telugu State? This is sheer folly. May be, to Mr. Rajagopalachari it may appear to

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be a tribal idea. To-day he talks in that vein. I am not surprised at it because that view is what the Congress has taken from the British administration. After all, what did the British administration do? They constituted the different States. Did they do so taking into account the wishes of the people living in those areas? No, surely not. They did it for their own administrative convenience. When Mr. Rajagopalachari thinks that what all the British administration had done in this country is sacrosanct, then it is no wonder that he says now that the formation of linguistic States is a tribal idea. The same state of affairs obtaining at the time the Britisher left continues even to this day. After all with what intention did the British Government carve out our States? It is not with a spirit of democracy but with a spirit of making one people fight against the other in a State full of different races. Their entire policy has been designed to make the Andhras fight the Tamils, and the Kannadigas the Maharashtrians. The same is being now continued by the Congress also. It is no wonder.

"Well, what exactly is behind the demand for linguistic states? It is a modern idea. It is not a tribal idea. When a majority of the people in a particular State do not know the language of the administration, it is but natural that they demand their own State wherein the language of the administration is the language of the people. But what is happening now? The majority of our people do not know English. For knowing what we speak in this House (we speak English) they have to seek the aid of a teacher or a lawyer. I am not criticising the lawyers as such. (Laughter.) When such is the state of affairs, it is but natural that they demand a State wherein they may fully participate in the affairs of the administration. After all their demand is quite justifiable. The Hon. Chief Minister stated that what we want is efficient administration. But how do we get that efficient administration? Good administrators can only be drawn from the people. How could it be done if the majority do not participate in the affairs of the State? The Chief Minister also stated that there must be good work. The Government carries on its work in a language and not in the air. Try to carry on the work in Marathi, Gujarathi or French and see how it will work. Let us realize that language is an important aspect of Government administration. How then can we say that the idea of a linguistic State is a tribal idea?

"Therefore I say that the demand for the formation of linguistic states is a modern idea and it is one that should be conceded. Let us not talk as Mr. Varadarajulu Nayudu did of declaring martial law and putting down the just demand for linguistic states. That is not the way of uniting the people. Unity of India cannot be got by force. If it is after all a tribal idea, I would ask one question of the Chief Minister. Why should the Tamil people, especially Congressmen from Tamil Nad, be so much insistent that the Madras City should not go to the Andhras? What does it matter if Madras goes to Andhra or to Maharashtra?

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What we want is good administration. After all, the urge for the formation of a Tamil State is in every Congressman, whether he would accept it or not—and that is a fact. Therefore, just to dub these things as a tribal idea is not going to help anybody. I was also very sorry that on the floor of this House certain statements were made by certain Members, especially by people on the side of the Government, which are not likely to help to create better relations between the people of Andhra and of Tamil Nad. I demand that we stand on the basis of principles. Let us not try to raise the question of the Tamils against the Andhras and Telugus against Tamils. This is not the way in which unity is going to be ensured. If there are certain forces, chauvinistic forces let loose in this House, let us not succumb to those forces. Let us rise above them and also try to fight those forces on the basis of justice, freedom and democracy. This is what I wanted to say on this subject.

"I have also got to say something about the Address delivered by the Governor, with regard to the police forces. The only credit that the Governor has taken in the entire Address is with regard to the fact that his Government have put down a revolt in the police force. I cannot understand the use of the term 'revolt' in this connexion. This is what he said 'Firm action had to be taken by Government in respect of a challenge to authority and discipline in the Police force in the City, that was attempted by certain of its members'. If this is the way in which the Government think they are going to create a contented and a loyal police force, I can only be sorry for the Government, and they will learn by experience. I know the Chief Minister will say 'You are trying to exploit the Police'. I know . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"How do you guess what I will say?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Knowing the Chief Minister as I do, I can foresee and read his mind."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"So easily and so correctly?"

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"He will also say, 'Well, these people had something to do with the policemen's strike'."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"You did not; but it will come later; there too it is only exploitation."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I knew what you were going to say; I anticipated you. In the year 1946 also, the policemen refused to take their salaries—let us not forget it. Then it was not a strike of the police force. But is it not open to them even to express peaceful protests? As I said, in 1946 the police force in the City refused to take their salaries, and Mr. Prakasam gave them an increase in wages after they had made a number of representations. Government at first turned down their requests, and ultimately they refused to receive their salary. For the matter of that, even the jail warders refused to receive their salary on one

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occasion and some other Government servants also refused. But this is the only way in which they can show their protest and make the Government move. After all, let us not forget that the Chief Minister when he went and addressed the policemen, admitted that many of their grievances—not all of them but many of them—were just. The simple question that arises is this: whether what the Chief Minister could do after going and talking to them could not have been done earlier. Who was responsible for not doing it? I would like to know whether it is a fact that the representations made by the policemen were not even sent up to the Government but turned down by the police officers themselves? Or, if they had been actually sent up, why is it that the Government and the Chief Minister—who found many of their grievances just on the 6th or 7th January—I do not remember the date—did not see to it that these just demands were granted earlier, so that discontent might have been avoided? My contention is that this is not the way in which to deal with these problems. I think it was incumbent on the Government to have resolved the problem and removed the cause of discontent much earlier, and this is not the way in which to ensure the loyalty of the police force, and certainly not by putting them in jail. Surely, authority is not to be exercised that way at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"One more minute, please."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Finally, Sir, these nine months have seen all these events. We would all like to know how the Government are going to solve all these problems and what proposals they have in that respect. I know the Budget speech will be coming and we will have some kind of information. But even before that, I would like the Chief Minister to give us an indication as to how exactly he is going to solve these problems. The absence of a full and entire statement of policy in the Governor's address is unsatisfactory. The Governor's Address does not tackle any single problem facing our State, and therefore I say that the Motion of Thanks should be rejected on that ground."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very glad that much frank talking has been indulged in, although the scope of the talk was rather more than I had expected or would admit as relevant. Much of what the Leader of the Opposition—I am glad my friend occupies that position for it is advantageous to deal with realities and not with unrealities—much of the talk which the Leader of the Opposition gave us referred to matters which really cannot form scope for examination or action in this Assembly. It is possible, it is relevant—I do not say it is irrelevant or useless—to go into all those matters if the occasion permitted us to deal somewhat usefully with such matters. But all the circumstances referred to, in fact the whole of the speech of the Leader of the Opposition, dealt with matters—except of course the last subject he referred to—which concern the Finance Minister of India, the Cabinet of the Government of India and the Opposition members in Parliament. It is a pity that the

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Leader of the Opposition is not in Parliament; but he is represented ably by other Comrades of his there; and I have no doubt that even in that large House in Delhi and the confusing forces pulling in different directions, the party that is represented by the Leader of the Opposition here is fairly well-represented, and they have been making these points. They must all be dealt with there. For instance, it is not for him to deal with the Five-Year Plan here now; it has been accepted there, and it has to be executed here. I welcome it. But my friends opposite do not think much of it; they think it does not deal with realities and that the solutions are wrong. I quite appreciate the stand taken by them; because nothing that is amiss in this country can be corrected, in the opinion of the Leader of the Opposition and his Comrades here, unless the Government entirely changes from top to bottom and not only from top to bottom in the States but from top to bottom in Delhi also. It is perfectly consistent with the position they hold that the present speech should be made about the Five-Year Plan.

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"References were made to famine, to prices, to the fall in the prices of certain products in the country, to the rise in prices of certain other products in the country. I do not know what magic the Leader of the Opposition will have when he becomes the Chief Minister of the Government here or the Prime Minister of the Government in Delhi, I do not know by what magic he will depress the prices in one set of commodities and raise prices in certain other set of commodities. If I am alive I will congratulate Mr. Ramamurthi if he succeeds in producing that very nice unbalance that our country wants—a rise in the price of commodities that we export like jute, cotton and other things and a fall in the price of rice that we eat in this country. I should certainly congratulate him. I confess straightaway that I am not a master in that art. I shall not be able to do that. Nor will the Finance Minister of Delhi refrain from making the confession that he cannot control and move the prices of certain articles in one direction and of certain other articles in another direction. It is not relevant and it is not possible for us to deal with the matter here.

"Then, Sir, he referred to many other matters which really fall entirely within the province of the Government of India. It is not even a Budget debate now. It is a debate on the Governor's Address with respect to this particular Session. The Governor is the mouth-piece of the Government. Some hon. Members imagine that the Governor speaks in his personal capacity when he addresses the House. At any rate, on that assumption they made remarks as to the style and the manner in which he should have delivered it. Some hon. Members even demanded that he should have made a more 'soulstirring' speech; he should have employed a different style and that he should have spoken in the same manner in which he spoke in some other places. Unfortunately the President's speech, or the Governor's speech, or the King's speech in England,—these are all of one ritual—represent the policy of the Government and the programme of the Government

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for the Legislature at that particular period. We should not really imagine that the Governor is making a speech of his own. It is a programme democratically presented to the Legislature as to what the Government has done or is going to do and what is relevant for that particular session is dealt with in that speech.

"It is not possible for me to accept the advice of the Leader of the Opposition that I should stand up and fight the Government of India now and change the entire structure of the Government. I quite agree with him that the times are such, that the condition of India to-day is such, that the promises which the people expect us to perform in respect of the progress of the country are such, that the requirement of the times and conditions is a truly national Government of all people together aiming with one mind and speaking with one voice. I quite agree that that is in the hearts of many people—Members on this side as well as Members on the other side and people in the country also—all of them feel that this is not the time for us to divide in the manner we are divided and that we should really run through a certain number of years with a solid national Government, if I may use that term loosely. Unfortunately, that is not to be and it is not possible for me or for this Government or for Madras to stand up for such a thing. We cannot change things in that way. We could only wish, but if a number of people wish earnestly—I as an old-fashioned man feel that it will come. The wishes of the people of a country will be carried out, especially when those wishes are entirely in their own hands. The wishes are not concerned with other peoples' activities, but with our own. If really we people in India heartily and sincerely wish we should have no differences of parties, creeds and the like—not that we give them up, or that we change our permanent convictions, but for the time being the necessity of the hour requires that we act together—if we wish like that it will come one day, if not to-day. I do hope it will happen, but for that, a very great chastening of hearts is necessary.

"My Friend, the Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Ramamurthi, waxed somewhat—I would not say, eloquent but vehement—about the faults in the Congress sections, that they are divided, that they speak with different voices and that they do not agree but quarrel in many matters, and that on the other hand the Communist party is solid and united. That claim was made once of the entire United Democratic Front, but that is all past history (laughter) and let me not twit people on that now. But the claim now is that of the Communist party. I grant that claim. It is not necessary for him to make such a vehement claim. The Communist party is of one mind, it speaks with one voice and I take my hat off—which I have not (laughter)—to them in that matter. It is true. I appeal to my Congress Friends to whatever territory they may belong to take a leaf from the book of the Communist party in that matter! The Congress is in responsibility and hence all the difficulties arise. The Communist Party men are not now responsible; they are now only responsible for being clever, for

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being united and for dealing strokes from the Opposition with effect. Their responsibility is only the responsibility of the Opposition and they are united. I compliment them on it and I do not at all modify my compliment in that respect. A small party has the advantage always of being united, and large parties are at a disadvantage. That is true. May I wish that the Communist party may always remain solid and united and small!" (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I would have no quarrel if the Congress party were fighting among themselves on this question. Quarrels are bound to be, but my objection is that they are rousing one set of people against another. That is where my quarrel comes."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This modified attack is an unreal attack. It is clever. That again is all right and we need not deal with it. Now, my friends, the Communists have taken the correct position. The Leader of the Opposition was at great pains to show that his party's views are not new, that it is their old solid position and that they never swerved from it. It was not addressed to me, I think, but he addressed it to certain other people. I have no objection to that. I never uttered a word suspecting the ancient character of the decision or anything of the kind. But it is possible that it is necessary for Mr. Ramamurthi to have explained that position. It may serve his purpose. Who doubted that the Communist party is an all-India party, not a territorial party, not only that, but it is an international party. It is a party of the whole world and in certain ways it is an advantage because there is greater reason forthcoming when the whole world thinks about any matter. It is true, but at the same time there are dangers also in that, to which it is not necessary for me to refer now. I give the compliment fully that the Communist party is a united party and the Communist party is an international party. Unfortunately, the Congress is only an Indian party. Of course, the Congress has an international outlook but it cannot call itself an international party. Yet the time may come when they also may play a dominant role in international affairs. But to-day the Congress is an Indian party only and it believes in giving freedom to various sections which the Communist party may not believe in. Hence the divisions noticed in Congress circles.

"Coming to the linguistic question, it was very interesting for me to hear Mr. Ramamurthi dilate so much upon the virtues of linguistic provinces. May be, he is right, may be he is wrong. But I feel confident and I am certain in my mind that as India is constituted to-day, the requirements of the situation do not call for priority for this particular matter. I do not say that this position will be always wrong or always right. But to-day the priority call is for many other things and not for the division of India into linguistic provinces. There is no difficulty on account of not understanding one another's language. The faults

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of our country do not depend upon want of knowledge, either internal or mutual or even absolute.* Our country is full of understanding, full of mutual knowledge and full of knowledge in the abstract also. What we are wanting in is the desire to work hard and the knowledge that it is necessary to work hard to produce results. I am glad that Dr. K. B. Menon, who is another left-winger and another type of Socialist, has given support to my view with regard to the validity or the utility of dividing India into linguistic States now. I do not think it is good and I am glad that Dr. K. B. Menon also thinks so. If I may indulge in a personal reflection, I think Dr. K. B. Menon is as deep a thinker as Mr. Ramamurthi and therefore I have got to strike off one against the other on this issue of linguistic States. I do not think I shall be found fault with for making this personal remark.

"Many things have been referred to in the debate. Let me remind hon. Members of the fact that this is a debate on the Governor's Address and not a budget debate. But we have this system of re-duplication, I do not know how long it will last, of the Governor's Address being discussed first and the whole thing repeated again in the budget debate not even in the next session but immediately now. I am disinclined to enter now into the criticisms levelled against the administration. I say this so that there may not be any feeling that I have neglected those criticisms."

"Mr. Latchanna's strong tirade against some amending Bill which we are considering in connexion with the Estates Land Act has deeply impressed me. I cannot understand the Estates Abolition Act and I cannot understand even if I try. What has been done before my time about estates has led to a lot of complications and difficulties. Whatever may be the merits of the steps taken, people seem to differ. Mr. Latchanna is however very earnestly convinced that something that we are going to do is very wrong. I accept it, I meaning myself."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Accept what?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I accept that he is convinced that we are very wrong. The Government will look into the matter. I am clearly conscious of the fact that a matter of that kind should not be rushed through, when a majority of the people affected are in his area, and when that area is going to have democracy and self-government, it will be unfair to rush through the measure when its correctness is considered to be of doubtful validity. So I ask the Hon. Revenue Minister to consider the matter very carefully. If there is anything urgent, it must be done; if there is nothing urgent, it can wait. My Hon. Colleague will decide that. I assure Mr. Latchanna this much in that matter."

"Reference was made to the constabulary. I had intended not to refer to the subject at all because, as I said yesterday in

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another place, the less said about it in the popular assemblies, the better, because the constabulary serve a certain purpose and we should not try to make politics out of their performances or lapses. It is better we do not mix them up with legislative debates. I hold that view very strongly. But my friend Mr. Ramamurthi will not let me do the right thing in this matter. He has drawn the matter before us. He says that we did not treat them properly. I have no notion in my mind that Communists brought that crisis about. They did not. I do not give them that credit. But as soon as it came about, they pounced upon it saying 'Here is something which will serve our purpose'. I think it is a very wrong attitude. The old leaders of the Communist Party will not listen to what I say. But I call upon the young men of the Communist Party to listen to me for a moment. You (Communists) are trying to govern the country and not to be an eternal Opposition. I know that your Police will be much more under your discipline than my Police will ever be under me. I know you will govern with an iron hand. Let not the police constables imagine that they will be better off under a Communist Government. Let them not imagine that the present assistance they may get in the filing of writs or in other matters in connexion with it will stand for a long time. This Government will be much kinder and much more humane than a Communist Government will be. This Government will treat the constabulary sternly but generously. Now the Police will have to obey the Government. But when the Communist Party governs, the Police will have to obey the whole party, and every party member will be a dictator in his own region and within his own right. I am thankful to Mr. Ramamurthi for giving me this opportunity to make this indirect appeal to my constables not to fall into the trap. I said in the other House and I say again that the police constables are doing well. Let there be no misguidance from any quarter and they will fare well. My friend (Sri P. Ramamurthi) was referring to their grievances. About the dates, he was confused in his mind; I need not go into it. All matters which they represented before they set up this pay strike were being dealt with by the rightful authority that should deal with them, namely, the Police department. Later on when the matter came to my notice, not in the legitimate course but because of the pay strike, I immediately set it right. I told them this personally and to-day the matter stands corrected. But the things that happened later brought about the termination of their Association and certain rights which I gave to the Association as such have had to be suspended. So far as grievances go, they have all been set right. No doubt there is the general grievance in which the policemen also share, namely, that our country is poor, that we are poor and that we have to live an abstemious, unhappy and miserable life. But constables cannot get away from the rest of the people. What they suffer, the rest of the people also suffer. So far as things could be set right officially, it has been done. There is no difficulty whatsoever, and there is no doubt that the

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work of the constabulary will proceed well, until of course assistance or interference from my friends opposite breaks the charm. Things move by charm in this country as in many other countries. If we are loyal to one another, if we are considerate to one another and practise truth speaking, if we preserve our culture, it is all by a charm. It is easy to break the charm, but it is difficult to set right the consequences. I do hope that whatever the Communists may be doing in other respects, at least in respect of the constables and in respect of the army, they will not play their very able part in confusing issues and bringing about trouble. I do not think that they will let go any chance, and we will have to be very careful and give them no chance. That is the fact of the matter so far as the police constables are concerned. Let us forget the police constables with this.

"The main trend of the debate can be divided into two classes, so to say. One is 'everything is bad and you could have done better; the administration could have done better; the Government could have done better'. I admit we could have done better and much better also. But we have tried to do our best. That is all my plea in respect of this matter. We have honestly tried to do our best in regard to the administration of the country during the period which is now debated and we shall continue to do our best so long as we are allowed to do it. The other point is 'you cannot do it; unless everything is changed from top to bottom, you cannot do it'. That is, I think, what my lawyer friend from Ottapalam laid stress on. He said that unless everything was changed and the whole social order was changed, we could not be doing anything. That is the conviction and the creed, if I may say so, of the Members of the Opposition, and for that, there is no remedy just now. This Government believes"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"That was your creed 15 years back."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I agree. We believe, I believe, and any Government may be taken to believe, in change. But we do not believe in doing nothing till that change takes place. We believe that change is necessary. But we must be carrying on all the time. We believe also that the change cannot be sudden—it cannot be an upheaval, but it must be an organic and properly conducted change. That is the difference. I need not go into details now. We do propose to bring about change. But we do not propose to do things in a rash manner or in a wrong manner, simply because a change is necessary. With regard to the second aspect of the debate, namely, that everything should be changed, I need not say anything more. Let us, if possible, do it. But it is not possible to do it in one day.

"Sir, allegations were made by some hon. Members, I was not here throughout, and I had to depend on secondary evidence—that work on certain important matters had been stopped on

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account of the Andhra partition question. It is not right. No one deplores this partition interlude more than I do. At the same time, let me explain that anything that is urgent and necessary has not been stopped. What has been stopped are those matters where we felt honestly and after full consideration that the policy in respect of those matters should be left to the new Government that would come into being. In matters where very large sums of money are involved, it is not right for us to commit the Government one way or the other. It is only such matters that have been stopped. Even in cases where doubts existed, if the matter was urgent and necessary, we gave the benefit of the doubt to the urgency and not to the policy of leaving things to the new Government. Nobody need imagine that we have postponed things because of anger, irritation or annoyance or anything of that kind. That is not being done.

"Sir, the main point is that we should deal with famine and the rise in prices. Is it enough merely to say that there is famine? I was waiting again for a remedy to be suggested by the hon. Member Mr. Ramamurthi. He has given the remedy, namely, 'change the entire social order'. I grant that that can be a remedy. But I am fairly convinced that it cannot be applied just now, and it cannot be done. Even an entire change of the social order from top to bottom will not produce what we want. We may produce just distribution but that will not reduce the famine or the distress. Equal distribution is not enough. What we want is greater wealth. We cannot simply by just distribution give happiness to people. It may remove annoyance and injustice. But to give positive happiness, greater wealth must be produced. For that, efforts are being made. My colleagues in Delhi have produced a report—a plan. Nobody has found fault with it. Even the Members of the Opposition have not found great fault with it. We must go through it. In trying to implement it, we have to overcome a number of difficulties.

"Much has been said from time to time about starvation deaths. I am only amused in a tragic way about these alleged starvation deaths. In the case of each starvation death reported to the Government, full and careful enquiries were made. In the vast majority of cases—I shall not say absolutely all—these allegations were found to be only false allegations, and there was nothing substantial. But I do not want to go into them. I would, however, put one question. These starvation deaths were reported ever since we took office, because we came in during the famine. Surely continual starvation deaths cannot be hidden. If it is one death, or two deaths, or twenty deaths, they could possibly be hidden. But if they indicated the general state of things in the country, surely what should we have had now after so many months since we took office? We should have had a toll of deaths all over the country—a terrible toll which nobody could possibly hide. Would it be necessary for the Opposition Members to dive into some death here or there, if really deaths were due to famine, and starvation consequent on that? Suppose there was

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cholera in some places, and I deny that there is cholera. We have only to wait for a few days, when cholera would spread, to see that there is cholera. Famine is worse than cholera. It is the hunger of the millions of people. If hon. Members really consider that that was the condition, since I took office, what should have been the position to-day? Thousands of deaths must have taken place. On the contrary, I am able and I am proud to claim on behalf of my Government that though we may have blundered here or done the right thing there, at least we have seen that there are no starvation deaths of that size or of that enormity. People have managed to live. Going round the countryside, we do not find what we should expect after so many months of starvation deaths. Even if deaths had been hidden away by some extraordinary means, the faces of the people should have shown them. In spite of famine, in spite of high prices, in spite of low purchasing power, error in distribution, and in spite of every defect, we have been able to see that people have not died of starvation and that things are going on well, and that on the whole, we have preserved normalcy in spite of famine and cyclone. For all these things, can I not claim some credit? Cannot the Members of the Opposition say one word of praise for all this? No. They still speak of starvation deaths. I submit, Sir, that the talk of starvation deaths must be given up once for all. It is too late hereafter to talk of these undisclosed starvation deaths. If they were going on, they should have accumulated to such an extent by now that no talk would be necessary and no proof would be necessary. Let us not waste any more time upon getting *post-mortem* examinations on some alleged deaths due to hunger. Photographs in some of our new journals have appeared to prove starvation. I imagine that in these days of make-ups and in these days of film production, photographs can be produced to prove anything. I attach no importance to such photographs, and to such newspapers. I can make a boy lie down on the pavement and say 'here is the condition of Madras. This boy is dying of starvation'. It is quite easy to produce such photographs. Starvation death is not a thing to be proved in that way. Famine Codes laid down a hint to watch deaths as a warning to officials. When such deaths take place, officials were asked to take note of them and make reports about them so that famine relief work should be started. But to-day that is not the way in which famine relief is given. These allegations are made to make out that the Government are grossly neglecting their duty towards the people. I hope that these starvation deaths will not figure again in attacks. It is meaningless after so long a period. I hope that to discredit the Government nobody will pray—I believe in the efficacy of prayer—for famine. I hope the Opposition Members—they do not believe in prayer—will not go on wishing for deaths, famine and difficulties in order to use them as points against the Government, because it is the people that will suffer if their wishes should be granted. I hope that the starvation and miseries that the Opposition may for political reasons be wishing for, will not take place.

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"Then, Sir, it is not possible for me to close without referring to the Andhra State question, at least briefly. I dealt with it in the other House yesterday, though I had not intended to deal with it there. I had intended to deal with it here, but it now seems to have become unnecessary. On the whole, I must be grateful to the Members of the House for having dealt with that subject in a spirit of moderation and in a spirit of goodwill. It has not been taken to any level of irritation or annoyance in this House. I am very grateful to the House in that respect. Over and above that, I must explain one thing. The reason why I am so clearly of opinion and in agreement with the Communist Party that the temporary capital or any kind of capital of the Andhra State should not be in Madras is a commonsense feeling. If people quarrel and when the quarrel is fresh and hot, that is not the time to put a further strain on feelings. The time may come later when we may put such a strain and such a test. But, at the time when the quarrel is fresh and hot and remembering the context in which things have taken place, it is not desirable, in my opinion, I would have given the same opinion if I had been an Andhra citizen. I would have given the same opinion. I am giving the same opinion though I am a Tamilian. It does not depend upon the group to which I belong. It is merely commonsense advice, the commonsense opinion that I hold, in regard to that matter. All sorts of talks and rumours are set afloat and the atmosphere is so fouled that daily when I open a paper, I see new falsehoods spread out. The other day I read, 'Rajaji is responsible for writing the Wanchoo Report. He dictated the Wanchoo Report and it was typed by his typist.' Does it appeal to any man with a grain of commonsense that I could have dictated and written the Wanchoo Report? Not only that. It is also said that my own Personal Assistant typed the Wanchoo Report. This is printed in a newspaper published in Madras and which wanted Madras to be made the temporary capital of the Andhra State. 'Fantastic nonsense', a phrase which the Prime Minister generally uses to describe such thing I must also use in this connexion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"What is the name of the paper?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I should not like to name the paper."

"Then, somebody else wrote to me—I am only describing to hon. Members the unfortunate position that I am in—and asked me, 'Is it or is it not true . . . ?' He is not an unimportant friend; he is an ancient, important supporter of my own old friend, Sri Prakasam, and I know him very well; he is a very senior old gentleman, older than myself. He asked, 'Is it or is it not true that you said and communicated to Pandit Nehru that Sri Potti Sriramulu was not really fasting and that it was all a fake?' It is absolute falsehood. People seem to believe all sorts of things in their excitement."

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"Then, somebody else had recently written in another important paper, not to be named, that the Madras Government had recommended that Tirupati should be handed over to the Central Government and C.R. . . ."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Has any of your Ministers written like that?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Do not mix up things and create confusion. I am not a police constable. Let me tell you facts. It was solemnly stated that the Madras Government and C.R. had recommended that Tirupati should be handed over to the Central Government. The Madras Government have made no such recommendation. It is false. They have not considered it, and even if they asked me, I would not have recommended that. There has been no policy or recommendation of that kind. Probably it reflects what they themselves are fearing. I have no doubt that these and other fears may be worrying my friends on the other side, but why should we allow this fear to create false charges? If one has a fear, let the fear be kept to oneself. Why should you allow false imputations to be made against a man like me? I have made no suggestion to transfer Tirupati to Bengal or to the Central Government. The question is not whether such a proposal is good or bad; the contention is that I have been doing all this. The poison of the thing is in the imputation that I am suggesting these things. It is totally wrong and unfair.

"Well, I won't multiply the statements that are being wrongly made. I admit that I strongly advised against the temporary accommodation of the Andhra capital in Madras and let me tell hon. Members that I am quite aware of the misunderstandings that this position is likely to lead to and has been leading to. It is easy to consider that I am very harsh and ungenerous, asking people to get away overnight outside Madras. It is possible for people to misunderstand me as ungenerous, harsh, partisan and all that. Yet, I have been advising this. Because even now the claim to the City of Madras is not given up. Whether the claim is that it should be handed over to Andhra, or that it should be partially handed over to Andhra, or that it should not be handed over to one or the other but that it should be made a separate Chief Commissioner's Province; these claims have not been given up. They were and are strongly pressed. That is the reason for my attitude on this question. Not only were these claims strongly pressed before, but they have been continually persisted in and are not given up even to-day. Let me refer hon. Members to what Dr. Lanka Sundaram said just the other day. He issued a statement as I was returning from Delhi. As I was returning from Delhi, I read that statement which he had issued on the 9th and which appeared in the papers on the 10th. There are two things in that statement, one of which is, 'I must say that anything done to upset the findings of judicial enquiry would create in Andhra Dosh a situation analogous to what obtained

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after the passing away of Mr. Potti Sriramulu. Sir, as I was returning from Delhi, I read this statement. What is the meaning of it? It is not merely a panicky statement as some people wish to call it, it is an incitement to disorder. It is an incitement to what happened after Mr. Potti Sriramulu's death. Sir, when the claims for the temporary installation of the Andhra capital here had been thought to have weakened, this statement was issued in order to get people to be busy about it. And the particular form in which Dr. Lanka Sundaram says they should get busy about it is this. 'Anything done to upset the findings of judicial enquiry'—whatever that phrase may mean, it may mean the recommendation in the Wanchoo Report—would create in Andhra Dosh a situation analogous to what obtained after the passing away of Mr. Potti Sriramulu. He might have said and frankly said, 'to loot'. But that is the meaning of it. It is not mere folly. It is gravely mischievous. It is very wrong and no one should encourage that kind of action. Whatever may happen, we do not want these things to happen again. Whatever may be the policy or decision, we do not want the new State to start in this manner and get lost. If it starts in this manner, it will not remain where it starts. It may create a most difficult situation.

"Let us go to the next statement made by him. He said, 12-30 P.M.
'The unalterable Andhra demand is that Madras City should be declared a centrally administered area and be the joint capital of the Andhra and Tamils'. He says that it is the 'unalterable Andhra demand'. How can one with commonsense agree to the proposal of temporary location of the capital here under these circumstances? Dr. Lanka Sundaram is a Member of Parliament. He is also a very important man there, or at least everybody thinks he is important. (Laughter.) The claim does not stop with him. There is Sri Prakasam and his Council of Action. Sri Prakasam is not a negligible man and we cannot overlook his views or his activities. His Action Council met recently, about the middle of February. It decided to organise a counter-agitation, in every division of the City by enrolling large numbers of students and other citizens and to make them work in the various divisions of the City. All these may not happen, but yet it is complete evidence of the attitude of Sri Prakasam and his Council of Action. Can we ignore all these things? Would I be considered doing the right thing if I said that Sri Prakasam is not an important man? Can I say like that aloud in Andhra? It would be wrong in my own conscience. Sri Prakasam is not an unimportant person, but is as important as I am. He does not happen to be the Chief Minister, that is all. But it is easy for him to become one. If only he took my advice, he could become the Chief Minister of the Andhra State to-morrow without any difficulty. But unfortunately he has taken a line which is natural, because he does not belong in that sense to the Andhra area only. He is an old colleague of mine and he really belongs to Madras. He should have been a member of my present Cabinet. Even after separation of Andhra there will be men in Madras like Sri Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer, who speaks Telugu. Is he an Andhra in the r"

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sense? No. His family is here, his property is here, his practice is here. So, he would also like the Andhra High Court to be here." (Laughter.)

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"What is his opinion about the capital?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"His opinion is not important in this matter. He is not a politician, thank God. (Laughter.) May he ever remain a non-politician, a good lawyer, a good friend and a generous-hearted man! May he not dabble in politics. (Laughter.)"

"Even in yesterday's paper it is reported that Sri Prakasam has asserted in a meeting at Kakinada that, 'No right-thinking person can deny the claim of the Andhras to the City of Madras'. This statement has been made by him so recently. These statements are perhaps intended to convince me and the Government of India that the temporary capital of the Andhra State should be located in the City. I ask, 'Is this the way to do it?' Let us open and read any book on Tenancy. If a tenant by any method or to any extent denied the title of the owner, then the owner has every right to evict him. When they are claiming to be here as guests, the position is much worse. If the tenant denied the title of the owner, it is not tolerated. That being so, what would be the position of a guest disputing the title of his host? Yet on 10th March, Sri Prakasam is reported to have made the statement that I have just now referred to. These are some of the difficulties. I do not say that a man cannot and has no right to express his opinion. But the difficulties created by such an expression of opinion prompt me to hold and express firmly the opinion that it is undesirable from every point of view to try this experiment now. If I lived for another 20 years, I would have no objection to advise my Tamil friends then to invite the Andhras to come back to Madras when things would have calmed down. We want our City to become rich. We want trade and business to flourish here. Who wants Madras to become poor? We shall invite the Andhras to come back to the City when this passing phase of ill-will, suffering and bickering is over. But the Andhras will not come then. Mr. Nagi Reddi will then be in full possession and will advise them not to go back to Madras."

"I would advise my Andhra friends not to entertain any unreasonable fears. Yesterday, Dr. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar made the position very clear and I endorse every word of what he said in this connexion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"He made the position worse."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It may be so according to you. But when I say that I endorse every word of his statement, it is with regard to admission to schools, colleges, hospitals and other institutions. We have never denied outsiders

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a proper place and we are not going to deny hereafter. It is not in our genius. That is why I said that I confirm all that was said by Dr. Mudaliar in this respect. These things are not generally written down as in an Attorney's or Solicitor's document. It will be sufficient if I say that we have not denied facilities to outsiders before and we shall not do it hereafter.

"Some people are under an illusion that it is the capital that counts. The fact that a particular place is the capital does not count at all. In spite of partition and an Andhra capital elsewhere, Madras will continue to be the common market for all commodities that come here and go from here. Some people have a vague delusion that as soon as the Andhra State is separated my Finance Minister will confiscate all Andhra property and all Andhra trade in Madras. This is an entirely wrong feeling. No such thing can happen. No doubt, the fact of a particular place being the capital contributed to the growth of that city. If a capital for Andhra is started in another place, it will soon become an important place. Trade will flourish there and people will flock there. Sir, one of the reasons put forth for the temporary location of the capital in Madras is that there is no accommodation available in the Andhra area. The housing programme of the Madras Government may be slow and the housing programme of the Government of India may also be slow. But if and when the Andhra capital is opened in some place, I know that all the secreted money of many of the Andhra gentlemen will flow there and be put into the building of houses in order to secure big rents. I have no doubt whatsoever that a number of houses and hotels will spring up as soon as the capital is started. If only the Andhras permitted, the Tamils will start hotels there. But it may not be permitted and it may not also be encouraged by us here." (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"It requires no permission."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah is an innocent man, though he is a Communist. (Laughter.) He does not know that there are hundred ways by which a man can be prevented."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"I object to it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I say that he is an innocent man and a Communist" (Laughter).

AN HON. MEMBER:—"He is not a Communist."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry. I thought that he was a Communist as he was asking for passport to go to Russia. But that does not matter. If I am wrong in saying that he is a Communist, well, I withdraw my statement. He is not a Communist. He is an innocent man. (Renewed laughter.) Innocent man as he is, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah thinks that hotels and other things can be started by anyone and that there will be no difficulty. He is not perhaps aware that there

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are a hundred ways by which municipalities and Governments can prevent such things happening. I wish to tell Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah that he must be prepared for all these things. Things will not be so easy as he imagines. The point is that a city will grow. Whether you want it or not, it will grow when the capital is established. I have seen New Delhi in the old days and now. Within a few years, I have seen the amount of congestion that has grown there. Buildings have grown and trade has grown there.

12-40 p.m. "It was a deserted looking place at first. One would have to carry friends along with one so that one may not feel lonely while going on the road. Now the place is congested. Why? Because the capital is located there. I have no doubt that the Andhra State will flourish and will be stronger on account of its difficulties. They start under difficulties, and so they will grow quicker and stronger and the capital will grow like magic. I have no doubt whatsoever that there will be a new spirit of unity among the Andhras even if they suffer difficulties in the beginning stages. If, on the other hand, I make it all easy for them, if I had only been a trickster as I am perhaps thought to be by some of them, if I invited them to be here in spite of the separation, there would be numerous divisions among the Andhra politicians. But if they go away—it does not matter if they go in anger—sit and work with unity as other people have worked, I do not think it will take long for them to be strong and happy. I feel pretty confident that very soon good feeling will prevail. For the time being, let us not take any wrong step or do the wrong thing. There is no doubt that in the distant future, if not in the immediate future, we will be friends and all that is happening now will read like a story. I do hope and pray that that time will come soon.

"I hope, Sir, that the amendment moved by the Leader of the Opposition will be withdrawn. There are very ungenerous things said in it against the Government—everything has gone wrong; nothing has been done and all that. I wish he had been sitting on this side and then he would have understood the meaning of what I say. It is very ungenerous. But I hope he will withdraw the amendment and allow the Motion to be passed without opposition."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendments^a to the vote of the House."

As the following Members were not in their places when their names were called, their amendments were deemed to be withdrawn:—

Sri K. P. Gopalan,
Sri M. Veerabhadram,
Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi,
Sri E. T. Kunhan,
Sri V. Gopala Gounder, and
Sri T. Shanmugham.

^a Vide pages 53-55 of Proceedings, dated 10th March 1953.

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The amendments standing the name of the following Members were, by leave, withdrawn:—

Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan,
Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah,
Sri K. R. Viswanathan,
Sri K. Uppi.
Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu,
Sri K. T. Raju,
Sri P. Rangasamy Reddiar, and
Sri G. Latchanna.

The amendments standing in the name of the following Members were put to the House and lost:—

Sri M. Narayana Kurup,
Sri N. Sivarami Reddi,
Sri K. Subba Reddi,
Sri D. Seetharamiah,
Sri M. Narayanaswamy,
Sri P. Rama Rao,
Sri S. Kasi Reddi,
Sri T. Nagi Reddi,
Sri S. Vemiah,
Sri M. Hanumantha Rao,
Sri C. H. Kanaran,
Sri P. Narasimha Reddi,
Sri C. V. K. Rao,
Sri S. Ramalingam,
Sri K. Madhavan Nambiar,
Sri K. Venkiah,
Sri V. Sri Krishna,
Sri M. Kune Rao,
Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar,
Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni,
Sri G. Rama Rao,
Sri G. Anjaneyulu,
Sri B. Lakshmi Narasa Raju,
Sri K. R. Sambandam,
Sri K. Krishna Rao, and
Sri T. Potha Raju.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now, I wish to know whether the Leader^{12-50 p.m.} of the Opposition is withdrawing his amendment?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am not withdrawing it, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then I will put his amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Add the following at the end:—

"but regret that while during the last nine months life for all sections of the common people has worsened in every way, while famine is spreading to vast and newer areas and districts, while prices of foodgrains have been rising, while producers of

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cotton, sugarcane, groundnut and other commercial crops, merchants and small industrialists are being ruined on account of the slump, while lakhs of handloom weavers' families have been uprooted on account of the collapse of the industry, while mass unemployment has been growing while industries are being worked partially on account of the increasing power cut leading to curtailment of production and partial unemployment and loss of wages to industrial workers, while development work in electricity has been stopped in a number of cases leading to the discharge of thousands of technical workers, while vast sections of people in Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli districts have been deprived of their means of livelihood on account of the cyclone havoc, the Government have not only totally failed to take steps to arrest the growing deterioration of the economic condition but are actually aggravating the problem by refusing to take adequate steps to prevent the breakdown of Krishna anicut and continuing the policy of suppression of popular democratic movements aiming to change the conditions by keeping in jail political prisoners whom it refuses to classify as political prisoners, by not withdrawing a number of political cases and by refusing to withdraw the restrictions on public meeting imposed in vast areas by the Police." " " "

The amendment was declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes.

Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" S. Pakkiriswami Pillai.
" K. R. Nallasivam.
" K. Moidoo.
" K. Venkatakurmi Naidu.
" C. Velukkan.
" M. Bapiiah Choudary.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" D. Seetharamiah.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" C. V. K. Rao.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" K. Govinda Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" T. Potha Raju.
" K. Malakondappa.
" M. Narayanaswamy.
" K. Venkaiah.
" P. Syamasundara Rao.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" G. Satyanarayana.
" G. Anjansyulu.
" V. Sri Krishna.
" G. Joseph.
" M. Veerabhadran.
" M. Kuna Rao.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.
" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" K. Ranga Rao.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" Chandra Ramalingayya.

Sri C. Prabhakara Choudary.
" G. Rama Rao.
" K. Vinayakam.
" S. Swayamprakasam.
" A. Senapathi Gounder.
" Mookiah Thevar.
" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" P. Rangaswamy Reddiar.
" M. P. Subramaniam.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishniah.
" Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
" P. Kandaswamy Gounder.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" Dr. G. Chitrambalam.
" Sri K. R. Sambandam.
" S. Kasi Reddy.
" Saka Venkata Rao.
" B. Sankariah.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" Bojja Appalasamy.
" A. Rathinam.
" D. Dasarathan.
" S. Vemiah.
" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" R. Krishnan.
" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" G. Bapanayya.
" S. S. Kolkeballi.
" C. Subbarayudu.
" P. Kunhrama Kidar.
" R. Ramakrishna Reddy.
" K. Bapanna Dora.
" N. K. Palaniswamy.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.

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Ayes—cont.

Sri K. Gajapathi Reddi.
" P. Ramamurthi.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" K. T. Raju.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiyar.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" P. Jeevanandam.
" O. Kandaswamy.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" A. Govindaswamy Nayagar.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" V. Madanagopal.

Sri S. Ramalingam.
" N. Sivaraj.
" A. K. Subbiah.
" K. V. Ramaswami.
" T. S. Ardhanari.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
" K. T. Sridharan.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" O. Koran.

Noes.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
" A. B. Shetty.
" M. A. Manikavelu
Nalicker.

The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Sri K. Rajaram.
" B. Baktavatsala Naidu.
" C. Rajam Ramaswami.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" B. K. Nallasamy.
" S. C. Virupakrishna.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" P. G. Manickam.
" R. Kuppuswami.
" V. K. Palaniswami Gounder.
" N. Mounagurusami Naidu.
" P. S. Rangaswamy Naidu.
" S. R. Arumugam.
" K. H. Bomman.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.
" M. P. Periaswami.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.
" 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.
" A. M. Sambandam.
" M. R. Ramachandran.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" B. Parameswaran.
" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
" T. P. Elumalai.
" S. Panchaksharam.
" A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
" H. M. Jagannathan.
" 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. Muniswamy Gounder.
" S. Arumugam.
" M. Marimuthu.
" Mohamed Salih Maraikayar.
" G. Narayanaswamy Naidu.

Sri M. C. Muthukumarasamy.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.
" K. Venkataswamy Naidu.
" N. Sankara Reddi.
" D. Saajeeviah.
" Shanmuga Rajeswara
Seethapathi (the Raja of
Ramnad).
" S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.
Srimathi Dr. T. S. Sundaram Ramna-
chandran.

T. Kotamma Reddi.
Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillay.
" S. Chinna Karuppa Thevar.
" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" A. Ayyanar.
" V. Muthu.
" A. S. Subbaraj.
" S. Thinakarasaami Thevar.
" R. Krishnasami Naidu.
" S. Jayaram Reddiar.
" R. V. Swaminathan.
" Vaikuntam.
" G. Gevinden.
" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" S. Ramasamy Naidu.
" Ar. A. (M. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
" P. Chellathurai.
" N. Rajagopal.
" R. M. Palanisappan.
" A. Ramasamy Thevar.
" T. K. Rama.
" T. V. Sannasi.
" Antony Peter.
" T. R. Varadan.
" C. Muthiah Pillay.
" Thirugaraja Pillay.
" S. Venkatarama Ayyar.
" V. S. Chinnaaswami Naidu.
" P. UshaValan.
" A. Ramasundara Karunaiaya
Pandan.
" M. G. Shanker.
" P. Selvaraj.
" V. Arumugham.
" K. Ramasamy Doss.
" R. S. Arumugham.
" A. Venkatramiah.
" A. Rami Reddi.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
" K. Shanmugham.
" P. Venkataswami Reddi.

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Noes—cont.

Sri S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.	Sri M. Muni Reddi.
" Thota Ramasamy.	" Asi Nelladri Rao Reddi.
" P. Satyanarayana Reddi.	" P. Gangayya.
" R. B. V. Sudarsanavarma.	" N. C. Ramasami Kandar.
" Chi. Indrayya.	" Somasundara Gounder.
" Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.	" M. Subramania Nayakar.
" L. Lakshmana Das.	" K. V. Ramesam.
" H. Satyanarayana Dora.	" M. Srungaram.
" P. Venkatasubbayya.	" K. Venkatanarayana Dora.
" G. Sivasankara Reddi.	" N. Venkatsayya.
" S. Narayanappa.	" M. Gangappa.
" P. Ranga Reddi.	" L. C. Pais.
" N. Gopala Menon.	" V. Dharmalinga Nayakar.
" A. Appu.	" K. Uppi.
" B. Krishnamoorthy Row.	" M. Chadayan.
" K. Varadaohari.	" C. Ahmed Kutty.
" A. Balarama Reddi.	" Kunhi Mohamed Shaffee.
" D. Ramabrahmam.	" K. M. Seethi.
" K. Adikesavalu Naidu.	" G. Samia Koorayar.
" M. Doraikannu.	" V. K. Kannan.
" H. Ramalinga Reddi.	" K. Venkata Setty.
" G. Nagabhushanam.	" M. Subba Reddi.
" S. Parameswarappa.	" R. Lakshminarasimha Dora.
" T. Malayya.	" R. Rangaswamy Gounder.
" T. Anantha Pai.	" V. Balakrishnan.
" Y. Manjaya Shetty.	" K. S. Lakshminpathy Naicker.
" K. Venkatramana Gowda.	" Sagi Satyanarayana Raju.
" N. N. Suvarna.	" V. R. Nagarajan.
" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.	" K. R. Viswanatham.
" M. S. Mogral.	" M. Kattimuthu.
" V. Chinnayya.	" S. Radhakrishnan.
" P. Thimma Reddi.	" A. Muthusamy.
" G. Latchanna.	

Neutral.

Sri O. Chengam Pillai.

Ayes 96, Noes 166.

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now I will put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That an humble Address be presented to His Excellency the Governor as follows:—

"Sir, We, the Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly beg to thank Your Excellency for the Address delivered to both the Houses of the Legislature on the 7th March 1953."

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. on 14th March 1953."

The House then adjourned.

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

The Report of the Select Committee on the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1952 (L.A. Bill No. 11 of 1952) and the proceedings.

[13th March 1953]

APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 2 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 13th March 1953, page 294 supra.]

Serial number and name of the district.	(1)		(2)	Number of shops that were func- tioning prior to decontrol as on 15th June 1952.	(3)	Number of shops now function- ing as on 15th January 1953.	Quantity of foodgrains issued through fair price shops for the fortnight ending 15th June 1952.			Quantity of food- grains issued through fair price shops for the fortnight 4th to 17th January 1953.		
							Rice.	Other food- grains.	Total.	Rice.	Other food- grains.	Total.
							(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
							TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
1 Anantapur	..	..	..	302	112	321	97	418	293	113	406	
2 Arcot North	..	..	..	553	541	887	178	1,065	108	23	131	
3 Arcot South	..	..	..	330	368	436	20	456	679	88	767	
4 Bellary	..	..	..	201	146	511	107	618	322	91	413	
5 Chingleput	..	..	..	713	624	982	112	1,094	150	122	272	
6 Chittoor	..	..	..	605	526	994	156	1,150	308	177	485	
7 Coimbatore	..	..	..	966	823	2,367	1,330	3,697	1,602	291	1,893	
8 Cuddapah	..	..	..	369	206	368	158	526	67	177	244	
9 Godavari East	..	..	..	1,062	113	267	3	270	2	..	2	
10 Godavari West	..	..	..	1,039	367	871	15	386	416	1	417	
11 Guntur	..	..	..	940	560	1,014	13	1,027	37	2	39	
12 Krishna	..	..	..	744	..	921	28	949	..	..	..	
13 Kurnool	..	..	..	410	315	264	46	310	267	111	378	
14 Madras	..	..	..	699	637	4,573	553	5,126	2,149	581	2,730	
15 Madurai	..	..	..	565	493	1,247	94	1,341	939	36	975	
16 Nellore	..	..	..	691	568	1,131	13	1,144	35	58	93	
17 Ramanathapuram	..	..	..	495	493	605	35	640	550	48	598	
18 Salem	..	..	..	498	471	830	276	1,106	610	396	1,006	
19 Srikakulam	..	..	..	286	..	6	3	9	..	..	..	
20 South Kanara	..	..	..	319	198	971	151	1,122	202	3	205	
21 Tanjore	..	..	..	634	563	1,103	21	1,124	1,218	..	1,218	
22 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..	624	571	1,136	68	1,204	394	89	483	
23 Tirunelveli	..	..	..	622	613	379	19	398	419	94	513	
24 Visakhapatnam	..	..	..	819	608	403	69	472	27	74	101	
25 Malabar	..	..	..	2,697	2,326	9,636	214	9,850	6,967	114	7,081	
26 Nilgiris	..	..	..	321	234	733	345	1,078	761	78	839	
					17,504	12,526	32,456	4,124	36,580	18,522	2,767	21,289

In the districts of Malabar and Nilgiris and in the Hosdurg sub-taluk of South Kanara informal rationing continues to be in force.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 14th March 1953.

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

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

I.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have to inform the House that I have received the following message, dated the 14th March 1953, from the Governor:—

‘ I have received with great satisfaction your Resolution of Thanks for the Address with which I opened the present session of the Legislature.’ ”

II.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ On a point of order, Sir, అధ్యక్షా, టేబిల్ మీద ఉంచిన బడ్జెటు ఎప్లిమెంటరీ అండ్ ఇంటర్మీడియేట్ విద్యకు తెలుగు జిల్లాలనుంచి ప్రత్యేకించి అవసర రాష్ట్రంలా చేర్చారు. ఇందుకు నా అభ్యంతరాన్ని తెలుపుతూ నేనీ బడ్జెటు సమావేశమునంచి యిరుగు వెళ్లిపోతున్నానని తమకు తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ Sir, the Government have excluded the Bellary district from the Telugu districts in the accounts placed before us . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It is no point of order at all. Will the hon. Member please resume his seat?

“ The Hon. Finance Minister will now present the Budget.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ Sir, we have assembled for the budget session in an unusual atmosphere. The impending partition has cast its shadow on us and our objective vision is somewhat blurred. In spite of many divergences, we had maintained in the past, a unity of purpose in all our deliberations, but now the air is charged with doubts, suspicions, and irritation. In these exceptional circumstances, I consider it prudent to present the budget for 1953-54, in a shape which will provoke the least controversy. The estimates have been prepared as usual, for the full year. Provision has

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1953]

been made for carrying on the general administration and continuing without interruption the ameliorative schemes already in operation. A few new schemes have also been proposed, but only to the extent they have become unavoidable, in the light of the progress on schemes in operation. But demands will not be moved for the full year. After the general discussion, a Vote on Account will be asked for, to meet the anticipated expenditure during the first six months of the financial year, by which time the New State of Andhra will have statutorily come into being. The Legislatures constituted for the two new States will thereafter have to consider their respective budgets afresh. That is the appropriate occasion for considering new schemes of expenditure and development, according to the resources at the disposal of the two States. If the partition is delayed for any unavoidable and unexpected reason, Government must come to the House again with Demands for the full year; but let us hope that this contingency may not arise.

Seasonal conditions.

“ 2. When Government presented the budget for the current year, towards the end of last June, we were in the grip of unprecedented famine. In our assessment of the magnitude of the disaster and the extent to which necessary relief measures would cut into our resources, we had erred on the wrong side. As against an estimated outlay of about Rs. 6 crores, we have already spent about Rs. 10 crores on famine-relief and expenditure continues to be incurred, though on a reduced scale. When rains came down in the famine area towards the end of May, the acute scarcity of drinking-water was relieved, but the rains were not in time, to enable large-scale agricultural operations. Famine conditions therefore persisted in Rayalaseema. They gradually spread over the central districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North

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Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput as the south-west monsoon held back. The rains in early October did some good, but the north-east monsoon again proved disappointing, with the result that crops withered in many areas. Conditions, however, improved to some extent in the central districts and elsewhere, with the onset of rains towards the end of November. Acute distress has now shifted to the southern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai, which did not benefit by the cyclonic spell and relief measures have had to be organized there. A late crop is now being raised in the central districts and an indifferent crop has been raised in large parts of Rayalaseema. There are still very many pockets of distress in these districts and relief measures are being continued there. Land Revenue remissions are being granted and instalments of Takkavi loans are also being postponed wherever necessary. All reasonable steps have to be taken to alleviate distress and it is too soon to estimate the cost of famine measures for the budget-year.

“ 3. The devastation caused by the cyclone, in Tanjore and large parts of Tiruchirappalli districts, cannot be reckoned in terms of money. Relief measures were promptly organized to assist the poor to absorb the immediate shock and set them back on their feet. The cost to the State has already exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs. While we bemoan the loss sustained by the people in this calamity, we must be thankful for the rains which accompanied the gale. Over a million acres of paddy in the Cauvery delta were saved from imminent danger, consequent on the storage in the Mettur reservoir having been fully drained. The central districts also turned the corner with these rains, but for which, our food economy would have been in a deplorable state.

“ 4. Even though seasonal conditions are less Power unfavourable than in last year, the storage in our shortage.

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hydro-electric reservoirs is sadly depleted. The Mettur power house has been virtually closed down and the Papanasam reservoir is also running dry. The bulk of the load of the Southern Grid is now on the Pykara system, which is naturally unable to meet the demand. Drastic power-cuts have been imposed and this is bound to have very adverse repercussions on our industrial production, unless replenishment comes down the skies early. I am afraid we must be prepared for some unemployment and distress in the industrial areas of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts, in the next few months. The City is in a more fortunate position as the first set of generators of the Madras Plant extension scheme, is just going into commission, releasing 15,000 K.Ws. of additional power. In years of drought, our hydro-electric grid requires adequate thermal support to maintain the load during the non-irrigation months. The hon. Leader of the Opposition may note this please. The Government have been well aware of this need, but the installation of thermal plant of sufficient capacity will involve large capital running into some crores of rupees. The resources of the Government are, however, severely limited. The choice before the Government was whether resources should be utilized to supply power to new areas, or whether the supply should be stabilized in areas which had already derived some benefit. The Government decided in favour of extension of power to new areas and so we have now the Machkund scheme for the Circars and the Tungabhadra scheme for Rayalaseema, under implementation. Plans and estimates are, however, under preparation, to make up for the deficit in thermal strength in the Southern Grid and let us hope that we will soon be able to gather the resources necessary for this purpose.

Lignite
investiga-
tion.

“ 5. In this connexion, Honourable Members may have learnt with interest that certain investigations

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are now in an advanced stage of progress at Neiveli in South Arcot district, towards mining lignite or the brown coal, located in that area. Samples have been taken out and found on test to have adequate calorific value. A pilot scheme has just been started at an estimated cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs, with the aid of machinery, generously lent to us by the Government of India and provision has been made in the budget for this purpose. The object of this experimental scheme is to find out with certitude, whether the deposits can be reached through the intervening layers of artesian springs and to assess the cost at which the mineral can be brought out for industrial use. If the experiment succeeds, i.e., if the cost of extraction is less than about Rs. 30 per ton, which is the price we now pay for rail-borne coal, we shall have an abundant supply of motive power for industrial development.

“ 6. Our large weaver population are in great distress owing to the impact of general famine conditions on what already was a problem of great difficulty, viz., competition of the cloth produced by mills in other parts of India and dumped on our markets, both urban and rural. Gruel centres have been opened in certain urban weaving areas, to meet the acute distress among the infirm and the children. About 200 centres are now functioning to provide relief. The scheme which I had referred to in the last budget-speech, for providing employment to weavers through the agency of co-operative organizations, has met with some measure of success. Stocks worth over one crore of rupees, had at one time piled up with co-operative societies, but the off-take improved during Pongal and the accumulated stock has fallen off to about Rs. 60 lakhs worth. There was improved movement in the private sector of this industry also and let us hope that we have passed

Handloom
industry.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1953]

through the worst phase of this crisis. The House will, however, agree with me that the least that should be done for these people, is to secure them a completely protected market in certain categories of cloth, viz., dhoties and sarees, so that they may ply their trade with confidence, and unemployment, as vast as undeserved, may not continue to prevail in this State.

Food situation.

“ 7. Dealing with the food situation, the levy in surplus districts is making fair progress and we have a stock of about 2 lakhs of tons of rice. The quota of 2½ lakhs of tons promised by the Central Government is also moving in from surplus States. The off-take in fair price shops has fallen off after the harvest, with the result that large stocks have now to be held on Government account and this is causing serious ways and means difficulties. There need be no apprehension about our ability to maintain supplies in fair price shops all through the year. When we remember that we have been able to do all this, during a time when the season was adverse, it may not be unreasonable to hope that in normal times, the food economy of the State can be maintained without over-much dependence on imports. In computing what additions we must make to our agricultural production, we should remember that such additions do not all run into distribution. Much of it makes up for remedying existing malnutrition in the countryside.

Prices.

“ 8. Prices in general have steadied up at a lower level, after the sharp fall noticed early last year. This is indeed, a welcome feature, but it has of course affected the returns from the General Sales Tax. As against a revenue of Rs. 15½ crores realized under this head in 1951-52, the revised estimate for the current year is only about Rs. 14 crores, which is again half a crore less than the budget estimate

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prepared earlier in the year. We should not mind loss of revenue under this head, if that is due merely to a lowering of the price-level. When prices fall, the costs of administration may also be expected to diminish correspondingly. What is material is that the volume of trade, measured in commodities, should not fall, because it is this turnover which provides employment. The depression caused by the sharp fall in prices last year, is lifting and trade seems to be running smooth.

“ 9. In presenting this interim budget, although I do not propose to review the progress made in respect of the various development schemes, I must refer briefly to the Community Projects, for which a token provision alone had been made in the budget-estimates of this year. The projects were inaugurated last October in six centres and intensive operations have just commenced. The scheme is intended to intensify co-operative effort in those centres, in order to better living conditions. The greatest emphasis is being laid on growing more food and farmers will be assisted with manures, implements and improved seeds. Three training centres under the Ford Foundation have been opened to train village guides. It is too soon to assess the work so far turned out, but let us hope that substantial results will follow. A provision of Rs. 71 lakhs has been made in the Revised Estimate of the year and of Rs. 111 lakhs in the budget for the coming year. The Government of India have agreed to assist this scheme with grants and credit has been taken for Rs. 29 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 56 lakhs in the coming year under this head.

“ 10. The recommendations of the Finance Commission on the division of certain resources between the Centre and the States have been published and accepted by the Centre. In placing our

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case before the Commission, we had pressed three points. We wanted that the share of income-tax payable to States should be increased from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. The Commission has recommended an increase from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, meeting our request half-way. In the division of this share between the different States, we had pressed that the respective populations of the States should be the only consideration, as that would be a true measure of the financial need of each State and that no special weightage should be given to industrialized States which seemed to show larger collections. The Commission evolved a compromise formula under which 80 per cent of the share of States should be divided in the proportion of population and the remaining 20 per cent on the basis of collection. We claimed a share from Excise duties levied by the Centre. The Commission has recommended to the States, 40 per cent of the Excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products, to be divided in the proportion of population. Our requests have not been granted in full, but we cannot say that we have been wholly disappointed. Under the Deshmukh-award, which was in force till last year, the share of Madras in Income-tax, was 17½ per cent of the divisible pool for Part A States. Under the present award, the share of Madras is 15½ per cent of the divisible pool for Part A and Part B States put together. In respect of Part A States alone, our share will now work out to about 18 per cent, which means that we have gained half per cent. This relative advantage is, however, not material, because the *per capita* collection in Part B States is less than in Part A States. The budget for the current year had taken credit for Rs. 884 lakhs under Income-tax, but our share will now go up to Rs. 926 lakhs. The budget did not take credit for a share of the Excise

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duties and we may get about Rs. 289 lakhs under this head in the current year and similar receipts may be expected in succeeding years. Our revenue position has thus improved by Rs. 331 lakhs over budget estimates, largely through the award of the Finance Commission. I am sure the House will join with me in placing on record our appreciation of the good work of the Commission, in having secured a measure of recognition to the growing needs of the States on the Revenue side. On the prosperity and order prevailing in the States, depend the strength and stability of the Centre.

“ 11. We had been levying sales tax in the past, on the consumption of tobacco, both raw and manufactured. At the request of the Centre, the Madras Government had suspended the levy of this tax some years ago, the Centre having thought it inexpedient that the State should levy a tax, the same time the Centre was collecting heavy excise duties on that commodity. We were getting a compensation of Rs. 56 lakhs per annum for the loss of this revenue. The Finance Commission has now recommended and the Government of India have agreed, that this compensation may be stopped with effect from next year and the State may be given back the freedom to levy sales tax. It is, therefore, proposed to resume the levy of sales tax on tobacco, with effect from the ensuing year. By a levy under the existing law, we may realize about Rs. 16 lakhs more from this source than what we were getting as compensation from the Centre.

“ 12. When I presented the budget for the current year in June, I had expected that the accounts of the year 1951-52 would show a deficit of Rs. 3½ crores. The accounts have since been closed by the Accountant-General and the actual deficit for 1951-52 is Rs. 5 crores. This deficit has further cut into the Revenue Reserve Fund.

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Revised
Estimate,
1952-53.

“ 13. In presenting the budget for the current year, I had estimated the revenue at Rs. 6,176 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 6,535 lakhs, showing a deficit of Rs. 359 lakhs. It was proposed to cover this deficit by measures of additional taxation to the extent of Rs. 270 lakhs, leaving an uncovered balance of Rs. 89 lakhs. As the House is well aware, it was not possible to push through all those measures of taxation. Even the modified surcharge on bus-fares came into force late in the year. The extra revenue that may materialize during the year from new taxes will not exceed Rs. 68 lakhs. The revised estimate for the year shows a revenue of Rs. 6,336 lakhs and an expenditure of Rs. 6,876 lakhs, which means a deficit of Rs. 540 lakhs. This deficit appears, in spite of the improvement in revenues to the extent of Rs. 331 lakhs under the award of the Finance Commission and Rs. 68 lakhs as the proceeds of additional taxation. The yield from the major sources of revenue, such as Sales Tax, Land Revenue, Forests and Registration, has dropped appreciably on account of famine conditions and the lower level at which prices have stabilized. The expenditure has gone above the original estimate by about Rs. 341 lakhs, very largely on items relating to famine relief.

Economics
in Expendi-
ture.

“ 14. The House may be aware that some retrenchment has been effected in establishments dealing with the procurement and distribution of food. Since relaxation of controls came into force half-way through the year and the surplus staff could not be disbanded abruptly, the saving in the current year will amount only to Rs. 25 lakhs; but it may be doubled next year. The staff of this department is now about one-half of what it was a year ago and further possibilities of retrenchment without causing undue distress are being examined. The Government have also ordered a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of

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officers drawing above Rs. 300, the cut being imposed only on the excess over Rs. 300. The Governor, the Honourable Speaker and Chairman and all Ministers have accepted this cut voluntarily. The question of applying this cut on officers of the All-India cadres working in this State is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The pay-cut may not be spectacular or make substantial saving, but it may go a long way to demonstrate that those in the service of Government are sharing difficulties and privations with the tax-paying public.

“ 15. The revised estimate for Capital expenditure is Rs. 21 crores, as against the original estimate of Rs. 19.86 crores. The bulk of the expenditure is on irrigation—Rs. 10.49 crores—and on electricity—Rs. 8 crores. The excess over the original estimate is largely due to the increased provision on the Tungabhadra Project, the outlay on which is now fixed at Rs. 417 lakhs as against Rs. 290 lakhs originally provided for. Honourable Members may see the details of the provision made on each work in Appendix II of the printed copy of this speech.

“ 16. The budget for the year anticipated a net disbursement of Rs. 9 lakhs under State Trading schemes. The net disbursement is now expected to be Rs. 391 lakhs and this worsening is due to the large stocks of rice and chemical manures expected to be held on Government account at the close of the year.

“ 17. The budget had provided for a net outlay of Rs. 132 lakhs under loans and advances to agriculturists, local bodies, co-operative and other organizations. The revised estimate has now been fixed as a net outlay of Rs. 283 lakhs. The increase is largely due to the more liberal grant of subsistence and takkavi loans to agriculturists in the famine-affected areas.

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Open-market
loan.

" 18. The budget took credit for a loan of Rs. 4 crores from the open market, in spite of a more cautious and conservative policy advised by financial circles. Honourable Members are aware of the success of this Government's flotation of Rs. 5 crores, last August. The response, especially from agriculturists, was very gratifying indeed and the loan was substantially oversubscribed, long before the scheduled time for closure. There was enthusiastic co-operation all round and Collectors of districts were put to some embarrassment, in having had to return amounts on their way to the treasuries, when the closure was announced. The issue price of the loan was Rs. 99-12-0, but the securities are now selling in the open market at about Rs. 100-12-0. A sum of Rs. 525 lakhs was realized and the earlier loan of Rs. 219 lakhs, which had matured this year, was repaid. I am full of hope that an equally satisfactory response will be forthcoming when we go into the market again.

Loans from
the Central
Government
and Com-
mercial
Banks.

" 19. The Government of India have agreed to grant us loans to the extent of Rs. 1,031 lakhs this year, and this is made up of Rs. 734 lakhs for irrigation works, Rs. 200 lakhs for famine relief, Rs. 95 lakhs for Grow More Food schemes and Rs. 2 lakhs for other objects. In addition, they have given a short-term advance of Rs. 110 lakhs for agricultural purposes which is repayable before the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was taken from a commercial bank for ways and means purposes and this will have to be repaid in next May.

Ways and
Means
Budget,
1952-53.

" 20. The current year opened with a minus cash balance of Rs. 442 lakhs. The commitments on the Ways and Means side are—

	RS. LAKHS.
Minus cash balance	442
Revenue deficit for the year	540
Capital expenditure	2,100
Net disbursements on State Trading schemes	391
Net disbursements on loans, advances and deposit transactions	313
Making up a total of	3,786 lakhs.

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As against this commitment, the available resources are—

	RS. LAKHS.
Open market loan less repayment	306
Loans from the Central Government less repayment	1,012
Temporary accommodation from a Commercial Bank	100
Sale-proceeds of securities	1,449
Making up a total of	2,867 lakhs.

This means that the year is expected to end up with a minus cash balance of Rs. 919 lakhs. Since these estimates were framed, we have been making large advances to other States, towards the cost of rice expected to be supplied by them and this may still further increase the minus cash balance at the end of the year. With the sale of securities for Rs. 1,449 lakhs indicated earlier, we have exhausted our Reserves.

" The immediate cause for the depletion of our reserves was the large outlay on famine relief measures. The assistance which has been held out by the Centre on famine relief measures so far, is a loan of Rs. 2 crores and a grant towards half the cost of running gruel centres. Representations have been made to the Government of India, seeking substantial grants and let us hope that the response will be favourable enough to enable us to wipe off these deficits, and begin on a clean slate.

" 21. I shall now pass on to the Budget proposals for 1953-54. Revenue for the year is estimated at Rs. 6,574.71 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 6,574.51 lakhs, leaving a nominal surplus of Rs. 20,000. Credit is being taken for an additional receipt of about Rs. 50 lakhs by revising court-fees. Proposals for the

Budget
Estimate,
1953-54,
Revenue
Account.

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [14th March 1953]

amendment of the Court Fees Act have been under the consideration of the Government for some time and it is now proposed to push this legislation through. No other measure of taxation is being proposed now, except what I had referred to already, namely, what follows from the termination of the Government of India's agreement on tobacco taxation. The taxation measures already approved during the current year, may bring in about Rs. 152 lakhs next year. Receipts under General Sales Tax have been fixed at Rs. 1,400 lakhs, the same as in the revised estimate for the current year. The estimated expenditure for next year is less than the revised estimate for the current year, by Rs. 301 lakhs. This is on the assumption that seasonal conditions in the ensuing year will turn out favourable. A cut has been made in the allotment for contingent expenditure of all departments, with reference to general instructions recently issued by the Government, for greater economy under this head. Appendix I* to the printed copy of this speech gives particulars of revenue and expenditure under all heads.

New schemes.

" 22. In view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, provision for new schemes has been restricted to those which are more or less continuations of existing schemes. The cost of new schemes during the year is estimated at Rs. 65 lakhs, particulars of which can be found in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum.

Capital expenditure.

" 23. Capital expenditure has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 1,842 lakhs which includes Rs. 653 lakhs on irrigation, Rs. 927 lakhs on electricity, Rs. 139 lakhs on buildings and Rs. 75 lakhs for the payment of compensation for abolished zamindari estates. In the matter of extension of electricity to new consumers, the Government have decided to invite contributions

* See pages 380-386 infra.

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from the beneficiaries, towards the capital expenditure. Priority will be given to schemes on which a large measure of contribution is forthcoming from the people. The amounts advanced will bear interest and will be repayable after a specified period of years. In view of this new policy, the usual provision has not been made for taking up extension schemes. No major work is being newly included in the budget and the provision for each of the major works under execution has been kept down to the bare minimum, short of doing what may cause waste in over-heads. Many of these works are in an advanced stage of construction, where it would be unwise and impracticable to go slow. The Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani projects are expected to be mostly completed in the budget year, bringing under irrigation about half-a-million acres of land. The Machkund hydro-electric project and the Pykara hydro-electric extension will also be reaching the last stage by the end of the year. Appendix II* to the printed copy of this speech gives particulars of provision made for each work.

" 24. The general Ways and Means requirements of the year are—

Ways and Means, 1953-54.

	RS.
	LAKHS.
Capital expenditure	1,842
Loans and advances—Net disbursements	22
Repayment of loans raised in 1938 and maturing in the year and a part of other loans	162
Repayment of loans taken from the Government of India	20
Repayment of loan from a Commercial Bank	100
Making up a total of ..	2,146 lakhs.

* See pages 387-389 infra.

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As against this, we may expect a net credit of Rs. 373 lakhs under State Trading schemes, on account of the stocks of foodgrains and chemical manures in our godowns and a net credit of Rs. 150 lakhs under deposit transactions, making a total of Rs. 523 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 1,623 lakhs should be obtained by borrowing, there being no reserves to draw upon. Honourable Members may, therefore, see that our budget is highly deficit, because we do not have in sight the means to meet the capital expenditure. The Government of India and the open market are our only resources in this respect. We may be able to raise an open market loan of Rs. 500 lakhs again this year. For the balance, we will have to depend entirely on the assistance from the Central Government in some form or other. Our Capital Expenditure schemes are all part of the Five-Year Plan and the finding of resources required for them must be deemed to be a national obligation and not only a problem of this State.

Five-year
Plan.

" 25. The Five-Year National Plan relating to this State, envisages an outlay of about Rs. 141 crores during the five years. Of this sum, Rs. 85 crores cover Capital works on irrigation and electricity, such as the Tungabhadra, the Lower Bhavani, the Machkund, the Moyar and other projects. The balance of Rs. 56 crores is to be spent on Social Services, including aids to agriculture and industry. This part of the plan is made up of hundreds of new development schemes, both big and small. The formation of a new road, the construction of a new bridge, the opening of a new hospital or school, additions to the capacity of existing welfare institutions, the sinking of new public wells and the supply of manures and seeds to agriculturists are all included in this part of the plan. The capital expenditure of Rs. 85 crores was expected to be met by withdrawal from the reserves to the

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extent of Rs. 30 crores, by Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 30 crores, by open market loans to the extent of Rs. 20 crores and by the surplus from deposit transactions to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. The outlay of Rs. 56 crores on social and other services, was to be met from current revenues, i.e., from the normal revenue budgets of the five years, supplemented by additional taxation of about Rs. 20 crores and economies in unproductive expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores. Broadly, the scheme of the Plan in respect of resources, was that the State should shoulder additional burdens to balance the Revenue budgets of the five years, after providing for all schemes in the Plan, which should normally be met from current revenues. If that can be done in all the five years, then there will be sufficient resources in the form of accumulated reserves, Central aid, and open market loans, to cover the capital programme. Two, out of the five years of the Plan, have run out. On the average, the outlay for each year is expected to be Rs. 28 crores, of which Rs. 17 crores may be for irrigation and electricity projects and Rs. 11 crores under other heads. In 1951-52, the capital outlay on irrigation and electricity works was about Rs. 17 crores and the expenditure on other schemes covered by the Plan, was Rs. 10 crores making a total of Rs. 27 crores, as against the average of Rs. 28 crores. The progress in the first year of the Plan may, therefore, be considered satisfactory. But on the resources side of the Plan, the Revenue budget of the State for that year, far from being balanced, showed a deficit of Rs. 5 crores. In 1952-53, the figures are Rs. 18 crores on irrigation and power and Rs. 11 crores on other schemes, making a total of Rs. 29 crores. The outlay has thus exceeded the average by about rupees one crore, but here again, the Revenue budget has a gap of about Rs. 5½ crores and that too, after

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taking into consideration, the additional receipt of about Rs. 3 crores from the Centre, on the award of the Finance Commission. As far as execution is concerned, the implementation may be deemed to have kept pace with the Plan. Results, however, have not accrued proportionately, but that is because the major works on the capital side are still under execution and may take some more time for fruition. For the ensuing year, i.e., the third year of the Plan we have programmed for an outlay of only Rs. 15½ crores on capital works, and Rs. 9½ crores under other heads. The gap on the Revenue side may be expected to be filled in, at the time of the regular budget, if the two separated States are able somehow to gather the necessary additional money, in which event, this side of the Plan will be maintained in the third year also. But we do not yet see the resources for the outlay on the Capital side. The Government had raided the reserves for three years in succession, to balance Revenue budgets, instead of balancing them with additional taxation. The National Plan, as far as our State is concerned, appears to be breaking down on the side of resources. But it is largely due to the famine, which has depleted our reserves to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores and also due to our inability to levy fresh taxation under the circumstances prevailing in this part of India. We made a brave attempt to raise new taxes in the current year and not without some measure of success. Let us hope that the Legislatures of the two new States will be able to deal with this matter more competently. The recent pronouncements made by the Central Finance Minister on deficit financing, give us hopes that further and full assistance may come from the Centre, to the extent our State is genuinely unable to meet its commitments according to the National Plan. The upsetting of our resources-plan should not depress us,

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as long as we are honest and wholeheartedly strive to do what has been planned. Money is no more than borrowed work and as long as the latter is honestly forthcoming and the plans are sound, there is no need for alarm or depression.

“ 26. Particulars of expenditure on schemes covered by the plan are given in Appendix IV^a to the printed copy of this speech. In preparing the plan for this State, the Planning Commission may claim to have preserved the relative balance in the development of this State, as compared to the development of the rest of India. The partition may make a difference and the respective portions of the plan of the two new States may not each maintain that relative balance with the plan for the rest of the country. To the extent the balance is upset, the plans for the two States may have to be reconsidered to make them more in accord with the needs of the two States and the resources at their disposal.

“ 27. The total of Public Debt and other liabilities of the State under all heads is estimated at Rs. 97 crores at the end of the current year. As against this, we hold capital and remunerative assets worth Rs. 134 crores. The details may be seen in Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum. The position continues to be satisfactory. The question is often being asked as to what had happened to the Reserves accumulated during the War-years. On the 31st March 1946, we held securities worth about Rs. 44 crores in the Revenue Reserve Fund and Cash Balance Account. During the post-war years, we have spent on all capital works, including payment of compensation to zamindars, a total sum of Rs. 87 crores and also lent to agriculturists, industrialists, local and other public bodies a net sum of Rs. 19 crores, making a total investment of Rs. 106 crores. During this period, we borrowed from the Government of India and the open

^a See page 394 infra.

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market, a net sum of Rs. 40 crores. The reserves were utilized to cover the balance of Rs. 66 crores. Honourable Members may thus see how the reserves were used.

Budget
figure for
Telugu
districts.

“ 28. For the information of the Honourable Members, the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of the State have been distributed between the Telugu area and the residuary area and brought forward as a separate volume, which is being circulated along with other budget papers. The estimates for Bellary district have been included under the residuary area in that volume, without excluding the Telugu taluks. It is only provisional. (Interruptions from the Opposition Benches.) If Bellary district is to be included in the Andhra area, the figures can be changed easily. The methods adopted by the Finance Department for this purpose are not infallible and have no political significance, but are rough and ready ones, as explained in the preface to the volume. The Revenue in 1953-54 for the Telugu districts is placed at Rs. 2,077 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 2,280 lakhs, showing a deficit of Rs. 203 lakhs in the Revenue account. The corresponding figures for Telugu districts in the revised estimates for the current year are, Revenue Rs. 1,954 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2,461 lakhs, showing a deficit of Rs. 507 lakhs. One reason for the bigger deficit in the current year may be the large outlay on famine relief measures in Rayalaseema. Of the capital expenditure of Rs. 1,842 lakhs proposed in the budget, Rs. 871 lakhs relate to the Telugu areas, including the Tungabhadra Project, and Rs. 971 lakhs to the residuary area. The corresponding figures in the revised estimates for the current year are Rs. 971 lakhs for Telugu areas, including the Tungabhadra Project, and Rs. 1,129 lakhs for the residuary areas. It should be clearly understood that these figures cannot and will not

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operate as a separate budget for the two areas, so long as this State continues a composite one. The separation will probably be accompanied by changes in administrative and financial policies, which will materially affect these figures.

“ 29. During the general discussion on the budget of the current year, many Honourable Members expressed to me their difficulty in understanding the budget documents. The Finance Department has now put out a small pamphlet, explaining the scope of the budget and some of the special expressions used in the budget-publications. The Finance Secretary has taken great care to present the matter in as easy a shape as possible. Copies of this pamphlet are being circulated and Honourable Members, who are laymen like me, will find therein a good deal of useful information, as indeed, I had discovered for myself.

An introduction to the Budget
—A new publication.

“ 30. I take this opportunity to place on record our gratitude to the Governor of the Reserve Bank for the consistent support he has been giving us in all our Ways and Means difficulties. The officers of the Finance Department have, as usual, put in their untiring and ungrudging service, to all of whom and to the Secretary Sri T. A. Varghese in particular, I offer my grateful appreciation and thanks. I conclude, Sir, with the hope that the House will realize the limitations under which this interim budget has been prepared and is now being presented and deal with it with the usual business-like approach, for which this Assembly has earned a just reputation.” (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Tuesday, 17th March 1953.”

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide page 372 supra.]

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT OF THE MADRAS STATE.

A. REVENUE.

Major heads of revenue.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Estimate).	1953-54 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Union Excise Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	22-50	4,31-85	4,48-05	5,35-22	8,42-22	8,23-32	8,29-15	9,15-43	9,25-95	9,94-84
Land Revenue—	7,00-78	7,97-28	8,53-19	8,08-42	7,88-79	8,12-09	9,50-71	9,20-82	10,09-73	10,08-90
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation.	3,73-23	16,79-60	14,67-99	10,89-18	3,66-54	58-82	55-28	40-74	38-78	41-88
Stamps ..	1,78-37	3,74-20	4,37-74	3,35-92	4,05-57	4,32-66	4,88-49	4,54-27	4,97-73	5,47-73
Forest ..	45-08	1,43-24	1,61-39	1,32-81	1,59-57	1,66-70	1,88-56	2,08-92	1,79-44	1,65-61
Registration ..	22-70	69-53	75-96	78-90	86-55	95-47	1,07-97	1,09-59	1,04-49	1,04-49
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.	81-22	97-96	1,31-11	1,86-84	1,97-45	3,00-73	3,48-74	3,90-14	4,29-32	4,90-65
Other taxes and duties—	..	5,82-70	6,95-90	8,31-26	13,03-01	15,24-35	15,86-87	15,59-10	14,00-00	14,00-00
General sales tax ..	3-19	1,45-33	1,49-38	1,98-52	2,29-32	3,85-54	3,08-61	3,62-50	3,87-20	4,13-21
Other items ..	3-19	7,28-09	8,45-28	10,29-78	15,32-33	18,09-89	18,95-48	19,21-60	17,87-20	18,13-21
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direct receipts ..	6-31	11-73	12-82	11-88	12-06	13-78	14-29	14-19	15-17	14-88
Deduct—Working expenses	— 38-39	— 70-00	79-38	— 91-08	— 1,03-44	— 1,17-86	— 1,14-94	— 1,20-50	— 1,51-28	— 1,19-05
Net receipts ..	— 32-08	— 58-27	— 66-56	— 79-20	— 91-38	— 1,04-08	— 1,00-65	— 1,06-31	— 1,36-11	— 1,05-07

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Major heads of revenue.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Estimate).	1953-54 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Union Excise Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	22-50	4,31-85	4,48-05	5,35-22	8,42-22	8,23-32	8,29-15	9,15-43	9,25-95	9,94-84
Land Revenue—	7,00-78	7,97-28	8,53-19	8,08-42	7,88-79	8,12-09	9,50-71	9,20-82	10,09-73	10,08-90
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation.	3,73-23	16,79-60	14,67-99	10,89-18	3,66-54	58-82	55-28	40-74	38-78	41-88
Stamps ..	1,78-37	3,74-20	4,37-74	3,35-92	4,05-57	4,32-66	4,88-49	4,54-27	4,97-73	5,47-73
Forest ..	45-08	1,43-24	1,61-39	1,32-81	1,59-57	1,66-70	1,88-56	2,08-92	1,79-44	1,65-61
Registration ..	22-70	69-53	75-96	78-90	86-55	95-47	1,07-97	1,09-59	1,04-49	1,04-49
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.	81-22	97-96	1,31-11	1,86-84	1,97-45	3,00-73	3,48-74	3,90-14	4,29-32	4,90-65
Other taxes and duties—	..	5,82-70	6,95-90	8,31-26	13,03-01	15,24-35	15,86-87	15,59-10	14,00-00	14,00-00
General sales tax ..	3-19	1,45-33	1,49-38	1,98-52	2,29-32	3,85-54	3,08-61	3,62-50	3,87-20	4,13-21
Other items ..	3-19	7,28-09	8,45-28	10,29-78	15,32-33	18,09-89	18,95-48	19,21-60	17,87-20	18,13-21
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direct receipts ..	6-31	11-73	12-82	11-88	12-06	13-78	14-29	14-19	15-17	14-88
Deduct—Working expenses	— 38-39	— 70-00	79-38	— 91-08	— 1,03-44	— 1,17-86	— 1,14-94	— 1,20-50	— 1,51-28	— 1,19-05
Net receipts ..	— 32-08	— 58-27	— 66-56	— 79-20	— 91-38	— 1,04-08	— 1,00-65	— 1,06-31	— 1,36-11	— 1,05-07

[14th March 1953]

Major heads of revenue.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Estimate).	1953-54 (Budget Estimate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Union Excise Duties ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Taxes on income other than Corporation tax.	22-50	4,31-85	4,48-05	5,35-22	8,42-22	8,23-32	8,29-15	9,15-43	9,25-95	9,94-84
Land Revenue—	7,00-78	7,97-28	8,53-19	8,08-42	7,88-79	8,12-09	9,50-71	9,20-82	10,09-73	10,08-90
Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation.	3,73-23	16,79-60	14,67-99	10,89-18	3,66-54	58-82	55-28	40-74	38-78	41-88
Stamps ..	1,78-37	3,74-20	4,37-74	3,35-92	4,05-57	4,32-66	4,88-49	4,54-27	4,97-73	5,47-73
Forest ..	45-08	1,43-24	1,61-39	1,32-81	1,59-57	1,66-70	1,88-56	2,08-92	1,79-44	1,65-61
Registration ..	22-70	69-53	75-96	78-90	86-55	95-47	1,07-97	1,09-59	1,04-49	1,04-49
Receipts under Motor Vehicles Act.	81-22	97-96	1,31-11	1,86-84	1,97-45	3,00-73	3,48-74	3,90-14	4,29-32	4,90-65
Other taxes and duties—	..	5,82-70	6,95-90	8,31-26	13,03-01	15,24-35	15,86-87	15,59-10	14,00-00	14,00-00
General sales tax ..	3-19	1,45-33	1,49-38	1,98-52	2,29-32	3,85-54	3,08-61	3,62-50	3,87-20	4,13-21
Other items ..	3-19	7,28-09	8,45-28	10,29-78	15,32-33	18,09-89	18,95-48	19,21-60	17,87-20	18,13-21
Total ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Irrigation—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Direct receipts ..	6-31	11-73	12-82	11-88	12-06	13-78	14-29	14-19	15-17	14-88
Deduct—Working expenses	— 38-39	— 70-00	79-38	— 91-08	— 1,03-44	— 1,17-86	— 1,14-94	— 1,20-50	— 1,51-28	— 1,19-05
Net receipts ..	— 32-08	— 58-27	— 66-56	— 79-20	— 91-38	— 1,04-08	— 1,00-65	— 1,06-31	— 1,36-11	— 1,05-07

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A. REVENUE—cont.

Major heads of revenue.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Esti- mate).	1953-54 (Budget Esti- mate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Receipts from Road Transport Schemes—Gross Receipts (c).	..	..	..	..	..	1,04.06	1,16.68	1,18.88	1,27.24	1,26.36
Working expenses (c)	..	..	..	..	..	— 91.87	— 1,00.84	— 1,10.20	— 116.70	— 1,06.47
Net receipts	..	..	..	..	..	12.19	15.84	8.68	10.54	19.89
Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4.00	8.61	8.61
Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.	0.27	0.13	0.14	0.10	0.21	0.22	0.20	0.25	..	..
Extraordinary Receipts	..	0.18	238.47	2,98.65	2,79.25	3,26.22	2.69	1,18.62	1,03.88	1,51.6
Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	..	506.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	..	44.62	7.22	15.45	0.47	0.40	0.41	4.59	0.09	2.53
Grand total	16,13.45	47,98.89	57,05.02	50,70.15	53,33.52	55,89.49	58,16.34	59,43.15	63,35.55	65,74.71

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(a) Includes fishery receipts which were shown under "Industries" in previous years.

(b) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.

(c) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous".

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

Major heads of expenditure.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Esti- mate).	1953-54 (Budget Esti- mate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Land Revenue	..	25.36	27.12	28.98	37.44	40.42	46.10	88.65	84.29	1,04.11
Excises	..	32.18	53.09	59.44	69.04	77.24	79.79	84.86	78.60	80.16
Stamps	..	4.72	18.23	21.04	21.16	23.05	25.25	24.10	24.22	24.22
Forest	..	40.17	80.15	86.29	79.10	79.26	74.81	80.35	88.41	84.03
Registration	..	29.13	43.75	48.62	51.86	50.83	52.19	53.57	54.32	55.26
Charges on account of Motor Vehicles Acts— Payment to local bodies. Other departmental expenditure.	75.06	68.19	80.67	96.47	1,01.67	{ 0.32 9.62	90.73 9.93	90.89 9.89	92.88 11.30	90.96 13.93
Other taxes and duties— Payments to local bodies. Other departmental expenditure.	64	48.41	68.72	87.03	1,19.47	{ 97.72 43.03	1,01.94 45.45	1,12.48 48.83	1,10.00 50.72	1,10.00 51.38
Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.	87.59	89.45	91.23	95.71	1,04.15	1,19.15	1,42.21	1,75.31	2,14.93	2,84.30
Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.	39.09	77.54	93.94	1,28.06	1,43.57	1,49.42	1,43.25	1,45.76	1,54.92	1,17.26
Construction of irrigation, etc., works.	1.25	6.11	0.63	2.60	4.07	5.80	3.29	0.61	0.26	..
Interest on debt and other obligations.	58.48	65.40	78.52	81.96	1,00.04	1,09.39	1,23.66	1,45.66	2,31.77	2,76.47
Deduct—Interest transferred to Commercial Department.	— 1,07.54	— 1,26.45	— 1,31.53	— 1,47.82	— 1,73.58	— 2,13.18	— 2,65.54	— 3,33.39	— 4,00.10	— 4,87.61
Net amount met out of ordinary revenues.	— 49.00	— 61.05	— 53.01	— 65.86	— 73.54	— 1,03.79	— 1,41.88	— 1,87.83	— 1,68.33	— 2,11.14

B, EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

Major heads of expenditure.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Esti- mate).	1953-54 (Budget Esti- mate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.	5.13	55.90	57.00	1,42.78	69.68	75.47	75.68	1,02.30	1,15.01	1,23.56
General administration ..	2,76.76	4,27.24	6,13.86	5,90.40	5,82.05	6,28.32	6,54.90	7,45.71	7,04.75	6,98.93
Administration of Justice ..	90.63	1,28.80	1,42.42	1,45.64	1,50.03	1,58.34	1,65.66	1,76.09	1,77.14	1,76.53
Jails and convict settlements.	23.22	61.50	65.78	79.63	1,10.22	1,18.52	1,20.37	1,33.85	1,29.21	1,27.07
Police ..	1,60.96	2,98.03	4,05.71	4,64.81	6,51.97	6,89.89	6,98.89	7,37.42	7,08.06	7,00.25
Ports and Pilotage ..	..	5.00	4.56	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..
Scientific Departments ..	0.96	1.53	1.21	1.37	1.52	1.58	1.64	2.33	2.09	2.05
Education ..	2,61.98	4,59.72	5,90.27	7,03.70	8,85.94	9,58.41	10,42.65	11,01.10	11,87.02	12,05.34
Medical ..	98.14	1,80.00	2,15.93	2,38.50	2,76.54	2,96.18	3,14.87	3,53.12	3,59.79	3,56.89
Public Health ..	26.57	44.48	87.32	(a) 1,90.55	90.54	(b) 1,14.42	1,04.06	1,65.26	1,64.19	1,27.23
Agriculture ..	20.62	74.06	1,05.74	1,16.93	1,26.74	1,82.74	2,75.35	3,16.49	3,28.16	(c) 3,76.96
Veterinary ..	12.85	23.64	26.95	31.81	40.58	49.67	56.69	62.88	61.77	59.57
Co-operation ..	18.82	30.93	44.33	42.69	53.41	73.64	76.43	76.39	77.89	77.05
Industries ..	27.54	72.49	96.80	1,12.71	1,20.30	1,29.00	1,57.46	2,01.67	2,44.23	2,64.31
Capital outlay on Industrial Development.	..	22.10	..	0.02	0.06	0.32	0.25	0.89	0.90	0.13

[14th March, 1953]

	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Estimate, 1953-54.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Aviation ..	..	..	..	..	..	0.69	0.75	0.43	0.37
Miscellaneous departments (d).	21.11	71.93	87.50	1,19.82	1,15.55	1,31.99	1,49.34	1,67.29	1,77.69
Civil Works ..	119.70	2,81.65	3,97.72	4,66.69	5,88.84	7,30.05	8,27.83	7,62.59	8,89.65
Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.	18.92	35.96	39.45	49.92	66.92	87.41	1,14.36	1,48.81	1,73.16
Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes.	..	1.13	2.32	2.92	0.11	—	0.34	2.90	3.43
Warfare ..	16.04	6.32	20.38	3.80	4.75	25.03	8.00	13.96	80.83
Territorial and Political Pen- sions.	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.94	2.04	12.38
Superannuation allowances and Pensions.	97.12	1,38.19	1,43.30	1,57.53	1,56.36	1,65.44	1,85.24	1,97.29	2,06.25
Commutation of pensions ..	..	3.59	2.68	1.83	4.37	8.13	9.59	17.18	17.81
Stationery and printing ..	27.07	43.07	51.66	49.42	71.98	94.51	87.10	1,05.10	1,00.49

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

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

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

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

	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Estimate, 1953-54.
	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Gross expenditure on Harijan Welfare.	28.84	35.29	41.38	63.75	82.44	1,00.46	1,23.47	1,32.28
Amount met from the Fund for Village Recon- struction and Harijan Uplift.	..	..	1.81	—	18.44	—	52.70	—
Net amount ..	28.84	35.29	39.57	59.65	64.00	64.00	70.77	74.76
								75.71

B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—contd.

Major heads of expenditure.	1938-39.	1945-46.	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53 (Revised Esti- mate).	1953-54 (Budget Esti- mate).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
Miscellaneous—	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
Expenditure on Bus Service.	..	..	..	12.44	90.31	*	*	*	*	*
Other items	4.39	1,52.66	5,21.98	1,06.86	1,33.24	43.58	29.76	26.58	21.63	22.90
Extraordinary charges—										
Net outlay on State Trad- ing Schemes transferred to the Revenue Account.	..	..	..	1,60.35	12,20.77	— 16.04	2,03.63	(a)	(a)	(a)
Other items	..	..	..	— 0.02	2,15.90	1,84.53	78.61	1,13.41	1,06.29	97.05
Total	..	..	..	— 1,60.37	14,36.67	1,68.49	2,82.24	1,13.41	97.05	71.54
50.25										
Community Development Projects.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,11.05
Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.	..	17,31.00	..	4,90.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
Civil Defence	..	1,62.64	38.79	20.29	1.17	0.72	0.45	0.05	0.12	..
Grand total	16,09.72	47,98.74	57,04.65	50,69.93	53,33.42	55,54.01	59,45.21	64,43.84	68,75.28	65,74.51
Final Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (-).	+ 3.73	+ 0.15	+ 0.37	+ 0.22	+ 0.10	+ 35.48	- 1,28.87	- 5,00.69	- 5,39.73	+ .20
(a) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are : — 4,49.11 — 1,38.13 2,54.38 + 3,91.02 — 3,72.89										

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

APPENDIX II.

[Vide page 373 supra.]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.

14th March 1953]

DETAILS OF CAPITAL EXPENDITURE.													
Description of schemes. (1)	Approximate estimated cost. (2)	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		Total (1946-47 to Estimate, 1952-53). (10)	Budget Estimate, 1953-54. (11)
		RS. LAKHS.	(3)	RS. LAKHS.	(4)	RS. LAKHS.	(5)	RS. LAKHS.	(6)	RS. LAKHS.	(7)		
A. IRRIGATION, NAVIGATION, ETC., SCHEMES. (See paragraph 23.)													
Tungabhadra Project (Irrigation Side).	19,70.00	52.40	1,07.92	1,83.27	2,42.01	2,28.51	3,45.09	4,17.00	15,76.20	1,61.51			
Lower Bhavani Project ..	9,61.00	..	1.85	29.38	1,62.05	2,55.99	2,70.20	2,30.00	9,49.47	50.95			
Mettur Canals Scheme ..	2,45.00	..	..	..	5.07	13.39	28.68	27.29	74.43	26.14			
Malampuzha Project ..	3,80.00	..	..	..	18.40	60.93	87.82	94.00	2,61.15	1,08.01			
Rallapad Project ..	58.00	..	..	..	4.60	2.74	5.15	8.85	22.02	10.86			
Mananthar Project ..	3,98.00	..	..	..	..	6.09	21.13	47.34	74.56	1,14.88			
Godavari Delta System ..	(a)	9.57	20.79	(b)	.94	3.40	9.71	12.35	56.76	11.57			
Krishna Delta System ..	(a)	1.29	14.94	(b)	22.49	22.69	8.86	11.11	79.18	9.37			
Rompur Drainage Scheme ..	96.00	2.60	..	2.17	1.26	4.23	4.23	16.96	27.22	20.26			
Tank Improvement Schemes ..	..	..	..	..	..	1,05.53	85.63	86.07	2,77.23	40.00			
Araniar Project ..	95.00	..	..	..	..	..	.93	7.40	8.33	11.52			
Walayar ..	1,00.00	..	..	..	..	..	.20	2.09	2.29	10.97			
Mangalam ..	45.00	..	..	..	..	..	.37	2.02	2.39	10.97			
Other Irrigation Schemes (Productive and Unproductive).	(a)	5.32	7.70	29.62	19.91	62.72	83.60	82.16	2,80.39	62.76			
Pro-rata charges on Establishment and Tools and Plant.	..	1.04	3.67	3.55	1.75	7.07	5.40	3.96	26.44	2.92			
Lumpsum deduction for probable savings.	..	..	..	..	..	(c) - 1,06.57	- 1,06.57	..	..	..			

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

(b) Included under "Other Irrigation Schemes."

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

[14th March 1953]

Description of schemes.	Approximate estimated cost.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Total 47 to Estimate, 1952-53).		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.																			
Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme	14.85-00		3.32	10.09	29.18	89.38	72.79	1,97.41	2,16.43	6,18.60	2,80.15								
Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme	4.64-00		23.68	35.67	69.96	64.68	74.72	57.25	10.28	3,36.24	— 10.87								
Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme			21.45	71.56	40.18	92.01	1,18.98	88.27	1,26.79	5,49.24	2,31.07								
Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme			20.27	60.44	68.21	65.49	1,01.82	67.01	79.27	4,62.51	73.32								
Papanasam Hydro-Electric Scheme.			17.54	— .65	90.83	66.09	58.97	53.95	1,01.14	3,87.87	42.23								
Madras Thermal Electric System			..	1,65.67	49.16	84.40	1,76.78	93.94	1,62.74	7,32.69	1,07.9								
Ceded Districts Scheme			.65	10.26	13.83	22.97	17.26	8.13	9.54	82.54	1.27								
Vizakhapatnam Thermal Scheme			2.46	5.54	4.04	17.09	10.38	9.07	7.96	56.54	5.81								
Vijayavada Thermal Scheme			2.12	15.77	8.76	16.46	4.62	3.29	3.05	54.07	54.34								
Kakinada Thermal Scheme			.18	.13	3.01	4.57	3.51	2.47	2.61	16.48	.76								
Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.			6.88	22.76	41.49	35.46	46.40	10.54	3.33	1,66.86	6.98								
Nellore Thermal Scheme	1,01-00		..	27.13	.90	6.92	18.02	8.24	6.29	67.50	5.44								
Kurnool Thermal Scheme			1.12	.08	.47	1.66	0.59	0.98	2.66	7.56	1.75								
Tungabhadra Scheme.	7,94-00		..	..	..	..	0.93	3.68	19.99	24.60	99.19								
Lump-sum provision for payment of compensation for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private com- panies.	4,50-00		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.00	9.00								
Other Minor Schemes			1.28	.31	4.53	6.67	31.68	18.29	17.92	80.68	15.88								
Total			1,00.85	4,24.76	4,24.55	5,63.85	7,37.45	6,22.52	8,00.00	36,73.98	9,27.11								

[14th March 1953]

Description of schemes.	1946-47.		1947-48.		1948-49.		1949-50.		1950-51.		1951-52.		Revised Estimate, 1952-53.		Total 1946-47 to 1952-53.		Budget Estimate, 1953-54.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.
C. INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT SCHEMES.																		
Cinchona Plantations		13.71	13.04	17.23	21.52	12.44	8.53	8.05	94.52	4.70								
Kerala Soap Institute							0.04	2.91	2.95									
Madras Industrial Engineering Workshop.					.02				.02									
Kish Liver Oil Industry					.05	0.05	0.20	0.28	.58	3.00								
Madras Vegetable Ghee Factory		.27	.67	2.01	4.25	3.16	1.30	6.53	18.19									
Government Silk Fleatures					1.36	0.14	2.04	2.54	6.08									
Polytechnics (buildings and tools and plant).					9.58	2.47	22.25	17.92	52.22	18.83								
Artesian Wells						9.80	4.55	1.54	15.89									
Shares in Fertilisers and Chemicals, Limited, Travancore.				20.00		1.00			21.00									
Shares in Madras Industrial Investment Corporation, Madras.				51.00		51.00			1,02.00									
Other Shares						2.40	— .90		1.50									
Ceramic Industry				.02	.16		0.01	2.00	2.19	7.00								
Andhra Paper Mills				25.35		0.43	.14	.37	26.29	1.25								
Total		13.98	13.71	1,15.61	36.94	82.89	38.16	42.14	3,43.43	34.78								
D. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.																		
Madras City Bus Service			2.76	30.68	26.65	12.95	8.83	— 4.32	11.24	88.79	13.26							
E. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.																		
Original Works—Buildings			10.72	9.89	33.36	61.09	84.51	1,14.42	1,10.71	4,24.70	1,39.42							
F. COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.																		
Advance Compensation and interim payments.						1,32.16	1,17.87	2,03.09	87.20	5,40.32	75.00							

[14th March 1953]

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT POSITION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT
(EXCLUDING TEMPORARY ADVANCES, REPAYABLE DEPOSITS AND SIMILAR
LIABILITIES).

When issued.	Description of loan.	Total amount issued.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.				
September 1937 and September 1940.	3% Loan, 1952, I and II issues.	2,33.54	..	Repaid in 1952-53.
September 1938 ..	3% Loan, 1953.	1,51.29	1,42.08	
June 1939 ..	3% Loan, 1959.	1,50.00	1,23.96	
September 1942 ..	3% Loan, 1955.	1,25.00	1,23.25	
September 1943 ..	3% Loan, 1956.	1,25.10	1,25.10	
August 1944 ..	3% Loan, 1958.	1,10.00	1,07.95	
September 1945 ..	3% Loan, 1960.	3,00.00	2,78.44	
September 1946 ..	2½% Loan, 1961.	4,09.30	3,81.77	
July 1950 ..	3% Development Bonds, 1960.	4,39.75	4,38.26	
September 1951 ..	3½% Loan, 1962.	3,01.49	3,01.49	
August 1952 ..	4% Loan, 1964.	5,24.81	5,24.81	
	Total, I.	28,70.28	25,47.11	
When obtained.	Description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.

(1) Pre-autonomy consolidated debt (1st April 1937).	..	7,56.71	3,14.57	The Madras Government's debt to the Government of India after certain adjustments amounted to Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated into a 4½ per cent loan and it is repayable by 1981-82 by half-yearly equated instalments.
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[14th March 1953]

When obtained.	Description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—				
1947-48	..	..	6,00-00	These are loans given by the Government of India for capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes when the Madras Government did not raise any market loan. Interest is payable half-yearly at 2-7/8 per cent per annum. The principal is repayable after 15 years in each case.
1948-49	..	..	3,00-00	
1950-51—				
Fisheries Programme— For giving a loan to the South Madras Fisheries Co-operative Society.	..	0.33	..	As there was no likelihood of the loan being utilized for the purpose, it was repaid to the Government of India in full with interest at 3½ per cent per annum in October 1951.
Tractor Reclamation. Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	..	30.00 20.00	30.00 20.00	Loans given by the Government of India in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Oil Engines, Electric Motors, etc., Hire purchase.	..	40.00	40.00	
P.W.D. Irrigation and Tank Improvement Schemes.	..	45.00	45.00	Loans given in connexion with the Intensive Cultivation Schemes. Interest at 3½ per cent per annum is payable half-yearly. Principal is repayable after 15 years.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	..	10.00	..	
1951-52—				
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	..	1,00.00	..	This was a short-term loan repaid on the 31st March 1952.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Projects.	..	..	6,00.00	Loan from the Special Development Fund repayable by annual equated instalments commencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first three years, i.e., 1952-53, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 2½ per cent per annum is to be paid.

[14th March 1953]

When obtained.	Description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.				
1951-52—cont.				
P.W.D. Irrigation Schemes.	..	23-00	21-83	Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.
River Pumping Schemes.	..	9-00	20-13	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.
Tractor Cultivation Schemes.	..	13-00		
Purchase and distribution of oil engines, and electric motor pumpsets.	..	12-00	9-75	Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at $3\frac{1}{4}$ per cent per annum.
Industrial Housing Schemes.	..	9-00	..	This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53.
1952-53—				
Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.	..	100-00	..	This is a short-term loan repayable with interest at 3 per cent on or before 31st March 1953.
Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.	..	10-00	..	This loan is free of interest and is repayable on or before 31st March 1953.
To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation projects.	..	734-00	734-00	Loan from the special development fund repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first two years, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is to be paid.
To finance famine relief expenditure.	..	200-00	200-00	Terms have not yet been decided.

14th March 1953]

When obtained.	Description of loan.	Total amount.	Amount expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1953.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS. LAKHS.	RS. LAKHS.	
II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.				
(2) Post-autonomy debt—cont.				
1952-53—cont.				
For being re-lent to the Madurai Municipality for extension of the Madurai Municipal sewage farm.	..	2-26	2-26	Repayable in eight equated annual instalments with interest at $3-7/8$ per cent per annum.
P.W. Irrigation schemes.	..	21-00	21-00	Repayable in 15 annual equated instalments with interest at $4-1/8$ per cent per annum.
River Pumping schemes.	..	9-00	9-00	Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 4 per cent per annum.
Tractor reclamation ..	..	17-58	17-58	
Supply of oil-engines and electric motors and installation of oil-engine pumpsets.	..	41-25	41-25	
Construction of tube-wells with filter points.	..	2-60	2-60	Repayable with interest at $3-1/8$ per cent per annum in two equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953.
Scheme for urban compost.	..	3-52	3-52	Repayable with interest at $3-1/8$ per cent per annum in five equated annual instalments commencing from December 1953.
Total, II		..	30,32-49	
Total, I and II		..	55,79-60	

III. SPECIAL IRREDEEMABLE LOANS.

	Amount.
	RS.
(1) Four bonds bearing interest at 8 per cent per annum issued between the years 1796 and 1807.	1,33,000
(2) Two bonds bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum issued in the years 1795 and 1817.	10,500
(3) A deposit bearing interest at 6 per cent per annum received in 1817.	41,770
(4) A deposit bearing interest at 4 per cent per annum (now treated as an Endowment for the Stanley Hospital, Madras).	66,878
Total, III	2,52,148
	or
	2-52 lakhs.
	RS.
	LAKHS.
Grand total—Loans outstanding on the 31st March 1953 (I + II + III).	55,82-12

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Will the Government enforce the same principle in respect of recognition of trade unions by ascertaining the opinion of the majority of the workers? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Hon. Members are aware that at present there is no rule which will compel any management to recognize any union. But in the new Industrial Relations Bill on the anvil at Delhi, there is a method of recognition and this method of electing the Works Committee is the first step in that direction.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I would like to point out to the Hon. Minister that Labour is a concurrent subject irrespective of the fact whether the Central Government are contemplating legislation or not. May I therefore ask the Hon. Minister whether this Government are prepared to enforce this principle independently of the Government of India? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The House is aware that the Central Government are already bringing in a comprehensive legislation affecting all the States in this matter. This Government think that at this state it will be unnecessary to bring a separate legislation because what the Centre brings will cover the requirements of this State.”

Supply of bedsheets in the General Hospital, Madras.

* 44 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that new patients on admission in general wards in the Government General Hospital, Madras, are not supplied with fresh bedsheets and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The assumption underlying the question is not true.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that new patients are denied admission into the hospital for want of beds, not to talk of bedsheets? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ This hospital, like every other hospital, is admitting many more patients than there are beds sanctioned for the purpose.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the bedsheets are sterilized and cleaned before they are supplied to the patients in general wards? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir, there is a steam laundry also.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is it a fact that the new patients who are admitted are made to lie on the verandahs exposed to the atmosphere for want of sanction of more beds? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ As I have already said, many more patients are admitted than we can provide for according to the sanctioned bed strength and some of them have necessarily to be provided beds on the floor.”

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ Bed strength న ఎక్కువ చేయటానికి ఏమైనా చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నారా? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir. Proposals are under consideration and additional accommodation is being provided for.”

Harijan Collectors in the State.

* 45 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state how many Harijans have been appointed as Collectors in the State during the year 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM (on behalf of Hon. the Chief Minister) :—“ Sri G. E. Muthirulandi belonging to the Scheduled Caste was appointed as Collector during 1952-53. Including this officer, there are at present six officers belonging to the Scheduled Castes holding appointments in the grade of Collector.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether any Collector belonging to the Harijan community retired from service? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This question relates to recruitment. The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ What is the total number of officers of the grade of Collectors? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I expected this supplementary question and tried to find out whether the particulars have been furnished in this file. I am sorry I have not got the information at present.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ How many of these officers have been promoted from the rank of Deputy Collectors? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ All of them have been promoted from the rank of Deputy Collectors.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ What is the principle on which the appointment of Collectors is made? Is it on merit, seniority, integrity or communal representation? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ All these are taken into consideration in making promotions.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ In view of the fact that there are a good many Harijan candidates with suitable qualifications, educational and otherwise, and in view of the fact that the Harijan community has not been represented in the services proportionate to their population in this State, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to move this Government to increase the quota of reservation for Harijans in the grades of Collectors and Deputy Collectors? ”

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

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SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, the reason for the recruitment of such a small number of Collectors from the Harijan community? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not concede this is a small number. As I have already said, all these six persons are in the Collector's grade.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state what exactly is the percentage of Collectors from the Harijan community *versus* Backward Classes, Non-Brahman Hindus and Brahman Hindus? ”

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

Supply of textile goods to the Government departments.

* 46 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether a representation, dated 20th November 1952, from the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Congress, Nidubrolu, has been received by the Government requesting them to immediately convene a meeting of the Heads of all consuming departments of the Government to determine the varieties and quantities of textile goods, that can be produced by handlooms for consumption by those departments and if so, the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration of the Government in consultation with the Heads of Departments concerned. After receipt of final reports, necessary action will be taken in the matter.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have placed any orders for the manufacture of textile goods required by the Government with the co-operatives? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said, the Government must first be aware of the quantity and the variety of cloth required by the Heads of Departments. Orders will be placed on receipt of that information.”

Admission to the Government Medical Colleges.

8-40
a.m.

* 47 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with regard to the admission to the Government Medical College in the year 1952—

(a) the number of Brahman candidates selected for admission;

(b) the number of Backward Class candidates selected by open competition and by reservation of seats respectively; and

(c) the number of Harijan candidates selected for admission by open competition and by reservation of seats?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) In view of the constitutional changes and judicial decisions, in the application forms

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issued for 1952-53, no column was provided for the specification of the sub-community to which the candidates belonged. The candidates were required to state whether they belonged to the Backward or Scheduled Classes or not. Hence information regarding the number of Brahman candidates admitted to the medical colleges during 1952-53 is not available.”

“ (b) & (c) The number of Backward Class and Harijan students selected for admission during 1952-53 on merits and by reservation is as follows :—

	On merit.	By reservation.
Backward Class	36	64
Harijans	Nil	33

“ All the qualified Harijans who applied have been admitted.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ What is the total number of candidates admitted to the medical colleges and what is the percentage of Backward Class candidates recruited by reservation? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The total number of candidates is 320. As regards percentage, the first 20 per cent is reserved for women; and after they are selected, 25 per cent of the seats is given to the Backward Classes by reservation.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Has there been a reservation for the women of the Backward Classes, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ In addition to 20 per cent reserved for women, women are also admitted by merit.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Have all the 20 per cent of seats reserved for women been filled up? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ More than that, Sir.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ With regard to the selection of candidates for the Medical College, Madras, are Government taking the regional factor into consideration when selection is made, and although Malabar is a district and the Malayalees a separate nationality, why they are being ignored? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Selection is made on the basis of zones and the State is divided into four zones for this purpose and seats are reserved on the strength of the population in each zone.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ In view of the large number of applicants having been refused admission, Sir, will the Government be pleased to consider the opening of short-term courses of training? ”

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

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Minister aware of the fact that during admissions, some of the forward Non-Brahman classes

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style themselves as Backward Classes for this purpose of admission, and thus sneak in and obtain more seats than are allotted to them?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I have no information; if any cases are brought to notice, they will be dealt with properly."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—"In view of the fact that Malayalees belong to a separate nationality, will the Government declare Malabar as a separate zone?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"The West Coast is a separate zone, i.e., Malabar and South Kanara districts."

SRI VAVILALA GO ALAKRISHNAIAH :—"... Scheduled Classes to medical college admissions reservation ...?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Yes, Sir."

Industrial and Technical Training Schools in the State.

* 48 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many Industrial and Technical Training Schools there are in the State; and

(b) what percentage of the seats in the Industrial and Technical Training Schools in the State has been reserved for Harijans?

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

" (b) There are fifteen Government institutions. Out of these, in Polytechnics which number eight, 15 per cent of the seats are reserved for candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes which includes Harijans also. Some of the institutions in the State, aided by Government, such as Thakkar Bapa Vidyalaya, Madras, Gokulam Cottage Industrial School, Madras, Harijan Industrial Schools at Kanchee-puram and Bhimavaram, Sri Krishnashramam Industrial School, Guntur, etc., are mainly intended for Harijan students and the question of reservation of seats for Harijans in these institutions does not therefore arise. In the remaining schools there is no reservation."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—"What is the percentage of the reservation?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Fifteen per cent."

DR. K. B. MENON :—"Is any special consideration shown to those traditionally professional classes in the villages in the selection?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Sir, the Government Order which applies to all colleges applies to the polytechnics as well. A maximum of 50 marks is given for extra-curricular activities, sport, etc., and in regard to those who

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do not belong to the educationally Backward Classes, preference is to be given to a candidate whose father and grand-father have had no education. Beyond these facilities, there is no other special consideration shown."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—"Is the 25 per cent reservation observed in the case of candidates who belong to the Backward Classes?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Yes, Sir, 15 per cent for Scheduled Classes and 25 per cent for candidates belonging to the socially and educationally Backward Classes."

Bed-strength in the Chirala Hospital.

* 49 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the bed-strength of Chirala Hospital during this year?

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

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—"In view of the representation made by the local people, will the Government consider the question of increasing the bed-strength of the hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"The daily average attendance of in-patients does not show any need for extension."

The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur.

* 50 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government sealed the Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur and Lakkidi;

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to re-open the same; and

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from the workers of the above factory regarding their arrears of wages, etc., and if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Government have attached these properties under the Revenue Recovery Act.

" (b) The Government do not propose to take any steps to re-open the factory under their own management at the present moment.

" (c) (i) No, Sir.

(ii) Does not arise."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"May I know since how many months the concern has stopped work?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"The properties have been attached from 6th December 1952."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Is it not a fact that the management violated section 7 of the Payment of Wages Act in not giving the arrears of wages to workers all these months, and if so, what action are the Government going to take against the management under section 20 of the Payment of Wages Act? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ My hon. Friend is aware that the management of the metal industry violated all the laws that are known. It is up to the workers to raise this question with the management. At the present moment, the workshop is closed and there is nothing that can be done.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Minister has given us the information that the factory has been closed. Therefore, the question of an industrial dispute with the management of a factory which is running it does not arise at all. Will the Government now see to it that the workers get at least their arrears of wages and will they take the necessary steps in that direction? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am sure that when the factory is re-opened, whether it is re-opened by the present management or by any other management or by the Government, due consideration will be given to the question of all arrears of pay due to the workers.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Since the prospects of collecting the money which the Government have invested are lean, and since the factory seems to be a promising one, will the Government consider the question of converting the amount that is invested into shares and thus help to re-start the factory? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There was an application from some new people who were anxious to look into the accounts to decide whether they can take over the management of the concern, and the Government have ordered that all the accounts should be submitted to them for their perusal, and their decision will later be made known to the Government.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ What were the grounds for the closure, and is the closure to continue indefinitely without the workers receiving their arrears of wages? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the closure was done under the Revenue Recovery Act. The management of the company has been informed by the notice of attachment that unless the arrears of interest and the expenses are paid before the 1st of January, the properties of the company would be brought to sale.”

8-50
a.m.

SRI A. APPU :—“ Sir, what was the total amount of loan granted to the company and what proportion of it was repaid by the company? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The total amount of loan granted to the Company was Rs. 1,75,000 for the purchase of machinery. We were told that part of this machinery was sold and no payment was made to the Government out of this.”

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Grant of loan to the Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, Katpadi.

* 51 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what was the actual amount that was granted to Sudarsan Oil Mills of Katpadi;

(b) in how many instalments the amount is to be recovered;

(c) when was the loan disbursed and what is the amount that has been recovered till now; and

(d) who are the directors and what was the security that was taken?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Messrs. The Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, Katpadi, were granted a loan of Rs. 10 lakhs under the provisions of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

“ (b) The loan amount is recoverable in 20 annual instalments.

“ (c) The loan amount was fully disbursed in five instalments of Rs. 2 lakhs each in 1948 and 1949 and no amount has so far been recovered from the company except a sum of Rs. 1,21,425 remitted by the company into the Government treasury from the unauthorized sale-proceeds of the assets hypothecated to Government.

“ (d) The following are the Directors of the company :—

(1) Sri P. Subbarami Reddi.

(2) Sri C. V. Narasa Reddi.

(3) Sri B. Rangaswami Reddi.

(4) Sri B. Rama Reddi.

(5) Sri N. Kothandarami Reddi.

(6) Sri T. N. Krishna Reddi.

(7) Sri T. Audinarayana Reddi.

Lands, buildings, machinery and other equipment to a value of about Rs. 30 lakhs were taken as security.”

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :—“ గత ఆయన ప్రకటనలను పరిశీలించి చూస్తే ఈ కంపెనీకి రుణం ఇవ్వడం తప్పు చేయకుండా జాగ్రత్త పడేస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the first instalment ought to have been repaid on 1st June 1950 and subsequent instalments on the 1st of June every following year. On a request made by the company, the company was granted an extension of time till 1st June 1951 for the repayment of the first instalment of the loan. The company applied for a further extension of time for the repayment of the first instalment of the loan till 1st June 1952. In the meanwhile the Director of Industries and Commerce reported that the company sold away, without the prior approval of Government, six items of machinery hypothecated to Government against the State loan for a sum of Rs. 1,21,425 and remitted the

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amount into the Government account towards the interest due on the loan. The Director of Industries proposed that this amount might be utilized towards the reduction of the principal amount of the loan and that a fresh loan of Rs. 8,78,575 might be considered to have been granted to the company on 6th March 1952. I therefore submit that the Government have been making every attempt to collect with reasonable quickness the loan granted to the company."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ ఈ కంపెనీకి అప్పును sanction చేసిన సమయంలో ఇతర కంపెనీలవారైన అప్పులకు వరభాగస్తులేనా? వారికి కూడా ఇదే విధంగా అప్పులు ఇచ్చారా? లేక నిరాకరించారా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I require notice, Sir.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMY REDDIAR :—“ What is the nature of the security, Sir? Is it a limited company, or a partnership or a private family concern? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said, lands, buildings and machinery to the value of Rs. 30 lakhs have been taken as security.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ In view of the fact that the company failed to pay the instalment towards the loan and in view of the fact that the company had sold away some machinery, do the Government contemplate attaching the properties of the company for recovering the loan granted to the company? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir, Government have issued orders already to the Director of Industries for the foreclosure of the mortgage executed by the company in favour of the Government and for the institution of recovery proceedings as provided under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ అసలు ఈ factory పనిచేస్తున్నదా? ఇప్పుడు ఏ పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నది? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is not working, Sir.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Since this subject has been the scandal of the last Ministry, will the present Government consider the feasibility of taking immediate action in attaching the private properties of the Directors of the Company which is otherwise known as ‘Reddi and Company’? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am not aware of the allegation contained in the first half of the question put by the hon. Member. As for the second part of the question, Government are doing their very best to recover the arrears.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఇన్ని సంవత్సరములుగా ఈ factory పనిచేయకుండా ఉండినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు వివిధ రకాల చర్యలు తీసుకోలేదు. ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు దీనిని స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని దానిని నడుపుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారా? ”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, what we can do at the present moment is to institute recovery proceedings. After the proceedings are completed and when the question of running the company is taken up, then only will be the time to consider whether the Government are going to run it, or anybody else is going to run it or whether the present management itself who might come forward should be allowed to run it.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఈ private company యొక్క కేంద్ర factory పనిచేయటం లేదని, machinery ని కూడా అమ్మటం జరిగినదని ఘోషించారు తెలియజేశారు. ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ factory ని స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని నడుపుటకు ఆలోచిస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, certain formalities of law have got to be observed. When the time comes for the Government to consider whether they should take over the concern, Government would come to a decision. I submit at the present moment it is too early to come to any decision.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, is it a fact that the loan was sanctioned long before the machinery arrived from abroad? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I require notice, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఇప్పుడు time చాలా తక్కువ అని చెబుతున్నారు. 1949 లో loan ఇచ్చారు. ఇది 1952. ఇప్పటికప్పుడే మూడు సంవత్సరములైనది. ఇంతవరకు factory పనిచేయలేదు. దేగా ముప్పవరేనికూడా అక్రమంగా కంపెనీవారు అమ్మివేస్తున్నారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే factory ని స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని దానిని నడిపి అలాంటివి రాద్ధింతులకు పని కల్పిస్తారా అని తెలిసి ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am afraid, the hon. Member has not understood me. The Government are aware of the fact that machinery was sold without Government's permission. It is therefore that the Government have ordered the Director of Industries to institute proceedings for the foreclosure of the loan and for bringing the whole institution before the Court of law. Only after that, Government can decide whether they can take the responsibility for running the institution or hand it over to somebody else. I once again submit that the present is not the time for that but some time later when the matter comes up before the Court either for sale or for auction.”

Income derived by sale of fish from Kandooth Tank.

* 52 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the income derived by the Government last year by the sale of fish from the fish growing tank Kandooth, Payyanur, North Malabar, run by the Government?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the tank known as Chandam's tank in the area, which is under the control of the Fisheries Department. No income was derived by Government from the tank during 1951-52."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know the expenditure incurred by Government last year for this centre and whether it is a fact that fish brought from outside and put into the tank were devoured by fish that were already in the tank? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The expenditure on that tank was only Rs. 15. No fishing has been conducted so far, as the fingerlings that were used have not yet attained marketable size. When they grow up I think they will yield some revenue."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Since there is a tank in almost every home in Malabar, will the Government consider opening experiment stations and encourage the commercial breeding of fish? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is altogether a different question from the one under reply."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Will the Hon. Minister kindly disclose for the benefit and information of the public that variety of fish that is most palatable, that is soft to the touch, pretty to the eye, and cheap for the purse? " (Laughter.)

Report on the reorganization of the Secretariat.

* 53 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received the report from Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., the Special Officer appointed for the purpose of going into the question of reorganizing the Secretariat;

(b) if so, whether a copy of his report will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) whether the Government propose to implement the recommendations made in the report?

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

" (b) No, Sir.

" (c) The matter is under consideration."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" As and when the report is ready will the Government consider giving an opportunity to the Members of the House to discuss the report? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Without saying 'no' I might draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that it is purely Secretariat reorganization and has nothing to do with the Ministers' work. I wonder whether mere Secretariat reorganization would be of interest to the House."

[17th March 1953]

Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.

* 54 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister of Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Committee appointed to consider the future of Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode has submitted its report and whether the Government have taken any and what decision on it?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir. The recommendations of the Committee have been considered by the Government and suitable action taken."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Has the factory started production? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Owing to the present power cut, we have not been able to start the factory and we may not be able to start it for another two or three months."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us what exactly is the policy of the Government, whether they are for continuance or for closure or for handing over to some other management? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Committee reported that whatever would be the final action, the work of construction not yet completed should be proceeded with. The Committee decided that for sometime the factory should be worked on a no-loss-no-gain basis, if possible to see how far there was a demand for vegetable oil in that area and how the supply of oil would be available. If, at a future date, there is a very good offer, the Government will consider the question of disposing of the machinery and the factory."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In the original budget estimate of 1952-53, the income from the factory was taken into account but it was given up in the revised estimate. May I know why the factory did not start production last year? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Because, first of all, all the machinery were not erected. Secondly, in view of the non-availability of groundnut oil, it was considered unwise to start working that factory in Kozhikode."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the fact that there is considerable public uneasiness in Malabar that Government are trying to have some deal with some foreign company with regard to this factory, will the Government give an undertaking that they will not undertake any such deal without consulting the House? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" So far as I am aware, I have not received any offer from any company from abroad. If the hon. Member would get me a good offer, I shall consider."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The fact that groundnut oil is not available in that area is not a thing which is known only now. In view of this fact, what considerations weighed with the Government in starting the factory at Kozhikode? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is extremely difficult to fathom the intentions of the previous Government. "

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" The feeling in Malabar is that the Government are likely to part with the factory. I want the Hon. Minister to assure the House that he would not part with it or enter into any deal without consulting the House. The people of Malabar want that the Government should not part with it. "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member will concede that it is extremely difficult to answer a hypothetical question. "

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the fact that the factory is not likely to go into production in the next two or three months, why is it that the full income from the factory is included in this year's budget? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Nobody ever thought that the power cut would be imposed and the working of the factory would be affected. "

Collection of grazing fees from the Agriculturists.

* 55 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what is the total amount collected by the Government as grazing fees from the agriculturists in the State?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Rs. 7.91 lakhs during 1951-52. "

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" In view of the acute shortage of grazing grounds in villages, may I know whether the Government will cancel the levy of grazing fees? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" In all areas where rainfall has failed in 1952-53, free grazing has been allowed. "

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know whether cattle breeding co-operative societies are exempted from paying grazing fees? "

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

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Many of the lands that were granted on grazing pattas previously by zamindars were and are being converted into ryoti lands. What is the policy of the Government in regard to such lands? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" A separate question may be put, Sir. "

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Are the Sugalis and other tribal people exempted from the payment of grazing fees, Sir? "

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" As I said before, grazing fees are not collected this year in areas where there has been scarcity of rainfall. I do not think that Sugalis as such have been exempted. "

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" What is the total amount collected by way of grazing fees? "

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

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" Will the Government consider the abandonment of the levy of grazing fee, as has been done in the Bombay State, at least in famine areas where acute fodder scarcity exists? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I have already said that in areas where there has been famine, no grazing fees have been collected this year. "

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" What is the levy for each animal and is any differentiation made between a bullock and a cow? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Cow unit is taken as one unit. I do not think there is any difference between a cow and a bullock so far as grazing is concerned. "

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Will the Hon. Minister consider the question of constituting grazing fields in Malabar, because there is absolutely no provision whatever for grazing facilities for cattle there, and also because the Government are deriving income from other areas by levying a fee? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It will be considered. "

Encroachment by the sea into the Tellicherry Municipal area.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that there is increasing encroachment by the sea into the Tellicherry Municipal area, Malabar; and

(b) whether the Government have under consideration, any scheme to prevent this encroachment?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) There was coastal erosion on the sea face within the municipal limits of Tellicherry, threatening damage to certain properties. "

" (b) A protective wall has been constructed and this has controlled the erosion. "

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" May I know whose function it is to prevent this erosion? "

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not know whose function it is. But the work has been done on a contribution basis, the municipality paying one-fourth of the amount and the Government paying three-fourths of the amount."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Does not that portion of the sea belong to the Government of India and is it not their duty to take action? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already answered the question."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Are the Government aware that a good portion of the land yet remains unprotected, because there is no protective wall or any other arrangement to prevent encroachment, as for instance very near the Civil Court building which is a Government property? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Only a part of the scheme has been executed. The original scheme was estimated to cost about Rs. 1,94,000. Subsequently, only a part of the scheme was taken up for execution in view of the war-time financial policy. Still a part of the scheme remains to be executed. The municipality has not contributed its share and the scheme has not been taken up."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Did the Government get any representations from Malabar regarding this question? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Representations have been made by the Municipal Council."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" As the Tellicherry Municipal Council finds it very difficult even to keep the roads in a good condition, and as it cannot afford to spend on the prevention of the inroads of the mighty seas and inasmuch as the Council has requested the Government to meet the whole expense, will the Government consider the request favourably? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Government took into consideration all the factors mentioned by the hon. Member, and they also examined the budget of the Tellicherry Municipal Council. The request was negatived."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the slender finances of the Tellicherry Municipal Council and in view of the fact that tide does not wait for any man or ministry, will the Government take protective measures, as Government property is being encroached upon? The people are already put to considerable difficulty, as the municipal council is not able to maintain the roads in a good condition."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already answered the question."

[17th March 1953]

Acquisition of lands for the Nayadi Colony, Palghat taluk.

* 57 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to acquire lands for the Nayadi Colony at Pokkanamkunnu in Mankurussi, Palghat taluk, Malabar; and

(b) if so, when the proposal originated and the stage at which it stands now?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) & (b) An attempt was made in 1950, to acquire certain lands for starting a colony for Nayadis of Pokkanamkunnu, but was subsequently dropped as the Nayadis did not like to shift to the sites selected."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, in view of the fact that inclusive of 1951, this State has given 49,501 house-sites to Harijans by acquisition and 53,203 house-sites by assignment, and none of them is in Malabar, may I request the Government to interest themselves a little more in the welfare of Malabar Harijans? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Under the orders in the Government Order of 1951, each Nayadi family in Malabar may be given 15 cents. As it is, 7 families are in occupation of one acre of land. The Collector of Malabar suggested that the implementation of the Government Order might be postponed till the record of rights under the Malabar Tenancy Act, and the list of Harijans who have no legal rights to the land under occupation and who have no house-sites, is prepared. It is further reported that the proposal to start a Nayadi colony at Pokkanamkunnu is not an urgent one and can wait till the Government Order is implemented since they are not under threats of eviction nor is there congestion on the spot."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" What exactly does this Nayadi community mean, Sir? Are they worse than the Adi-Dravidas living in other parts of the Madras State? Are they not only untouchable but unapproachable, and even while taking alms, they should not come anywhere near the alms giver? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is referring to a very old state of affairs."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The supplementary question has nothing to do with the main question."

Reservation of seats for ladies in Government buses.

* 58 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the last seat in every Government bus plying in the City of Madras has been reserved for ladies; and if so, the reasons therefor?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes Sir. This was done as a result of the recommendation of the City Transport Advisory Committee with a view to minimise the inconvenience caused to lady passengers by having to stand in the buses. Men, however, are not prohibited from occupying vacant seats, if any, in the last row reserved for ladies but they are required to give them up when any lady passengers get in and ask for them.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ Sir, is not this reservation quite unnecessary as women are claiming complete equality with men? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ If the hon. Member so desires it, I have no objection to say that it is for the protection of men.” (More laughter.)

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ ప్రతిభాగం ప్రత్యేకంగా బస్సులు నడుపుటకు ఆలోచిస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No, Sir. There is no separate bus set apart for ladies.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ In view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, will he please consider the running of a separate bus for women? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is often true that women are accompanied by men. It is impossible to separate them—sending women in one bus and men in another bus.” (Loud laughter.)

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ As ladies constitute 50 per cent of the population, will the Government be pleased to consider the reservation of half of the seats in the bus to ladies? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ At the present moment, the demand does not seem to be for more than six seats. If women are travelling in such large numbers, the useful suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions are over.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ On a point of order, అధ్యక్షా, కృష్ణా ఆసక్తి రిపోర్టు గురించి చర్చించుటకు ఒక రోజును కేటా యివ్వమని గత ఎసెంబ్లీ సమావేశ సమయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు వాగ్దానం చేశారు. అలా ప్రత్యేకించబడుతుందేమోనని యీ వారం రోజులనుంచి ఎదురుచూశాం. కాని ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయాన్ని విస్మరించిపోయింది. మరచిపోవడమేగాక ఆసలు దాటేయాలని చూస్తున్నట్లు కూడా ఆసమానం వేస్తున్నది. ఆ రిపోర్టు గురించి, ఇప్పుడు జరుగుతున్న మరమ్మతులను గురించి, ప్రభుత్వం కావాలని నిర్ణయం చేయడంవల్ల కృష్ణా డెల్టాకు కలుగనున్న ఆపారశక్తిని గురించి యీ నాటికే చర్చించవలసిన అవసరం కనబడుతున్నది. ఇప్పుడు చేస్తున్న మరమ్మతులకుడా నామమాత్రంగానే త్రవ్వనిగాని, ఆసక్తి గట్టికర్చేవిగాలేవు. ఆ కారణంగా కృష్ణా డెల్టాలోని లక్షలాది ప్రజలు అంతోళన చెందుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి కృష్ణా డెల్టా రిపోర్టు చర్చించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఒక రోజు కేటాగిస్తుందా? ”

[17th March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech. He is not raising a point of order. I think he wants time to discuss the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Report.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The repair has almost been completed. I do not know whether any discussion will be necessary. Anyhow the point will be considered, and if the hon. the Leader of the Opposition thinks that by discussion we will improve matters, I shall consider the matter in consultation with him.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The discussion of the report is quite a different matter from the repairs that are to be carried out, because the report has got certain good lessons to teach us. That is why we would like to have a discussion on the report. In the last session itself it was stated that a day would be allotted for this discussion.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The matter was given up then.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సభ ఎంత వరకు జరుగుతుందో తెలియజేస్తారా? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member wants to know the programme of business for this meeting.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I expect the meetings will last till the 1st week of April.”

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

APPOINTMENT OF ONE MEMBER TO THE RULES COMMITTEE.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I beg to move—
‘ That Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A., be appointed a member of the Committee, constituted on the 30th July 1952, for making suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Assembly Rules, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri T. Viswanatham of his membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A., be appointed a member of the Committee, constituted on the 30th July 1952, for making suggestions for the amendment of the Madras Assembly Rules, in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Sri T. Viswanatham of his membership of the Madras Legislative Assembly.’ ”

The motion was carried.

[17th March 1953]

III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR
1953-54.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to inform the House that motions for reduction of Demands for Grants received before 4 o'clock on the 19th instant will be included in the Agenda. Such motions as are received afterwards will not be admitted.”

“The House will now take up the General Discussion of the Budget. I fix a time-limit of 20 minutes for each hon. Member. The hon. Member Sri M. Hanumantha Rao will now speak.”

9-20
a.m.

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెటు అంశ నాలుగు పూర్తి సంతకాలకు వేయబడినప్పటికీ, ఆరు మాసములకు యేర్పరుచుకు మాత్రమే డిమాండులను ప్రతిపాదించి మంజూరు చేయించుకొనడం ప్రజా స్వామ్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు విరుద్ధమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందుచేతనే మేము ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనలను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాము. ఈ విధంగా ఆరు మాసములకు మాత్రమే డిమాండ్లను ప్రతిపాదించడానికి కారణం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణమే అని మంత్రిగారు శలవిచ్చారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం కానున్నదిగాన ముందుగా ఆరు మాసములకు మాత్రమే డిమాండ్లను ప్రతిపాదించనవసరంలేదు. అసలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని ఆరు మాసముల వరకు ఎందుకు వాయిదా వేయవలసివచ్చినదో నాకేమీ అర్థంకావడంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా మాడు మాసాలని, ఆరు మాసాలని వాయిదా వేస్తూ తుదకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్నే వాయిదా వేయుటకు పన్నుతున్న కుతంతంగా మాత్రమే ఇది నాకు కన్పిస్తున్నది. ఈ కారణాలవలన నేనీ బడ్జెటును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను.”

“ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు ఈ బడ్జెటును మిగులు బడ్జెటుగా చూపించారు. ఈ మిగులు ఇరువదివేల నామమాత్రమైనటువంటిది. ఈ బడ్జెటును మిగులు బడ్జెటు అని పిలవడం వాస్తవానికి విరుద్ధమైనటువంటిదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇది లోటు బడ్జెటు. ఈ లోటు షుమారు 16 కోట్ల వరకు ఉంటుంది. గత సంవత్సరములలో కూడా ఈ రాష్ట్ర బడ్జెటు లోటుగానే ఉండినది. కొద్ది గొప్ప మనకు reserve fund ఉన్నది కాబట్టి ఇంతవరకు కొనసాగించుకొని రాగలిగారు కాని ఇకముందు అధమం కంఠవరకు ప్రణాళికలోని పథకములవైపును సక్రమంగా కొనసాగించడం సాధ్యపడదు. కంఠవరకు ప్రణాళికను కొనసాగించటానికి ఇప్పటికీ ఏమీ డబ్బు లేకుండా పోయింది. ఆర్థిక మంత్రి ఉపన్యాసంలోనే National Plan appears to be breaking down అని అంగీకరించాడు. ఇక పోతే ఆయన కేంద్రంవైపు చూస్తున్నాడు. Deficit financing వచ్చి తన్ను రక్షించాలని కోరుతున్నారు. అంటే inflation మీద ఆధారపడి సర్దుకోవాలని చూస్తున్నాడు. ఇది ప్రజలను దోచుకునే పద్ధతికి లోనవుతుంటే తప్ప పరిస్థితుల్ని ఏమీ చాగుచేయడం గుర్తించాలి. అసలే కొనుక్కోలు శక్తి పూర్తిగా నశించిపోయి జీవోపాధి గడక వాడవుతున్న ప్రజలు inflation వల్ల విపరీతమైన వాడలకు గురికావలసివస్తుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.”

“ఇక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం చాలా విపరీతంగా ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర లోటు రాష్ట్రంగా చూడడానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు అన్ని విధాలా ప్రయత్నం చేశారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని వాయిదా వేయటంతో ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇటువంటి కుంటిపాకులు చూపుతున్నారు. భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని కాంగ్రెస్ ఎన్నట్లుగానో సహజమైనట్లు వచ్చింది. అయినప్పటికీ ఈనాడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర విభజన సిద్ధాంతం tribal idea (అటవిక ఉద్దేశ్యం) అని చెప్పడం చాలా హాస్యాస్పదమైనటువంటి విషయం. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయంలో ఆకలంబిస్తున్న విధానం ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ విభేదాలను ఎక్కువచేసేవిగానే ఉన్నవిగాని, తంతు భావం

17th March 1953]

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao]

వారి మధ్య సామరస్యాన్ని తెంపుచేసేవిగా లేవు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి విధానాలవల్ల అటు ఆంధ్రులకుగాని ఇటు తమిళులకుగాని ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగము కలుగదు. ఒక భాషవారికి ఇంకొక భాషవారికి కలతలుపెంచి ఆయన అధికారాన్ని ముస్థిరం చేసుకొనుటకే ఆ విధానం ఉపకరించవచ్చు.

“ఆయన అనేక సందర్భాలలో ఆంధ్రులను మిగతావారినుంచి వేరుచేసే మాట్లాడటానికి ప్రయత్నం చేయవచ్చు. కాని ఆ మిత్రులందరికీ హెచ్చరిక చేయవచ్చును. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలను అణచివేట్టయించి భాషా విద్యా విజ్ఞానాలు, జీవనస్థాయి అభివృద్ధి కాకుండా చేసేందుకే ఆంధ్రులు ఆంధ్ర విభజనకోసం పోరాడారు. కన్నడ మిత్రులు కూడా యూరోపియన్ రాష్ట్రాలలో ముక్కలుగా చీల్చబడి అటువంటి చిక్కులకే గురిచేయబడ్డారు. మళ్ళయ్యా మిత్రులు చెండు ప్రభుత్వాల క్రింద నలిగిపోతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా అణగారినప్పుడు వారిని అట్టే అణచివేట్టాలని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చూస్తున్నారు.”

“ఆయనను ఎంతమంది ఆరోపించినా చేస్తే అంత ఎక్కువగా తమిళ ప్రజలు తనని కొనియాడుతారని ఆశించవచ్చు. కాని ఆయన విధానం తమిళ ప్రజలకుగూడా తోడుపడదని వారు గుర్తించగలరు. ముత్తయ్య చెట్టి, రామనాథు రాజా, కోయంబి తూర్పు మిల్లు యజమానులకు (వారూ తెలుగు నాయకులే) ఆయన విధానం ఉపయోగపడుతుంది. కార్మికులకు వేద మాలికులకు రైతులకు ఆయన పరిపాలనలో ఏ మేరూ కలుగుట లేదని వారు గుర్తించగలరు. ఈ సందర్భములలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మరొకచోట మాట్లాడుతూ అమరీచి శ్రీ పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారిని గురించి మాట్లాడిన మాటలు చూస్తే ఏ ఆంధ్రుడైనా జాతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని కోరేటువంటి ఏ ప్రజాస్వామికవాదికైనా మనస్సు చిల్లకమునక మానదు.”

“పాట్టి శ్రీరాములు ఒక క్రైస్తవ చేతరని, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల వర్ణాలను చూసి తాను సిగ్గుపడుతున్నానని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అంటున్నారు. శ్రీరాములుగారు ఆల్ఫ్రెడ్ రృణం గావటానికి వాద్యత ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని తిరస్కరించుతూ వచ్చిన కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానిది, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానిది. ఇక్కడ అక్కడ పరిపాలన చేస్తున్న కాంగ్రెసు వార్టీది. మేము శ్రీరాములుగారు చెప్పిన అన్ని విషయాలలోను విశేషమివేలేదు. ఆ విషయం ఆయనకు స్పష్టం చేశాము. కాని ప్రధానంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం కొరకు ప్రాణాన్నే బలియిచ్చిన మహా మూఢుడుగా ఆయన్ని మేము పరిగణించాము. మేమే గాదు. భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలను కోరే ప్రజాస్వామిక వాదులందరూ దేశం నలుమూలలనుండి ఆయనను దివ్యజ్యోతిగా పరిగణించారు. ఆయన ప్రాణాన్ని ఆ విధంగా ఆపాకిస్తూ ప్రభుత్వానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా సత్వరాంధ్ర నిర్మాణకోసం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఉద్యమిస్తూ లేచారు. పెద్ద ప్రవాహం లాగా కదిలి రైల్వే వగైరాలను నిలుపుచేసి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని లొంగదీసుకొని వచ్చారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము నిర్మించుతామనే ప్రకటనను రాజుట్టారు. పాట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారిని గురించి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు చేసిన దానిని మేము గర్వపడుతున్నాం. ఆంధ్ర లోకం గర్వపడుతున్నది. సిగ్గుపడలసి నది మేముగారు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి. శ్రీరాములుగారిని అమరీచి నందుకు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల ఓర్పును నాశనంచేసి వారిని కొన్ని వర్ణాలు తీసుకునేవరకు రెవ్వకాట్ట సందుకు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సిగ్గుపడాలి. ఉద్ధృత సమయంలో ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల బుర్ర పోయిందని కుంభకోణంనుంచి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నేటుమంటున్నప్పుడును సిగ్గుపడాలి. ప్రజాస్వామిక వాదులందరూ స్వాయమని గుర్తించిన భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర విభజన tribal idea అని యూరోపియన్లకు మన్నందుకు ఆయన సిగ్గుపడాలి. కాని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలను చూచిగాదు.”

[Sri V. Sankaranarayana Menon] [17th March 1953]

ഇന്റർനാഷണൽ കൗൺസിൽ ഫോർ ഫ്രീ ട്രേഡിംഗ് വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി അടക്കമുള്ള ഇന്നത്തെ മന്ത്രിസഭക്ക് സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ള അഗതി മതികൾ എല്ലാത്തന്നെ തടയുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് സാധ്യപ്പെടുകയില്ലെങ്കിലും അഗതി മതികൾ കണ്ടു പിടിച്ചാൽ തക്കതായ നടപടികളെടുക്കും എന്ന ഭയം നാട്ടുകാർക്കും ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കും വേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നത്തെ നിലക്ക് അത് നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഇല്ലാതായിരിക്കുന്നു. പല ജോഹാണങ്ങളും എനിക്ക് പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. കഴിഞ്ഞ സപ്തംബർ മാസത്തിൽ ചാവക്കാട് ഒരു അംശത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹരിജന്റെ വീടു തീവെയ്പ്പ് ചൂട്ടുന്നതിലായിരുന്നു. ആ സ്ഥലം എനിക്ക് കാണുവാൻ സംഗതി വന്നു. ഒരു സാധുവിന് ഇരിക്കാൻ ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്ന് കാണുകയാൽ അവിടുത്തെ പോലീസ് സബ് ഇൻസ്പെക്ടർ കാണുകയും നാട്ടുകാരുടെ സഹായത്തോടെ കൂടി വീണ്ടും പുറകെട്ടി കൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. രണ്ടു ദിവസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആളും കൊള്ളി വെക്കുവാൻ ഉത്തരവാദികളായവർ തന്നെ വീണ്ടും പുറകെട്ടിയിട്ടു. ഈ വിവരം അറിഞ്ഞ ഉടനെ മലബാർ കലക്ടർ ആൻ എഴുതി. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു അന്വേഷണം ചെയ്യാൻ തരക്കേട്ടിട്ടു എന്ന്. ആൻ ഇതോട് വരുന്നതിന് കുറച്ചുമുമ്പ് മലബാർ കലക്ടർ നിന്നു മറുപടി കിട്ടി അങ്ങനെ ഒരു സംഭവം തന്നെ നടന്നിട്ടു എന്ന്. ഇതാണ് ഇന്നത്തെ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ സമ്പ്രദായം. എന്റെ നിരോധനമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ പട്ടാമ്പിയിൽ കരക്കാട് അംശത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹരിജൻ യുവതിയെ കുറെ പേർ ബലാൽസംഗം ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്റെ ഫലമായി മരിച്ചതോടുകൂടി അതിൽ ഒരു വീട്ടിൽ കെട്ടി തൂക്കിയിരുന്നു. പുറത്തേക്കുള്ള വാതിലും അടച്ചുപൂട്ടിയിരുന്നു. പല സംശയങ്ങൾക്കും കാരണമുണ്ടായിട്ടും പോലീസ് അന്വേഷണത്തിൽ അങ്ങനെ ഒരു സംഭവം ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ലെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ് അത് ഒരു തൃപ്തിപ്പെടുത്തലായി. പുരുഷത്തിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ സാധാരണക്കാരന്മാർ ഭക്ഷണമില്ല, തൊഴിലില്ല, ഇതാണ് ഇന്ന് ഭരണത്തിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി. അതാണ് ആൻ പറഞ്ഞത് ഇതു നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിനെ ഒരു വലിയ ആപത്തിലേക്കാണ് എത്തിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്ന്. ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗൗരവമായി ആലോചിക്കാതെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു. മറ്റു പല കാര്യങ്ങളിലും ഉള്ള പോലീസിനെ ഇന്നു ജനങ്ങളോട് ഏതെങ്കിലും ഗതിനിറക്കിയതും ഒരു വെറുപ്പുണ്ടാക്കുകയാണ് ഭരണം കൊണ്ടുണ്ടാകുന്ന ഫലം. മലബാറിലെ എന്നല്ല ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ Aided അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കാര്യം അപ്പറ്റി ആൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. മലബാറിലെ കഴിഞ്ഞ അദ്ധ്യാപക സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ മന്ത്രി അവിടെ വരികയുണ്ടായി. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് ബോധ്യപ്പെട്ട സംഗതിയാണ് അവിടുത്തെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ. അവർ ഒരു പരിഹാരമെങ്കിലും ഇക്കാര്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കുമെന്ന് ആങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിച്ചു. എല്ലാ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകളും പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ പണവും ധനസംബന്ധമായ കഴിവുകളും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് കുറവുണ്ടെങ്കിലും മറ്റ് ചില കാര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് എങ്കിലും പരിഹാരം ഉണ്ടാക്കുമെന്ന് വിശ്വസിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മൂന്നുപ്രകാരം ശമ്പളവർദ്ധനവ് അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് വാഗ്ദാനം ചെയ്തു കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥരിൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതെല്ലാം ശമ്പളം നേരിട്ട് കൊടുക്കുകയും അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഹെഡ് മാസ്റ്റർ മുഖേന വിതരണം ചെയ്യുകയും ചെയ്യാൻ യാതൊരു വിഷമവും ഇല്ലാതെ കാര്യങ്ങളാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇവയെ കാര്യങ്ങൾ കൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങനെ എല്ലാ തുറകളിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആളുകളുടെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകളിൽ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അതൃപ്തിയും വെറുപ്പും വളർച്ചയെക്കൊണ്ട്. ഇത് പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെടാതെ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ നാട്ടിൽ എവിടെ എത്തും എന്ന് ശങ്കിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ആൻ അധികം കാര്യങ്ങളെ പറ്റി പറയുന്നില്ല. എന്റെ പ്രദേശമായ മലബാറിലെ ചില കാര്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റി പറഞ്ഞ് അവസാനിപ്പിക്കും. ഇന്ന് ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വരുതിനിവാരണത്തിന് വേണ്ടി നികുതി ഇളവും മറ്റും ചെയ്യുതായി കാണുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ മലബാർ അതിൽ ഉൾപ്പെട്ടതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. മലബാറിൽ ഉണ്ടായതായ വരളിച്ചയെപ്പറ്റിയും മറ്റും കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾക്കുപറ്റിയും ബഡ്ജറ്റ് നോക്കിയാൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെ കാണുവാനില്ല. ഇത് വലിയ കഷ്ടമായിത്തീർന്നു എന്ന് പറയാതെ നിശ്ചയിച്ചു. മലബാറിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവുകൊണ്ട് ആളുകൾ വിഷമിക്കുകയാണ്. ഉണക്കം കാരണം ഉല്പാദനങ്ങൾ കിട്ടുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. റേഷൻ ക്ലബ്ബിൽ നിന്ന് നാല് ഓൺസ് അരി മാത്രമാണ് കിട്ടുന്നത്. ഈ സ്ഥിതി തുടരുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ ഒരു കോമബാധിതപ്രദേശമായി പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ച് ഉപകരണങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ബാധ്യത എടുക്കേണ്ടി വരും. അതുകൊണ്ട് അവിടുത്തെ കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ എടുക്കണം.

[17th March 1953] [Sri V. Sankaranarayana Menon]

കൂടി എടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അങ്ങനെ ഒരു പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി വരാതെ കഴിക്കാം. റേഷൻ ക്ലബ്ബുകളിൽ നിന്ന് 10 ഓൺസ് അരിവിതരണം കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്ന് അവിടെ യുള്ള ഭക്ഷണസാധനങ്ങളുടെ വിപരേതതയെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കാൻ കോമബാധിതപ്രദേശമാക്കി കഴിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് സാധിക്കും. മലബാറുകാർ കുറെ കാലമായി ആശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന മലബാർ കടിയായ്ക്കു മേലാതി നിയമം ആണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു കൊല്ലമായി നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോവുകയാണ്. മലബാറിലെ കടിയായ്ക്കു കൂടിയിൽ സ്ഥിരവകാശവും മറ്റുമൊട്ടാകും നിജപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിയമമല്ലാതെ അവിടെ ഏറ് യാതൊന്നും സാധിക്കാത്തതു എന്ന് മന്ത്രിസഭയേയും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെയും അറിയിക്കുവാൻ ആൻ അഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇത് ഉടനെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി അവരുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിന് പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കാൻ ആൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. മലബാർ ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രദേശമാണ്. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ അവിടെ വളരെ ഇല്ല. അവിടെ ഉള്ള തുറന്ന അഗ്രാധാരം ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളാണ്. Grow More Food Campaign ന്റെ പേരിൽ അന്നുവധി ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് പണം ചിലവാക്കിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും അതൊന്നും ശരിയായ വഴിക്കല്ല പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്ന് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലുള്ള പഴയ വലിയ കുളങ്ങൾ നേരെയാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ തീർച്ചയായും ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവ് കുറയ്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഇന്ന് ചില നിയമ നടപടികൾ കൊണ്ട് ഇത്തരം കുളങ്ങൾ നേരെയാക്കുവാൻ കിട്ടുകയാണ്. ഉദാഹരണം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എന്റെ ഫക്കിയിൽ വാണിയംകുളം എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു പഴയ കുളം ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. 1946 ൽ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ അഭ്യർത്ഥന അനുസരിച്ച് Engineering Department ആ പദ്ധതി പരിശോധിക്കുവാൻ വളരെ അധികം ഉറപ്പുക ചിലവ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിനോടുകൂടി പറഞ്ഞു അവിടെയുള്ള കൃഷിക്കാർക്ക് ഇത് ലാഭകരമാകാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്ന്. ഇങ്ങനെ പറഞ്ഞ് അത് തള്ളുകയാണ് ചെയ്തത്. എന്നാൽ അവിടെയുള്ള നാട്ടുകാർ ഒത്തൊരുമിച്ച് സ്ഥാനമായി ഈ കുളം നേരാക്കുകയാണ്. ആയിരം ഉറപ്പുകയിൽ അധികം അവിട് അവരുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്ന് ചിലവാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത്തരം കുളങ്ങൾ നേരാക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കാൻ അധിക ഉല്പാദനം ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇത്തരം കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ശ്രദ്ധപതിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. ആൻ മുമ്പ് പറഞ്ഞപോലെ ഒരു കേന്ദ്രീകരിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് പല വിഷയങ്ങളും ഉണ്ടായേക്കാം. എന്നാൽ ഒരു വികേന്ദ്രീകൃത ഭരണത്തിൻകീഴിൽ സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണമായ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻ പരിശ്രമിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഇവയെക്കാരും വിജയകരമായി നടത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ. ഈ വീക്ഷണഗതിയിൽകൂടി നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ പുതുവകത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ ഏറ്റവും നിരാശയോടുകൂടി മാത്രമേ വീക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ തരമുള്ളൂ. ആരോഗ്യ, സംബന്ധമായി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിൽ തമിഴ്നാട്ടിലെ പോലെ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നായി സർവ്വീസായിട്ടുള്ള വീടുകൾ അഭാവമുണ്ടാകുന്നത് അവിടെയുള്ള വൈദ്യസഹായപ്രവർത്തനം ചിന്തിക്കേണ്ട ഒരു കാര്യമാണ്. ഇപ്പോൾ അത് തീരെയില്ല. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലും അംശങ്ങളിലും പ്രസവ ശുശ്രൂഷയിൽ പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച ഒരു midwife കൂടിയില്ല. റെറ്റുലാർ മെട്രിക് സമാജത്തിന്റെ ആഭിമുഖ്യത്തിൽ ഒരു mobile van പ്രവർത്തനം ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതു മുഖേന 80,000 രൂപയ്ക്കുള്ള ശുശ്രൂഷാവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ ചിലവിലേക്കായി മലബാർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് ബോഡ് ആയിരം ഉറപ്പുക കൊടുക്കുന്നത് ഐക്യമേന്മയെ ഒരു പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഇത്തരം കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ പണം ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ ഇല്ല എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതിനെ വിമർശിക്കുകയാണ്. തദ്ദേശഭരണസ്ഥാപനങ്ങൾ ഇങ്ങനെ ഐക്യമേന്മയെ നീരുമറിച്ചിട്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതു നമ്മുടെ കയ്യിലേക്ക് എടുത്തുവെക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായങ്ങൾ നമുക്കാൻ പോകുന്നതെന്ന് മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇത് വളരെ നിരാശാജനകമാണ്. പിന്നീട് എനിക്ക് പറയുവാൻ കൂടി, മലബാറിലുള്ള പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘങ്ങളുടെ പ്രവർത്തനത്തെ പറ്റിയാണ്. അവിടെയുള്ള P.C.C. Society കളെപ്പറ്റി ആൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി. കണ്ടോൾ എടുത്തതോടുകൂടി വളരെ വിജയം പിടിച്ച ഘട്ടത്തിലാണ് ഇതിന്റെ നില എന്ന്. ഇതിനെ പുനഃസംഘടിപ്പിക്കണമെന്ന് പരസ്പര സഹായ മന്ത്രിയോട് കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അദ്ദേഹം ഉടൻകിട്ടി എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്യാമെന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയും കാര്യം നടന്നു ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇത് നശിക്കുന്നതിന് മുമ്പ് അവയെ പുനഃസംഘടിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അത് ചെയ്യാതെ ഇന്നു മലബാറിലെ സാഹചര്യങ്ങൾ

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a.m.

[Sri V. Sankaranarayana Menon] [17th March 1953]

അതികേരളനായെ യെല്ലം എന്നാണ് എന്റെ വിശ്വാസം. ഈ സംഭവങ്ങളിൽ ഏതു കാര്യം ഉണ്ടായെ നടുത്തുപിന്നെ പരിശീലനം സിദ്ധിച്ച ആളുകളെ നിയമിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നതെന്നും ഒരു പരസ്പരസഹായ Training Centre മലബാറിൽ തുറക്കണമെന്നും കഴിഞ്ഞുപ്രായശ്ചരണ ഗവർണ്മെന്റോടു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. പല നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഡിപ്പാർട്ടുമെന്റുതന്നെ ഇതു് ശിവാർഥിച്ചെയിട്ടും ഉണ്ടു് എന്നാണ് അറിഞ്ഞതു്. എന്നിട്ടും ഈ തൃപ്തമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾപോലും ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്നു ചെയ്യാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു പരിതാപകരമാണു്. കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ഇരവക കാര്യങ്ങൾക്കു ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്നു മുഖ്യധാരയിൽ മുൻ അയ്യായിരം ഉദ്യോഗികൾക്കു ഇതിന്നു ചെലവു് വരിക യുള്ളു. ചിലവു് ഇതു തൃപ്തമായിട്ടുപോലും ഗവർണ്മെന്റു് ഇതു ചെയ്യാൻ മുൻനിർത്തില്ല. ഇങ്ങനും കാര്യങ്ങൾ കണലു പക്ഷമല്ല എടുത്തുപറയവാനുള്ളതു്. ഇരവക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രശ്നം പരിഹരിക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിനെക്കുറിച്ചു ഞാൻ ഇന്നത്തെ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിന്റെ പുകയിലയെ അംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഒരു പുതിയ നികുതി പുര ത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നു. സാധാരണക്കാരെ ഇടയിൽ ഇര പുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നു അല്ലെങ്കൾ ഇല്ല എന്നതന്നെ പറയാം. സാധാരണക്കാരൻ ഇതു കഴിച്ചുകൂടാത്ത ഒരു കാര്യ മായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ പുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു നല്ലതൊ ചീത്തയൊ എന്നു പറയുവാൻ ഞാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല. പുകയില ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതു് ആരോഗ്യത്തിന്നു് അനുകൂലമായിരിക്കാം. പക്ഷെ യാഥാർത്ഥ്യം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഞതു ഇന്നു് സാധാ രണക്കാരനെ കണ്ടിച്ചുകൂടാത്ത ഒരു കാര്യമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുമാണു്. ഇങ്ങനും കാര്യങ്ങൾ നന്നായി പരിശോധിച്ചു് ചെയ്യാതെ ഇന്നു നൽകുന്ന നല്ല ഒരു ചെവി എന്നായിരിക്കണമെന്നു് അറിയിച്ചു. അതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇരവക കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ഗവർണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയം ഒരു മനുഷ്യൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഞാൻ എന്റെ ചെറുപ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു.”

శ్రీ Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, ఈ సంవత్సరపు బడ్జెటులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఫిగర్సు ప్రత్యేకంగాను, రెవీన్యూకి ప్రభుత్వానికి ఫిగర్సు ప్రత్యేకంగాను యివ్వబడ్డాయి. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము స్థాపన కాలానున్న పరిస్థితులలో, బడ్జెటు ఆరు నెలల వరకే ఎందుకు వచ్చిందో నాకు అర్థం కావడంలేదు. బహుశః ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణమును వాయిదా వేయుటకా అనిపిస్తున్నది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము తొందరలో ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని ఉనుటనే పరిస్థితులలో ఆరు నెలల వరకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికిగాను డిమాండ్ ఫర్స్ చేయవలసివచ్చినదిగా చెప్పడం ప్రధాన మంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి భుద్దేశ్యమే యే ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్దేశ్యమో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవహారములలో కొన్ని విషయాలు చెప్పవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఆంధ్రులు అడగకుండానే, అవసరమైన సలహాలు ఆంధ్రులకు శ్రీ ముత్తయ్య చెట్టిగారివంటి సోదరులు సలహాలు యివ్వడమే జరిగింది. అటువంటి సలహాలు యివ్వకుండా ఉంటేనే ఆంధ్రులు బాగుపడతారని తమిళ సోదరులు గుర్తించాలి. వారి సలహాలు కోరవచ్చును, ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర పార్టీ నాయకుల ఎన్నికలలో ఆంధ్రులలో ఏ ఏ పార్టీ బ్రహ్మాండమో అని అంకా వారు చెప్పవలసిన అవసరంలేదు. ఆంధ్రులు ఎవరిని పార్టీ తీరుగా ఎన్నుకోవాలో ఆయా పార్టీకి సంబంధించినవారే ఎన్నుకోగలరు. అంతేకాకుండా యీసభలో వారు కొంతమంది ఆంధ్ర నాయకుల సహకారము గురించి మాట్లాడటం సమంజసముకాదు. సమంజసమని అనుకొనేటటువంటి సభ్యులకు నేను మనవిచేసేది ఏమిటంటే, ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభా విషయాలు ఆంధ్రులు సమర్థతతో నిర్వహించగలరు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర వ్యవహారాలలో శ్రుత్యమముగా మద్రాసు వ్యవహారము చాలా గందరగోళపు పరిస్థితులలో పడి మద్రాసునుగురించి తక్కువ భర్తనలు జరిగినవి. ఆ తక్కువ భర్తనలు ఎంతవరకు ఆయినవి అంటే, రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి ఒకపక్షము తరఫున కాను చెప్పవలసింది మాత్రం చెప్పారు.

17th March 1953] [Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi]

“మధురలో యుచ్చిన ఉత్సాహములో ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మద్రాసును ఒక స్త్రీగానున్నూ, ఆంధ్రరాను, ఆరవలను మగవాళ్లుగాను పోల్చి ఆస్త్రీ మాకు కాదాలంటే, మాకుకాదాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ఆకహరించటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారని ఆనడం, వారికి ఎంతయుతగనిమాట అని అంటాను. ఇందులో దేశభావలు జూతాయ భావలని చెప్పవలసిన యీ యిద్దరు గోదరులు యింతవరకు ఆనుభవినూన్న ప్రాంతాన్ని భ్రభయలు కోరటానికి విమత్రం తప్పలేదని చెప్పుచున్నాను.

“ఇక బడ్జెటు వ్యవహారము వచ్చినప్పుడు రాయలసీమను గురించి గాఢాచార్య నేటికట్టు, రాయలసీమకు ‘అంతఇచ్చాం’, ‘ఇంతయిచ్చాం’, రాయలసీమలో కరువు నివారించామనే చెప్పుకునే ప్రభుత్వంవారు 17, 18 లక్షలు ఖర్చు పెట్టామని చెప్పడం జరిగింది. ఈ 17, 18 లక్షలలో లక్షలాది ప్రజల ప్రాణాలు పోతూండే పరిస్థితులలో ఆవరణకు లేక ఆలమటింది పోతన్నవారికి ఖర్చుపెట్టి అకలి తీర్చాము. అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు చెప్పుకుంటూఉంటే, అది ఆన్నంతమాత్రాన, రాయలసీమ ప్రజల అకలి తీరుతుందా! ఈ యిచ్చిన సాములో చెరువుల మరమ్మతు స్కీములు, వస్త్రరా రాష్ట్రం మొత్తము మీద నలభై లక్షలు కేటాయిస్తూ, రాయలసీమవారికి రెండున్నర లక్షలు మాత్రం ఇవ్వడం ప్రభుత్వం ప్రక్షపాతబుద్ధితో చేస్తున్నదని రాయలసీమవారు తప్పనిసరిగా అనుకోవలసినస్తున్నది. నిజంగా రాయలసీమ కరువు నివారణకుగాన రెండున్నరలక్షలు చాలవు.

“మరొకవిషయం చెబుతాను. ప్రాచీనవిషయమగుంచి మనం ఆలోచిస్తే, రాష్ట్రంలో
గాకులూ ప్రపంచములో ఎక్కడచూచినా యీనాడు జరిగే పరిస్థితులు అందరికీ
తెలిసిన విషయమే. ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెచ్చిన మద్యనిషేధవట్టా సక్రమంగా అమలులో
పెట్టడం విఫలమయింది. ఇదివరకు యీవట్టము రాకముందు కొద్దిమంది పేదవాళ్లు
మాత్రమే త్రాగుతూఉండేవారు. అలాంటిది యీ రోజులలో ధనికులకుకూడ అదే
పని అయింది. మద్య నిషేధవట్టం ఆంధ్రదేశములో ప్రత్యేకించి ఆసక్తి చిల్లలలో
సక్రమంగా అమలుజరుపబడుతున్నదని ఆసటానికి వీలులేదు. మద్యనిషేధవట్టం
ప్రత్యేకంగా పేదవారికొరకే ప్రభుత్వం తెచ్చింది. ఈనాడు మద్యం పేదవాళ్లనుంచి
ధనిక వర్గములోకి చొచ్చింది. వారు యీనాడు దినకూనకు సుమారు నాలుగు రూపా
యలనుంచి ఎనిమిది రూపాయలవరకు ఖర్చుచేసి త్రాగుతున్నారని చెప్పక తప్పదు.
ప్రజలు యీసారాయి యింతకుముందు తియ్యనిదిగా త్రాగేవారు. మద్యనిషేధం
ధనికవర్గంలో ఖరీదైనామవున్నప్పుడు, త్రాగినట్టు జయికుకు తెలియనివ్వడంలేదు.
అట్లాంటిది, పేదవాళ్లు త్రాగనిపోయినను, Prohibition department వారు వాళ్ల
యిళ్లలో ప్రవేశించి వారిమీద తప్పుడుకేసులు పెట్టడం జరుగుతున్నది. యీ
వట్టంలో అలవికాని లోపాలు ఉన్నందున యీ వట్టం ప్రజలకు నిరుపయోగమని
అంటున్నాను.

“ ఇకపోతే ప్రభుత్వంలోని general administration గురించి అలా వన చేస్తే ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో లంచగొండితనం (corruption) అధికంగా పెరిగిపోయింది. ప్రభుత్వ కార్య కలాపాలు రానురాను అధికం కావడమువలన, దానికి తగినట్లు నిబ్బించినకూడా జాస్తి చేశారు. ప్రభుత్వాలన సరిగాను, సమర్థతతోను జరిగడంలేదు. ఈ లంచగొండితనాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే నిర్మూలించాలి. ఈ రెండూ ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలో పూర్ణంగా పెరిగిపోయినవని చెప్పకున్నాను. చివరకు హయాంలో యీ లంచగొండితనం కొద్దిగా ఉండేది. అటువంటిది యీనాడు పూర్తిగా పెరిగిందంటే అర్థంకాదు. Strict administration ఉన్నట్లయితే, ఈ లంచగొండితనం యింత

[Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi] [17th March 1953]

పెద్ద పెరిగింది కాదనుకుంటాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనావిధానంలో భుక్తి లావా
లను ఉదాహరణలలో చెప్పవలసివుంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వము డబ్బుయిచ్చి కరువు ప్రాంతా
లలో ప్రజలకు పనులు కల్పించమని తహసీల్దార్లకుగాని వారితోబాధ్యకుగాని తాకి
దులు వంపిలే, అవి శీఘ్రం జరుగడంలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో తహసీల్
దార్లుగాని, వారి తోబాధ్యుగాని యీ పనులు అమలు పెట్టడంలో వాళ్లు చేసేటటు
వంటి ఆలస్యము యింత, అంత, కాదు. ప్రభుత్వమువారి తోబాధ్యుగా భుక్తి వారు
ప్రభుత్వమువారి ఆర్డర్లు వెంటనే జరిపించకుండా ఆలస్యము చేయటం అనుమానానికి
సోతువు అని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ విషయము గురించాలి.

“రెండవది. కడపజిల్లా రాయచోటి తాలూకాలో ఔషధశిక్షితులవల్ల గంజి
కేంద్రాలు ఏర్పాటుచేయమని కలెక్టరుగారు ఆర్డరులు పంపించారు. ఆర్డరులు పంపిన
పదునైదు రోజులకుగాని ఆ gruel centres ఏర్పాటు చేయకుండా భుక్తి గంజి
కేంద్రాలు కొన్ని తీసివేశారు. ఈ ఆలస్యమునకు కారణమేమని అడిగితే నాకు ఆర్డర్లు
రాలేదని తాహసీల్దార్లు అన్నారు. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వమే గురించాలి. ఇటు
వంటివి యింకను ఎన్నో వేలు చెప్పవచ్చు.

“మరొక విషయం చెప్పకాను. Irrigation works విషయము కూడా. ఈ
works execute చేస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉత్తర్వులిచ్చారు. నిజంగా యీ పనులు
కొంతవరకు చేయించారు కాని యీ పనులు చేయించుటలో ఒక పద్ధతిగాలేదు.
Irrigation పనులు చేయించినంతవరకు కంట్లాక్టర్ల బిల్లులు ఆరు ఎనిమిది నెలలు
అయినప్పటికీ బిల్లులు ఫ్యాను చేయకుండా ఉంటున్నాయి. కారణం ఏమని అడిగితే
డబ్బు లేని పరిస్థితులు భుక్తి, రాగానే ఫ్యాను చేస్తామంటారు. చేసినవరకు
కంట్లాక్టర్లకు డబ్బు యివ్వకపోతే ఈ కరువు కాలంలో మిగతా పనులు ఎట్లు పూర్తి
చేయగలరే గమనించాలి. ఈ ఆలస్యమునకు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులే కారణమని చెప్పక
తప్పదు. ఇంతేకాకుండా జిల్లాబోర్డు తరపున ఉన్న పనులు యింకను అధ్యాపకముగా
ఉంటున్నది. జిల్లాబోర్డు వర్కుస్ చేయించే కంట్లాక్టర్ల బిల్లులు బోర్డుకు వంపితే వాటి
సంగతి అతీగతీ లేకుండా ఉంటున్నది. ఎంతో ఆలస్యంగా యిచ్చిన చెక్కు మార్పు
కుండామంటే, జిల్లాబోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంటు వారువచ్చి మాకు డబ్బులేదు అని చెప్పి కాల
యాపన చేస్తారు. ఆ తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడిగితే డబ్బు లేదని వారికి చెప్పడం
పనులు చేయించుకోవడం, చేసిన తర్వాత ఒకాయలు పెట్టడం సమంజసంగా లేదు.
దీన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధతీసుకోవాలి.

“ఇక కరువు పరిస్థితులు చూస్తే గత ఆరు సంవత్సరాలుగా యథాక్రమకారం
గానే ఉంటున్నది. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం కరువుకు కావలసిన సహాయము చేస్తామని అంటు
న్నారు. నిజానికి కరువుకు కోరికంత సహాయము యిస్తారని ప్రభుత్వ సహాయం గట్టిగా
అందుకుందని గూడ మళ్ళీ పెట్టిస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాదు ప్రస్తుతము రాయలసీమలో
భుక్తి టువంటి కరువు పరిస్థితులు సరిగా అర్థం చేసుకోవడం లేదు. ప్రజలు వలసపోయి
నందువల్ల జనము లేవని అచ్చట కరువు తప్పిపోయిందని చెప్పి అడ్డపు రిపోర్టులు
ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు వ్రాస్తూ ఉంటారు. రైతులనుండి పన్నులు వసూలు చేయటా
నికి ఆరంభించారు. కరువా తగ్గనేలేదు. ఖర్చుపెట్టిన కొద్ది డబ్బు అయినా
సక్రిమంగా అవసరమైన వారికి ఖర్చు చేయకుండా ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు విరో విధముగా
postpone చేస్తున్నారు. రాయలసీమకు ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తరగ్గి
టకు వచ్చినప్పుడు మేరూ రాండము ఒకటి సమర్పించడం జరిగింది. అందులో ఆ తాలూ
కాలో సుమారు నలువది వేల పశువులు చచ్చిపోయినవని తెలియజేస్తే రెండువేలే

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చచ్చినవని ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు తప్పుడు రిపోర్టులు వ్రాశారు. కాని నిజానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి
తెలియవలసినంతా మళ్ళీ పెట్టిస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు చేసిన అడ్డపు
రిపోర్టుల మీద ప్రభుత్వము ఆధార పడటమువల్ల ప్రజలకు విమోచనపు సహాయము అంద
లేదు. ప్రజలను కరువు నుండి రక్షించాలని ప్రభుత్వము అలోచించడంలేదు. దీనివల్ల
రాయలసీమలో జనాభ్యుదయానికి ప్రభుత్వము తోడ్పడుతున్నట్లు కనిపించదు.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము వీటితోకుండి కాబట్టి పనులన్నియు కుంటుపడినవని తెలుస్తున్నది.
ఇది నాఅనుభవంగా కనుబడినది. నిన్న మొన్న నేను తాలూకానుంచి ఎస్తూవుంటే ఒక
ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగిగట్టుకు కడుపు పనులను గురించి అడిగితే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వస్తుంది కాబట్టి
అన్ని పనులు ఆపివేయబడినాయని చెప్పినాడు. గ్రూయల్ సెంటర్లు విషయంలో
గూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగిగట్టుకు డబ్బులేని కారణంచేత నిలిచాము అని చెప్పడంజరుగు
చున్నది. రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం ప్రభుత్వ కార్య కలాపాలకు అడ్డురావడము. వాస్తవిక
పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి కరువు ప్యాంక్షనలలో కరువువల్ల వాడవడి ఆకలి చావులు పెరిగకుండా
ప్రభుత్వం చూడాలి. ఈ ప్రజలను రక్షించటానికి ప్రభుత్వం తప్పని సరిగా పూనుకుం
టుందని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సాధవశకు శ్రీ పాటి శ్రీరాములుగారు చేసిన
ఆత్మబలి దానం త్యాగాన్ని కొనియాడక తప్పదు.”

* Sri P. SELVARAJ :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great 10-10
pleasure in congratulating the Government on having come forward a.m.
now with this interim budget. Sir, during the past nine months,
our State has undergone great vicissitudes of Nature. On the one
hand, there was the fury of Nature and on the other there was the
failure of Nature. To add to that, there is also a proposal to parti-
tion our State. In these circumstances, it is but natural for the
Government to have come out only with this budget. As we are all
aware, the recent cyclone has played havoc in the districts of
Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli, and the Government as well as the
philanthropists have contributed a good amount of money for afford-
ing relief to the distressed people. Sir, the Government have not
only to grant relief to the people but also have to make up the
deficit in the budget. We were blessed in one way, for there were
rains as a result of the cyclone and some districts were benefited.
Thus there was a soul of goodness in things evil.

“Coming to the question of failure of monsoon, we are all
aware that famine conditions have prevailed for the past six years
in the districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai.
Particularly, in the district of Tirunelveli, the taluks of Kovilpatti,
Sankarankoil, Nanguneri and a portion of Tiruchendur are under
acute famine conditions. Famine was raging in Kovilpatti and
Sankarankoil for the past six years also. As a result of the famine
conditions, the agriculturists have lost all their articles which could
be converted into money. They are now left with only fallow
lands and bulls. These fallow lands and bulls could not fetch any
appreciable price in the market. Therefore, they remain only as
liabilities and not as assets. The people have lost their purchasing
power and now they find it difficult even to get loans to carry on
the agricultural operations. Sir, even though famine conditions
prevail, the agriculturists have got to carry on their day-to-day

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work such as ploughing, manuring, etc. I find from the Budget papers that the Government have made provision for the grant of loans to agriculturists. In spite of this, all the agriculturists in my constituency are not benefited by this measure. Ninety per cent of the lands in my constituency are in the Ettayapuram Zamindari which, unfortunately, has not been taken over by the Government. Hence, most of the relief measures that are available to the ryots under the ryotwari system and in the zamindaris which have been taken over by the Government, are not available to the agriculturists in the Ettayapuram Zamindari. We know what great hardship it would be if a neighbour, a co-agriculturist, gets some relief while the other man who, by accident happens to be under the zamindari tenure, does not get it. Therefore, I urge the Government to grant relief to the agriculturists in the Ettayapuram Zamindari also.

"Again, short-term loans and long-term loans that are given to the agriculturists in the famine areas, are, I am given to understand, not available to the agriculturists of my constituency. To enable the agriculturists to acquire some purchasing power, the Government should start immediately relief works such as the construction of roads and digging of canals and wells. There are some proposals to start some relief works in my constituency but they have not yet been taken in hand. For instance, in my constituency there is a supply channel from the river Vaippar to the Vilathikulam tank. I referred to this matter in my speech on the Budget last year, but no action has been taken till now. I understand that the proposal is still under the scrutiny of the Chief Engineer. I request the Government to take up the work immediately so that a large number of people in my constituency may be benefited.

"Another point which I would like to impress on the Government is this. Remission of rent is granted to poor agriculturists and even in this matter the Government have placed a restriction or rather made a discrimination. That is to say, people paying an assessment of more than Rs. 100 are not eligible for this concession. This year these people have also equally suffered on account of famine and I hope the Government will do something for them also.

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

"Another matter which needs the attention of the Government is the sinking of wells. In my constituency, namely, the Vilathikulam constituency, there are not many wells and the people have to depend upon rains for their requirements. Now, as a result of the famine, there is scarcity of drinking-water. Not only human beings but also cattle have been affected on account of famine. Fodder which used to be available for the cattle in the preceding famine years is scarce now. So, the cattle are not assets to the farmers; they are only liabilities. I request the Government to make arrangements for sending fodder to my constituency.

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"As regards irrigation projects, people have subscribed generously for the Manimuthar Project. I would, in this connection, urge on the Government that the work should be carried out early and efficiently. We are concerned very much with the production of food, and it is the desire of the Government as well as of the public that we must become self-sufficient in that respect. But, if the Government adopt the 'slow down' policy, the goal cannot be reached within the five years allotted for this purpose. Therefore, they should carry out the work on hand as early as possible.

"Tank repair works are being attended to by the Government. I would like to submit that there are many tanks lying in the zamindari areas yet to be taken over by the Government and they also need their immediate attention."

* SRI P. CHOKKALINGAM :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! 10-20 a.m.
ஒப்பொழுது சபை முன்னால் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த பட்ஜெட்டானது, இன்றைக்கு நம்முடைய ராஜ்யம் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறதென்று கட்சி பேதமின்றி எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் கூறி வந்திருக்கிறார்களோ அந்த நிலைமையை திருப்திகரமாகச் சமாளிக்கக்கூடிய அம்சம் எதுவும் இதில் காணப்படவில்லையென்று நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இன்றைய தினம் பருவ மழை சரியாகப் பெய்யாததின் காரணமாக, அதன் விளைவு களைச் சமாளிக்க சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாததின் காரணமாக நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் பரவிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நாளுக்கு நாள் விலைவாசிகள் ஏகமாக உயர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் சமாளித்துவிடக்கூடிய அறிவு எதுவும் காணப்படவில்லை. பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக சென்ற வருஷம் ஒதுக்கிய தொகையை விட இந்த வருஷம் மிகவும் குறைவாக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் பொதுச் சுகாதாரம், சிலில் துறைகளில் ஆக்ட்டும் சென்ற வருஷத்திற்கு இந்த வருஷம் மிகக் குறைவாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது தத் தான் நாம் பார்க்கிறோம். இவைகளையெல்லாம் சமாளிப்பதற்குச் சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? என்னென்ன எடுக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்பது காணப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களே பலர் பேசினார்கள். தென் ஜில்லாக்கள் மழை தவறிவிட்டதின் காரணமாக மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்கேயுள்ள ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கோவில்பட்டி, சங்கரன்கோவில், நாங்குநேரி, திருச்செந்தூர் போன்ற பல பிரிக்காக்களில் பருவ மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாக குளங்கள் எல்லாம் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. குடிப்பதற்குக்கூட தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் மக்கள் மிகவும் தவிக்கிறார்கள். பல அங்கத்தினர்களும் அந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் மந்திரிகள் இருவரும் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்து பார்த்து அந்த ஜில்லாவை இரண்டாவது ராயலசீமாயென்பதாகவும் கூட ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கெனவேயுள்ள நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்சனை ஒரு புறத்தில் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதோடு மழை தவறியதினால் ஏற்பட்ட துன்பம் வேறு மிக அதிகமாக ஆகிவிட்டது. பருவ மழை வருவதோ, வராமல் இருப்பதோ மனித சக்திக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டது என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக் கொண்டாலும்கூட, இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு சமயத்தில் கஷ்டத்தைச் சமாளிக்க சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்காமல் இருந்ததுதான் குற்றமாகும். இயற்கையினால் மிகவும் மோசம் செய்யப்பட்டு மனமுடைந்திருக்கிற விவசாயிகள் அரசாங்கமும் தக்க உதவி செய்ய முன் வராததைக் கண்டு மிகவும் வருந்துகிறார்கள். எதிர்க் கட்சியில் இருக்கிற நாங்கள் நாட்டில் இருக்கும் பஞ்ச நிலைமையை எடுத்துச்சொன்னால் எதிர்க்கட்சியாதலால் சர்க்கார் மீது ஏதாவது குற்றம் சாட்டுவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று கருதலாம். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தரப்பிலுள்ளவர்களே இன்றைய தினம் பஞ்சம் நாடு முழுவதில் மிகவேகமாகப் பரவிக் கொண்டு

[Sri P. Chokkalingam] [17th March 1953]

வருகிறது என்று ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களில் பயிர்கள் அழிந்து தீஞ்சு போய்விட்டன. மக்கள் இலைகள், கிழங்குகள், போன்றவைகளைத் தின்று வருகிறார்கள். மழையில்லாததின் காரணமாக விவசாய மக்களிடையேயும் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் வெகுவாகப் பரவி வருகிறது. சர்க்கார் நாளடைவிலேயே இந்த நிலைமையைக் கவனித்து வந்திருந்தால் இன்றைய தினம் இவ்வளவு அதிக அளவிலே கஷ்டம் இருக்காது என்றுகூட நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மழையில்லாது போய்விட்டதினால் உணவுக் கஷ்டம் ஒரு புறம் இருக்க, விவசாய மக்களிடையே வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது. வியாபார மந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு என்ன செய்யப்படுவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் கஷ்டி சட்டசபையில் விவாதித்து முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ் தேர்தலின்போது மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து, நாட்டில் இருக்கின்ற பெரும்பாலான விவசாய மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து பல பல திட்டங்களைப்பற்றி கூறினார்கள். பெரிய பெரிய திட்டங்களை வகுப்பதினால் மாத்திரம் இந்த நாட்டின் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை நம்மால் போக்க முடியாது. அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டவேண்டியது அவசியம்தான். அவைகள் நீண்டகால உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க நிச்சயம் உதவும் என்பதில் கருத்து வேற்றுமையில்லை. இருப்பினும்கூட தாய் பட்டினியால் வாடும் பொழுது காசியில் போய் தானம் செய்வதைப்போல நம் நாட்டில் இன்றைய தினம் சிறு சிறு குளங்கள், கண்மாய்கள் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப் பட்டாத காரணத்தினால், 20 நாள் தண்ணீரில்லாது, 30 நாள் தண்ணீரில்லாது பயிர்கள் அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் காலத்தில் பெரிய பெரிய அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டவதற்கு மாத்திரம் திட்டம் போடுவதின் காரணம் என்ன வென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் பெரிய பெரிய திட்டங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்தும் பொழுதே சிறிய சிறிய ரிப்பேர் திட்டங்களிலும் கவனம் செலுத்தியாகவேண்டும். பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபत्य காலத்தில் இருந்த உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை இப்பொழுதும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றாலும் அவர்கள் அந்தக் காலத்தில் எவ்வளவு சிரத்தையோடு காரியங்களைச் செய்தார்கள்னோ அவ்வளவு சிரத்தையாக இப்பொழுது அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்யவில்லை. இன்றைய நிலையில் ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டர்கள், இஞ்சினியர்கள் போன்றோர் மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து நேர் பார்வையில் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை, என்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். மேலும் விவசாயிகளின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து இந்தக் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் எவ்வளவு விலைவாசிகளைச் செய்யப்போவதாக அடிக்கடிப் பிரசாரம் செய்துவந்தார்கள். ஆனால் சுப்பிரமணியம் கமிட்டியின் குறைந்த பக்க சிபார்சுகூட நிறைவேற்ற முன் வரவில்லை. அவைகளை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தால் தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அனுசூலம் ஏற்படும். அதை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தால் நிச்சயமாக மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் கஷ்டமே ஏற்படும். விவசாயிகளை பொறுப்படுத்தாமல் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு பயந்து இவர்களின் ஆதரவைப் பெறுவதற்காகத்தான் அவைகளை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. ஆனால் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும், அவர்களை காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும் என்ற உள் நோக்கத்தோடு தான் இன்றைய தினம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் நிலச்சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டமும் அமைந்திருக்கிறதென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த சர்க்கார் பதவியில் இருக்கும் வரையில் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையையும் செய்யப்போவதில்லை. இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு செய்யவும் மனமிராது என்று நான் நிச்சயமாகக் கூறுவேன்.

“அதுபோலவே எல்லோரும் கைத்தறி ஜவுளியையே வாங்கிக் கட்டுங்கள் என்று வெறும் பிரசாரம் செய்வதினால் மட்டும் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் கஷ்டத்தை சிறிதளவும் போக்கமுடியாது. உடனடியாக விவசாய மக்களும், நெசவாள மக்களும், தொழிலாளர்களும் பட்டினியிருப்பதை மாற்றுவதற்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும். விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுப்பதுடன், மைனர் ரிப்பேர்சன் வசதிகளில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்தினால்தான் இது சாத்தியமாகும். மற்ற எந்த வழியாலும் இதைத் தீர்க்க முடியாது என்று

[17th March 1953] [Sri P. Chokkalingam]

நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு வேண்டிய சீனம் மராமத்து, கால்வாய் மராமத்து, கண்மாய் மராமத்து இவைகளை செப்பணிட்டுக் கொடுப்பதுடன், சுப்பிரமணியம் கமிட்டியில் கண்டுள்ள குறைந்த பக்க சிபார்சுகளையாவது உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தாக வேண்டும். இல்லாத பக்கத்தில் பஞ்சத்தில் அகப்படும் மிகவும் பரிதவிக்கின்ற மக்கள் இன்னும் அதிருப்தி அடைந்து, கோபம் ஆத்திரம் இரண்டும் அதிகரித்து சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாகக் கிளம்பும் நிலைமை ஏற்படும். பருவ மழை தவறியதினால் இன்றையதினம் நாட்டுப்புறங்களில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பஞ்ச நிலைமையைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே அதிகப்படுத்திச் சொல்லுவதாக பல நண்பர்கள் பேசுகிறார்கள். பலர் அப்படியே நினைத்துக் கொண்டும் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் உண்மையில் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், கோவில்பட்டி, சங்கரன்கோவில் போன்ற கிராமங்களுக்கு மக்கள் இன்றையதினம் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு உணவு இன்றி கிழங்குகளைச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். தழைகளை அவித்துச் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். இதைப்போலவும் அதிகாரிகள் வந்து பார்க்காது எங்கும் பஞ்சமேயில்லையென்பதாக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அறிக்கை அனுப்புகிறார்கள் இரண்டொரு கிராமங்களில் ‘பட்டினியால் மக்கள் இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள்’ என்று பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னபொழுது அரசாங்கக் கட்சிக்காரர்கள், ‘பட்டினியால் யாரும் இறக்கவில்லை. காலராவால் இறந்திருப்பார்கள்,’ என்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எவ்வளவு கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் இரண்டு நாள், மூன்று நாள் உணவு இல்லாமலேயே தவிக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாது. பட்டினியால் வாடும் மக்களின் முகத்தைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். மிகக் கோரமாக மாறியிருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகளும், குட்டிகளுமாகக் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை நோக்கி ஓடி வருகிறார்கள். நூற்றுக்கு 75க்கு மேல் கர்ப்பிணித் தாய்மார்களும், குழந்தைகளும், வயோதிக்கர்களும் தான் கண்ணீர் உகுத்துக்கொண்டு கஞ்சித் தொட்டியைச் சுற்றி நிற்கிறார்கள். அங்கே கொடுக்கும் சிறிய அளவு உணவை வாங்கி கொண்டு செல்லுகிறார்கள். ஒரு நாளைக்கு, இரண்டு நாளைக்கு, ஒரு வாரத்திச். உணவு கிடைத்துவிட்டால் இவர்கள் சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு செல்கிறார்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று அர்த்தமா? பஞ்சத்தால் உணவு கிடைக்காமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் இதை நாங்கள் மிகப்படுத்திச் சொல்வதாகவோ சர்க்கார் நினைப்பது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஆனால் கிழங்கையும் கிணியையும் புசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்கள், எச்சிக் கலையைநக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்கள், ஏறும்புப் புத்துக்குள் சேமித்து வைத்துள்ள தானியத்தை எடுத்து உண்ணும் மக்கள், ஒரு நாள் நிச்சயம் கொதித்து எழும்புப் போகிறார்கள். ஏழை அழுத கண்ணீர் கூறியவாளை ஒக்கும் என்று பிரிட்டிஷ் ஆட்சியை நோக்கிக் கூறினோம். இன்றைய ஆட்சியாளர்களுக்கு இது பொருந்தாதா. தான் வீட்டு விளக்கென்றால் சுடாதா. தாயுமானவரையும் நெருப்பு சுட்டது என்பதையும் நீங்கள் யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். மக்கள் எவ்வளவு நாட்கள்தான் மிகப் பொருமையாக தழை, கிழங்கு போன்றவைகளை உண்டு கொண்டிருக்க முடியுமென்பதை நீங்கள் யோசித்துப் படிக்கவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு நான் என்ன கூறுகிறேன் என்பதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம் என்று நீங்கள் கருதாமல் உங்கள் உள்ளத்திற்கே உண்மையான நிலைமையை என்ன வென்று தெரியும்பொழுது உங்கள் மனச்சாட்சிக்கு விரோதமாகப் பேசாமல் நீங்கள் யோசித்துப்பாருங்கள். அழுது அழுது மக்கி மக்கி மடிந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களுக்கு நீங்கள் செய்யப்போகும் உடனடியான தீவிரமென என்ன? உண்மையாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் பதவியில் நீடித்திருக்க விரும்பினால், உண்மையாக காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி ஆட்சி பீடத்தில் இருக்க விரும்பினால், மக்களுக்கு உண்மையான தொண்டை மனச்சாட்சிக்கு விரோத நிலைமையில் செய்ய எண்ணினால் நான் இன்றையதினம் சொல்லுகிறேன், உடனடியாக பஞ்சத்தில் அவதிப்படுகின்ற விவசாய, நெசவாள மக்களுக்கு கிணியும் நிலாவும் அளித்த முன்வாருங்கள். அப்படிச் செய்யத் துடிக்கின்றேன். நீங்கள் மக்களின் ஆதரவை நிச்சயம் இழந்து விடுவார்கள். அந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தை எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களுக்கு அளித்ததற்கு என்னமென்றே என்று அர்த்தமாகும்.

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வேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஜனங்களுடைய அபிமானத்தைப் பெற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு என்னசெய்யவேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என்னுடைய ஆவல். அதை சர்க்கார் செய்வார்களா என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் இருக்கிறேன். இல்லாவிட்டால் மக்கள் சும்மா இருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்தவிருப்புகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. PARAMESWARAPPA :—“கனம் பேரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் சிறிது நேரம் காலமாக உங்களுக்குள் இருக்கிறேன். உங்களுக்குள் இருக்கிறேன் என்பதற்கு என்னுடைய ஆவல். அதை சர்க்கார் செய்வார்களா என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் இருக்கிறேன். இல்லாவிட்டால் மக்கள் சும்மா இருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்தவிருப்புகிறேன்.”

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* நான் மூன்று மணிக்கு ராஜ்யபரிசீலனை நடத்தும் நேரம் வரையில் வரவில்லை. அதை அப்போது நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

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[17th March 1953]

[Sri S. Parameswarappa]

கனம் பேரவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நான் சிறிது நேரம் காலமாக உங்களுக்குள் இருக்கிறேன். உங்களுக்குள் இருக்கிறேன் என்பதற்கு என்னுடைய ஆவல். அதை சர்க்கார் செய்வார்களா என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் இருக்கிறேன். இல்லாவிட்டால் மக்கள் சும்மா இருக்க மாட்டார்கள் என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்தவிருப்புகிறேன்.”

* நான் மூன்று மணிக்கு ராஜ்யபரிசீலனை நடத்தும் நேரம் வரையில் வரவில்லை. அதை அப்போது நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

* நான் மூன்று மணிக்கு ராஜ்யபரிசீலனை நடத்தும் நேரம் வரையில் வரவில்லை. அதை அப்போது நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன். நான் வரவில்லை என்பதை உங்களுக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“On a point of order, Sir. No reporter has been taking down notes of what the hon. Member has been saying. Is it the misfortune of the hon. Member?”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member will himself furnish a copy of his speech to the Office.”

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“கனம் உறுப்பினர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சபை முன்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமானது இது வரையில் இம் மாதிரியான துர்பாக்கியமான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டமாக இருந்திருக்கக்கூடிய முடியாதது என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. கணக்கிற்காக ரூ. 20,000 மிகவும் காட்டியிருக்கிறதென்பதில் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பின்னால் கூறியபடி இந்த பட்ஜெட்டானது மிகவும் நஷ்டம் காட்டக்கூடிய பட்ஜெட்டாகும். இதென்னெல்லாம் முன்னால் சொல்லுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஒரு பைசாக்கூட கையில் இல்லை என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்று தேசத்தில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் குறிப்பாக மக்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைத் தவிர்ப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது இருக்கிறதாவென்று எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பார்க்கும் பொழுது இந்த பட்ஜெட் அதற்கு ஒரு நம்பிக்கை அளிக்கக்கூடியதாகவே இல்லை. போன வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் ஜனங்கள் ஓரளவு இந்த வருஷம் வாழ முடியும், தங்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்கும், கூலி கிடைக்கும் தைரியமாக

[Sri C. Kandaswami] [17th March 1953]

முன்னேற்ற மடையலாம் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அளவில் இருந்தது. ஆனால் இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் அப்படி ஒன்றுமில்லை. அதற்கு நேர்மறாக நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பஞ்சப்பாட்டையே பாடியிருக்கிறார். அதையும் நம்புவோமாக என்ற அதே பல்லவியான இந்த பட்ஜெட் பூராவிலும் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் அப்பிராயப்படுகிறேன்.

10-50
க.ம.

“அடுத்தபடியாக செலவினங்களைப் பார்த்தால்கூட சென்ற வருஷத்தை விட இந்த வருஷ செலவினம் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது இங்கே தெரியவரும். அதாவது குறிப்பாக சுகாதார இலாகாவில் இந்த வருஷம் ரூ. 37 லட்சம் வரையில் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எந்தக் காரணத்தைக் கொண்டு இதைக் குறைத்துவிட்டார்கள் என்பதை புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. சென்ற வருஷத்திலும் கூட சுகாதாரத்திற்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது மென்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டது. பல வருஷம் ஓர்டு முன்பு ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் சுகாதாரத்திற்கு இன்னும் அதிகப்படியாக செலவழிக்கப் பட்ட வேண்டும் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். அப்படி ஒரு நதம் கூட ரஜாஜி அவர்களின் ஆட்சியில் குடி தண்ணீருக்கு வசதி அளிக்காமலிருப்பதும் இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் பொது ஜன சுகாதாரத்திற்கு ரூ. 37 லட்சம் குறைந்திருப்பதானதும் மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். கிராமங்களின் நிலைமையை புரிந்துகொள்ளாமலிருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாக இருக்கிறது.

“அதைப்போலவே பஞ்ச நிலைமையும், இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிலைமையிலும் நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதில் ஒரு வித முடிவிற்கும் வரவில்லை. இந்த வருஷம் அதிலும் கை வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷம் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்குக் குறைவாகவே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைப்பதில்கூட பணம் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. குறைந்த அளவில் இப்பொழுது பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் குறைத்தால் இது எங்கே கொண்டு போய்விடுமோ என்பதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. பஞ்சத்தைப்போக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்குத்தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் இயற்கையும் மோசம் செய்து வருகிறது. அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இயற்கையின் சூழ் நிலையை கவனித்து அதற்குத்தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். அதன் மேல் ராஜ்ய மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றித்தரவேண்டும். அதற்கு பஞ்சப்பிரதேசங்களுக்கு அதிகமான கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் அமைத்து தேவைகளைக் கொடுத்து பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை நடத்த வேண்டும். அவ்வொருவரும் ஜீவிக்வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் இந்த சபையில் நாங்கள் அடிக்கடி வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறோம். அந்தத் துறையில் அதுவும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும்.

“விவசாய சீர்திருத்தம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மட்டில் இந்த தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சட்டமானது அத்துடன் நிறுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதையே மற்ற தாலுகாக்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கப் போராட்டம் நடக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் நடக்கக்கூடிய நிகழ்ச்சியைப் பார்த்தால் அங்கும் இதை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அங்கும் போராட்டம் நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அங்கு விவசாயிகள் எந்த அளவிற்கு நசுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியவரும். உண்மையாகவே அங்கே போராட்டம் நடத்தப்பட்டுவருகிறது. அது எந்த முறையில் நடத்தப்படுகிறது என்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த சட்டத்தை அங்கே விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கான ஒரு தொனிகூட இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் வரவு செலவு திட்டப் பேச்சில் இல்லை என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் விவசாயிகளுடைய வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது. விவசாயிகளின் வாங்கும் சக்தியை அதிகப்படுத்தாத வரையில் இந்த பஞ்சத்தை சமாளிக்கப்போவதில்லை. இயற்கையின் இரக்கத்திற்குக் காத்திருக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. சாதாரணமாக அரசாங்கத்தின் நடவடிக்கையின் மூலம் இதை நீக்கப்போவதில்லை என்பதை சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

17th March 1953] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

“அடுத்தபடியாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் புயல் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில் 25 லட்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கை பிபாற்றக்கூடியதுதான். அதை யெல்லாம் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் உணவு பொருள் விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. இப்பொழுது உணவு பொருள் தட்டுப்பாடான காலத்தில் அதைக் காப்பாற்றும் முறையில் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை. இப்பொழுது தென்னையும், வாழையும் உணவு பொருள்கள் என்று அதில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இன்றைய தினம் இந்த புயலின் காரணமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தென்னையும், வாழையும் வெகுவாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சுமார் 40 லட்சம் தென்னைகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. திருத்தறைப்பூண்டியில் ஏராளமான தென்னை மரங்கள் விழுந்துவிட்டன. அதற்கு எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் இது வரையில் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. அதனால் உணவு பொருள் எவ்வளவு தூரம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் என்பதையே யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அதனால் அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளின் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது. இது வரையில் அதற்கு வேண்டிய யாதொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை என்பதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சுட்டிக்காட்டவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் உதவி அளித்து நீண்டகாலக் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். தக்காலி கடன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதையும் இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிலைமையை சமாளிக்க இதுதான் ஒரே வழி. இந்த விவசாய நில சீர்திருத்தத்தை மாகாணம் பூராவும் விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. 40 லட்சம் தென்னை மரங்களை இழந்தவர்களுக்கு நீண்டகால கடன் கொடுத்து அவைகளை மீண்டும் வைப்பதற்கு அவசியம் ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதை எடுத்தக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இதையே எதிர் தரப்பிலும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷ திட்டத்திற்கு அடிப்படையாக மக்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பு அவசியம். அதற்கு அவசியமான நில சீர்திருத்தம் தேவை. இன்னும் கொடுத்துக் கடனை திருப்பித்தருவதற்கு காலத்தை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் நில வாடகையையும் ரத்து செய்யவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடி முக்கியமானது கைத்தறி பிரச்சனை. நாம் இங்கு ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறோம். அந்தத் தீர்மானம் இது வரையில் என்ன வாயிற்று, கைத்தறிக்கு வேஷ்டியையும் புடவையையும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் இந்தப் பிரச்சனை இன்னும் தீர்ந்தபாடிக்கலை. இந்த நெருக்கடியை சமாளிக்க அரசாங்கம் இன்னும் ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. பிற மாகாணங்களில் உற்பத்தியாகும் துணிகளை இங்கு கொண்டுவரப்படுவதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களில் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் சரக்கு முடங்கிக்கிடந்தது. பொங்கல் காலத்தில் வியாபாரம் நடந்ததால் கோடியிலிருந்து ரூ. 60 லட்சத்திற்கு குறைந்ததாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதனால் நிலைமையை சமாளித்து விட்டோம் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. தற்போதுள்ள கொள்கை என்ன வென்பது கனம் நிதிமந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் ஒரு தொனிகூட இல்லை. இதற்குக்காரணம் சொல்வதைப்பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் வேடிக்கையாக இருக்கிறது. இதர பகுதியிலிருந்து துணிகளை நம் தலைமீது கொண்டுவந்து சுமத்தப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதனுடைய அர்த்தம் என்னவென்பது புரியவில்லை. அது நம்முடைய பொறுப்பு இல்லையா? பக்கிஸ்ஸாம், ஹார்வி மில் கள் என்ன செய்கிறது. அங்குள்ள நூல் என்னவாகிறது? நம்முடைய கைத் தறி, தொழில் நாசமடையாமல் நாம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தோடு போராடி ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வரவேண்டும். நாம் அவ்விதம் போராடாமல் இருப்பதால்தான் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் நம் தலைமீது சுமத்தப்பார்க்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளைப்பெல்லாம் ஏன் செய்யக்கூடலை, என் பதற்கு பதில் சொல்ல கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக உணவு பிரச்சனையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இன்னையினம் கொள்முதல் திருப்திகரமாக நடைபெறுகிறது என்று க.ம.

[Sri C. Kandaswami] [17th March 1953]

சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இது வரையில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் 50,000-டன் வரையில் கொள்முதல் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதாக சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுபோலதான் இந்த வருஷம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் உற்பத்தி வெகுவாக பெரிய அளவில் குறைந்து விட்டது. சமார் ஒன்றுக்குப்பாதுயாகக் குறைந்துவிட்டது என்பது மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்தான். இந்த வருஷம் நாம் எப்படி சமாளிக்கப்போகிறோம், என்ன விலைவாசி இருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பற்றி எந்த விதமான விவரமும், பிரச்சந்தில் காணப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் அரிசியை வாங்குவதற்கு ஆள் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவர்களிடத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்துவிட்டது. இன்றையதினம் ஸ்டாக் தேங்கிக்கிடக்கிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன என்பதைப் பற்றியும் அதன் விலைவாசியைப்பற்றியும் அரசாங்கம் முன்னம் சாதிக்கிறது. ஏற்கனவே விறை விலையைவிட இரண்டு மடங்கு அதிகமாக fair price shop-களில் விற்கப்படுகிறது. அதைப் பற்றி கேட்டால் மெளனம் சாதிக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு படி ஆறுஅணு என்று விற்கப்பட்ட அரிசி இப்பொழுது 15 அணுவிற்கு விற்கப்படுகிறது. இதனால் ஜனங்களிடத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்து ஸ்டாக் தேங்கிக்கிடக்கிறது. விலைவாசியை கவனிக்காமல் அரசாங்கம் திடீரென்று ரேஷனை எடுத்திருக்கக் கூடாது. விலைவாசியை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். விற்பனைக்கு வரும் பொருள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. வருமானம் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. மக்கள் விற்கும் பொருள்களின் விலை குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் மக்களிடத்தில் வாங்கும் சக்தி குறைந்து விட்டது. இதை சமாளிக்க முடியாமல் மக்கள் சோற்றுக்கு வழி இல்லாமல் வாங்குவதற்கு வழி இல்லாதது இருக்கிறார்கள் இதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கவேண்டும். நியாய விலைக்கடைகளில் அரிசியை வாங்குவதற்கான ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் இதை சமாளிக்காமல் விட்டு விட்டால் எந்த நிலைமையில் கொண்டுபோய் விடும் என்பதை குறிப்பாக அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மூட்டை ரூ. 25 என்று விற்கப்படுகிறது. இது சர்வசாதாரணமாக விற்கப்படுகிறது. இதனால் பின்னாடி கரும் பஞ்சம் வரப்போகிறது. பெரிய நெருக்கடி வரப்போகிறது. வருமானக் குறைவினால் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் கைத் தறியாளர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட கஷ்டம் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் ஏற்பட்டபோகிறது. விவசாயிகளின் கணக்கை எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் வருங்காலத்தில் அவர்களுடைய சமூக வாழ்வு பாதிக்கும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக விலைவாசிகள், குறிப்பாக அரிசி விலையைப்பற்றி மட்டும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. மக்கள் வாங்கும் சாமான்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அவைகளின் விலைகளும் உயர்ந்துவிட்டன. ஆனால் மக்களின் வருமானம் குறைந்து விட்டது. நாம் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யும் பொருள்களின் விலையில் தாழ்வு அடைந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த விலைவாசியின் தாழ்வை வரவேற்கமுடியாது. இது தேசத்தின் பொருளாதாரத்தை பாதிக்கும். இதை ஏற்கமுடியாது. இன்னும் சொல்லப்போனால் இந்த தேசத்திலிருக்கக் கூடிய ஏகாதிபத்தியத்தின் பிடிப்பு காரணமாகத்தான் நாம் உற்பத்தி செய்யும் பொருள்களுக்கு விலையில் தாழ்வு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதே சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் மக்கள் வாங்கும் பொருள்களின் விலைகள் அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. இவ்விதமாக பொருளாதாரம் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதை எல்லாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை அரசாங்கம் எடுக்கவேண்டும். இதைப்பற்றி சொல்லும் போது 'We should not mind loss of revenue if that is due merely to a lowering of a price level—only volume of trade in commodities should not fall' என்று குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது யாருடைய தப்பு. இது ஒரு தப்பான முடிவு. இது தொழிலாளிகளின் தலையில் கை வைப்பதுதான். ஏற்றுமதி இறக்குமதி குறையாமலிருக்கவேண்டும். அத்துடன் கூட லாபகரமானதாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் மூர்க்கெட்டை அது முக்கியமாக பாதிக்கும். பிறகு பளு தொழிலாளர்களின்மேல் சுமத்தப்படும் என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

[17th March 1953] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

"அடுத்தபடியாக மிகப் பிரபலமாகப் பேசப்படுவது இந்த சமுதாய அபிவிருத்தி திட்டம் (Community Project). இத்திட்டத்தின் நோக்கம் வரம்புக்கே நிலையை உயர்த்துவதற்கு கூட்டுறவு முயற்சியில் நடத்துவதேயாகும். உணவு உற்பத்தியில்தான் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தப்படும் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் கடந்த 7, 8 மாதகாலத்தில் என்ன சாதித்தார்கள் என்று தெரிந்துக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை.

"நமது மாகாணத்தில் 1946-ம் ஆண்டு ரிசர்வ் நிதி 46 கோடி ரூபாயாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இன்றைய தினம் நமக்கு 97 கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் தான் இருக்கின்றது. கடன் தான் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்துக் கொண்டே இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையிலே நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்திற்காக 141 கோடி ரூபாய் மூலதனம் போட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்திற்காக நமது சர்க்கார் வருஷத்திற்கு சராசரி 28 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. 1951-52-ம் ஆண்டுத்திற்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது 27 கோடி ரூபாய். துண்டு விழுந்தது 5 கோடியாகும். 1952-53 ம் வருஷத்திற்கு 28 கோடி ரூபாய், துண்டு விழுந்தது 5 கோடியாகும். 1953-54-ம் வருஷத்திற்காக இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலே ஒதுக்கியிருப்பது 29 கோடி ரூபாய், ஆனால் கையில் பணமே கிடையாது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்தப் பணத்திற்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் தான் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்களிடமும் பணம் இல்லாவிட்டால் நிதி நிபுணர் தேஷமுக் சொல்வது போல அதிக நேரங்களை அச்சிட்டுக் கொள்ள வேண்டியதுதான். இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் சாதாரண மனிதர்கள் செய்தால் இதற்குப் பெயர் கள்ள நோட்டு அடித்தல் என்றாகும். ஆனால் அரசாங்கத்தார் செய்தால் அதிகப் பணவிக்கம் ஏற்படுத்தவதாகும். இந்த நிலைமைக்கு இன்றைய தினம் நம் மாகாணம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இதை எப்படிச் சமாளிக்க முடியுமென்று நாம் யோசித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். நம் நட்புடனான மிகப் பெரும்பாலான மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து, வாழும் மக்கள் வருங்காலத்தில் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக, மக்களுக்காக இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர எண்ணியிருக்குமானால் ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்திற்கு மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பு கிடைக்காமலா போய்விடும் என்று நான்கே ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இன்றைக்குக் கடன் வாங்கியாவது திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றத்தான் வேண்டும். கடன் பணத்தை வாங்குவது போல மூச்சுளின் ஒத்துழைப்பையும் வாங்கியாக வேண்டும். மக்களாக முன்னு வந்து தங்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பை எல்லா வகையிலும் கொடுக்க முன் வரவிட்டால் அரசாங்கத்தார் பலர்தகாரமாகவாவது அவர்கள் உழைப்பை வாங்கிக் கொண்டே தீருவார்கள் என்று அர்த்தம் படக்கூடிய வகையில், பொருள் தவணிக்கக் கூடிய வகையில், அரசாங்க நிதி அமைச்சரின் பேச்சு அமைந்திருக்கிறது."

"THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"நீங்கள் நன்றாகப் படித்துப் பார்த்துச் சொல்லுங்கள். நீங்கள் சொல்லுகிற அர்த்தப்படியார் பதம் உபயோகப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா?"

"* SRI C. KANDASWAMI:—"அப்படித்தான் பொருள் படுகிறது. சர்க்காரின் நோக்கமும் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று இதான் கிறது. இல்லாவிட்டால் ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டம் மக்களின் பல்வேறு தேசத்துக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாக இருந்தால், மக்களின் சேஷமத்தை உத்தேசித்தே வருக்கப்பட்டதாக இருந்தால் மக்களின் ஒத்துழைப்பை சர்க்கார் நாடவேண்டிய அவசியமேயில்லை. மக்களே தங்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பை மனமுமவந்து கொடுக்க முன்வந்திருப்பார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. இதேன், ஆகவே ஜனநாயக சர்க்காருடைய நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டம் மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து வருக்கப்பட்ட திட்டம் மக்கள் இவைகள் என்று இன்றைய தினம் உத்திரவாதம் அளிக்க முன் வரவேண்டும். இப்படிப்பட்ட உத்திரவாதம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் ஆட்சியாளர்கள் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri C. Kandaswami] [17th March 1953]

“இந்து வருஷ திட்டத்திற்காக சர்க்கார் கடன்களை எழுப்பியது. சமீபத்தில் கூட சென்னை சர்க்கார் கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் எழுப்பிற்று. இதற்குச் சாதாரண விவசாயிகளும் கூட நிறையக் கடன் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று அரசாங்கத் தரப்பிலிருந்து சொல்லப்படுகிறது. சாதாரண விவசாயிகள் கொடுத்தார்கள் என்றால் பெரிய பெரிய நிலப் பிரபுக்கள் கொடுத்தார்களே தவிர சாதாரண உழவன் கொடுக்கவில்லை. வாரக்காரனோ, குத்தகைக்காரனோ, கொடுக்கவில்லை. அதைத் தாராளமாகக் நான் கூறுவேன். மேலும் மேலும் சர்க்கார் கடனை எழுப்பினால் நிலப்பிரபுக்கள் கடனைச் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுத்து இந்த சர்க்காரின் ஆட்சியிலே தங்கள் பிடிப்பை என்றும் விவாத வகையில் பிடித்துக் கொள்ளப் போகிறார்கள். இது நிலப் பிரபுக்களின் அரசாங்கமாக, நிலைச்சுவாந்தர்களின் ராஜ்யமாகவே மாறிவிடும். இந்த நிலைமை வராத வகையில் தற்போதே நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.”

11-10 a.m. “அடுத்தப்படியாக தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பண்ணையாள் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைய தினம் நாகப்பட்டினம் சென்று வந்திருக்கும் ஒரு எம்.எல்.ஏ. ஸ்ரீ சிவராஜ் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். அந்த இடத்தில் நடக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களையெல்லாம். இதை கதை யாகத்தான் நீங்கள் எண்ணுவீர்கள். ஆனால் இந்தக் கதையில் ஏதாவது உண்மை இருக்கிறதாவென்று நீங்களே விசாரித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகளின் உதவியைக் கொண்டு பண்ணையாட்களை போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் அடைப்பது போன்று பிராக்டிகளின் தொட்டிலில் அடைத்து கஷ்டப்படுத்துகிறார்களாம். இதற்கு வெளியே காவல் இருப்பது அரசாங்கப் போலீஸ் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள். இதைப்பற்றி அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து விசாரணை செய்யவேண்டும். இது மாதிரியாக விவசாயிகளுக்குத் துன்பம் வராத வகையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளத்தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இது சம்பந்தமாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஊக்கம் அளிப்பதாகும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* RAJAH MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I should like to offer my congratulations to our good friend the Hon. Finance Minister for the very clear way in which he has explained the true position of the finances of this State.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ On a point of order, Sir. May I know whether the Hon. Deputy Speaker will enlighten the House on one point? Whenever Sri Muthiah Chettiar comes to the Assembly, he is getting priority for speaking. May I know why it is so? ”

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, with great respect to the Chair I wish to state that the hon. Member's statement is a reflection on the Chair and it should not have been made. Ordinarily, whoever catches the eye of the Speaker is supposed to be called. That being so, if any charge as was made by the hon. Member, is made on the floor of the House, it is a reflection on the Chair. - I therefore request the hon. Members, to whichever side they may belong, not to cast such aspersions on the Chair.”

[17th March 1953]

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ Whenever a Member from this side of the House asks for a chance to be given for speaking, he is not given a chance. But unfortunately, Sri Muthiah Chettiar and practically all the Members of the Muslim League are always given a chance, which we are denied.”

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

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir . . . ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ There is no point for personal explanation.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ Sir, we are denied opportunities . . . ”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ Order, order. The Hon. Finance Minister has made the position clear. There is no point of order or personal explanation. The Rajah of Chettinad may continue his speech.”

RAJAH MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. Finance Minister . . . ”

(Some hon. Members stood up in their seats on points of order.)

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ I am not going to allow any more points or order. The hon. Member may continue his speech.”

* RAJAH MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Sir, I am very grateful to the Hon. Leader of the House for having brought to your notice and for the information of the hon. Members of this House the normal procedure that should be adopted on the floor of the House. My friend who raised the point of order has not been sufficiently long in this House to know the correct procedure. If he continues to be here for some more time, I am sure he will not raise such points. Sir, we have seen the procedure adopted in this House for some months now. Whether you are in the Chair, or the Hon. Speaker is in the Chair or any Member from the Panel of Chairmen is in the Chair, all leaders of Parties, all whips of Parties and all other Members—by some arrangement through the kind offices of the Hon. Leader of the House, the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Deputy Speaker—have been getting a chance to speak on a number of occasions. I wish to tell the hon. Member who spoke last from the other side that Members from all sections of the House have been getting equal opportunities to speak. Invariably one Member from the left and one from the right side were being called to speak. Probably the same procedure has been adopted now also. The hon. Member who raised the point will perhaps now understand the position. If he sits in this House for some more time, he will more fully understand the procedure adopted here; . . . ”

[Rajah Muthiah Chettiyar of Chettinad] [17th March 1953]

“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have very little time at my disposal and so I wish to straightway go into the budget that is before us. I should like to offer my warmest congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister for the very clear and lucid manner in which he has explained the budget memorandum and the budget position. We should doubly congratulate him for the simple reason that he has not painted any pessimistic picture which may be considered an exaggeration. He has given the true position as it stands at present and it is for us to draw our conclusion and give support to him which he richly deserves. In that way, I am very happy that he has taken the middle course in presenting the present budget. He has given certain figures, by quoting which I shall not take the time of the House. The only thing that I wish to say is that we are going through a period of unprecedented drought and very difficult conditions, and at this time the Finance Minister has presented the budget in as best a fashion as possible. I do hope that the whole House will sympathise with him in spite of the several criticisms that will be made on the floor of the House.

“ As far as the seasonal conditions are concerned, I wish to state that famine is not confined to one particular district. The entire Tamilnad and parts of Rayalaseema which are recovering from the recent famine conditions are severely affected on account of the failure of the south-west monsoon. There is no water in the Periyar Reservoir and it is a sad feature. Further there has been shortage of power which has resulted in two difficulties. One is loss of work for workers and the other is loss of current to lift water from underground. At a time when the south-west monsoon has failed us, it should have been possible for us to lift water for irrigation only if we had enough power available. That is why we have been stressing the necessity for having thermal plants throughout the State. We are glad that one plant has come into existence in Madras and another at Madurai and a third is likely to be put in commission at Coimbatore. I think during the last five years, we have lost precious time in not availing ourselves of American aid in respect of these thermal plants. I do hope that the Government of India will lose no further time in going in for foreign aid by getting an adequate number of thermal plants for installation in South India. This is absolutely necessary and is the only way in which irrigation is possible in the South, especially where we do not have rivers, dams and other facilities. I do hope the Government of India and the Madras Government will bestow their earnest attention on this aspect and take early steps to install a number of thermal stations.

“ On the question of famine, I am glad to note that the Hon. Finance Minister has stated in his speech very clearly that the Government have spent Rs. 10 crores in Rayalaseema, and that they have received only Rs. 2 crores from the Government of India as loan. Now, is it not the duty of this House to back the Government and request them to ask the Central Government to give the balance of Rs. 8 crores and such other assistance as is necessary

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to cover the deficit? The Government of India did not come to the help of the State Government as was expected. I am sure the hon. Members of this House will express their opinion in clear and unambiguous terms and support the State Government in their demand for more money from the Government of India, especially for recouping the amount spent in Rayalaseema. We were promised by the Government of India substantial help in this regard. But actually we find they have not helped us to the necessary extent. I do not know what the hon. Members from South India are doing in Parliament. They are not doing anything to put forth our case. That is my charge against them. When they come here tomorrow and see what I have spoken of them here they will say that I am not tired of accusing Members of Parliament from the South. I have been repeatedly telling this fact on the floor of the House and I am not tired of repeating it now also. I only want that they should actively support our case in the Parliament at Delhi. Each of them represents four or five Assembly constituencies and so they have a duty to represent our cause effectively in the Parliament. I am sure that the voice of the South will be heard if properly put forth. First of all the Members from the South should wait in deputation on the Finance Minister and the Prime Minister and should impress on them the need for giving the Madras Government a sum of at least Rs. 8 crores immediately. If it is not possible for the Government of India to give this Rs. 8 crores, the Madras Government will experience very great difficulty with regard to the ways and means position, as it will be very difficult to get even temporary accommodation. Who will provide temporary accommodation? If the Government of India cannot give this amount immediately, let them ask the Reserve Bank at least to give the Madras Government the sum of Rs. 8 crores. This will cover the expenditure incurred on the Rayalaseema and we can see about Tamilnad later. As a matter of fact, the Finance Minister has also referred to this aspect of the matter. He has referred to the famine conditions in Rayalaseema and the amount spent by the Government there. That does not mean that famine does not prevail in Tamilnad. As soon as the Government of India replenish the State Government to the extent of Rs. 10 crores to cover the amount spent on Rayalaseema, I am sure the Government will take all steps necessary to deal with Tamilnad. In this connexion, I wish to state that the Government should lose no time in coming to the aid of the Tamil districts where acute famine is prevailing. I would also like to utter a note of warning to the Government of India that unless they immediately come to the aid of the State Government, the position in Tamilnad will become much worse than Rayalaseema. The needs of the Tamil districts must be immediately attended to. There is no question of providing rice which the people cannot buy, as they have no money. Many of the fair price shops are being closed down as nobody is going there to get the rice which is selling at a very high price. Again the gruel centres are also closed as they are not run efficiently and are not popular. Maramath works, that is maramath of tanks and kanmams must be immediately

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taken up. Such minor irrigation works alone can meet the present water shortage. Then only enough quantity of cheap paddy and other foodgrains can be produced and poor people can go in for them. With the money at our disposal at the present time, it is not possible to give any substantial relief. It is already late. All steps must have been taken even in December last year. We are already in March of this year and in a few days, we may disperse. There is also the impending separation of the Andhra State. I shall not discuss that subject now as I have already dealt with it on another occasion. At present, we have to address ourselves to the question of famine. I am very glad that hon. Members have devoted most of their time and attention to this question. That shows how anxious the hon. Members are to see that the people are relieved of the present famine conditions and difficulties. We cannot afford to waste our time in referring to other minor and unimportant matters. We should impress on the Government one thing. There is going to be the formation of the Andhra State. Whether it is the Advisers' regime, whether it is the Governor's rule, or whether it is the President's rule, whether it is Communist regime, whether it is Congress regime or whether it is a Government of any other Party, the only question that any Government will have to tackle immediately is the famine conditions. The number 'one' question is famine which can only be solved by the number 'two' question, viz., money. Nothing else can solve it. For this purpose, we must go to Delhi and get the required money. That is the only course open to us. The Ministers should divide themselves into three groups. One of them should hold the Fort, the other must go to the Tamil districts and the third should go to Delhi. Sri Rajagopalachari and the Hon. Finance Minister of this State must go to Delhi. The Hon. Minister from South Kanara and the Hon. Minister from Bellary must remain here. The Andhra Ministers may look after their districts. The other Ministers must go and remain in the Tamil districts. Let the files be brought to them. There are the post offices and the railways. Communications could be sent through telegrams and telephone. I think their brains will work well at Madurai or Tirachirappalli. Unless this is done, Delhi will not know the real position. Ministers must stay in Delhi and bring the situation to the notice of the Government of India from time to time. Let us see what will happen if this is not done. The Government of India will not be carried away by what I say here or what Mr. P. Ramamurthi says. They will take into consideration only the reports of the karnam, the Tahsildar, the Collector and the Revenue Board. They will not disbelieve the officials' report. We rely upon the efficiency of our Civil Service and I have always paid tributes to the good work done by it. Let the Government merely send the reports to Delhi and then let the two Ministers sit *darna* there. My Friends Mr. Venkataswami Naidu and Dr. Krishna Rao will carry on the work here. I would, therefore, ask the Hon. the Finance Minister at least to go to Delhi. Otherwise he will not get anything. If he is in Madras nothing will come out. He must sit at Mr. Deshmukh's residence and tell him 'unless you give money, I shall

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have to resign. Let him not fear resignation. If he resigns on this account I am sure he will get re-elected unopposed even from Delhi. (The hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: But Mr. Ramamurthi will not allow it.) He will allow it. Let the Finance Minister file his nomination from Delhi. If he decides to go to Delhi, my friend, Mr. Ramamurthi and myself will be very happy to see him off at the airport. Mr. Ramamurthi will be only too happy if money comes from this source. He cannot be otherwise even if the Minister resigns because there is no chance of his becoming a Minister. There is no chance of the Congress party quitting office.

"Then, Sir, we are told about the Finance Commission. We are asked to appreciate the work done by the Commission. The Commission has gone round the country and I do not grudge the praise that is due to them for their good work. I shall not go into the intrinsic merits of their recommendations except to say that I doubt the wisdom of the judgment of the Commission so far as the question of allocation of finances to Madras is concerned. It may be real to-day or become an eye-wash to-morrow. On the whole, what I feel is that Madras must have had a better deal and I do hope that the Madras Government will have a watchful eye and see whether they should make farther representations in the near future in the matter of allocation of revenues to the State.

"I shall next come to the Five-Year Plan. While on this question, I shall not deal with the big plan because it has been talked about much to-day. I am only concerned with the question whether we can achieve all that is said in the plan about our State. We have depleted our reserves in financing some of the post-war plans. I am not sorry for this depletion and I have always pleaded on the floor of the House that reserves should be spent on financing capital works and on famine relief work. When I make this plea I always add a condition. And that is, the reserves should be spent only if the Government of India fail to come to our rescue. If we had observed this principle, we would have some money left with us in our Reserve Fund. Because the Government of India did not come forward with timely help and there was no proper representation last year or the year before that the Government were obliged to deplete the reserves. Let the Government of India at least now have a look at the empty coffers of the Government of Madras. The first item of expenditure should be famine relief, and the second should be the execution of the many big projects. It is necessary for the Government of India to see that money is given to Madras for these projects. After all, we have been sincerely trying to carry out the objectives of the plan for the last twenty-four months without much aid from the centre. That shows our *bona fides* so far as faith in the plan goes. We must now press them to give much quicker aid to us for the implementation of the Five-Year Plan.

"I am very glad that the Hon. the Finance Minister laid great stress on our assets. Let us not be pessimistic about our finances. The Government of Madras are in a very sound financial

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position. It may be we have no money to carry out our famine relief work or the work on our projects. But our present position is sound. Our debt position is not bad. People know we are solvent and our assets entitle us to a further loan from them. Therefore, I do hope that the efforts of the Madras Government to get a further loan from the public will be a success. I am sure it will be a success so far as the South is concerned. People in the countryside know that because of the failure of the rains our irrigation projects and electricity works have not been able to yield as much money as they should normally. At the same time they also know the potentiality of our projects over which we have invested as much as one hundred crores of rupees. These are very good assets. It is only these considerations that make me believe that our financial position is sound and that the Reserve Bank of India and the Government of India will safely invest their money on the loan.

"Sir, on former occasions I have referred to the need for more thermal plants. I am equally concerned about the need for power drills. Six weeks ago, I saw a statement in the Press that the Government of Pepsu and East Punjab had entered into an agreement with an American firm for putting up 800 bore wells. I hope that the Government, whether it is the Congress or any other party that is in power, will put up bore wells in areas which are affected by famine conditions.

"There are one or two small matters to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government. We have the problem of slums and the problem of housing. I am glad to bring to the notice of the Government that the Government of India are giving 150 lakhs of rupees—I saw this news item in yesterday's paper—to the Bombay Government for constructing houses for poor people. This is for the general class of workers and quite apart from houses provided by industrialists and subsidized by the Government. Why not the Government of Madras—why not Mr. Shetty who is in charge of Housing—ask for a portion from out of the funds kept at the disposal of the Ministry of Housing, New Delhi? There is no use of the Corporation of Madras or the City Improvement Trust alone trying to solve the problem of slums. Slums are growing. The City Improvement Trust has succeeded in providing cheap houses. It is providing houses for members of the lower middle class. It builds one-roomed or two-roomed tenements for the clerical staff. It is not possible for the Trust to solve the problem of slums unless the Government of Madras support such institutions in their demand for more money from Delhi. The Government must do something in this regard.

"There is, Sir, one matter of parochial importance. We are now dealing with big questions like the separation of Andhra and fixing of boundaries for the new States. I have nothing to say about these matters. What I am immediately concerned with is the question of the status of Pudukkottai. It is one of the beautiful States in the country and it is a pity that this has not been

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recognized by the Government. The headquarters and establishment in Pudukkottai are now simply going to waste. I am sorry the Hon. the Minister for Revenue is not here. But I do believe that the Government will take into consideration the fact that unless steps are taken to put to full use the headquarters and establishment of Pudukkottai, the State will suffer. It has equipment much better than what is required for the administration of a district. There are many districts in this State which have no suitable headquarters. But Pudukkottai has such up-to-day hospitals, jails, schools, colleges, court buildings, etc., that it can easily form the headquarters of a district in view of its central location. I want the Government to consider the question of adding as many taluks as possible to Pudukkottai and making it headquarters of the area so formed. I shall not name the taluks for I want to avoid a controversy. If I name them some hon. Members might think of some other taluks and so I shall not name them. I want to leave the question to Government to decide from the revenue point of view. Whatever is practicable, let them do."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—"On a point of order, is there no time-limit for the hon. Member?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member should not question the discretion of the Chair in such matters."

* RAJAH MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD :—"The 11-30 a.m. hon. Member is not really referring to the time-limit, Sir. He will be satisfied if I were to speak of the famine-affected Malabar also. Let me assure the hon. Member that I am not omitting Malabar from the list of famine-affected areas of the South. I shall talk of Palghat also. As I have said at the beginning, Sir, there is only one question that is facing us at the present moment and that is how best to cure the famine that is staring some of the districts of the South. The condition in Malabar is really grave. It is of the utmost importance that the Government should take necessary steps in the matter at once. They should see to it that the difficulties from which the people of Malabar are suffering are attended to immediately.

"In conclusion let me congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister and our revered Chief Minister for the manner in which they have presented the Budget to tide over our present financial stringency. It is really pleasant to note that the Hon. Finance Minister who is the Leader of this House has put the whole picture before us in a very clear manner. We all congratulate him for the hard work he has put in and presenting to us in this hour of trial a nominal surplus Budget.

"Sir, as some of the hon. Members may be well aware, the time is not far distant when the impending partition of our State will come into effect. That is a moment when all eyes would be turned to the Hon. Ministers. Let us all hope that cheer and goodwill will prevail and the partition of the State will take place in an atmosphere of peace and amity."

[17th March 1953]

* SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രി, ഈ സ.സ്ഥാനത്തിലെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രസംഗവും ബഡ്ജറ്റും ഞാൻ കാണിക്കുന്ന കണ്ണുകളോടുകൂടി വായിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ കാലാനുസൃതമായി മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിച്ചുവരുന്ന മലബാർ ഗവണ്മെന്റ്, ഈ പ്രാവശ്യവും കുറുകുകയായ അനാസ്ഥയാണ് മലയാളികളായ ജനവിഭാഗത്തോടു കാണിച്ചത് എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിവന്നതിൽ എനിക്ക് വ്യസനമുണ്ട്. മാത്രമല്ല, ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ ഈ നാട്ടിലുള്ള വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാനുള്ള സംഖ്യ വകയിരുത്തിയത് തുലോം തൃപ്തമാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല, ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലുള്ളവരുടെ സംസ്കാരവും ജീവിതത്തോളം മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകാനുള്ള നടപടികളെപ്പറ്റി ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പരിശോധിച്ചാൽ കണ്ടുവരുന്ന കഴിയും ഇറയിലെല്ലാം തന്നെ മലബാറിനെ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി അവഗണിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ് എന്ന്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള പരയുകയുണ്ടായി, ചില കണക്കുകൾ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊണ്ട്, കഴിഞ്ഞ പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഈ നാട്ടിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള മാറ്റങ്ങളും ഭേദഗതികളും എന്തെല്ലാമാണ് എന്ന്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ആരോഗ്യത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തിലും എല്ലാ തന്നെ വളരെ അധികം പണം ചിലവഴിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നും അതുകൊണ്ട് ഒരു മറിയ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയിലാണ് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ജീവിക്കുന്നത് എന്നും ഒരു മറിയ പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയിലാണ് ഈ നാട്ടിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ജീവിക്കുന്നത് എന്നു പറയുന്നതിനോടു ഞാൻ യോജിക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഈ മാറ്റം നൽകേണ്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള മാറ്റമല്ല നാശത്തിൽനിന്നു കൂടുതൽ നാശത്തിലേക്കാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ നീങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളത്. കൂടുതൽ പണം വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനും ആരോഗ്യവകുപ്പിനും വേണ്ടി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിലവാക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ മറ്റു ചില കണക്കുകൾ പരിശോധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമുക്ക് കാണാൻ കഴിയും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പറഞ്ഞ ഈ പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ, അതായത്, 1938 ൽ അധികാരത്തിലെത്തിയ വിഖ്യാത ഇന്നു ഉള്ളത് എന്ന്. അരിക്ക് സേവിന 2. അന്നു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നത് 1946 ആകുമ്പോഴേക്കും 1. ആകുകയും, 1953 ൽ ഒരു ഉറപ്പിക മുതൽ കണക്കാക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള വില വർദ്ധിക്കുകയുമാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഈ പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ അരിയുടെ വില എത്രയോ വർദ്ധിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ജനങ്ങൾ ഇന്നു പട്ടിണി കിടക്കുകയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ജനങ്ങളുടെ ജീവിതം ഈ പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തിനുള്ളിൽ 'From bad to worse' കഷ്ടത്തിൽനിന്നു കൂടുതൽ കഷ്ടത്തിലേക്കാണ് നീങ്ങിയിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നും ഗുണത്തിനല്ല എന്നും കാണാൻ കഴിയും. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന്; അതു കാണിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ചില കണക്കുകൾ എടുത്തെന്നു അദ്ദേഹം ഉദ്ധരിച്ചുകൊണ്ടുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലംമുമ്പ് സ്റ്റുഡൻറ് ഓഫ് ഫ്രീ കളിക്ടറുകളും എത്രയോ ചെറു കളികൾ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ കളികളുടെ എണ്ണത്തിന്റെ വലുപ്പവും അനുസരിച്ച ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ അധികം ചിലവ് വകയിരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്ന്. ഇല്ല എന്നാണ് വാസ്തവം. 1950 ൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കണക്കുകൾ പ്രകാരമുള്ള ഈ സ്റ്റുഡൻറ് കളികളോടൊപ്പം വരുന്ന സ്റ്റുഡൻറ് കളികളിൽ കളികളിൽ സ്റ്റുഡൻറ് 3,989,923 കളികൾ പഠിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ പണം അധികം ചിലവഴിച്ചതുകൊണ്ടല്ല, നേരെമറിച്ചു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെക്കൊണ്ട് കൂടുതൽ മണിക്കൂറുകൾ പണി എടുപ്പിച്ചു ശമ്പളം പിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഉദാഹരണം പറയാം: പതിനഞ്ചു കൊല്ലം മുമ്പ് ഒരു അദ്ധ്യാപകൻ 14 കയായിരുന്നു ശമ്പളം. അരിയുടെ വിലവർദ്ധനവ് അനുസരിച്ചു കണക്കുകൾ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 112 കയും living index ന്റെ കണക്കുകൾ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു ഒരു അദ്ധ്യാപകൻ 56 കയും കിട്ടണം. നേരെമറിച്ചു ഇന്നു കിട്ടുന്നത് 27 കയാണ്. അതായത്, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്റെ ശമ്പളത്തിന്റെ സാഹചര്യത്തിൽ കുറവു വരുത്തുകയാണ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നതും. ഇന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പുരോഗമിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഞാൻ ധൈര്യത്തോടുകൂടി പറയുന്നു, ഇതു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പണം ചിലവാക്കിയതുകൊണ്ടല്ല, നേരെമറിച്ചു പാവപ്പെട്ട അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിൽ കൂട്ടിയാണ്, രക്തത്തിൽകൂട്ടിയാണ്, ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്ന്. മാത്രമല്ല, ഈ പ്രാവശ്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് പൊതുവിൽ എടുത്തുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമുക്ക് കാണാൻ സാധിക്കും, ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് വരവാണ് കൂടുതൽ വരണം; ചുരുക്കി നികുതിയിൽനിന്നും കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഗുണഭോക്താക്കളിൽനിന്നും

[17th March 1953] [Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar]

കോളിമെന്റിൽനിന്നും ഉള്ള വരുമാനംകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വരവ് കൂടുതൽ വർദ്ധിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് അതിനനുസരിച്ച ജീവിതത്തോടു നന്നായൊരു സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതാണ് ലക്ഷ്യമാക്കിയ പരമാർത്ഥം. ഈ കൊല്ലവും ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കും പൊതുജനാരോഗ്യവകുപ്പിനും വകയിരുത്തിയത് വളരെ കുറഞ്ഞു പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളത് ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ്. റോഡുകൾ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും കോളിമെന്റിന്റെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. മലബാറിന്റെ ജനങ്ങൾ കോളിമെന്റിൽനിന്നു കൂടുതൽ കോളിമെന്റിൽനിന്നു നീങ്ങിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. റായ്ബസീമയിൽ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്ന കോളിമെന്റിനെ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തു കോളിമെന്റിൽനിന്നു കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ വർദ്ധിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും എന്നാൽ അതിനുള്ള പരിഹാരങ്ങൾക്കുള്ള വകയിരുത്തലുകൾ കുറച്ചു കുറച്ചുവരികയാണ് എന്നുള്ളതു നമ്മുടെ മുമ്പിൽ നില്ക്കുന്ന വളരെ ഗൗരവമേറിയ ചോദ്യചിഹ്നമാണെന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കോളിമെന്റിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിയ 35 ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പികയിൽനിന്നു 6 ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നത് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളത്തിനവേണ്ടിയാണ്. അങ്ങനെയൊരു നാട്ടിൽ ഒരു പശ്ചാത്താപമുണ്ട്, 'രണ്ടാണെന്ന് ഒരു പുച്ഛയെ വാങ്ങി വീട്ടിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നപ്പോൾ അത് എടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് വെട്ടി ചെണ്ണ കുടിച്ചു എന്ന്'. അതുപോലെയാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ relief measures. അതാൻ ചില ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെ, എന്തെല്ലാം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇഷ്ടമുള്ള ചില ആളുകളെ ഉദ്യോഗത്തിൽ നിന്നുവെച്ചുകൊണ്ടു അവർക്കു വലിയ തുക ശമ്പളമായി കൊടുത്തുവെക്കുകയാണ് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കോളിമെന്റിന്റെ പദ്ധതികൾ എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. മറ്റൊരു കാര്യം കേരള സംസ്ഥാനത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഇന്നു ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടി കോളിമെന്റിന്റെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചെയ്യുന്ന പ്രസ്താവനകളും പ്രസംഗങ്ങളും എല്ലാത്തന്നെ ലക്ഷ്യവഹമാണെന്നു പറയാൻ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിർബാധമില്ല. ആദ്യം തിരിച്ചു ജനങ്ങൾ കോളിമെന്റിന്റെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു നടത്തിയ ഐതിഹ്യസികയായ സഭാം 'ലക്ഷ്യം' കൾ മായിരുന്നുവെന്നു ബഹു: പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പ്രസ്താവിച്ചിരുന്നതായി റിപ്പോർട്ടുണ്ട്. പരമാർത്ഥമായി ആ പ്രസ്താവനയായിരുന്നു 'ലക്ഷ്യം'മെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇന്നു കോളിമെന്റിന്റെ പ്രതികരണത്തെ എത്രക്കു ശ്രീ രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവർകൾ 1937 ൽ ഇന്ത്യൻ നാഷണൽ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് കോളിമെന്റിന്റെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ചെയ്യുവാൻ കാരണമുണ്ട് നന്നായിരിക്കും. ഈ സഭത്തിൽ ആദ്യമായിട്ടുള്ള പ്രതികരണം സമരപരിഭാസം ധീരന്മാരുടെയെ പൊതുജനങ്ങളെ ഞാൻ അങ്ങനെയൊരു അഭിനയിക്കുന്നു. ഐതിഹ്യ സഭാംഗത്തിന്മാർ മാത്രമല്ല മലബാറിന്റെ 40 ലക്ഷം മലയാളികൾ മാത്രമല്ല, കേരളത്തിലെ നന്നായോടൊപ്പം വരുന്ന മലയാളികൾ ആദ്യം തിരിച്ചു മഹാജനങ്ങളുടെ കൂടെ ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുവാൻ എനിക്ക് അഭ്യർത്ഥനയുണ്ട്. അതുമാത്രമല്ല, ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് വായിച്ചാൽ ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഒരു നിമിഷംപോലും നില്ക്കുന്നതിൽ മലബാറിനു രക്ഷയില്ല എന്നു വ്യക്തമാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതുതന്നെയാണ് കേരള സംസ്ഥാനപ്രതികരണം ഇന്നി കഴിഞ്ഞ താമസിച്ച്കൂടാ എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ശരിക്കും. മലബാറിനെ മലബാർ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഒരു ജില്ലയായി മാറ്റണം കണക്കാക്കുന്നു. ഈ ജില്ലയെപ്പറ്റി തമിഴ്നാട്ടുകാരനായ ഒരു പഴയ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി പറയുകയുണ്ടായി: 'മലബാർ ഒരു മഹാജന മണ്ഡലമാണ്. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : 'We are brothers'.) (അതേ സർ, നമ്മൾ സഭാംഗമാകണം, മരണംവരെ സഭാംഗമാകണം. മരിച്ചാലും സഭാംഗമാകണം. പക്ഷെ ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗത്തെ അടിച്ചമർത്തുകയും വെട്ടിക്കൊല്ലുകയും സാധിക്കുകയില്ല.)

“ അദ്ദേഹം പറയുന്ന മലബാർ ഒരു മഹാജനമാണെന്നും. അമ്പതു ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക കണക്കാക്കി 35 ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക പോലീസിനവേണ്ടി ചിലവഴിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്നു എന്ന്. ആരു പറഞ്ഞു, സർ, മലബാറിന്റെ ലക്ഷ്യംവരികയായ പോലീസിനവേണ്ടി ഇത്ര അധികം പണം ചിലവാക്കുവാൻ. ഇതിനവേണ്ടി മെമ്മോറാണ്ടങ്ങളും പ്രമേയങ്ങളും മലബാറിന്റെ ജനങ്ങൾ അയച്ചിരുന്നുവോ? യാതൊന്നും ഇല്ല. ഇത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ, ആവശ്യത്തിനവേണ്ടി, കമ്മീഷണറിയെ കേൾക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ട് ന്യായം സമ്പൂർണ്ണമാക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യം. ചുരുക്കിയ വിവരം കേൾക്കണം നൽകാനുള്ള നടപടികളും കൊടുക്കാനായി പ്രക്ഷോഭം കൂട്ടുന്ന മലബാറിന്റെ ജനങ്ങളെ അടിച്ചമർത്തുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയാണ് നിങ്ങൾ ഇത്ര അധികം പണം പോലീസിനവേണ്ടി അവിടെ ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നത്. രോഗംകൊണ്ടു മരുന്നാക്കുകയാണ്, സർ, നിങ്ങൾ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്.”

[Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar] [17th March 1953]

“ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് നോക്കിയാൽ മലബാറിലെ പ്രധാന ഉല്പന്നമായ നാളികേരകൃഷി അതിവേഗം വികസിച്ചുവെന്നും, ഇന്നു ആ ഉല്പന്നത്തിനു വന്നുചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ള വില ഇതിവു് ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് വേണ്ടി ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കനംതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ലെന്നു കാണാം. മാത്രമല്ല, മലബാറിലെ ഒരു പ്രധാന ഉല്പന്നമായ കരുമുളകിനുവേണ്ടി എന്തുചെയ്യൂ? തളിപ്പറമ്പിനടുത്തു ഒരു നാമമാത്രമായ കരുമുളകു ഗവേഷണ കേന്ദ്രമുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടായില്ല. കരുമുളക് ഇനിയും 1933 ലെ എം. സി. സി. എം. ആക്ടിന്റെ പ്രവർത്തനപരിധിയിൽ പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല. മാത്രമല്ല, ഈ വിള ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്നവർക്കു യാതൊരു പ്രോത്സാഹനവും നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെതന്നെ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ഇഞ്ചി, ചുക്ക്, കറമ്പ് മുതലായ പ്രത്യേക ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കു് പ്രോത്സാഹനമില്ല. മത്സ്യത്തിന്റെ കയ്യുമാണെങ്കിൽ അവഗണിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇങ്ങിനെ നോക്കിയാൽ ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിലെ പ്രധാന കാർഷികോല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകതകൾക്കും വേണ്ടി ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് യാതൊരു പ്രോത്സാഹനവും നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല. കൂടാതെ മലബാറിലെ വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ മുന്നോട്ടു കൊണ്ടുപോകാൻ എന്തു ചെയ്യൂ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഒന്നുംതന്നെയില്ല. ഞങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിൽ, മലബാറിൽ, വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ തകർന്നു തരിപ്പണമായി കിടക്കുകയാണ്. വളരെ മെല്ലെ മെല്ലെ രൂപപ്പെട്ടിരുന്ന വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ അഞ്ചു തകർന്നുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ധനകാര്യമന്ത്രിയോടു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു, ഇതു് നിങ്ങളുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെട്ടിട്ടില്ലേ എന്നു്. പാലക്കാടു് താലൂക്കിൽ നിർമ്മാണ ഗാസ് ഫാക്ടറിയും ശ്രീകൃഷ്ണ എഞ്ചിനീയറിങ്ങ് വർക്കു്, കോറന്ററിൽ മറ്റൊരു ഇൻഡസ്ട്രിയ കൂടാതെ അനവധി തീപ്പെട്ടിക്കമ്പനികളും ഇന്നു പൂട്ടിക്കിടക്കുകയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇല്ല, മലബാറിലെ ടെക്സ്റ്റൈൽ വ്യവസായം അഞ്ചു തകർന്നുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന്നു യാതൊരു പ്രോത്സാഹനവുമില്ല. മലയാളികൾക്കു് ഒരു പ്രത്യേക സാധനമാണു് ചക്ക. തമിഴ്നാട്ടിലെല്ലാമണ് ആവശ്യം. എന്നാൽ ഇന്നു ചക്ക വ്യവസായം മലബാറിൽ തീരെ നശിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലയാളികൾക്കു് ഇഷ്ടമായിട്ടുള്ള ചക്കക്കൊപ്പി ഇപ്പോൾ കടിക്കുവാൻ കഴിയുന്നില്ല. മലയാളികളെ വെല്ലു നീറ്റുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ചക്കവ്യവസായം മലിനീകരിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അഞ്ചു തകർക്കുകയല്ലേ എന്നു ഞാൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു. പ്രോഫിബിഷ്നെന്ററി പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു് ഇന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭാവനാലോകത്തിലും ചിന്താലോകത്തിലും മാത്രമാണു് ഉള്ളതു്. അപ്പോൾ നമ്മുടെ നാട്ടിൽ ഇല്ല. മാത്രമല്ല 4 കൺസ് ഫുഡുപോളിറ്റും 8 കൺസ് വെള്ളവും കൂട്ടിച്ചേർത്തു 3 തുളു് ചെല്ലും ചേർന്നുള്ള ഖനപദാർത്ഥങ്ങൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യത്തെ തീരെ നശിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ നിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ, ടി.ബി. സാനിറ്റേറിയം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കേൾക്കുന്നതുപോലെതന്നെ അടുത്തു കാലായിൽ റ്റോമക് സാനിറ്റേറിയങ്ങളും ധാരാളം തുറക്കേണ്ടിവരും. എന്നാൽ ഈ പ്രോഫിബിഷന്റെ പേരിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇരുപതു കോടി രൂപയിൽ നശിപ്പിച്ചു, ചക്ക വ്യവസായത്തെക്കൂടി നശിപ്പിച്ചു എന്നല്ലാതെ മറ്റൊരു നേട്ടവുമില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇപ്പോൾ പറയുന്നതു് ചക്കച്ചെത്തിക്കൂടി അനുവാദം കൊടുക്കുകയല്ല എന്നാണു്. ചിക്കൽ താലൂക്കിലെ (Food Council) ശിപാർശ ചെയ്തിട്ടും മലബാർക്കു് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കു് ചില ചെത്തുതൊഴിലാളികൾ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരോടു് അപമൃതായായി പെരുമാറി എന്ന കാരണത്താൽ ചക്കച്ചെത്തിക്കു് അനുവാദം നിഷേധിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. സർ, മലബാറിലെ ഏറ്റവും പ്രസിദ്ധമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു വ്യവസായത്തിന്നു ലോകത്തിൽ ഒന്നാം സ്ഥാനം നേടിയ ഞങ്ങളുടെ ടിമ്പർ വ്യവസായത്തിന്നു എന്താണു് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളതു്? മനോഹരമായ വയനാട്ടിൽ കടലാസ് ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ പററുന്ന എത്രയൊ വൃക്ഷങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടു്, മുളകളുണ്ടു്, മറ്റു പല മരങ്ങളുമുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ മലബാറിൽ ഒരു പേപ്പർ ഫാക്ടറി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള തുക ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഇല്ല എന്നാണു് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്.

“ മാത്രമല്ല, മലബാറിൽ കൂടുതൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒന്നുംതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല; സർ. ഒരു എഞ്ചിനീയറിങ്ങ് കോളേജിനുവേണ്ടിയും ഒരു മെഡിക്കൽ കോളേജിനുവേണ്ടിയും ഞങ്ങൾ അഞ്ചു അററു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു, അട്ടിമിട്ടു, ഇന്നേ വരക്കും യാതൊന്നും അനുവദിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, സർ പോലീസിനുവേണ്ടി എത്രയൊ വലിയ ഒരു സ.ഡു ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. അതിൽ ആക്ഷേപമില്ല. എന്നാൽ പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നാട്ടിൽ സാധാരണക്കാരായവരോടും ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന അധിപത്യത്തിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കേണ്ടതല്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടും മന്ത്രിമാരോടും ചോദിക്കുന്നു. മാരക കൊല്ലത്തിലും കൊലപാതകങ്ങളും വർദ്ധിക്കുകയല്ലേ ചെയ്യുന്നതു്? നിങ്ങൾ ചാർജ് ചെയ്യുന്ന കേസുകൾ തന്നെ വിട്ടുവിട്ടു പോകുകയാണ്.

[17th March 1953] [Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar]

വേണ്ടത്ര തെളിവുകൾ കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് തെളിവു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ ആരോപിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ, സർ? സൗത്ത് മലബാറിൽ ഇടക്കിടെ പല കൊലപാതകങ്ങളും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. എന്നാൽ ഇവക കേസുകളിൽ തുവ്വ് കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറയുന്നു. കാട്ടുപള്ളിയിൽ കച്ചുണിസ്സ് പാട്ടിയുടെയും പ്രജാ-സോഷ്യലിസ്റ്റ് പാട്ടിയുടെയും മറ്റും പരിശ്രമപദ്ധതിയായ ഒരു കേസിൽ കുറെ കുറെ തുരച്ചുതൊക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയും കൊലയാളിയെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്യുവാൻ വേണ്ടി എത്രയും വമ്പിച്ച പ്രയത്നം കൂട്ടുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതിന്നു എല്ലാ ജനങ്ങളുടെ പാരിഷ് അദ്ധ്യക്ഷനും ഉപയോഗിക്കേണ്ടി വരുന്നു. പോലീസ് വകുപ്പു് കൃത്യമായി ഇത്തരം കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നവെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഈ ശ്രമങ്ങൾ ആവക കഴിവുകളും ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഉപകാരപ്രദമായ ഒരു കാര്യങ്ങളിൽ ചിലവഴിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമായിരുന്നു. എന്തുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതിന്നു അനുവദിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു ഒരു ചോദ്യം അവശേഷിക്കുന്നു.

“ മറ്റൊരു കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി പറയുവാനുള്ളതു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെക്കുറിച്ചാണു്. മലബാർ 11-50 റിൽ മാത്രമല്ല ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ തന്നെയും ഇന്നു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം സാധാരണത്തിന്നു കേരളം സൗജന്യമാണു്, വർദ്ധിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണു് എന്നു ചില കണക്കുകൾ മറ്റും ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ടു് കണ്ടുകിട്ടുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നതു് ഫലമില്ല. വാഷർമെൻപെൻറിൽ (Washer-menpet) ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ ഏഴയയയ തലസ്ഥാനനഗരത്തെപ്പറ്റിയാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നതു്. എം. സി. റോഡിൽ ഉള്ള ഒരു സ്കൂളിൽ ഞാൻ ഇന്നലെ പോകുകയുണ്ടായി അവിടെ ആറു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരാണ് ഉള്ളതു്; നല്ല അദ്ധ്യാപികന്മാരും രണ്ടു അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരും. ആ സ്കൂളിന്റെ ചുറ്റുപാടും ഒരു urinal പോലുമില്ല. സ്കൂളിന്റെ ചുമതലകളിൽ ജനമുക്കില്ല. അവിടെയുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കു കട്ടികൾക്കു് urine pass ചെയ്യുവാൻ പോലും അവിടെ ഒരു സ്ഥലവുമില്ല. മലിനീകരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു സ്കൂളിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ഇക്കാരണകൾ മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലെ സ്ഥിതി എത്രയായിരിക്കുമെന്നു ഉറപ്പിക്കാമല്ലോ. എലിമെൻറി ക്ലാസ്സുകളിൽ കൂടി പാരിഷ് ഫീസ് ചുമത്തി മാനേജർമാർ കയ്യടക്കം നടത്തുന്നു. അതിനാൽ പാറപ്പെട്ടു ബുദ്ധിയുള്ള കുട്ടികൾക്കു പഠിക്കാനാവുന്നില്ല, ഈ കുട്ടികളെ ഭവിയ്ക്കൽ രാജാജിമാരും സുബ്രഹ്മണ്യന്മാരും കേരള സ്കൂളിന്റെ സ്ഥിതി ഇതാണെങ്കിൽ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ ‘കയ്യട’ എന്ന ഒരു വാക്കുകൊണ്ടു് അവിടുത്തെ കയ്യടയുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഡോക്ടർ കെ. ബി. മേനോൻ—ഇദ്ദേഹം മലബാറിലെ ഒരു നേതാവാണ്—പറയുകയുണ്ടായി കടകം തിരു-കൊച്ചിയും മലിനീകരിച്ച സംസ്ഥാനത്തോടു ചേരുകയാണ് വേണ്ടതെന്നും, കോസംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല എന്നും. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ചീഫ് മിനിസ്റ്റർ രാജാജി സർവാധ് കെ. ബി. മേനോന്റെ ഈ നിഗമനത്തെ സപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്യു എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ, അഭിനന്ദിച്ചുവെന്നതുകൊണ്ടുതന്നെ ഈ നിഗമനം പിന്തിരിപ്പാൻ ആണു് എന്ന കാര്യത്തിന്നു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. കടക് ഞങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ട. കടക് കണ്ണുകൾക്കു സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്റെ കൂടെ ചേരേണ്ടതാണു്. മലബാറും, സൗത്ത് കാനറയിൽ ചേർന്നു കാസർഗോഡ് താലൂക്കിലെ കുറേ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളും ഗുഡല്ലൂരും, അതായതു്, കടിയൻ ബീച്ച് നടുവിലുള്ള മലബാറും, തിരു-കൊച്ചിയും ചേർന്നുകൊണ്ടു് ഭരണപരമായ വികാരമകൾ ഇല്ലാതെ എല്ലാപ്പത്തിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ ഐക്യകേരള രാജാസംസ്ഥാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. അതേത്തിരക്കുള്ള പ്രദേശങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഒരു ബെർണി കമ്മീഷൻ മാത്രമേ പിന്നീടു കാര്യങ്ങൾ തീർക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളു. തിരു-കൊച്ചിയിൽ തമിഴ് പ്രദേശങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ സമ്മതിക്കുന്നു. രാജാസംസ്ഥാനകാര്യം ഇനി ഒട്ടും നീട്ടിവെക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല എന്നും, ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ഈ മെമ്പർമാർ അഭിപ്രായം കൂരിപ്പക്കം മലയാളികളുടെ അഭിപ്രായമല്ല എന്നാണു് മിസ്റ്റർ സ്പീക്കർ, സർ, എനിക്ക് ഇവിടെ പറയുവാനുള്ളതു്. സർ, എനിക്ക് രണ്ടുതന്നെ സംഗതികളെപ്പറ്റി കൂടി പറയുവാനുണ്ടു്. ഒന്നാമതായി കൂടിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണു്. മലബാർ ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റിയാണ്, സർ, എന്നാൽ അങ്ങിനെയായിട്ടും അവിടെ 18 ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ തരിശുഭൂമി, കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാനു കൂടി, എന്തുകൊണ്ടു കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു പതിച്ചു കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു ചോദിക്കുകയുണ്ടു്. മലബാർ കൂടുതൽ കൃഷി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാനുള്ള നടപടികളും intensive and extensive cultivation നു വേണ്ട നടപടികളും എടുക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തക്കവി ലോൺ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്നു. ഞാൻ മലബാർ ഫുഡ് കൺസെപ്റ്റിൽ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി സംസാരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടു്. തക്കവി ലോൺ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു പ്രാപിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാതെ വിട്ടുപോയതൊക്കെ നീക്കുന്ന ഒരു സാധനമാണു്. അവർക്കു അതു് ആവശ്യത്തിന്നു കിട്ടുകയില്ല. സാങ്കേതികതസ്ഥങ്ങളും മറ്റു വയ്ക്കുവേ

[Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar] [17th March 1953]

ലക്ഷം പറഞ്ഞു ഈ പണം ന്യായരണ കൃഷിക്കാർ കിട്ടാറില്ല എന്നാണ് ആരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം. മരകോപുഷ്പമേകാകൃത്തിൽ മറ്റൊന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഉന്നംകൃഷിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. മറ്റൊരു നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ മരിച്ചു, തളിപ്പറമ്പ് മുതലായ ഫർക്കളിലാണ് ഈ പുനംകൃഷി അധികമായി നടക്കുന്നത്. ഈ പുനംകൃഷി ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലുള്ള സഹായമില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല വന്യമൃഗങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു റക്കു നേടുന്നതിനുള്ള ആയുധങ്ങൾ, തോക്കുകൾ, അഹികുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൂടി കൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് ഈ കൃഷിയെ സാരമായി ബാധിക്കുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് എം.എൽ.എ. കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു തോക്കു കൊടുക്കണമെന്നു പറയുമ്പോൾ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മലയാളമന്ത്രി കുട്ടികളുടെ നായർ പറയുമായിരിക്കാം, 'പുതിയ ഒരു അക്രമത്തിന്നു വിടംകൂട്ടുകയല്ലേ' എന്നു്. കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് വിരോധികൾക്കുണ്ടു നാട്ടു നരിച്ചികൾക്കു്, സർ. മരമൊത്തു കാട്ടു കാണുന്നതിന്നു്. എന്നാൽ നിങ്ങൾക്കു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള, അതായതു്, അനേകജ്ഞത്തിൽ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അപേക്ഷകൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റു് ആണു് എന്നു ബോദ്ധ്യപ്പെടുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ തോക്കുകൾ കൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ് എന്നിങ്ങു പറയുമ്പോൾ ഉള്ളതു്. മലബാറിലെ റോഡുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ, 1947-48 ൽ മദിരാശി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു് ഇൻഷുർ, തളിപ്പറമ്പു് എന്നീ മലയാളപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ പുതുതായി റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്നതിന്നു് ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. ഇന്നു ആ പദ്ധതി പാടി എവിടെയാണെന്നു അറിയുന്നില്ല. അസ്സൂത്രിയുടെ കാക്കുമാണു് മറ്റൊന്നു്. മലയാളപ്രദേശങ്ങളിൽ പുനംകൃഷിക്കാർക്കു വൈദ്യുതസഹായം തീരെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. സൂപ്പർകാണെങ്കിൽ പ്രസവശുശ്രൂഷകൾ ഒന്നാകുന്നയില്ല. ഇൻഷുർ ഫർക്കിലെ ചില ഗർഭിണികളെ പ്രസവസംബന്ധമായ വിഷമൽ കാരണം 30-ം 30-ം നാഴിക ദൂരമുള്ള ആശുപത്രികളിലേക്കു കൊണ്ടുപോകുമ്പോൾ നടുവെത്തിലും മറ്റും പ്രസവിച്ചു മരിച്ചുപോയവരുമാ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ ഇന്നിന്നുമുന്തന്നെ പെട്ടെന്തിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇൻഷുറിലുണ്ടായിരുന്ന ആശുപത്രി കൂടി എടുത്തുപോകുകയാണുണ്ടായതു്.

“മലബാറിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ വരൻപോകുന്ന പണിമുട്ടക്കിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് മെമ്പർമാർ ഉൾപ്പെടെ പലരും സംസാരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. കരു സാഗതി മാത്രമേ എന്നിങ്ങനെ പറയുവാനുള്ള. 1947 ലെ 1155-ാം നമ്പർ ജി. കെ. അനുസരിച്ച അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ കൊടുക്കാം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞ മിനിമം വേജസ് ഇനിയും കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ‘Equal pay for equal work’ എന്ന ഭരണഘടനാ തത്വമനുസരിച്ച അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം ഇനിയും നിജപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടില്ലെന്നു പാരമ്പര്യം അറിയിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു മാതൃകയ്ക്കു മെന്റേ സ്കൂളിലും ഒരു ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡ് സ്കൂളിലും ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് സ്കൂളിലും ഒരു പ്രൈവേറ്റി എടുക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ ഇന്നും വ്യത്യസ്തമായിട്ടാണ് ശമ്പളം കൊടുക്കുന്നത്. ഈ അന്യായമായ അതുപുതു അവസ്ഥയിലുള്ള അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരുടെ ന്യായമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉടൻകി അനുവദിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അല്ലാത്തപക്ഷം ആപർക്കരമായ ഫലം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്നു പറയാൻ ആനാഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിയതുകൊണ്ട് മാത്രമായില്ല, പലപ്പോഴും അതു നൽകിയിട്ടില്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലം കുപ്പംപുഴക്കു (തളിപ്പറമ്പ്) പാലം കെട്ടാൻ നീക്കി വെച്ച സംഭവത്തിൽ ഒരു പെമ്പോലും ചിലപാക്കിയില്ല. ഇക്കാര്യം അങ്ങിനെ ആവാതിരിക്കട്ടെ.

“മലിനശീലിയെ മുമ്പത്തെ ചീഫ് മിനിസ്റ്ററായിരുന്ന ശ്രീ കെ. പി. രാമസ്വാമി നെസ്സീയർ മലമ്പുർ ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂട്ടേഷനായിക്കൊണ്ട് ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്നുതന്നെ ഒരു ഭാരമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറഞ്ഞതായി പത്രവിപ്രേഷ്ടാങ്ങ്. ഈ പ്രസ്താവന ഏറ്റവും ആക്ഷേപാർഹമാണ് എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മലബാറിൽ കൃഷി നന്നാക്കുവാനുള്ള നടപടികളെടുക്കുകയാണെന്നകിൽ, തരിശുഭൂമി കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു പരിഷ്കാരമുണ്ടാകയാണെന്നകിൽ, സ്ഥിരപക്കവും മറ്റും കൊടുത്തു കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു പ്രോത്സാഹനം നൽകുകയാണെന്നകിൽ മലയാളികളുടെ ആവശ്യം കഴിച്ചു ബാക്കി അരി സ്റ്റോറിന്റെ ഇത്തരംഗങ്ങളിലേക്കു അയക്കുവാൻ ഉത്തരമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നും, ശ്രീമാൻ നെസ്സീയർക്കും ഉറപ്പുനൽകുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മാത്രമല്ല, മലമ്പുർ ഒരു ഭാരമായി കരുതുകയാണെന്നകിൽ, തമിഴർ കേരളസംസ്ഥാനം രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതിന്നു തടസ്സമായി നിൽക്കുവെന്നാണ് എന്നിങ്ങനെ പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഒരു സംഗതികൂടി : പഞ്ചവത്സരപദ്ധതിയുടെ പേരിൽ ഒരു പ്രൊഡ്യൂസേഴ്സ് കൗൺസിൽ രൂപീകരിക്കണമെന്നു അറിയുന്നു. ജില്ല ക്ലക്ടർമാരാണ് ഇതിലേക്കു മെമ്പർമാരെ നോമിനേറ്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നത് എന്നും കേൾക്കുന്നു.

17th March 1953] [Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar]

എന്നാൽ എനിക്ക് പറയാവുന്നതു് നൂതകാരകട യഥാർത്ഥ പ്രാതിനിധ്യം ഇല്ലാത്ത ആളുകളെ ഈ കൌൺസിലിലേക്കു തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കാവുന്ന പക്ഷത്തുള്ള എനാണ്. ചിറകൽ താലൂക്കിൽ എന്റെ അനുഭവം ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു് അടിസ്ഥാനപ്പെടുത്തിയാണ് തോന്നിപ്പറയുന്നതു്. സർ, കോഴിക്കോട്ടു് ഒരു സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് കോളേജിനുവേണ്ടി 1,75,000 രൂപ വിലക്കുള്ള ഒരു സ്ഥലം അവിടുത്തെ Poor Homes Society യെ ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ Poor Homes Society, സർട്ടിഫിക്കറ്റ് സ്കൂൾ നടത്തുന്നതു് ഏറെയും നീചമായ നിലയിലാണ്. ഇതു ആങ്ങൾ ഇതിനുമുമ്പുതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെയും മലയാളമന്ത്രിയുടെയും ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. Certified School ലെ പ്രായംചെന്ന പെൺകുടുംബങ്ങളെ പറയുന്ന മീനാർ പട്ടണത്തിൽ വീടുകളിൽ അയച്ചുവെക്കുന്ന പട്ടികകളുടെ ഭക്തണം, വസ്ത്രം തുടങ്ങിയവ കളവുചെയ്യപ്പെടുന്നതെന്നും മറ്റു പല സാക്ഷാദികളിലൂടെ നടപടിയിൽ അവിടെ മാനേജ്മെന്റ് എടുക്കുന്നതെന്നും പറഞ്ഞിരുന്നു. എന്നിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് യാതൊരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ടമായ ഈ സ്ഥലം എന്തുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു കരാറുമൂലം ഏല്പിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നാണ് ചോദിക്കാവുന്നതു്. യാതൊരു കരാറിന്റെയും അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിലല്ലാതെ Silver Estates ലെ കൊട്ടാരസമുച്ചയമായ എട്ടുപട്ടികളും 1,500 കുടും വരുന്ന ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ടതയുള്ളതെങ്കിലും മറ്റു ഏകദേശം 1,500 കുടും വരുന്ന ഫലഭൂയിഷ്ടതയുള്ളതെങ്കിലും എല്ലാം Poor Homes Society ക്ക് ഏല്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കൈക്കൂലി, അധിമതി, പക്ഷാഭിമതി തുടങ്ങിയ ഒട്ടനവധിയിലുള്ള വിജനീയമായിരിക്കുകയാണ്, സർ, അവിടെ. വെറുതേണങ്ങളുടെ പടനം ശരിയായ വിധത്തിൽ വ്യയം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഭൗമപരിരക്ഷയ്ക്കായിട്ടാണ്. ഇതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അടിയന്തരശ്രദ്ധ പതിപ്പിക്കണം എന്ന വിശ്വാസിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ അവാസനീകരിക്കുന്നു.

* Sri R. KRISHNASWAMI NAIDU :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் சென்ற சில வருஷ காலங்களாகப் பருவ மழை தவறிக்கொண்டே வருவதனால் பெரிய பெரிய கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டேயிருக்கின்றன. இந்தக் கஷ்டங்கள் எல்லாம் இந்த ராஜ்ய மக்களை வெகுவாகப் பாதித்ததோடுமட்டும் அல்ல; அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கும் ஏராளமான கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறதென்பதை நாங்கள் அறிகிறோம். இப்படிப்பட்ட சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு ஒளிவு மறைவு இன்றி எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லி இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைத் தயாரித்ததற்காக நாள் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் பிரசங்கத்தில் இதை சரிக்கட்ட வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக உண்மை நிலைமையை எதையும் மறைக்காமல், நாட்டின் யாதார்த்த நிலையை உள்ளபடியே எடுத்துச் சொல்லி இந்தத் தகவல்களையெல்லாம் வெளியிட்டிருப்பதற்காக நாம் சந்தோஷப்படுவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். அவருடைய பிரசங்கத்தின் மூலம் நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தின் நிலைமையை நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொள்வதற்கு முடியும். அதற்கு உதவிகரமாகவே அவர்கள் பேச்சும் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. தென் ஜில்லாக்களின் பஞ்ச நிலைமையைப் பற்றி அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்திலே குறிப்பிடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் வெகு வேகமாகப் பஞ்சம் பரவி வருகிறதென்ற விஷயத்தை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகளும் இதை நன்கு தெரிந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்ச கமிஷனரும், ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் சில பிரதேசங்களில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்து இதை நன்கு தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற சர்வோதய பட்சத்தில் நாங்கள் கால் நட்டையாகவே பல கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று இந்த நிலைமையை நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள மற்றும் பல அங்கத்தினர்களும் நிலைமையை நன்கு அறிவார்கள். இதைப்போன்ற பஞ்ச நிலைமை எல்லா பாகங்களிலும் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே எங்கோரும் சொன்ன விஷயங்களையே திரும்பத் திரும்பச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேயிருப்பதினால் பயன். ஒன்றுமில்லை. என்னுமாகூட சில விஷயங்களை மட்டும் சுருக்கமாகச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட பிரதேசங்களிலிருக்கிற மக்களை இன்றைய தினம் பார்த்து அடையாளம் கண்டு கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. நமக்குத் தெரிந்த சிலரின் உருவங்கள் இன்றைய

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தினம் ஒரேயடியாக மாறியிருக்கிறது. உருத்தெரியாமல் அவர்கள் மாறிப் போய்விட்டார்கள். பல கிராமங்களில் சூடித்தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. அந்நக கிணறுகள் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு உதவக் கூடிய கிணறுகள் எல்லாம் தண்ணீர் இன்றி வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன.

“கால்நடைகளுக்குத் தீவனம் கிடையாது. கால்நடை தீவனப்பயிர் களும்சூட தீயந்து போய்விட்டன. பெரும்பாலான விவசாயிகள் போன விலைக்கு தங்கள் கால்நடைகளை விற்றுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலைமை பல கிராமங்களில் காணப்படுகின்றன. தண்ணீர் உள்ள பகுதி களில் இன்னும் ஒரு மாதத்திற்குச்சூட கிராமப் பகுதிகளில் தண்ணீர் வசதியிருக்குமென்று தோன்றவில்லை. அவர்கள் நிலைமை எப்படியாகு மென்று சொல்வதற்கு மில்லை. அதற்காக இப்பொழுது பல இடங்களில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கவில்லை. அதை நான் விரும்பவில்லை. நான் மக்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் சுமாராக 40 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்கு சென்ற வருஷங்களில் மராமத்து வேலை கள் நடைபெற்றிருக்கின்றனவென்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் பல வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். எந்தெந்த இடங்களில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் இல்லையோ அந்தந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம் மராமத்து வேலைகளை பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளாக ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும். பாசன வசதியுள்ள இடங்களிலே கிராம ரோடு மராமத்துகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். எங்களுடைய ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிற்காக இந்த வேலைகளுக்கு கென்று 4 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அங்கே 21 லக்ஷத்திற்குமேல் ஜனத்தொகை இருக்கிறார்கள். அனேகமாக பஞ்சத்தால் அந்த ஜில்லாவின் எல்லா தாலுகாக்களுமே பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சாத்தூர், ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர் தாலுகாக்கள் அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக் கின்றன. ஆகையால் இப்பொழுது ஒதுக்கியிருக்கும் தொகை போதவே போதாது. இன்னும் அதிகமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ரோடு மராமத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் அந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கமுடியும். இப்பொழுது எங்கள் தொகுதி முழுவதும் சுற்றிப் பார்க்கும்பொழுது ஏதோ ஒரு இடத்தில் நிவாரண வேலைகள் கொடுத்தால் போதாது என்று தெரி கிறது. வேலை எல்லா இடங்களிலும் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியம் என்று அறிகிறேன். நான் சென்ற இடங்கள் எல்லாவற்றி லும் உடனடியாக நிவாரண வேலைகள் தேவை. விவசாயிகள் ரொம்ப வும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஒரு சில இடங்களில் ரோடு வேலைகள் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு நிறைய வேலை கடைக் கும்படியாகச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். இரண்டாம் பக்கமாகத்தான் நான் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தும்படியாகக் கோருவேன். வேலை யில்லாமல் திண்டாடும் மக்களுக்குப் போதிய வேலை கடைக்கும்படியாகச் செய்தால் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டிய அவசியமேயில்லை.

“ஆகையினால் மக்களுக்கு அவசியமாக நிவாரண வேலைகள் கொடுத் தாகவேண்டுமென்பதை மீண்டும் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயிகள் சர்க்கார் மூலமாக பல கடன்கள் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் வாங்கிய கடன்களைக்கொண்டு, பம்பு செட்டுகளும் இஞ்சின்களும் வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது காலநிலை சரியாக இல்லாததால் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்த கடன்களை குறித்த காலத்தில் வசூல் செய்யாமல் நிறுத்திவைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நிலத்தீர்வையை வஜா செய்ய சர்க்கார் யோசித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். திரும்பத்திரும் சொல்லி வருவதால் பிரயோசனமில்லை. நிலத்தீர்வையை வசூல் செய்வதை மாதாமாதம் நிறுத்திவைக்க உத்தரவிடவேண்டியதில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு மாதமும் நிலத்தீர்வையை வசூலிக்கவேண்டாம். அவைகளை வசூலிப்பதை ஒத்தி வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்காமல் இதற்கு ஒரு தீர்மானமான முடிவு செய்தாக வேண்டும். அதன் மூலம் எல்லோருக்கும் வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டும்.

[17th March 1953] [Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu]

“இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து சட்டத்தை பல இடங்களில் அமுல் நடத்து கிறார்கள். 1950-ம் வருஷம் முதற்கொண்டு சென்ற மூன்று வருஷங் களாக எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் அமுல் நடத்திக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சட்டத்தின்படி வீட்டுவரி முதலியவைகளை கட்டாயம் வசூலிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். இல்லையேல் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு பிரசிடென்ட் மீது சர்சார்ஜ் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படுமென்று சட்டத்தில் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுதுள்ள கிராமங்களின் நிலைமையை சர்க்கார் உணர்வேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் மழையில்லாமல் ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் ஜனங்கள் வீட்டு வரியை கட்டவேண்டிய தொந்தரவுக்கும் ஆளாகக்கூடாது. இந்த சந்தர்ப் பத்தில் சர்க்கார் யோசித்து இதற்கு ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். அவர்கள் சுபிட்சமடைந்துவரும்வரையில் இந்த வீட்டு வரியை அவர் களிடமிருந்து வசூலிக்காமலிருக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் இதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவு பிறப்பிக்கவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது பல இடங்களில் விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. கிணறுகளில் பம்பு செட்டுகள் உட்பதற்கு பண உதவி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் அந்த பம்பு செட்டுகளை உபயோகிப்பதற்கு ரூ. 1,500 அல்லது ரூ. 2,000 செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் இவைகளை அமைப்பதற்கு கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்கள் மூலமாக கடன் வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். மின்சாரம் சப்ளை செய்வதில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒரு கட்டுப் பாடி இருக்கிறது. மின்சாரம் உபயோகிப்பவர்கள் ஒரு வருஷத்துக்கு குறைந்த பட்சம் இவ்வளவு ரூபாய்கள் கட்ட வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு நிபந்தனை இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு கிணறுகளிலிருந்து கூட தண்ணீர் இரைத்துக்கொள்ள முடிவதில்லை. ஏனென்றால் இப்பொழுது அங்குள்ள கிணறுகள் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. இந்த நிலைமையில் ஒப்பந்தத்தின்படி குறைந்த பட்சம் ஒரு minimum charge அவர்கள் கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஒரு கிணற்றிற்கு 5 குதிரைவேகம் பம்பு செட்டு வைத்திருந்தால் வருஷத்திற்கு 150 ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் ஒரு நிபந்தனை இருக்கிறது. அதை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அமுல் செய்யக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் இறைத்து உபயோகிக்கும் தண்ணீர் அளவிற்குத் தகுந்தபடிதான் கட்டணம். விதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று மூலம் ஒப்பந்தப்படி குறைந்த பட்சமாகத் தரவேண்டிய ரூ. 150-ம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்தக்கூடாது. கிணறுகள் வறண்டு கிடக்கும் இந்தக்காலத்தில் இவ்வித minimum சார்ஜ் பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லக்கூடாது என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். எந்த அளவிற்குத் தண்ணீரை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளு கிறார்களோ அந்த அளவிற்குத்தான் minimum charge வசூலிக்க வேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுடைய கஷ்டத்தை அனுசரித்து அரசாங்கம் இதைச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அத்துடன் எங்கள் தொகுதியில் இன்னும் சில பிரதேசங்களுக்கு மின்சார பம்பு செட்டுகள் அமைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் வேலைபெல்லாம் செய்துவிட்டார்கள். போஸ்டுகளையும் நடவிட்டார்கள். ரூபாய் 2,000 வரையில் விவசாயிகள் செலவுசெய்து, கோவர்புரத்தில் சொசைட்டி மூலமாக கடன் எழுப்பி பம்பு செட்டுகளை சிலர் அனுமதி திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செலவு செய்து பம்பு செட்டுகள் அமைத்தும் கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைத்து என்ன பிரயோசனம். ஆகவே பல விவசாயிகள் பம்பு செட்டுகளை அமைக்க வசதியில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். மின்சார இலாகா ஒப்பந்தத்தை வற்புறுத்தி அவர்களிடமும் minimum சார்ஜ் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமை எதிர்க்கோட்டை தெரிவித் தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஒப்பந்தத்தின் பிரகாரம் வற்புறுத்தாமல் அவர்கள் சுபிட்சமடைந்து இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்கள் தாழ்த்தி பம்பு செட்டுகள் வைத்துக்கொள்ள அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் ரூ. 300 முதற்கொண்டு ரூ. 500 வரையில் மின்சார இலாகா விற்கு unconnected minimum சார்ஜ் என்று செலுத்தவேண்டியவர்களை

[Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu] [17th March 1953]

இருக்கிறார்கள். அதை அவர்கள் பம்பு செட்டுகள் அமைத்துக் கொண்டு சுபிட்சமடைந்தபின் காலம் கடந்து வசூல் செய்வதுதான் நியாயம். அந்தக்காலம் முதல் ஒப்பந்தத்தை 10-வருஷகாலம் அமுல் செய்யலாம். இப்பொழுது பாபநாசம் சூப்பாண்டண்டிங் இஞ்சினியர், கலெக்டருக்கு அறிவித்து இந்த பாக்கிகளை ரெவினியூ வரி பாக்கியை வசூலிப்பதுபோல் வசூலிக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது. அவர்கள் கிராமமான நடவடிக்கைதான் எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ரெவினியூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் மூலமாக டிமாண்டு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து விவசாயிகளுடைய சொத்துக்களை ஜப்தி செய்யும் நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் விவசாயிகள் அதை இப்பொழுது கொடுக்கும் நிலைமையில் இல்லை. ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வருமானமும் இல்லை. ஆகவே ரெவினியூ பாக்கியை வசூல் செய்வதுபோல் வசூல் செய்யும் நடவடிக்கையை உடனடியாக நிறுத்திவைக்கவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு சுபிட்சமான காலம் வந்த பிறகும்கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் வந்த பிறகும்கிணறுகளை வசூலிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். ஆகவே இந்தக் காரியத்தை உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்காக அரசாங்கம் ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமென்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜப்தி நடவடிக்கைகள் துரிதமாக நடப்பதால் இந்த விஷயத்தை மறுபடியும் வற்புறுத்திக் கூறவிரும்புகிறேன்.

12-10 P.M. “இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கிராமங்கள் சம்பந்தமாக பொதுப்படையாக ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களைப்பற்றிதான் இப்பொழுது கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது. நகரங்களில்தான் Buildings Society-களும் வீடு கட்டும் திட்டங்களும் நடைபெற்றுவருகின்றன. மத்திய அரசு வந்ததினமீது நகரம் வாங்குவதும் வீடுகள் கட்டுவதும் போன்ற பல பிரச்சினைகளை கவனிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களை கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களின் அபிவிருத்தியைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் எத்தனை Rural Co-operative Housing Societies முதலியவைகள் இருக்கின்றன? இந்த கிராம சொசைட்டிகள் எந்த அளவிற்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்கின்றன? என்பதைப்பற்றி யோசிக்கவேண்டும். நகரங்களிலுள்ள Building Society சங்கங்களுவெனடிய ஆதரவுகள் தரப்படுகின்றன. அவைகளுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகளும் தரப்படுகின்றன. ஆனால் கிராமாந்திரங்களிலுள்ள சொசைட்டிகளுக்கு அநேக நிர்வாகங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இந்த இலாகாவை ஒரு வியாபார நோக்கத்தோடு கவனிக்கக்கூடாது. கிராமங்களில் அரசாங்கம் சரியான டி கவனம் செலுத்தாததனால்தான் நகரங்களில் குடியேற்றம் அதிகரித்திருக்கிறது. கிராமங்களுக்கு நல்ல ரோடு வசதி ஏதும் பிறவசதிகளும் செய்து கொடுத்து வந்தால் நகரங்களில் அதிகமாகும் குடியேற்றம் நின்றுவிடும். ஆகவே கிராமங்களிலுள்ள சொசைட்டிகளுக்கு இருக்கும் நிர்வாகங்களை அகற்றவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் காரியங்கள் நன்றாக நடைபெறும். நகரங்களை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதிலேயே அரசாங்கத்தார் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால்தான் நகரங்களில் கூட்டம் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதனால்தான் நகரங்களைப்பற்றிய தலைவலி அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதில் சந்தேகமேயில்லை. அரசாங்கத்தாரும் நகரவாசிகளும் இன்னும் பல தலைமுறைகள் கிராமங்களுக்கு நல்ல வசதிகளைச் செய்வதற்கு கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இத்தகைய காரியங்களைச் செய்யும்தோது ஜனத் தொகையைக் கணக்கிட்டு பாடசாலைகளை அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், அதை அனுசரித்தே கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் போடவேண்டும் என்றும் பல நிபந்தனைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவற்றையும் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஹவுஸிங் சொசைட்டிகளுக்குள்ள நிர்வாகங்களையும் தளர்த்தவேண்டுமென்றும், பொது வேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கு, கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு உதவாகப் பூட்டி சலுகைகள் அதிகம் கிடைக்கும் படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதோடு கூட விவசாய இலாகாவிற்கு ஆபீசர்கள் நியமிக்கும்போது விவசாயம் தெரிந்தவர்களை நியமித்தால் ரொம்பவும் சௌகரியமாக

[17th March 1953] [Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu]

இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது fieldmen என்றும் மேஸ்திரி என்றும் நியமிக்கிறார்கள் இம்மாதிரியான சம்பந்தங்கள் நியமிக்கும்போது விவசாயம் தெரிந்தவர்களையும் விவசாயத்தில் அனுபவம் பெற்றவர்களையும் பொறுக்கி எடுத்தால் விவசாயத்திற்கு ரொம்பவும் அனுசூலமாக இருக்கும். அவ்விதம் இல்லாமலிருந்தால் ஒரு பிரயோசனமும் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல அனுபவம் வேண்டும். ஏர் பிடிக்கத் தெரியாதவர்களை நியமிப்பதில் பிரயோசனமில்லை. ஏர் பிடிக்கத் தெரியவேண்டும். வர்ப்பு வெட்ட தெரிய வேண்டும். வெறும் பரீட்சையில் 10 கேள்விகளை படித்து பாஸ் செய்துவிட்டால் அது போதாது. இதைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லும்போது விவசாய இலாகா மந்திரியைப்பற்றியோ அல்லது இலாகாவைப் பற்றியோ குறை கூறுவதாக அர்த்தம் இல்லை. நான் ஒரு விவாயி என்ற காரணத்தால் இவ்விதம் அனுபவம் வாய்ந்தவர்களை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் சொல்வது நல்ல கருத்தாக இருந்தால் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். வேறுவிதமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது. சிப்பந்திகள் நியமனத்தில் நான் சொல்வது ஜீவாதார உரிமைக்கு விரோதமாக இருக்குமோ என்னமோ தெரியாது. எனக்கு சட்டம் தெரியாது. இதையெல்லாம் கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே இவைகளையெல்லாம் அனுசரித்து விவசாய இலாகா சரியானபடி சிப்பந்திகளை நியமிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும் என்பதாக நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஐந்தில் உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருக்கு திட்டம் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா சம்பந்தப்பட்டவரையில் அங்கு ஜீவ நதி ஒன்றும் கிடையாது என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியும். அங்கு புதிய குளங்களும் கண்மாய்களும் அமைக்க அநேக இடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. எதிர்கோட்டை தொகுதியில் மட்டும் 1,500 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை நஞ்சை சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டு வரலாம். இதுவரை மத்திய சர்க்காருடைய உதவியைக் கொண்டே உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருக்கத் திட்டத்தைச் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதற்கு இப்பொழுது போதிய பணவசதி கிடைக்கவில்லையென்றாலும், ஐந்துவருஷ திட்டம் ஒன்று இருந்தால் புதிய குளங்கள், கண்மாய்கள் அமைப்பதை இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். இந்த ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டமானது ஐந்தாண்டுகள் வேலைகள் நடைபெறுவதற்கனுசூலமாக, ஜில்லா தாலுகா வாரியலாக இத்திட்டத்தில் அடங்கியுள்ள வேலைகளை, பிரதேசப்பாஷைகளில் பிரசரித்து வெளியிடுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொது மக்கள் அப்பொழுதுதான் அதைப்பற்றி நன்றாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும். அதைப்பற்றி ஜனங்கள் எவ்விதம் நினைக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் நமக்கும் தெரிய வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பும் அவசியமாகும். விஷயமறிந்தவர்கள் என்று கருதப்படுகிற பட்டதாரிகள்கூட ‘இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு 2,069 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவாகிறார்கள். இதனால் தன் குடும்பத்திற்கு என்ன பலன் ஏற்படுகிறது’ என்று குறுகிய எண்ணத்துடன் பேசுகிறார்கள். சாதாரண மக்களிடையே இதுபற்றி விஷம் பிரசாரங்கள் செய்யப்படாமல் இருந்தால், அவர்களுடைய ஒத்துழைப்பைப் பெறுவதற்கு இதைப்போன்ற பிரசாரங்கள் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும்.

“ஆதலால் இப்போன்ற புத்தகங்கள் வெளியிடப்பட்டு பொது மக்களின் தொடர்பை அரசாங்கம் ஏற்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆதாரக்கல்வி விஷயமாக அரசாங்கம் போதிய சிரத்தை எடுத்துக் 12-20 கொள்ளவேண்டும். மாகாணத்தில் இக்கல்வி திட்டத்தை எவ்வாறு திறம் P.M. பட வேலை செய்திருக்கிறதென்பதை அறிய ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து, பரிசீலித்து வருவதாய் அறிவிக்கிறேன். அக்கமிட்டியின் ரிப்போர்ட்டின் பேரில் ஆதாரக்கல்வியை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மழை இல்லாமைவின் காரணமாக குடி தண்ணீர் கிணறுகளெல்லாம் வறண்டு போயிருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னேன். ஒரு தொகுதியிலே மாததிரம் 70, 80 கிணறுகள் வற்றிப்போயிருக்கின்றன. குடிதண்ணீரின்

[Sri R. Krishnaswami Naidu] [17th March 1953]

ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இக்கிணறுகளை ஆழப்படுத்துவதற்கு அதிகாரிகள் சாதாரண காலத்தில் எடுத்துக்கொள்வது போன்ற முறைகளையும் சம்பிரதாயங்களையும் கையாள்வது பயன் தராது. ஒரு கிணற்றுக்கு இவ்வளவு ரூபாய் என்று குறிப்பிட்டு அந்தத் தொகைக்கு கிணற்றில் எவ்வளவு வேலை நடந்திருக்கிறது என்று தெரிந்துகொண்டு தொகையைத் துரிதமாகப் பட்டுவாடா செய்யவேண்டும், இல்லவே பொது மக்களுக்கு உடனடியாக உதவ முடியாது. இவ்வாறு அந்த வேலைகள் துரிதமாக நடைபெறுகிறதா என்று தெரிந்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“முடிவாக ஒரு விஷயத்தை தயங்கித்தயங்கி சொல்ல முன் வருகிறேன். நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இல்லை. நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். இதுபற்றி பேசினால் என்னச் சொல்வார்களோ என்று தயங்கித்தான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நம் நாட்டின் அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் பால், ஜாதி, மதம் என்ற பாதுபாடு ஒன்றும் இல்லாத போதிலும், நடைமுறையில் இது எந்த விதமான பயன் அளித்து வருகிறது என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். நம் செக்ரெடெரியட்டின் காரியாலய சிப்பந்திகளாக பெண்களை வேலைக்கு வைத்துள்ள விஷயம்தான் அது. இவ்வாறு நியமித்ததன் மூலம் வேலைகள் சரியாக நடைபெறுகின்றனவா? இதைப்பற்றி நம் நாட்டின் முன்னேற்றம் கருதி கவலைபுடன் கடமையைச் செய்யும் ஒரு சில காரியதரிசிகளின் கருத்துகளையும் தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதனால் அங்கு என்ன நேர்ந்து இருக்கிறது? ஒரு துறையில் மட்டுமல்ல, திறமையான நிர்வாகத்துக்கும், சமூக முன்னேற்றத்திற்கும், சமூக ஒத்துழைப்பிற்கும், ஒழுக்கம், சீல பாவங்கள் வளரவும், பிறர் பழி கூறாமல் இருப்பதற்கும் இந்த நியமனங்கள் எவ்வாறு உதவி புரிந்து வந்திருக்கின்றன என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் இதன் பயனைத் தெரிந்துக் கொண்டு அவசியமானால் காரியாலய அமைப்பு வேலை முறைகளில் வேண்டிய மாறுதல்களைச் செய்யலாம். இந்த விஷயத்தை கருத்தில் கொண்டு வேண்டவன செய்யவேண்டுமாய் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. PENTAN NAIDU :— అధ్యక్ష, పార్వతీపురం తాలూకా, పాత పట్టణం ప్రాంతానికి చెందినటువంటి కొండజాతి ప్రజలు శుడుతున్నటువంటి బాధల నివారణకుగాను క్రిందటి బడ్జెటు సమావేశములో కోరినటువంటి కోర్కెలు నివారించు తామని ప్రభుత్వంచేసిన వాగ్దానాలు యీనాటివరకు ఏ విధంగాను ఫలము కాలేదు. ఆ ప్రాంతములోవున్న ఫారెస్టు గార్డులు యీ కొండజాతి ప్రజలు ఒక్కొక్కనికి 10 రూపాయలు, నూరు రూపాయలు జరిమానాలువేసి వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. అదవులు కొట్టుకొని జీవించే యీ కొండజాతి ప్రజలను ఫారెస్టు గార్డులు చాలా బాధలు పెట్టుతున్నారు. పల్లెటి గ్రామాలలో నివసించుచున్నటువంటి యీ కొండజాతి ప్రజలకు నూతులు త్రవ్వకోడానికి సహాయము చేయాలని ప్రభుత్వము వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. స్కూల్స్ కట్టడములు, నూతులు, గెడ్డులు, త్రిప్పి చెరువులు మరన్నతు చేయించి తగిన వసతులు కల్గించాలి. కురుపము ఎచ్చేమును గవర్నమెంటు వారు స్వాధీనము చేసుకోవాలి. కొండజాతి ప్రజలు కరెక్టురకు శహశీల్దారుకు వాళ్ల కష్టసుఖాలను గురించి చెప్పకుంటే తగు చర్య తీసుకోకుండా నిర్లక్ష్యముగావుారు కుంటున్నారు. కొన్ని గ్రామాలు చేర్చి పిల్లలకు స్కూల్స్ పెట్టారు. ఆ స్కూల్స్ లో యీ కొండజాతి పిల్లలకు మేడ్డురు విద్య చెప్పకుండా నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తూవుారుకుం టున్నారు. కొండ జాతి పిల్లలకు విద్యా సౌకర్యాలు లేకుండావున్నవి. వాళ్లను విద్యా వంతులను చేయటానికి సరియైన విచ్ఛాతులు చేయించాలి. ఇరు కట్టుకోటానికి స్థలాలు లేక బాధపడుతున్నారు. ఇళ్లకు స్థలాలు విచ్ఛాతు చేయించాలి. ఈ కొండ జాతులకు లిఫ్టిండి లేక మలము చూడుతున్నారు. అవసరము పండించు

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కొనుదుకు భూములులేవు. వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలు బొత్తుగాలేవు. ఇట్టిపరిస్థితులతో
 బంజరు భూముల పొరంతోను పొరెట్టే రిజర్వులు యీ కొండ జాతులకు మంజూరు
 చేయించి వ్యవసాయ సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారికి విన్నవించుచున్నాను.
 మా ప్రాంతములో అనేక బంజరు వగైరా భూములున్నవి. ఇవి సుంజూరు చేయుదుకు
 ప్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. పట్టణ ప్రాంతాలలో ఒక రోడ్డుకు మూడు రోడ్లు
 వేసుకొని పట్టణ వాసులు మాత్రం. సౌఖ్యముగా తిరుగుతూ వర్తించుచున్నారు.
 పల్లెటి గ్రామాలలో రోడ్లు సౌకర్యాలు లేకపోవటముచేత కొండజాతి ప్రజలు అనేక
 యిబ్బంకలు పడుచున్నారు. వాళ్లకు రోడ్లు సౌకర్యాలు త్వరలో చేయించమని
 కోరుతున్నాను. కొండ జాతులు తయారీ చేసిన వస్తువులు ఆముఖానికి సౌక
 ర్యాలలేవు. ప్రతి గ్రామానికి ఒక కో-ఆపరేటివ్ స్టోరెజీని ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి.
 కొండజాతులు తెచ్చిన వస్తువులు కో-ఆపరేటివ్ స్టోరెజీలచేత కొనిపించి ఆమ్మిరచే
 విక్రయిస్తూ చేయాలి. తిండిలేని కారణంచేత కొండజాతులు ఆకలి బాధకు గురి అగుచు
 న్నారు. అకలివల్ల అనేక బాధలు పడుచున్నారు. ఒక్కొక్క సందర్భములూ
 అకలివల్ల చనిపోవుటకద్దు. ఉపయోగపరిగ్రామములూ సుమారు యాభై అరవై మంది
 ఆకలి బాధచేత చనిపోయారు. యీ భద్రయచరిలో 1953-54 సం॥లో
 గడ్డ తిప్పి తెరువులు కట్టించాలి. యీ విషయములూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి
 ఒక పిటిషను గూడ ఇచ్చాను. తిండి తినడానికి అన్నములేదు. ఆకలి బాధచేత అనే
 కమంది చనిపోతున్నారు. తిండిలేనందున యీ కొండ జాతులకు వదిలనీల బియ్య
 మున్నవైచేయించాలని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ఆ పిటిషన్ లో కోరియున్నాను.
 రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ బియ్యము న్నవై విషయములూ ఇంతవరకు ఏ విధమైన
 ఏర్పాట్లు చేయించలేదు. ఈ విషయములూ యీ కొండ జాతి ప్రజల కష్టములు
 ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించాలి. అడవిలో మొఖాసాదార్లు ఏజెంట్లను నియమించారు. ఇటీవల
 పామిడి దొరగారు యీ విజింటులద్వారా మొదట కిక్కు మల్లా క్రావులూ మక్తా
 పాల్లు లీసుకొంటున్నారు. మక్తా పంటమీ అయితే ఆ మక్తా పంటకోవడములూ
 పంటకు బియ్యం అంత క్లుప్త పంచుకోవడం జరుగుతున్నది. ఏజెన్సీ మొఖాసాదారు
 యీ మక్తా వసూళ్లకు ఆలాగు ఏర్పాటు చేసుకున్నారు. పంటలూపాల్లు కట్టుకొని
 ఆ పాల్లు ఇవ్వవలసిందని అంటున్నారు. ఇవ్వకపోతే అల్లరి పెట్టుతున్నారు. ఈ మొఖా
 సాదార్లు జమీందార్ల యొక్క మొఖాసాలాను జమీనులకు ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనముచేసుకో
 వాలి. లేకపోతే యీ మొఖాసాదార్లు జమీందార్లు నుంచి మా బాధలు నెరవేరవు.
 మమ్మలను చాలా ఒత్తిడి చేస్తున్నారు. అందుకని యీ ఎన్జేటీలు వగైరా క్వరల
 స్వాధీనము చేసుకోవాలి. ఈ ఎన్జేటీలు స్వాధీనం విషయములూ ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే
 తగు ఏర్పాట్లు చేయాలి. ఇదే సేను అనేక సార్లు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరేటటువంటిగా
 కోరిక. ప్రభుత్వం చేస్తున్నదేమిటమో కరువం జమీందార్ల వారికి Land Reve-
 nue Bill పద్ధతులను ఒట్టి కిక్కులు వసూలు చేయటానికి హక్కు లేదంటే కాంగ్రెసు
 వర్గానికి ఎన్నికయినటువంటి వారు కాంగ్రెసు వాదిగా వుండి కూడా పంట తగిలించే
 కొండజాతి రైతులను అనేక విధాలుగా తిట్టి, కొట్టి, బాధలు పెట్టారు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు
 ఇకమీదట ఇలా చేయకుండా యీ రాజగోపాలాచారిచేత ఒక ప్రమాణం చేయించాలని కోరుతు
 న్నాను.

“నేను ఎంతోకాలంగా ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తున్నటువంటివాడిను. చాలాకాలం కాంగ్రెస్ సేవకుడునుగా పనిచేశాను. స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమ దినాలలో నేను కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీలో ఉంటిని, ఆరోజులలో ఈ కురుపం జమిందారుగారు నన్ను ఎన్నో బాధలు

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పట్టారు. నన్ను నిర్బంధించి కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీవాదనుకాదు అని చెప్పున్నారు. కాని నేను విధంగా చెప్పలేదు. అటువంటి కురుకుం జమిందారులూ ఈనాడు కాంగ్రెస్ వారైపోయారు. ఇదిచాలా విచిత్రమైన విషయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"మీరు డిప్యూటీ విషయం మాట్లాడకరెనుగాని కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ విషయంపై మాట్లాడకూడదు."

*SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I should like to submit, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that the hon. Member has got every right to speak about matters connected with his constituency. As everyone knows we have come here as representatives of the people in our constituencies. The hon. Member was only referring to the hardships of the people in his constituency. That is only a relevant point and I want to know whether hon. Members cannot refer to relevant points in this Budget discussion. Are we to talk of only the numbers found in the Budget Memorandum? Are we not entitled to talk on what we think is relevant?"

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members are at perfect liberty to talk on points relevant to the general discussion of the Budget. I have already given my ruling on this point. What I want to point out to the hon. Member is that he should not go on talking of the Congress Party and its activities."

*SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"But when the activities of the Congress in the hon. Member's constituency are such as to cause hardships to the people, cannot the hon. Member refer to them in this discussion? I think he has got every right to do so."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I have already given my ruling on this point. Let there not be discussion or debate over this. The hon. Member may now continue."

SRI M. PENTAN NAIDU:—"ఇట్లు విషయమై మాట్లాడుతున్నానంది. మా కొండజాతి ప్రజలను కురుకుం జమిందారుగారు ఎన్నెన్నో భాదలు పెట్టారో మనవి చేసుకుంటున్నాను."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir, గౌరవసభ్యుడు తన వియోజకవిధ్యములోని ప్రజల ఇబ్బందులను తెలుపుకొనడంకూడా అక్రమమేనా? ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని జమిందారు వేదరైతులను వివిధంగా భాదపెట్టుతున్నది, కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీకి చెందిన యాస్పాములు వివిధంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నది గౌరవసభ్యుడు ప్రభుత్వం వాద్యుడికి తీసుకొనివస్తున్నాడు."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీనిగురించి ఎన్నికలగురించి మాట్లాడడంసబబుకాదు. ఈ విషయాలు బడ్జెటుకు సంబంధించినవికావు. గౌరవ సభ్యుడు తెచ్చిన point of order సరికాలేదు. ప్రతిపక్షాన్ని యాదుగారు వారి ఉద్యాసాన్నికొనవలసివచ్చును."

*SRI M. PENTAN NAIDU:—"మా కొండ ప్రాంతంలోని ప్రజలు అమా యకులు. ఈ అమాయకులను వర్తకులు ఎంతో అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ఇక రూపాయ ధరీకు చేసే వస్తువుల రైతు కూడు రూపాయల వరకుపెంచి అమ్ము

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తున్నారు. Blackmarket చాలా పెద్దగా వున్నది. అదేవిధంగా ఉద్యోగ స్థూలం లంచకొడితనం విపరీతంగా ప్రచురించింది. వారు అమాయకులైన కొండకోడు ప్రజలను ఎన్నో భాదలకు గురిచేస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి అక్రమాలు జరుగకుండా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

"(1) భద్రయపురం గడ్డ అనకట్టువల్ల ఎన్నో ఘాములు వాగుపడుతున్నవి, యీ గడ్డ అనకట్టువలన వాగుపడే గ్రామాదులు: 1 భద్రయపురం, 2 పల్లంబాడి, 3. గోర్తిపాడు, 4, కాకితాడ. యీ నాలుగు గ్రామాలు వాగుపడుతున్నవి.

"(2) లంకాజోడుగడ్డ అనకట్టువలన వాగుపడే గ్రామాదులు 1 లంకాజోడు. 2 కొలిస, 3 గొత్తిలి, 4 సవ్వ గొత్తిలి, గుండువరపుని, 5 దొంగల వార మని, 6 సవరోడ, 7 యిచ్చాపురం. యీ గ్రామాదులు ఘాములు వాగుపడుతున్నవి.

"(3) నీలకంఠపురం గడ్డ, 4 వనసబ్ద గడ్డ, 5 పాలవలస గడ్డ, 6 తాటనీలగడ్డ. 7 మురడిగడ్డ, 8 వత్తాపగడ్డ, 9 మండగడ్డ, 10 కర్లగడ్డ, 11 రెల్లగడ్డ. 12 సీమల గుడగడ్డ, 13 విటంకూడ గడ్డ, యీ 13 గడ్డలుకట్టి ఘాములు మీదికి త్రొక్కి నీటిసప్తయి చేయించాలయినని కోరుతున్నాను.

"మీరే నా స్వగ్రామములో ఘాములు మీదికి నీటిసప్తయి చేయించాలయినని కోరుతున్నాను."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I now call upon the hon. Member 12.30
Sri C. Subbarayudu to speak." a.m.

*SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, many hon. Members have spoken about the impending formation of the Andhra State and as such I do not think there will be much use in my reiterating those points again. But I want to say a word or two to the Hon. Chief Minister (unfortunately he is not here at the present moment) about the Bellary district so far as its inclusion in the residuary State is concerned. Of course we find now the widespread rumour that the whole of Bellary would be retained in the residuary State. But when we look into the Budget accounts that were going to us, we find the allotment of Rs. 161 lakhs for the Tungabhadra Project shown against the Telugu area. Similar is the case with regard to the sum of Rs. 99 lakhs which is allotted for the hydro-electric power system. But we find a difference so far as the Bhairavanthippa project is concerned. We find the sum allocated for this project shown against the residuary State. I would very much appreciate an explanation from Hon. Chief Minister regarding the aforesaid discrepancies.

"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, permit me to say a few words regarding the location of the temporary capital of Andhra. Let me entreat the Hon. Chief Minister not to give room for unnecessary outbursts from our Tamilian brethren. It is because of his silence while some Tamilian leaders spoke vehemently against the location of the temporary Andhra capital in Madras and due to his own utterances in the Council as well as in the Assembly, that so

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much of confusion and controversy has now arisen. This simple issue had been thus magnified and has now assumed proportions. By not admonishing his Tamilian friends who have thus spoken, the Hon. Chief Minister has incited the public feelings of the Tamils against the Andhras. I only beg of the Hon. Chief Minister to view things dispassionately. If one were to consider all aspects of the case taking into account the present development of the Andhra area and the administrative machinery we have, one cannot but arrive at the conclusion that Madras is the only fit place for the location of the temporary capital of Andhra. Let me request all my Tamilian brethren to avoid all controversies and see to it that the least disturbance occurs so far as the administrative machinery of Andhra is concerned and help avoid investment of large sums on the future capital. Apart from all the abovementioned factors I think the Andhras who have contributed so much for the development of the Madras City along with the Tamilian brethren have also the right to claim Madras as the temporary capital of Andhra State for some time to come.

"I entirely agree with the hon. Member, Sri Muthiah Chettiar, that the only grave problem that is facing us at the present hour is how best to eradicate the famine that is prevalent in some of the districts of our State. Our whole ~~attention~~ ^{attention} is focussed on that vital point. Sir, as one coming from Rayalaseema, I am fully aware of the ravages caused by famines. It is really a heartburning thing to see thousands of hungry masses in the streets suffering from want of food and water. That chronic disease should be wiped out root and branch. There is no use of showing lip sympathy to us. Of course the Government did their best during the recent famine in Rayalaseema by opening a number of relief works and gruel centres. But I say that that is not enough. Let the Central Government depute somebody to study things at first hand. Let them be apprised of the miserable condition of the masses in Rayalaseema. Let them immediately chalk out plans for the proper irrigational development of our area. There is no use of going on scheming project after project but doing everything only on paper and nothing practical. In this connection I would like the persons in authority to take note of the valuable suggestions made by prominent English engineers in the past regarding the careful utilization of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna waters. Let them search their old records and make use of the advice given by those clever engineers. For instance, reference could be made to the useful engineering survey of Sir Arthur Cotton in 1860's regarding the utilization of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra waters. Mr. Clark and Mr. Mackenzie had also prepared excellent surveys regarding the same. Really these English engineers have done a lot of good work and the only thing I would request of the persons in authority is to look into these valuable reports from old records and prepare any useful scheme in the light of the observations contained therein. I am sure that such careful utilization of the waters of the Tungabhadra and the

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Krishna will thoroughly wipe out the chronic famine in Rayalaseema. If only our old records are searched we will find Mr. Mackenzie's plan of 1906 regarding a project for the utilization of the waters of Tungabhadra. Similarly we have plans for the utilization of the Krishna waters also.

"What do we find now? We are told that there is no sufficient water available to feed the whole of Rayalaseema. What I say is please look into the old records and find out what Mr. Mackenzie had estimated in 1906 regarding the dependable flow of Tungabhadra and the storage capacity of the reservoir to be built for the successful utilization of the Tungabhadra waters to feed the whole of Andhra. He has estimated the yield of the Tungabhadra at Mallapuram at 370 T.M.C. ft. As per Mr. Parameswaram Pillai's investigation of 1933, it is 402 at Sunkasila and as per Tirumalai Ayyangar's investigation of 1942 it is 336 T.M.C. at Mallapuram based on the subnormal year's flow. Thus we see that the previous estimates of the dependable flow of the Tungabhadra do not materially differ from the latest estimate of Tirumalai Ayyangar. Further, taking into consideration the gaugings of Mysore, Hyderabad and Madras Governments, the dependable flow of water in the Tungabhadra is agreed at 336 T.M.C. by the above States. But the Government spokesmen say that these data are different from the old data when no shares were provided for other States. It is not correct. Even in 1906, Mr. Mackenzie provided about 30 T.M.C. for Hyderabad. Sir, if we go through this report, we can see that Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar's main idea is the income to be derived from that project. He concentrated more on the hydro-electric power system from which he expected an income of about Rs. 8 lakhs. If his aim had been how best we could utilize the waters of the Tungabhadra for the benefit of the famine areas, he would have changed his opinion about the present plan of the Tungabhadra project.

"As regards the Low Level Canal, he has reported that it gives the best financial results, that it provides for the maximum power development and that the future development is possible either by increasing cultivation within the commandable area or by excavating the High Level Canal. Sir, the dependable flow of water as per the latest investigations is about 336 T.M.C. ft. and in 1936 our Government came to a settlement with other States, to give 80 T.M.C. ft. to Mysore and 5 T.M.C. ft. to Bombay. They also provided about 20 T.M.C. ft. for K.C. canal and other minor irrigation works. They also provided 10 T.M.C. ft. for the Krishna Delta as the Anicut at Vijayavada cannot be depended upon for a continuous supply of water to the ayacut and 6 T.M.C. ft. for miscellaneous purposes. Deducting all these provisions, there is still about 215 T.M.C. ft. left as the share of Hyderabad and Madras Governments. As per 1938 agreement the present project was designed to utilize 115 T.M.C. ft. both by Hyderabad and Madras out of which 50 T.M.C. ft. go to Hyderabad and 50 T.M.C. ft. to Madras for irrigation and 15 T.M.C. ft. for hydro-electric power for Hyderabad which water can be used by Madras after

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it falls into the river. So, there is still about 100 T.M.C. ft. left in the Tungabhadra waters. We are told that 25 T.M.C. ft. is provided for the High Level Canal. I want to know whether the balance of 75 T.M.C. ft. has evaporated!

"Sir, in the Inter-State Conference in 1951, they have taken the surplus waters of the Tungabhadra in the waters of the Krishna. They have arrived at the surplus waters of the Krishna being 1,000 T.M.C. ft. excluding the requirements of the existing ayacuts in Bombay, Hyderabad and Madras States. Out of this 1,000 T.M.C. ft. they provided 470 T.M.C. ft. to Madras. What I want to say is that this 470 T.M.C. ft. includes the balance of the Tungabhadra waters and the drainage waters from the catchment area between Mallapuram and Sunkasila and flood waters over and above 336 T.M.C. which will be 50 T.M.C. every alternative year. The hearts of Rayalaseema people are burning because the Five-Year Plan deprives the people of Rayalaseema of their legitimate waters. If the recommendations of the Khosla Committee are implemented, the chances of protecting the famine-affected areas will once for all be doomed. I feel, Sir, the recommendations of the Khosla Committee are not fair. It appears that the Central Government want a project on the Krishna with minimum expenditure and maximum results in increasing the production of paddy crop. The Central Government are concerned only with stopping the imports from foreign countries. I think the Madras Government cannot but give priority to the areas which require water urgently and which are in the grip of famine at present. Our friends from the Circars have made huge propaganda against the Krishna-Pennar Project. Everybody has said that our needs were sacrificed in the interests of the far-away lands in Tamil Nad. But when we think of the Khosla Committee's recommendations and the agitation of our friends in the Circars for the Nandikonda Project, we are very much pained because, if Nandikonda is taken up earlier in preference to Siddheswaram, there will be no salvation for Rayalaseema people. By constructing the Siddheswaram Project, about 30 T.M.C. ft. water in the Tungabhadra can be saved and utilized for irrigating additional areas in Bellary, Anantapur and Cuddapah districts which cannot be irrigated either by Siddheswaram or Gandikota Project. This is not only my opinion. Even Mr. Raghavan, a Member of the Board of Revenue, said that Mr. Thirumalai Ayyangar concentrated more on revenue side than on supplying waters to the famine-affected areas. Therefore, Sir, if we add this 30 T.M.C. feet to the 50 T.M.C. feet being the minimum share of Madras State, in the balance we get about 80 T.M.C. feet and this will certainly go a long way in irrigating more land in the Rayalaseema districts through the high level canal. If we peruse the readings of the flow of the Tungabhadra, we will find that in 50 per cent of the years the flow exceeds 336 T.M.C. feet, i.e., 50 T.M.C. feet every alternative year in excess of 336 T.M.C. feet. If we store the floodwater of the Tungabhadra over and above this 336 T.M.C. we will have 25 T.M.C. feet

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every year apart from the drainage water from the catchment area between Mallapuram and Sunkasila which will be 50 T.M.C. feet even in the worst year. If the people of the Circars can think of Pulichintala and Nandikonda within a distance of 40 miles from each other . . . (At this stage the Deputy Speaker sounded the going.) I shall finish in two more minutes, Sir. If the people of the Circars can think of Pulichintala and Nandikonda so near to each other, can't you think of another dam just above Razinubandi, where Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar has proposed a barrage? That will store the floodwater over and above this 336 T.M.C. and also the drainage water between Sunkasila and Mallapuram which will serve low-level canal ayacut and thereby reduce the demand on the reservoir. If we have a big canal dug up with a capacity of 7,000 or 10,000 cusecs as provided by Mr. McKenzie or as suggested by Mr. Parameswaran Pillai and water is dropped into the Pennar through a cutting of 8 miles at Pennahobildam where there will be a slope of about 200 feet, within 3 miles it will meet the situation. As Mr. Clark, an eminent engineer who investigated this Tungabhadra Project in the 19th century, suggested, power also can be developed at Pennahobildam, i.e., the place where water is to be dropped into the Pennar. By this means, a very large area can be protected. A sum of Rs. 9 crores is required for this Tungabhadra high level canal scheme; if you spend another Rs. 5 crores, you can supply water to a very large area, i.e., Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu taluks and other places to the west of Gandikota and east of Bellary. And as a last resort, just as the waters of the Godavari can be brought to the Krishna up to Pulichintala, Krishna waters can be brought to Tungabhadra. There already seems to be a proposal by Hyderabad to have a dam somewhere in the Bombay-Hyderabad border—I think it is called the Upper Krishna dam—and from that point you can bring water to the Tungabhadra up to Rajulabanda and higher up and thus reduce the demand on the reservoir. The only question now to be considered therefore is how to protect all these drought areas. If you appoint a technical committee to go into this question and ask it to find out ways and means how best to utilize the waters of the Tungabhadra and Krishna for the benefit of the people of Rayalaseema, I am sure our problem can be solved once for all and Rayalaseema will cease to suffer from these oft-occurring famines. You all know that in 1878 people in Rayalaseema died at the rate of 16 to 30 per cent, and it has taken nearly 30 years to recoup that loss in population. Even now I find there are some interested parties not only here but even in Delhi who want that Nandikonda should be taken up. I warn my friends from the Circars that we will not allow the taking up of Nandikonda in preference to Siddheswaram; we will sacrifice to the last person and if necessary to the last drop of our blood and see that Nandikonda is not taken up, because as I have shown, it will not only not solve our problem but deprive us once for all of the benefit of the above waters. I may say we are

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not enamoured of the Andhra State; we are more concerned with our everyday living, and everybody in Rayalaseema thinks how to fill his belly every day, and if that can be done, I am sure he will be satisfied. So far as Rayalaseema is concerned, our primary concern is about having these projects which will save us, and if we are satisfied that way, we do not mind whether we are in the Central Government or in the Mysore State or in the Tamil State; but we have joined our Circar friends, and it is therefore up to them to give us our just rights, since we are much higher up. Not only that; we demand—and we are sure that ours is a justifiable claim—that preference should be given to us, because we are frequently suffering from famines. Siddheswaram alone will meet the needs of Rayalaseema, and we leave it to our Nellore friends to decide whether they would prefer water from Nandikonda or from Siddheswaram. We therefore request that Siddheswaram should be taken up first and Tungabhadra high-level canal should be dug in the first stage.

"As regards the question of improvement to the K.C. canal, the proposal is dangerous. It was investigated in the year 1902 by Mr. Clark, by Mr. Fischer, by Mr. Gordon and by Mr. Priestly and all of them came to the conclusion that water could well be taken up by Pennar itself, and they estimated the cost at Rs. 6 lakhs. But now I think the cost will go up to Rs. 4 crores for improving the canal up to the 75th mile only. They also considered the idea of having an alternative head from Sangameswaram higher up than Siddheswaram. We cannot but oppose water being taken to Nellore without first meeting our needs, and that also at terrible cost. The same amount can be utilized for constructing a dam at Siddheswaram and once for all solve the question of famine in the districts of Cuddapah and Kurnool. That will help the letting of water from the Tungabhadra reservoir to satisfy the needs of the famine-stricken areas of Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks. As I said, let the Government appoint a technical committee to go into these matters and find out ways and means for the best utilization of the waters of the Krishna and the Tungabhadra; and after meeting our needs there will be a balance left over, and our friends from the Circars and Tamil Nad may have the benefit of it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We do not want it."

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—"We will be glad to give it if water is surplus, but we cannot allow it to be enjoyed by others when we ourselves continue to suffer. There is great need for our getting immediate relief; we are suffering enormously."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will resume his seat; he has much exceeded his time."

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* SRI P. GUNNIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, మన ముదానురాజ్య అర్థిక మంత్రి 1 p.m. శ్రీ శుబ్రహ్మణ్యం గారు ప్రతిపాదించిన బడ్జెటును బలపరుస్తున్నాను. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలోని చీపురుపల్లి తాలూకాలో ఈ సంవత్సరం వర్షములులేక చాలా గ్రామములలో వంటలు సాడైనవి. తాలూకాలోని మొత్తం 300 గ్రామాలలోను కనీసం 150 గ్రామాలలోనైన వంటలు పూర్తిగా వట్టమైపోయినవి. అలాటి గ్రామాలలో రైతులకు శిస్తు remission ఇప్పించవలసినదని విత్తనములు ఎరువులు మొదలైనవి ఇచ్చి తముగా స్వల్ప చేయించవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. చీపురుపల్లి తాలూకా చాలా మెట్టతాలూకా కాబట్టి ఈ ఆరు మాసములలో కొన్ని నీటిపారుదల వైగరా స్కీములను త్వరలోనే అమలుపరచవలసినదని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను."

"గత ఫిబ్రవరి నెలలో మా శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో పంచాయితీబోర్డు ఎరెక్షన్లు జరుపబడ్డాయి. చీపురుపల్లి, పార్వతీపురం తాలూకాలలోని అనేక గ్రామాలలో ఎన్నికలను పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసర్లు జరిపారు. ఈ ఎన్నికలలో ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరిగింది. మజారిటీ వచ్చినవారిని కాకుండా, తక్కువ వోట్లు వచ్చినవారిని ఎన్నికైనట్లు పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసర్లు ప్రకటించడం జరిగింది. గత ఎన్నికల్లో సమావేశంలో ఈ పంచాయితీల ఎన్నిక విషయం వచ్చినపుడు చేతులెత్త వద్దంటి ఉదులు secret ballot వద్దని అమలు పరచమని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి చాలా మంది సభ్యులు విన్నవించుకున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ వికారణం చేతనో చేతులెత్త వద్దంటే ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎన్నికలు జరిపారు. దీనివల్ల ఎన్నో అన్యాయాలు జరిగాయి. గతనెల 25 వ తారీకున చినబొండ్లపల్లి అనే గ్రామంలో శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా Assistant Panchayat Officer గారు పంచాయితీ ఎన్నికలు జరిపించారు. ఉదయం 8 గంటలనుంచి మధ్యాహ్నం 2 గంటలవరకు 600 మంది ఓటర్లను రాజమార్గంలో ఎండలో వేచిఉంచునట్లుగా చేశారు. ఆ గ్రామంలో రెండువార్డులన్నాయి. ఆ వార్డులలో ఎక్కువ వోట్లు అనగా 240 వోట్లు వచ్చిన శ్రీ గండి నారన్నాయుడుగారిని కాకుండా 106 వోట్లు వచ్చిన ఇంకొకరు ఎన్నికైనట్లు పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసరుగారు తెలియజేశారు. ఈ విధంగా 100 వోట్లకు మించి తక్కువ వచ్చినవారిని ఎన్నికైనట్లు ప్రకటించడం అన్యాయం. నేనుకూడా ఆ గ్రామంలో ఒక వోటరును కనుక ఇదేమి అన్యాయమని పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసరుగారిని అడిగాను. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంవారికికూడా తెలియపరచుకున్నాము. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా ఆక్రమంగాన, అన్యాయంగాన ప్రవర్తించిన పంచాయితీ ఆఫీసరుగారిపై తగిన చర్య తీసుకొనవలసినదనికూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో స్థానిక స్వపరిపాలనకాఖ మంత్రిగారు విమిచేసినది ఇంతవరకు తెలియలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ అన్యాయమైనటువంటి ఎన్నికను రద్దుచేసి re-election ను జరిపించి నిజమైనటువంటి ప్రజా ప్రతినిధి అక్కడ ఎన్నికగునట్లు చేయవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను."

"ఎంతోకాలముగా మా జిల్లాలోని హరిజనులు యిండ్ల నివేశ స్థలములకు దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టుకొన్నారు. ఇంతవరకు ఒక గ్రామంలో అయినా కూడా హరిజనులకు నివేశస్థలములు మంజూరు చేయబడలేదు. అనేక సందర్భములలో ఉద్యోగస్థులే హరిజనులకు అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ సంవత్సరం హరిజనులకుగానూ ప్రభుత్వం వారు 70 లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు డబ్బు మంజూరుచేశారు. ఈ డబ్బు హరిజనుల నిమిత్తం సక్రమంగా ఖర్చుగునట్లు ప్రభుత్వంవారు చూడవలసి ఉన్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. జిల్లాలోని హరిజన వెల్ఫేర్ ఆఫీసర్లు సరిగా పనిచేసేటట్లు చూడాలి."

[Sri P. Gunniah]

[17th March 1953]

హరిజనులకు సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేయుటలో ఈ ఉద్యోగములు ముఖ్యముగా పనిచేసేటట్లుచూడాలి. మాజీల్లో 80 గ్రామములలో హరిజనులకు నిత్య స్థలములు యిప్పించవలయునని కలెక్టరుగారు, వెస్టర్ కమిటీవారు ఒక proposal చేశారు. దినపత్రికి ఒక గ్రామంలో కూడా ఇంతవరకు స్థలాలు యివ్వబడలేదు. Welfare Officer గారు హరిజనుల కష్ట సుఖములు విమిన్సి యింతవరకు చూడలేదు. కలెక్టరుగారు, తహశీల్దార్లు హరిజనులకు ఇండ్ల నివేశనలకు యివ్వకుండా ఉంటారు. అయితే రెవెన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్లు అనేక యిబ్బందులు కలుగజేస్తున్నారు. గ్రామాలలో తన్న భాగ్యవంతుల పలుకుబడిలోనై ఈ ఉద్యోగులు సంవరించడం పరిపాటి అయిపోయింది. వేదవారైన హరిజనులపట్ల ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఎటువంటి కనికరమూ చూపుటలేదు. అనేక గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులవద్దనుంచి డబ్బు వసూలు చేసినప్పటికీ వారికి యిండ్ల స్థలములు యివ్వటలేదు. బొబ్బిలి తాలూకా పెడవెంకి అనే గ్రామంలో 1,200 రూపాయల వరకు హరిజనులు డబ్బు కట్టారు. అదేవిధంగా దర్శిరాజేరు అనే గ్రామంలో 672 రూపాయలు డిపోజిట్ చేశారు. అయినప్పటికీ కూడా హరిజనులకు యిండ్ల నివేశనలకు మంజూరు చేయబడలేదు. ఈ విషయాలు కలెక్టరుగారికి, తహశీల్దార్లగారికి తెలియజేసుకున్నాం. ఆ ఆధికారులు రెవెన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్ దగ్గరకు వెళ్లి స్థలాలు మంజూరు చేయటకు అవసరమైన పని చేయించుకొనవలెనని చెబుతున్నారు. బితే రెవెన్యూ ఇన్ స్పెక్టరు గారు హరిజనుల గోడును అరికించడంలేదు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు రెవెన్యూ ఉద్యోగులు, హరిజనులపట్ల హెచ్చు శ్రద్ధతోనూకాసేటట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇంక జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఇరిగేషన్ వసులుకూడా సక్రమంగా జరుగుట లేదు. అమలు జరుపబడిన వస్తుల విషయంలో కంట్రాక్టర్లకు డబ్బు సరిగా ఇవ్వబడడంలేదు. బొబ్బిలి తాలూకాలో గత సంవత్సరం మార్చి నుండి యింతవరకు సుమారు లక్ష రూపాయలవరకు చెరువులు మొదలైనవాటి మరమ్మత్తుల నిమిత్తం కంట్రాక్టర్లకు యివ్వవలసివుంది. ఎస్టేట్ మేనేజర్ గారవద్ద ప్రభుత్వం కొంత డబ్బు వుంచింది. కాని ఆ డబ్బు చెరువులు, మొదలైనవాటిని మరమ్మత్తు చేయించిన కంట్రాక్టర్లకు యివ్వటకు ఎస్టేట్ మేనేజర్ గారు నిరాకరిస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం వారిదగ్గరనుంచి డబ్బు తెచ్చుకోండి అని అంటున్నారు. మరమ్మత్తులపట్ల ఆధికారులు ఇటువంటి అలెక్స్ భావాన్ని చూపిన పైలే వసులు వరగడం కష్టమవుతుంది. మైసర్ ఇరిగేషన్ వసులు సకాలంలో కొనసాగించబడకపోతే వచ్చే సంవత్సరం వంటలు సరిగా ఉండవు. కాబట్టి చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు, మొదలైనటువంటి మైనరు ఇరిగేషన్ వసులు త్వరలోనే చేయించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ కాళేశ్వరం జిల్లాలో హరిజన హాస్టల్స్ ఎక్కువగా లేవు. మా జిల్లాలో ఒక హరిజన హాస్టల్ మా జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ గారి నడిపిస్తున్నారు. ఆ జిల్లా విద్య విషయంలో ఎన్నో విధాల వెనుకబడియున్నది. కాబట్టి పార్వతీపురం, చీపురుపల్లి పట్టాలలో రెండు బోర్డింగ్ హాస్టల్లను నడుపవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సంవత్సరం నుండి మనవి చేసుకొంటున్నాను. ఈ సంవత్సరమైనా ఈ రెండు బోర్డింగ్ హాస్టల్లను ప్రభుత్వంవారు నడిపించేటట్లు చేయవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“చీపురుపల్లి తాలూకాలోని పొంపూరు ఫిర్కాలో మునుపాము బ్యాండర్ గెడ్డ అనే దానిని 5 వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసి మరమ్మత్తు చేయించినపైలే దాదాపు 3 వేల ఎకరములు వల్లపుసాగుకు వీలవుతుంది. ఈ విషయం విషయవగరం ఎస్టేట్ మేనేజర్ గారికి తెలియపర్చుకొనే ఆయన ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించు

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కోరికని చెబుతున్నాడు. అయిదు వేల రూపాయల స్వల్ప వ్యయంతోనే 3 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. ఇది ఎంతో లాభకరమైన, ఉపయోక్తమైన పని. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే ఈపని చేయించి రైతులకు కావలసినటువంటి నీటి సదుపాయాలు చేయించవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.

“పార్వతీపురం, చీపురుపల్లి తాలూకాలలో అగ్రికల్చర్ డిపార్టుమెంటు ఆఫీసు లోపలనే ఉద్యోగులు గైతులకు తగిన సహాయము చేయటలేదు. అవసరమైన సహాయమూడా యివ్వటలేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారికి అనేక అర్జీలు కూడా వెళ్లుకొన్నాయి. ఈ విషయములగురించి ఎంక్వయిరీ జరిపించి అవటి అధీనరకు తగినటువంటి పనిమొంతు ప్రభుత్వంవారికిచ్చి రైతులకు వారు సహాయపడునట్లుగా చూడవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMI:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈనాడు ఈ శాసనసభ వారు కొనసాగిస్తున్న బడ్జెట్ వర్షంలో వాస్తవిక అంతగా కనుపించడంలేదు. గవర్నర్ గారి ఉపన్యాసాన్ని చదివితే సందర్భంలో అయితేనేమి బడ్జెట్ వర్ష సందర్భంలో నైతేనేమి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర ప్రసక్తే హెచ్చుగా వివరమింది. కొంతమంది గౌరవస్థులు ఆవేశంతో కూడా మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. వాస్తవికత నాయకులే ఆంధ్ర-కమిటీ విజేధాలను పెంపుచేయటానికి సర్వవిధాలా ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. అవేశాన్ని ప్రదర్శించడం మాత్రమే గోచరిస్తోంది కాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఎప్పుడు విచ్ఛేదనంకో తెలియడంలేదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్రులకు, తమిళుకు విజేధాలు, వైకు నన్యాల పెరుగుతూ చూడవలసినవారు. ఏ భాషవారిపట్ల పక్షపాతం చూపించడం వారివంటి పెద్దలకు తగినపని. వారు అనుసరించే విధానాలు, తీర్మానాలు, ఉభయ తార్కంగా ఉండాలి. ఆంధ్రులు తాత్కాలికంగానైనా మద్రాసులో ఉండరాదని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు శలవిచ్చారు. మద్రాసు సగరాన్ని వారు శ్రీతో పోల్చారు. అంతవరకూ కాగానేవుంది, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మంచివక్తలు, గ్రంథకర్తలు, సాహిత్య పండితులు, అందువలననే వారు మద్రాస్ సగరాన్ని శ్రీగా పోల్చారు. కాని వారు శ్రీశ్రీని భార్యగా మూతమే పోల్చారు. శ్రీ మాతృమూర్తి. తన పిడ్డయిన సమాధిరం చూపించే ప్రేమమూర్తి. ఆమెకు పక్షపాతం కాని వేరొక దుష్టిత కాని ఉండదు. మద్రాస్ సగర మాతను భార్యగా పోల్చడం మాత్రం చాలా నీచమైనపని. మద్రాస్ సగరంలో ఆంధ్రులు, ఆరవలు, ఒక కన్నతల్లి పిడ్డలుగా కలసిమెసి వారి వారి పక్షపాతను కొనసాగించుకోటానికి వీలు కలుగజేయడం న్యాయం. అంతేకాని మద్రాస్ సగరం అరవలభార్య అయినట్లుగా, ఆంధ్రులేమో దుష్టితతో దానిని బలాత్కారంగా లాగుకొనిపోతున్నట్లు చిత్రించడం భావ్యంగాలేదు. ఈ చిత్రణకూడా ఉన్నతాదర్శాలను ప్రదర్శించదు. కేవలం నైచ్య సామ్యమే ఇందులో బ్యోతక ముద్రతోంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారివంటి సాహితీపరులు ఉట్టి అనుచిత సామ్యాన్ని తేవడంమాత్రం కాగుండలేదని వారికి విషయంగా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి వైఖరి ఆంధ్ర తమిళ విజేధాలను రెవ్వగొడుతుండేగాని ఈ రెండు భాషల వారి మధ్య మెప్పుబావాన్ని మాత్రం పెంపుచేయదు. ఇక రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి అనుయాయులు ప్రదర్శిస్తున్న వైఖరికూడా చాలా విచారికరమైనటువంటిది. మద్రాస్ సగర మేయర్ శ్రీ వెంకటేశ్వరయ్యగారు ఆంధ్రులకు మద్రాస్ ప్రశంస వాటికల్లా కూడా చోటుకల్పించి అన్నట్లు పత్రికలు ప్రకటించాయి. యీ ప్రకటన లలో కేవలం నీచభావంతప్ప వేరు ఉద్దేశ్యం ఏదైనా ఉన్నదే మనస్థులు గుర్తించండి. ఎంతోకాలంగా ఆంధ్రులు, అరవలు యా సగరంలో ఉర్రుతున్నారు. ఉభయాలూ

[Sri Bojja Appalaswami] [17th March 1953]

సోదరభావంతో ముగియున్నాను. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ఇటువంటి వికసిత వైఖరిని ముద్రాపెట్టగలిగే మేయరు ప్రదర్శించడం శోచనీయమైన విషయం. కాంగ్రెస్ నాయకులు ముద్రాపెట్టే రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రి అయిన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు ఇటువంటి వైఖరిని ప్రదర్శించిన వారిని సరిదిద్దకపోవడం మరి హాస్యాస్పదం. శ్రీమంత్రి ఆంధ్రుల పట్ల వ్యతిరేకాన్ని ప్రాయోగిస్తూ పనిచేసిన తేలికత వాదానికి యీ నాయకుల ధోరణులు ఉపకరిస్తాయి. కాని వేరుకాదు. ప్రసిద్ధ రాజకీయ నాయకులైన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అనుసరించవలసిన విధానం ఇదికాదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్యను ద్వేషపూరితంగా చేయడానికి, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని విడోవిధంగా వాయిదా వేయించడానికి ఆంధ్రులకు యిబ్బందులు కలుగజేయడానికి మాత్రమే ఈ విధానం ఉపకరిస్తుంది కాని ఉభయాలమధ్య సామరస్యాన్ని పెంచేందుకు ఎంత మాత్రం సహాయపడదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గుర్తించకపోవడము దురదృష్టం. ఈ విభజన సందర్భంలో మనం హెచ్చుమొదలవాన్ని ప్రదర్శించాలి. ఒకరి శ్రేయస్సును ఇంకొకరు కాంక్షించాలి. వివాదాలకు, విభేదాలకు, తావివ్వరాదు. ఈ ముఖ్యధర్మాలను బాధ్యతగల నాయకులు విస్మరించడం శోచనీయం. మనముఖ్యమంత్రి విభేదాలను ఏకాగ్రించి ఒక న్యాయమైన తీర్పును యిచ్చుటకై కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం న్యాయమూర్తి వాంచూను మన రాష్ట్రానికి పంపింది. వాంచూగారు సర్వ విషయాలును శ్రద్ధతో పరిశీలించి వారి నివేదికను కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి సమర్పించారు. కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం వారి నివేదికను పరిశీలిస్తోంది. ఇంకను ఒక నిర్ణయానికి రాలేదు. ఈ లోపుగానే తమిళ నాయకులు విరో కోల్పోతున్నట్లు గంగవైరిలు ఎత్తిన వాటిలా ప్రసరించడం న్యాయంకాదు. ఈ సమస్య ఒక ప్రసిద్ధ న్యాయమూర్తికి పరిష్కార నిమిత్తమై యివ్వబడింది. ఆయన విచారణజరిగి న్యాయమైతీర్పు యిచ్చారు. నేడో రేపో వారి తీర్పు ప్రకటించబడుతుంది. ఈ లోపున తమిళ నాయకులు వైరమూర్తులు పెంచే ఉపన్యాసాలు యియ్యవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇక బడ్జెట్ అంచనాల విషయం గమనించండి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ప్రత్యేక బడ్జెట్ అంచనాను తయారు చేశారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో పడకొండు జిల్లాలు మాత్రమే ఉన్నట్లు చెప్పారు. జిల్లాల జిల్లాలలోని మూడు తెలుగు తాలూకాలను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం నుంచి వేరుచేశారు. బళ్లారి జిల్లాను యాదాద్రి పరిశిష్ట రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చారు. ఆ జిల్లానుంచి వచ్చే ఆదాయాన్ని పరిశిష్ట రాష్ట్రానికి జమకట్టారు. అయితే మంగళదా ప్రాజెక్టుకు అయ్యే ఖర్చును మాత్రం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర లెక్కలలో చేర్చారు. ఆదాయాన్ని మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రానికి జమకట్టడం, ఖర్చును ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర అంచనాలలో చూపడం విమి న్యాయమో బోధపడడంలేదు. ఇందులో రాజకీయ ఎత్తుగడ విమితుడో బోధపడడంలేదు. మద్రాస్ ప్రభుత్వం యీ తరుణంలో ఆంధ్రులమధ్య కన్నడిగులమధ్య పారపారలు పెంచడం మంచిదికాదు. ముందు విరుద్ధతతో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఎన్నో సమస్యలను కల్పించే విధంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటిస్తోంది చెప్పటానికి చాలా విచారిస్తున్నాను.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు అవలంబిస్తున్న విధానవిధానం చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగావుంది. ఉపాధ్యాయులను ప్రభుత్వం చాలా నీచంగా చూస్తోంది. శ్రమనార్హతలుగల వారికి సమాన వేతనాలు యివ్వాలనే ముఖ్య స్ఫూర్తిగాని యీ ప్రభుత్వం పూర్తిగా విరుద్ధంగా ప్రకటిస్తోంది. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రాథమికోపాధ్యాయుల గోడు వర్షంక సరికి కానంత దుర్భరంగావుంది. వీరికిచ్చే జీతాలు చాలా స్వల్పం. అందులోకూడా గవర్నమెంటు ప్రాథమిక పాఠశాలలలోని ఉపాధ్యాయులకు కొంత హెచ్చు జీతమిస్తారు.

[17th March 1953] [Sri Bojja Appalaswami]

జిల్లా బోర్డు స్కూళ్లలోనూ, మునిసిపల్ స్కూళ్లలోనూ, పనిచేసే ఉపాధ్యాయులకు జీతాలు తక్కువ. ఇక ఎయిడెడ్ స్కూళ్లలో పనిచేసే వారి జీతాలు అంతకన్నా కూడా తక్కువ. ఇది చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. గవర్నమెంటు పాఠశాల లోను, స్థానిక స్థంభులకు చెందిన పాఠశాలలలోను పనిచేసే ఉపాధ్యాయులు సరిగా బడి పనిచేసే వేళ్లలో మాత్రమే పనిచేస్తారు. వారికి యితర బాధ్యతలేమీ లేవు. చాలారకు చదువు వచ్చినా, రాకపోయినా వారికి కలిగే నష్టమేమీలేదు. వారి జీతం వారికి సరిగావస్తుంది. ఇక ఎయిడెడ్ స్కూళ్ల ఉపాధ్యాయుల సంకలి చూడండి. వారికున్నదంతా బాధ్యతే. పాఠశాల నడుపుకోటానికి ముందు వారు అనువైన ప్రదేశాన్ని చూసుకోవాలి. పాఠశాలకు కావలసిన లెల్లులు, కర్రలు, ఇతర వరిక రాలు సమకూర్చుకోవాలి. కావలసినంతమంది చాలరను పాఠశాలలో ఉండునట్లు చూచుకోవాలి. శ్రద్ధగా చదువు చెప్పాలి. చాలర సంఖ్య తగ్గుతుందేమో అని నిత్యం ఆవేదన పడుతూనే వుండాలి. గ్రాంట్ సరిగా రావటానికి అధికార్లకు అణగి మణి వుండాలి. ఇంతచేస్తేనే కాని ఆ కొద్దిమాత్రపు గ్రాంట్ అయినారాదు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో అధికార్ల అగ్రహానికికూడా గురికావలసివస్తుంది. గ్రాంటులలో కోతలు ఉండడం సంభవిస్తుంది. ఇది నేటి ఎయిడెడ్ స్కూళ్లలోని ఉపాధ్యాయుల స్థితిగతులు. ఈ సందర్భంలో మరొక విషయంకూడా మనవిచేస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా హరిజన ప్రాథమికోపాధ్యాయులు చాలా బాధలు పడుతున్నారు. వారికి సరియైన ప్రోత్సాహం యివ్వడంలేదు. హరిజనులు పాఠశాలలు నడుపుతున్న గ్రామాలలో కొన్నిచోట్ల పోటీగా లేదో పాఠశాలలు ఏర్పాటుచేయడంకూడా జరుగుతోంది. ఆయా గ్రామాల ఆవసరాలనుబట్టి బోర్డ్ పాఠశాలలను ఏర్పాటుచేయాలిగాని పోటీగా మాత్రం పాఠశాలలు పెట్టకూడదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇందుకు కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలు యివ్వ దలచుకొన్నాను. కొత్తపేట తాలూకాలో గొల్లకోటివారిపాలెం అనే గ్రామంలో హరిజన ఉపాధ్యాయులు చాలాకాలంనుండి ఒక ఎయిడెడ్ పాఠశాలను నడుపు కొంటున్నారు. కష్టపడి చదువుచెప్పి తగినంతమంది పిల్లలను పాఠశాలలో చేర్చుకో కలిగాను. అక్కడ ఒక బోర్డ్ పాఠశాలను నడుపుటకు జిల్లా బోర్డువారు నిశ్చయించారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయమని తనకు చాలా నష్టం వాటిల్లు తుందని ఎయిడెడ్ స్కూల్ మేనేజర్ అధికారులకు విన్నవించుకున్నాడు. విద్యాశాఖాధికారులు ఆతని కోరికలోని న్యాయాన్ని గుర్తించి అక్కడ బోర్డ్ స్కూల్ ఉండకక్కరిలేదని ఉత్తర్వులిచ్చారు. కాని ఆ ఉత్తర్వుల అమలు జరుపబడకట్లు లేదు. ఆ గ్రామంలోనే బోర్డ్ స్కూల్ ఏర్పాటు చేయబడింది. గ్రామాల ఆవసరాలనుబట్టి కాక పోటీ విభేదాలకు హెచ్చు ప్రాముఖ్యమీయబడుతోంది. బోర్డ్ స్కూళ్లను ఏర్పాటుచేయవద్దని నేను అనను. విలే ఆయా గ్రామాలలోని ఆవసరాలను గుర్తించే వాటిని ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని చెప్పుతున్నాను. కేవలం కొందరు హరిజన ఉపాధ్యాయులకు నిరుద్యోగం కల్పించాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో బోర్డ్ స్కూళ్లను స్థాపించరాదు. వైన తెలిసిన గ్రామానికి చెండున్నర మైళ్లదూరంలో మరొక గ్రామం ఉంది. అక్కడ పాఠశాల లేకపోవడంవల్ల హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు చదువుకొనే అవకాశం లేకుండా పోతోంది. అక్కడి ప్రజలు చూడొక పాఠశాలను స్థాపించండి మహాశుభో అని ఎంత వేడుకొన్నా శాంక్షా చేయని ప్రభువారు ఇదివరకే ఒక పాఠశాల ఉన్న గ్రామంలో ఇంకొక పాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి ఎంతో కాలంగా ఎయిడెడ్ పాఠశాలలో పనిచేస్తున్న హరిజనోపాధ్యాయులను నిరుద్యోగులుగా చేయడం సహించరాని విషయం. హరిజనులకు యిటువంటి అన్యాయాలు జరుగకుండా చేయవలసిందని విద్యాశాఖామంత్రిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

[Sri Bojja Appalaswami] [17th March 1953]

"అమలాపురంలో Co-operative సొసైటీల వ్యాప్తి ఉన్నది. నిమ్మజాతులకు field labour co-operative society రిజిస్టర్ చేసియున్నారు. అక్కడ భుక్తులు వంటి లంక భూములుగాని పొరంబోకులుగాని పేదవాళ్ళకే యివ్వాలని గవర్నమెంటు ప్రత్యేకముచేసింది. గవర్నమెంటువాళ్ళకు ఈ society ని విస్తరించినందుకు నా భవ్య వాదాలు. అయితే ఇంకొకటి బంజరు భూములు, పొరంబోకులు, co-operative society కి డైరెక్టుగా పుండేటటువంటి వారి స్వాధీనంలో యుండేట్లు చేసి Co-operative సొసైటీల వ్యాప్తిలో బుడాల యిస్తారు. మా జిల్లాలో ప్రత్యేకముగా co-operative సొసైటీలు 231 స్థాపించబడినవి. ఇంబర్లుగా యుండేవారు అప్పులకు దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టగా ఆస్తులులేవారికి అప్పులు యివ్వకూడదని చెప్పియున్నారు. గవర్నమెంటువారు పేదవారికే భూములు co-operative society పేరనే రిజిస్టరు చేసి ఈ society మెంబర్లు ప్రయోగించుకునేట్లుగా order యిచ్చారు. అట్లాంటి అర్హులైన ఆ Co-operative Society Central Bank వద్దనుంచి డబ్బు తీసుకొనే విధానము చేసుకోవాలని అన్నారు. కానీ, Co-operative department వారు వారికి సొంతంగా ఆస్తులు వారి పేరనే లేవని అప్పు లియ్యక నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయం గుర్తించాలి."

"ప్రజలకు వైద్య సహాయకోసం మెడికల్ కాలేజీలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏర్పాటు చేశారు. ఈ కాలేజీలలో చేరే హరిజన అర్జీదారులందరికీ ప్రవేశము యివ్వాలని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. కాని పరీక్షలు pass అయిన హరిజనులు మాత్రం ప్రంటు, వారికి తప్పకుండా Government హెబడాలో లేవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఎందుకంటే భారతదేశంలో తరతరాలనుండి అంటరానితనము వెచ్చుకొనియున్నది. ఈ అంటరానితనం, నిర్మూలించడానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగు శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. ఇంతవరకూ హరిజనులు వెనుకబడిన జాతిగా యున్నమాట నిజమే. అయితే హరిజనులు మాత్రము అడమండియు civilization అనేది లేక వీరిని ముందుకు తీవడానికి ఎవరూ తోడ్పడలేదు. ఇప్పటికైనా, ప్రభుత్వం మేలుకొని హరిజనులను ముందుకు తీవాలి. హరిజనులుగూడా మానవమాత్రులే గనుక హరిజనాధి వృద్ధికోరకు ప్రభుత్వం తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి ముందుకు తీవాలి. హరిజనులకు విద్యాసౌకర్యాలు కల్పించి శక్తి సామర్థ్యాలు పెంపొందింప చేయు దురని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇందుకుగాను Schools లో విద్య నభ్యసించి పుత్రికల్ని లైసెన్సారికి గవర్నమెంటు హెబడాలు యివ్వాలి. మన హిందూదేశములో హరిజను తనగా అంటరాని వాళ్ళగా భావిస్తున్నారు. ఈ అంటరాని తనమును తప్పకుండా నిర్మూలించజేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగిన శ్రద్ధవహించాలి. ప్రభుత్వ Hospitals లో ఈ హరిజనులకు ward boys మొదలగు ప్రద్యోగాలు యిప్పించిట్లయితే ప్రజలకు హరిజనులకు మధ్యసన్నిహితత్వం పరస్పర సహకారం పెంపొందిండుటకు ఏమి అవుతుంది. ఈ అంటరానితనమునే అరాచక భావాన్ని నిర్మూలించడానికి వీలవుతుంది. మనరాష్ట్రంలో ఖిషనరీ హాస్పిటలు ఎక్కడున్నవి. మన ప్రజలలో అంటరాని తనమునేది వీటిన్నున్నప్పటికీ హాస్పిటల్స్ లో ward boys గా పనిచేసే హరిజనులు బ్రాహ్మణులకు, రాజులకు, వైశ్యసూత్రులకు మందులు యిచ్చినప్పుడు ఈ అంటరాని తనము ఎమయింది? అందువల్ల అంటరానితనము నిర్మూలించడానికి నానకాశాలు ప్రస్తావి గనుక ముఖ్యముగా Hospitals లో అన్నిరకములైన ప్రద్యోగాలు, హరిజనులకే యివ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను. బ్రహ్మక్షత్రియ వైశ్య సూత్రాదులందరూ, ఈ హరిజనులచేతనే మందులు వాట్లలో పోయింతుకొని చికిత్స చేయింతుకొని వెళ్లు తున్నప్పుడు ఈ అంటరానితనము ఏమయిందో ప్రజలు గుర్తించాలి. అటువంటిప్పుడు Hospitals లో ప్రతి ప్రద్యోగము హరిజనులకే యివ్వడం ముఖ్యకరము."

[17th March 1953] [Sri Bojja Appalaswami]

హరిజనులుగూడా అందరిలాగు మనస్సులే. కాబట్టి ఈ అంటరాని తనమునే ఈ అరాచక భావాన్ని ప్రజలలోనుండి తొలగించుటకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొందురని ఆశిస్తూ యింతటితో నా ప్రవచనమును విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMY AYYANGAR :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Budget. I want to make certain suggestions in regard to one matter alone. The main problem that is engaging the attention of the Government now is the famine condition that is prevailing over the whole State, and it is but right that it is engaging their attention. Famine relief should be extended with promptitude and despatch. Every part of the State which is affected by famine should feel that the Government are bestowing parental attention in extending relief to that part. It is only then that people will develop an attachment to the Government which is considered to be a Government of the people. I repeat that any relief that is proposed for a famine-stricken area should be sent with promptness and in a way that will make the people feel that the Government are making every effort to afford relief to them."

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"When the country is in the grip of famine, Government servants and everybody else entrusted with the work of affording famine relief should work as if they are working in a war-time. They should be imbued with a sense of public service and they should feel that they are the servants of the people and that their main concern is the affording of relief to the famine-stricken poor. They should never care for leisure or rest. That is the spirit in which they should work among the people."

"Every pie set apart for famine relief should go towards actual relief, and no part of it should go towards the pay or allowances of officers. The officials should scrupulously see that not a pie is wasted. The entire allotment should be utilized for taking relief to the doors of the people. It may be that Government accounts disclose that crores of rupees have been spent on famine relief. In spite of spending large sums of money, no tangible or striking results are seen in the famine areas. If a large part of the allotment goes towards filling the pockets of officials and the contractors, the amount spent on actual relief can only be a small portion of the total allotment."

"In the wake of the failure of the monsoon and the consequent diminution in the storage in our hydro-electric reservoirs, it has become necessary to impose drastic power-cuts. When our poor villagers could not get even one meal a day and are suffering for want of food, we should suspend for some time our desire to satisfy the luxurious amenities or the artistic taste of the people which consume a good deal of electric power. People should be prepared to forego non-essential amenities till the conditions improve, and the electric power saved thereby should be diverted to factories and business houses. It is said in the Budget Speech of the Hon. Finance Minister that we must be prepared for some unemployment and distress consequent

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on the adverse repercussions of the power-cut on our industrial production. If labourers are thrown out of employment, the responsibility of Government in extending relief becomes all the greater. So the contingency of unemployment should be avoided as far as possible and the power supply to factories and business houses should not be reduced in the least.

"We preach one thing and practise quite a different or just the opposite thing. That should not be so. We are preaching observance of economy by the Government, but we forget one thing. Even though it may be considered out of taste, I want to mention this fact because there is the urge in me to do so. We should also cut short our speeches, see that the electric energy consumed by this House is minimised and enable the proceedings of this Assembly to be brought to a close in as short a time as possible. Thereby, our suggestions with regard to economy will be in keeping with our conduct. With these words, I close my speech."

* SRI P. KUNHIRAMAN KIDAVU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ വരുന്ന കൊല്ലത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെപ്പറ്റി ഈ സഭ മുന്പാകെ ആലോചനകൾ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു്. സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി മോശമാണെന്നാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് വെളിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്. കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു് കൂടുതൽ സഹായവും പൊതുജനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു് കടവും കിട്ടിയെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു് ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കട്ടെ നട്ടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ, ഇന്നുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ മുഴുവ്വിട്ടു, വാങ്ങം സാമ്പത്തികയുള്ള എന്നു് നിലപാടാണു്. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൊണ്ടു് കാണുന്നത്. പുതിയ ധനസഹായങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെട്ടു. ഒരു കർക്കശ്യമായ, മദിരാശി സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ ആശ്രയിച്ചാണു് നിലകൊള്ളുന്നത്. ഇന്നു നിലം കൃഷിചെയ്യുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അകെവശം സർക്കാരിലേക്കു 50 ക. നികുതി വരുമാനമുള്ള സ്വത്തുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ, കൃഷിക്കാർ അത്തരം അനിലധികവും പറ നെല്ല് പാട്ടായി ജന്മിക്കു കൊടുക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ഒരു നിലപാടാണു്. ഈ വ്യവസ്ഥിതി തുടച്ചുനീക്കിക്കൊണ്ടു്—അതായതു്, അധ്വാനിക്കുന്നവനു് അവന്റെ അധ്വാനഫലം മുഴുവൻ അനുഭവിക്കത്തക്ക ഒരു സ്ഥിതി കൈവരുത്തുവാൻ, കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും, സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെയും മദ്ധ്യത്തിലുള്ള സകല ചൂഷക വിഭാഗത്തെയും തുടച്ചുനീക്കിക്കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഒരു കാക്കിക പരിവർത്തനം നട്ടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ബുദ്ധ്യതപ്പെട്ട ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മൗനം ഭിക്കിക്കുകയാണു് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ—യഥാർത്ഥമായി ഭൂമിയിൽ അധ്വാനിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സാമ്പത്തികസ്ഥിതി നന്നാവുന്നപക്ഷം, സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്നു കൂടുതൽ നികുതി വരുമാനം വരും, സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ആവശ്യത്തിന്നുള്ള പണം കണ്ടെത്തുവാനുള്ള സകല സാദ്ധ്യതയും ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും, അത്തരമുള്ള യാതൊരു നിയമനിർമ്മാണത്തിന്നും മുതിരാത്ത ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അലസമനോഭാവത്തെ എത്രതന്നെ ആക്ഷേപിച്ചാലും മതിയാവുന്നതല്ലെന്നു വ്യസനസമേതം പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സർ, മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുടത്തോളം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് കഴിഞ്ഞ കാലമത്രയും ചെയ്യുന്നതിന്നുപോലെ വമ്പിച്ച അനീതിയാണു് ചെയ്യതു്. ബഹു: മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി ശ്രീ രാജഗോപാലാചാർ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഭരണഭാരം ഏറ്റെടുത്തപ്പോൾ, മലബാറുകാർ കരെയെല്ലാം പ്രത്യാശ വെച്ചിരുന്നു. മലബാറോടുള്ള പൈതൃകത്തിൽ എനിയെങ്കിലും നീതി ലഭിക്കുമെന്ന് ഞങ്ങൾ പ്രത്യാശിച്ചിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ എട്ടു മാസക്കാലത്തു് ഭരണവും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റും, ഞങ്ങളെ അങ്ങേ അറ്റത്തെ നിരപ്പായിലാഴ്ത്തുകയാണു് ചെയ്യതു്. മലബാറിന്റെ അവശ്യങ്ങളിൽക്കൂടും, അന്ധവശ്യകാർക്കു വേണ്ടുന്ന സംഖ്യപോലും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല.

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p.m. മലബാർ മെമ്പർമാർ ഒരു വിശദീകരണം ഈ സഭമുമ്പാകെ വെക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അത് അക്കാരാപ്രതി ശരിയാണെന്നു ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. സർ, മലബാർ ഭക്ഷണകൃത്യ

[17th March 1953] [Sri P. Kunhiraman Kidavu]

ത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്മി ജില്ലയാണു്. ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ധാന്യവിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു് പി.സി.സി. സൊസൈറ്റികളാണു്. അതിന്നു് കൊള്ളുതലത്തു് അരിയാണു് ഇന്നു് റേഷൻ കാർഡുകളിൽ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു്. കാലിതീറ്റകുറവു കൊള്ളുതലത്തു് ഇത്തരം അരി വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതു് നിൽക്കെ ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അടിയന്തര നടപടികൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽ കെട്ടിക്കിടപ്പുണ്ടായിരുന്ന പഴക്കംചെന്ന അരിയാണു് പി.സി.സി. സൊസൈറ്റികൾക്കു് ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേയും അരി ലഭിക്കുകയുണ്ടായുള്ള സ്റ്റോക്കായി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊടുത്തിരുന്നതെന്നും, ആ സ്റ്റോക്കു കൂടുതലായുകൊണ്ടു് കൂടുതൽ പഴക്കം ചെന്നിട്ടുണ്ടാണു് പി.സി.സി. സൊസൈറ്റികൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നാണു് എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചതു്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊടുക്കുന്ന ധാന്യം, ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിജപ്പെടുത്തുന്ന വിലക്കു വിതരണം ചെയ്യുക എന്നുള്ളതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞ യാതൊരുധികാരവുമില്ലാത്ത സൊസൈറ്റികൾ ഇത്തരം ചീത്ത സാധനങ്ങൾ വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്നുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അതിന്റെ മുഴുവൻ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വവും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നാണെന്നാണു് മനസ്സിലാക്കേണ്ടതു്. വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന അരിയുടെ ഭവനീയ നിലയെക്കുറിച്ചു സൊസൈറ്റികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു നിശ്ചിതമായിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്നോളവും യാതൊന്നും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്യുകയായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ നിലപാടു് അടിയന്തരമായി മാറ്റി നല്ല ധാന്യങ്ങൾ കൂടുതൽ ഭരണസുകൾ കിട്ടുവാൻ തക്ക നടപടികൾ എടുക്കേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഒരു കമ്മി ജില്ലയായ മലബാറിനെ സ്വയം ഭരണസ്ഥാനത്തു് യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. മനുഷ്യനു് ഏറ്റവും ആവശ്യമായ ഭക്ഷണത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഈ നില മലബാറിൽ തുടർന്നുപോകുന്നപക്ഷം മലബാറിന്റെ സാമ്പത്തിക നില രണ്ടുറ്റം കൊല്ലംകൊണ്ടു് എവിടെ എത്തുമെന്നു ചിന്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടും ബഹു: മലയാളി മന്ത്രി കട്ടിട്ടപ്പൻ നായർക്കു് മോശം ഞാനു് കോളുന്ന മലബാറിൽ കൃഷിക്കരുടേയും നിയമ വി എക്സു് ഭൂമികൾ സ്വകാര്യ ഭൂവുടമസ്ഥന്മാരും, ഗവണ്മെന്റുടേതെന്നും തരിശായി ഇട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടു്. ഇത്തരം തരിശു് സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ പിടിച്ചെടുത്തു ഭൂമിയില്ലാത്ത കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു് വീതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു ഉപാദാനം വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ അടിയന്തര നടപടികൾ എടുക്കണമെന്നു ഞാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് ചർച്ചയോടനുബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരികയുണ്ടായി. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെതന്നെ കൈവശമുള്ള കറുപ്പുനാടു് താലൂക്കിലെ കൂത്തുളി നായർ ഏസ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ 20,000 ഏക്കറിൽ കടുതലുള്ള ഇരുപ്പകിലും, മുപ്പകിലും ആക്കിത്തീർത്തു സാദ്ധ്യതകളുള്ള ഭൂമി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തരിശാക്കിയിട്ടിരിക്കയാണു്. അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ നാട്ടിൽ യാതൊരു തൊഴിലുമില്ലാതെ പട്ടിണിഭിക്കാണു് പൊറുതിമുട്ടി ആയിരമായിരം മലയാളി ചെറുപ്പക്കാർ മദിരാശിപോലുള്ള പട്ടണത്തിൽ തൊഴിലന്വേഷിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടു്. വർദ്ധിച്ചു കൊണ്ടുവന്ന ചിലവുകൾക്കു് രീതികൾ മോട്ടുകാളിലെ എച്ച്.കെ.എ.കുറുത്തു നായ്ക്കു് മറ്റും മറ്റും കടിപിടി കൂടി ജീവിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നുള്ള വ്യസനാവസ്ഥയിലേക്കു ബഹു: മലയാളി മന്ത്രിയുടെ ശ്രദ്ധയെ ഞാൻ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. മലബാറിലെ തരിശു് നിലങ്ങൾ സ്വകാര്യ ജന്മികളിൽനിന്നും പിടിച്ചെടുത്തു തൊഴിലില്ലാത്ത അയ്യുന്ന ചെറുപ്പക്കാർക്കും മറ്റും ഭൂമിയല്ലാത്ത കർഷകത്തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കും വീതിച്ചുകൊടുത്തു മലബാറിനെ ഭക്ഷ്യവിഷയത്തിൽ സ്വയംപര്യാപ്തമാക്കിത്തീർത്തുകൊണ്ടു് യാതൊരു പദ്ധതിയും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിലില്ല. ഇന്നുള്ള കൃഷിതന്നെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കറെ ചിലവു ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾകൊണ്ടു് നോക്കുന്നതാണു്. മന്ത്രിമാർ കാലവകാലത്തു മലബാർ സമശീതമോർ പുഴയും പാടവും വെള്ളം നിറഞ്ഞു കാണുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിൽ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികൾ ആശ്രയിച്ചു, മലബാർ പ്രകൃതിമണിയമായ സ്ഥലമാണു് എന്നു ഭംഗിവാക്കും പറഞ്ഞു മടങ്ങുകയാണു് പതിവു്. എന്നാൽ മഴപെയ്യുന്നതാവുന്ന വെള്ളം നദികൾ വഴിയായി കത്തിയൊലിച്ചു കടലിൽ ചേരുക എന്നുള്ളതിൽ കവിഞ്ഞു ഈ ജലം കൃഷിപയക്കുമെന്നല്ലെന്ന സ്ഥിതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ ഞാനറിയിച്ചു കൊള്ളുന്നു. ചിലവു ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കു് കട്ടാകെ ചിലവു വരുന്ന സംഖ്യയിൽ വകതി സംഖ്യ സംഭാവന ചെയ്യാൻ നാട്ടുകാർ മുന്നോട്ടു വന്നിട്ടുപോലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അത്തരം സംഗതികളെ ഗൗരവിക്കുന്നില്ല. എന്റെ നിരോധകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ വെള്ളയൂട്ടു് അന്നെക്കുട്ട എന്ന ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ മുമ്പാകെ വന്നു. ഉദ്ദേശം രണ്ടായിരത്തോളം ഏക്കർ ഭൂമി കൃഷിപയക്കുമെന്നാക്കിത്തീർത്തു നകല സാദ്ധ്യതകളുള്ള ഈ അന്നെക്കുട്ട, ആ നാട്ടിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർ ഇതിന്നു വരുന്ന ചിലവിൽ പകുതി സല്ല സ്വഭാവം വായി തരവാൻ തയ്യാറാണെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്നോളവും യാതൊന്നും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ

[Sri T. S. Ardhanari] [17th March 1953]

பெரிய பஞ்சத்திலே மக்கள் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அவர்களை காப்பாற்றுவதற்காகத்தான் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை வைத்தோம். இன்னும் பல முறையில் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை அளித்தோம். நிவாரண வேலைக் க்கத்தான் இந்த பத்துகோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதாக மந்திரிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பத்துகோடி ரூபாயில் 5 கோடி ரூபாயாவது உண்மையாகப் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளுக்காகச் செலவிடப்பட்டிருக்குமானால் ஒரு அளவுக்காவது பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கி யிருக்கமுடியுமாதா? தவிர 10 கோடி ரூபாய் உண்மையாகவே செலவிடப்பட்டிருக்குமானால் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைக்கு சிலவு செய்திருந்தால் நிவாரண வேலை எவ்வளவு விரிந்த அளவில் நடந்திருக்கும் என்பதை நான் சொல்லாமலேயே பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் உணர்ந்துகொள்வார்கள். எனவே 10 கோடி நிவாரண வேலைகளுக்கு சிலவு செய்திருப்பதாக சர்க்கார் சொல்வதை என்னால் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், 32 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை சேலம் ஜில்லா, திருச்சங்கோடு தாலுகாவில் ஏற்படுத்தினார்கள். அந்த 32 கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளையும் இப்பொழுது எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். அதாவது பஞ்சம் இல்லை என்று யாரும் சொல்லவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளுக்கு அவசியம் இல்லையென்பதாகச் சொல்லி எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏன் எடுத்தார்கள் என்று கேள்வி கேட்டால் அதற்குப் பதில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார், 'மக்களை சோம்பேறிகளாக வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்படி செய்ய நாங்கள் விரும்பவில்லை' என்பதாக. யார்தான் மக்கள் சோம்பேறிகளாக வாழவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுவார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? 'ஜனங்கள் சோம்பேறிகளாகப் போகாமல் தடுப்பதற்காகவே நாங்கள் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை எடுத்து விட்டோம்', என்பதாகத் தத்துவம் பேசும் மந்திரிமார்கள் உண்மையிலேயே ஒரு நாளைக்காவது கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளுக்குப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளுக்குப் போகிறவர்களில் 100-க்கு 75 பேர்கள் சிறு குழந்தைகள்தான். பாக்கியுள்ள 25 பேர்களில் சிலர் கைக் குழந்தைகள் வைத்துள்ளவர்கள், சிலர் கர்ப்பிணிகள், சிலர் அங்க ஈனமுடையவர்கள். இவர்கள் எல்லோரும் வேலைசெய்ய விரும்பாமல் லாமல் சோம்பேறிகளாக வாழவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளுக்குப் போகிறார்கள் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். குழந்தைகள் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளுக்குப் போகிறார்கள் என்றால் அவர்களை வைத்து ரகசியத் துக்கொண்டிருந்த தகப்பன்மார்களுக்கு வேலையில்லை, கூலி கிடைக்கவில்லை. உணவு வாங்கி குழந்தைகளுக்குப் போட வசதியில்லை, பட்டினியால் வாடும் குழந்தைகளைக் கண்டு கண்ணீர் வடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பசி தாங்காத குழந்தைகள் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை நோக்கி ஓடுகின்றன. இவர்களுக்கு இன்றையதினம் உணவு கொடுக்கவேண்டும், அப்பொழுது தான் சர்க்கார் நோக்கம் வருங்காலத் தகப்பன்மார்களாகிய இக்காலக் குழந்தைகளை நாட்டின் எதிர்காலச் செல்வங்களாகிய குழந்தைகளை காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதில் சர்க்கார் அக்கரை கொண்டுள்ளது என்று அர்த்தமாகும். இன்றையதினம் குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கூட கஞ்சியில்லை யென்று விறட்டிவிட்டால் வருங்கால சந்ததிகளை இன்றையதினம் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்பதில் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொஞ்சம்கூட அக்கரை கிடையாது என்றுதான் ஆகிறது. ஆகவே இதையெல்லாம் பார்க்கிற பொழுது இந்த ஆண்டு பஞ்சத்தைப்போக்க சர்க்கார் ஒதுக்கியுள்ள பணம் போது மென்று தோன்றவில்லை. இது சென்ற ஆண்டைவிட மிகக்குறைவு."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member will continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 18th March 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Rents for the buildings in Cox-cheri, Madras.

* 59. Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Cox-cheri building was constructed for housing Harijans;

(b) when the construction was completed; and

(c) why the building is not leased and allowed to persons for whom it was constructed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) The Cox-cheri buildings were constructed for housing the inhabitants of the cheri, including Harijans.

" (b) The construction of two blocks of buildings was completed one in April 1951 and the other in November 1951.

" (c) The cost of construction of the two blocks exceeded the estimates by nearly 50 per cent consequent on the rise in the cost of materials and labour. Further, the subsidies which the Madras City Improvement Trust hoped to get from the Central and State Governments were not made available. In the circumstances, the Trust has not been able to fix the economic rents for the buildings at rates which will be within the moderate means of the hut dwellers. It has therefore provided alternative accommodation to these hut dwellers in Kodambakkam and has also made ex-gratia payments to them."

SRI A. RATHINAM:—"Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state for whom the building was constructed? Was it not for the residents of Cox-cheri?—What is the rent proposed to be fixed for each room in the building; what is the area of the room to be had by each tenant, and whether the inhabitants

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is putting a number of questions at the same time. Let him put them one by one."

SRI A. RATHINAM:—"Sir, what is the area of each room?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have no information about the area of each room. As I said already, the cost of construction has gone up by 50 per cent over the estimated

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figure. No grant was received from the Central Government and from the State Government. So, no economic rents could be fixed."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how many inhabitants of Cox-cheri were evicted and were not provided with alternative sites and facilities? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" About 50 families, receiving ex-gratia payments, have voluntarily gone over to Kodambakkam."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that several hundred families were dispossessed of their houses in Cox-cheri, and only half a dozen families are housed in Kodambakkam by the City Improvement Trust? I have first-hand knowledge of this."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I think in all there were about 120 families."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, what is the amount of the ex-gratia payment to each of the families? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Rs. 100."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, why was it that the State Government did not give any subsidy—let alone the Government of India? What stood in the way of the State Government coming forward with the subsidy so that people who were displaced could get houses there, itself? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It must be for want of finance."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that these Harijans of Cox-cheri have been granted some land in Kodambakkam, may I know whether these alternative house-sites provided for Harijans are quite fit for habitation, and have all the amenities for habitation? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir. It is a good land."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" When these houses were built, did the State Government promise the City Improvement Trust a subsidy? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The City Improvement Trust was expecting subsidy. I do not think the Government promised any subsidy."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Why was not the economic construction of the houses made to be commensurate with the economic ability of the Harijans to pay? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already said that the cost of materials and labour went up, and no help was received from the Government. So, no economic rents could be fixed."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" అసలు ఖాతాకు ఎంత ? expenditure ఎంత ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No information, Sir."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, is their present residence at Kodambakkam an improvement on their old residence? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir."

Causeway across the river Pageru, Cuddapah district.

* 60 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the causeway work across the river Pageru near Kamalapuram, Cuddapah district, was sanctioned;

(b) the amount sanctioned;

(c) whether the sanctioned amount was increased later for any reason;

(d) if so, by how much and for what reasons; and

(e) at what stage the work is at present?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The work was sanctioned for execution in 1950-51 at an estimated cost of Rs. 67,000.

(c) & (d) The estimated cost of the work was revised to Rs. 90,000 on account of the increase in tender rates.

(e) An expenditure of Rs. 80,280 has been incurred on the work so far. The work is likely to be completed by March 1954."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" ఇప్పటికే యీ causeway work పూర్తి చేయటానికి చాలా అవస్థలు అయింది కాబట్టి యీ పని ఎంత కాలంలో పూర్తి కావాలి? దీనివల్ల ప్రజలకు ఇబ్బంది ఉందా? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" It will be completed by 1954."

SRI D. SITHARAMIAH :—" అక్కడ కాల్వలు ఎంతమంది వని పనిచేస్తారు? కంట్రాక్టరు యీ పనిలోకి చాలా తక్కువ రేటు ఇస్తున్నారు. అది సరియైన రేటుకాదని అంటున్నారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు అట్లా తక్కువ రేటు యివ్వకుండా కనర్వ పంతువారు శ్రద్ధవహించి సరియైన రేటు యివ్వాలి."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I require fresh notice of the question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" ఎస్సీ మేటు ఆరు వేలమంది కొండ్లవేలంకు పావుచేశారు. మంత్రిగారు యీ పని 1954 వ సంవత్సరంలో పూర్తి కాదంటున్నారు. ఇంకను ఆ పనిపైమిది పావు చేస్తారా? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" That too depends on the recommendation of the Chief Engineer."

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SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“అ కొత్త ప్రశ్న ఉంది?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Notice, please.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ఈ పని చాలా
భిక్షువులకు ఎంత అవసరమయింది. అట్లు అవసరము కావడానికి చరణమేనూ,
ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏకాగ్రహారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“I have already told
the House when the work was begun and when it will be
completed.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“The ques-
tion has not been answered, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“In that case, the hon. Member may
give notice of a fresh question.”

Alleged illegal procurement of paddy.

* 61 Q.—SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon.
the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have preferred any appeal against
the judgment referred to in starred question No. 93 answered on
16th July 1952;

(b) if no appeal has been preferred by the Government, how
many officials were found to be responsible for the illegal procure-
ment, by the Sub-Court, in that case; and

(c) whether any action has been taken against the officials
for the illegal procurement; and if so, the nature of the action and
results thereof?

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

“(b) The court has found the procurement made from the
pattadar illegal and hence awarded damages to the pattadar.
The court has not found any particular officer or officers
responsible for the procurement.

“(c) The Government have directed the Collector of Tiru-
chirappalli to take disciplinary action against the officers
concerned. The Collector is taking necessary action.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“May I know whether
the paddy was returned to the pattadar and if so, when?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I do not have the
materials here to answer that question.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Sir, there are
complaints from all over the State about cases of illegal procure-
ment. Will the Government order an enquiry in all such cases
and where they are satisfied as to their correctness, will they order
withdrawal of prosecutions?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The main question
refers to a particular case which went up before a Subordinate
Judge, but the supplementary question is a general question
and I am afraid I cannot answer that off-hand.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“Are the Government aware of the
fact that some prosecutions regarding procurement are still pending?
Will the Government consider the desirability of withdrawing such
cases?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The main ques-
tion refers to a civil suit which went on in a Civil Court. The
hon. Member Sri Latchanna is referring to prosecutions in
general. It is a different matter altogether and it does not
arise out of the main question.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“What was the amount spent
on this litigation?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I am sorry I
shall have to refer to the decree copy and then only say what
the amount is. It is only the scheduled fees payable to the
Government Pleader and the costs awarded to the plaintiff,
which we have to pay.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“May I know when the Collector was
directed to take disciplinary action against the officials in the
matter?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“About November
1952.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“May I know against
how many officials the Government have directed disciplinary
proceedings to be taken and whether those officials include any
Gazetted Officers?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“We have asked the
Collector to fix the responsibility on the particular officers.
The judgment does not pronounce whether any particular
officer was responsible. That is why the Collector has been
asked to make an enquiry and fix the responsibility on the
particular officer or officers.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“May I know on
what grounds the procurement was held illegal by the Sub-Court?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The ground was
that the notice of demand served on the pattadar was
irregular.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“Does the reference to the
Collector to fix the responsibility include the responsibility for the
recovery of the costs already incurred by the Government on account
of the action of the officers?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“It includes that also.”

[18th March 1958]

House rent allowance for the municipal workers in Vijayavada.

* 62 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Vijayavada Municipality made provision in its budget for 1953-54 for house rent allowance to its workers (sweepers, etc.) and asked the Government for sanction for the same; and if so, what was the decision of the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“The budget estimate of the Vijayavada Municipal Council for 1953-54 has not yet been received by Government.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“అడ్డుబుల్ మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు house rent allowance యిస్తామని చెప్పి గవర్నమెంటు అంగీకారానికి మునిసిపాలిటీవారు వచ్చారు. ఈ allowance ఇవ్వడమనేది ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంగీకరించి కాంక్ష చేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“That will be considered after the Budget is received.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“ఈ పక్క చాలాసార్లు వచ్చింది. ఇప్పుటికైనా రాష్ట్రము మొత్తము మీద మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు అందరికీ house rent allowance యివ్వడమనేది అంగీకరించి ప్రభుత్వం G. O. ప్రకటించేదా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“The question is under consideration.”

SRI T. POTHARAJU:—“మంత్రిగారు బెజవాడ వచ్చినప్పుడు మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు house rent allowance ను కాంక్షను చేయడమనేది అంగీకరించమని ఒక memorandum న్ను మునిసిపల్ కౌన్సిల్స్ తరఫున నూడ ఒక మెమోరాండమున్నూ మంత్రిగారికి యివ్వడము జరిగిందా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“Such a demand is made everywhere. The question is under consideration.”

SRI K. RANGA RAO:—“నర్సారావుపేటలో ఇదే సమస్య వచ్చినప్పుడు మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు మంత్రిగారికి ఒక మెమోరాండం యివ్వటం, మునిసిపల్ ఇన్స్ట్రుమెంట్లలో యీ house rent allowance కు కావలసిన మొత్తము ఎంతో తేలి ఉన్నప్పటికీ, యంతవరకు యీ allowance మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు యివ్వక పోవటానికి కారణమేమో తెలియడంలేదు. ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కరించటానికి యింకా ఎంత కాలము పడుతుందో ప్రభుత్వంవారు సెలవిస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“I have already said that the Budget of the Vijayavada Municipality has not yet been received.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—“Are not employees in declared City areas entitled to house-rent allowance?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“At present, many of the employees are engaged on daily wage-basis. So, the whole question is under consideration, as I have already said.”

[18th March 1958]

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“బెజవాడ మునిసిపాలిటీవారు వారి యొక్క బడ్జెట్లో మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు house rent allowance యివ్వాలనేది కాంక్ష చేశారు. ఈ విషయం, మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“I do not know that. The Budget is not in my hands and it has not been considered yet by us.”

SRI L. C. PAIS:—“May I ask whether in the case of municipalities which can afford this extra expenditure, the Government would be pleased to give discretion to them to pay or not?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“It has to be properly examined which municipalities have got the capacity to pay.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI:—“అర్జ్యం అక్షరాలా ప్రభుత్వంవారు మునిసిపాలిటీలకు ఇవ్వాలన్నది తప్పదు. అలాగే, ఇంకా చదివే రూపాయలు, పది-పైదు రూపాయలు వచ్చేటటువంటి పేదవాళ్లయిన మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు యీ house rent allowance యివ్వటానికి గవర్నమెంటు అలెన్యము చేయటము కారణమేమి?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“It is going to cost some thousands of rupees every month for every municipality. It has to be examined because the municipalities have not yet provided even some of the requisite amenities to the people in the municipal areas.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“మునిసిపల్ కౌన్సిల్స్ house rent allowance వారి వర్కర్స్కు యిస్తామని అంటూంటే గవర్నమెంటు ఆ ప్రపోజలను అంగీకరించక తిరస్కరించడంలో ‘అప్పు పట్టనూ పెట్టదు, అడుగుకొని తిననూ తిననవ్వదు,’ అనే policy ని అవలంబిస్తున్నదా అంది?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“I have already said that the Government are considering the question as to which municipalities have got the necessary funds for this purpose.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“మంత్రిగారు మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు house rent allowance యిచ్చే విషయములో ఆయా మునిసిపాలిటీల ఆర్థిక స్థితిని పరిశీలించి అలాచివున్నావని చెప్పారు. వారి సమాధానాల ఆధారంగా ఈ allowance ఇవ్వడంలేదన్నట్లుగా ఉన్నది. ఇందుకు మంత్రిగారు ఏమి జవాబిస్తారు?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“When I am saying that it is under consideration, I do not know why the Member presumes like that.”

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—“స్థానిక కౌన్సిల్స్కు ప్రా-గ్రాంట్ 8-50 రెజిస్ట్రారు వర్కర్స్కు మునిసిపల్ వర్కర్స్కు యివ్వాలి. ఆర్డరు, యాక్టర్లు తమను నెలవారీ మెమోరాండములు సమర్పించడం జరిగింది. ఈ విషయంలో మంత్రిగారు జవాబిస్తారు. వాటిని గురించి యంతవరకు ఏమి చర్య తీసుకున్నారో మంత్రిగారు చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“A separate question may be put.”

[18th March 1953]

Famine relief works in Thathiengarpet firka, Musiri taluk:

* 63 Q.—SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM (on behalf of Sri S. P. Thangavelu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received reports about the prevailing famine conditions in Thathiengarpet firka in Musiri taluk; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the feasibility of undertaking relief works in those parts?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—“Have the Government received reports about the acute shortage of drinking water in that area?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“No, Sir. When I visited that place in the company of my hon. friend, I saw some water flowing whereas there are so many areas where we do not see water at all.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“మమంజో వాడవకుండు ఊరికి ప్రాంతాలను ‘ఎ’ క్లాసు ప్రాంతాలని, ‘బి’ క్లాసు ప్రాంతాలని, ‘సి’ క్లాసు ప్రాంతాలని విభజించారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు ‘ఎ’ క్లాసు ప్రాంతాలకు ఎక్కువ అన్ని, ‘బి’ క్లాసు ప్రాంతాలకు తక్కువ అన్ని, ఉండేట్లయితే, ‘సి’ క్లాసుకు, ‘బి’ క్లాసుకు యిచ్చే టుకుంటే సౌకర్యాల ఏమా తెలుపుతారా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Evidently, the hon. Member refers to the different classifications in the areas in which reliefs are given. In class ‘A’ area much relief is given, in class ‘B’ it is a little less and in class ‘C’ it is still less.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—“May I have an assurance from the Government that if necessary reports are received, the Government will take immediate steps?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Certainly. I do not know why the hon. Member doubts it.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Is this place anywhere near the place where gold deposit is alleged to have been found, and if so, where is the necessity to give any relief to that area?”

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

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR:—“Is it not a fact that the Collector toured the Thathiengarpet firka on 28th January 1953 and towards the end of January 1953 he recommended to the Government that at once Rs. 19,000 must be provided as an increased allotment for deepening about 30 drinking water wells in Thathiengarpet firka and may I know whether the Government passed orders on 24th February 1953 sanctioning only Rs. 10,000?”

[18th March 1953]

May I also know why the Government sanctioned only a lesser amount for such an urgent work and whether they would at once sanction the balance?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I am thankful to the hon. Member for giving me so much details, but his question has turned on a different matter altogether. The main question relates to the general famine conditions and so I cannot immediately answer questions relating to deepening of wells and so on.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“నా ప్రశ్నకు పూర్తిగా బదులు చెప్పబడలేదంటే. తక్కువ ఎక్కువ అనేది ఏమైనా సేదాని తుంటే ఆ సేదానిని వివరించమని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ‘ఎ’ క్లాసుకు ‘బి’ క్లాసుకు సేదాలను కోరుతున్నాను.”

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

Reclamation of Nayuni cheruvu in Pulivendla taluk.

* 64 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by him from the local M.L.A. or any member of the public for the reclamation of Nayuni cheruvu (tank) of Vemula in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district;

(b) whether any investigation was carried out for the restoration of the tank, and if so, what was the result;

(c) the opinion of the Superintending Engineer in the matter;

(d) whether it is a fact that the barytes mining interests on the tank-bed are opposing its restoration; and

(e) whether the Government intend to take up the restoration of the tank as a famine relief work?

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

“(b), (c) & (e) The proposal has been investigated and the plans and estimates for the scheme prepared by the Superintending Engineer (Food Production) are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. He has been specifically asked to report through the Board of Revenue whether the scheme may be taken up with a view to provide employment for the labour in the area affected by adverse seasonal conditions.”

“(d) No.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—“కడప జిల్లా, పులివెందుల తాలూకాలో శివమనామయ్య కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి అని గవర్నమెంటు గుర్తిస్తుంది. పైగా యీ తాలూకాలో పెద్ద నీటివనరులు లేవని మంత్రిగారిమాట.”

[18th March 1953]

తెలుగులు. కాబట్టి దీన్ని పంట famine relief scheme క్రిందగాని, tank restoration scheme క్రిందగాని, తిరుకుంటామ అని చెప్పి యీ house లో ప్రభుత్వం వారు యిస్తుందా? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" No assurance can be given till the report from the Superintending Engineer is received."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I know the estimated cost of these projects, the additional extent of land that can be brought under cultivation under this scheme and also the class of the tank? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Collector reports that this tank will irrigate an extent of about 185 acres. Taking into account the water rate of Rs. 7 per acre, the Collector reports a return of 0.9 per cent."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" There are complaints of encroachment or reclamation of tanks in estates taken over by the Government. Will the Government order investigation of such tanks under the Tank Improvement Scheme or Restoration Scheme? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" కలెక్టరు వద్ద నుంచి రిపోర్టు వూర్తి అయి ఇప్పటికి వచ్చింది. దాని యీ investigation విషయంలో ప్రత్యేక రిపోర్టు ఎప్పుడు వస్తుందా అని మంత్రిగారు అడుగున్నారు. రిపోర్టు వచ్చిందా అని అడగటం అయితే, ఆ ప్రాంతపు ప్రజలు వసులులేక అలసిపోయి పోతున్నారు. వారికి ఎంత కాలమువరకు వసులు కల్పించగలరో ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పగలరా? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Government are equally anxious as the hon. Member to protect the people suffering in famine areas."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" May I know what the minimum percentage of income required is for undertaking Grow More Food schemes or Tank Restoration schemes? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Under the Intensive Cultivation scheme for which we get a grant from the Centre, a return of 2½ per cent is prescribed. For ordinary irrigation schemes no return is prescribed, and the whole expenditure will have to be borne by the State Government."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" తెలుగులో అదిగో ప్రభుత్వం దాని మంత్రిగారు దాని ప్రశ్నను సరిగా తెలుసుకొని జవాబు చెప్పలేదు. దాని ప్రశ్నను చూసి, కలెక్టరు వద్ద యీ tank restoration విషయంలో investigation వూర్తి అయి ఇప్పటికి వచ్చింది. అది అన్ని departments లోను చూశారంటే ఎప్పుడు వస్తుందా అని మంత్రిగారు అడుగున్నారు. ఆ రిపోర్టు వచ్చిన ప్రభుత్వం వారు త్వరగా త్వర తిరుకుంటారా? ఖచ్చితమైన సమాధానం కావాలని మంత్రిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను. మంత్రిగారికి ప్రజలను అదరణడించో లేదో నాకు తెలియదు."

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Let us await the report from the Superintending Engineer."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం తుది నిర్ణయానికి రావటానికి యింకా ఎంత కాలం పడుతుందో నెలవిస్తారాండి? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already said that we are awaiting the report from the Superintending Engineer. When it is received, it will be sent to the Board of Revenue and only after that we have to take a final decision."

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—" మంత్రిగారు ఏమి చెప్పారునో సరిగా చూశారు. తెలియలేదు. వారు చెప్పే సమాధానం clear గా చెప్పితే మేము తెలుసుకోవలసివుంది."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" సూపరింటెండింగు యింజనీరు తయారు చేసిన రిపోర్టు గవర్నమెంటుకు అందిన తర్వాత దానిని రివియూ బోర్డుకు చూపి దానిపైన వచ్చిన రిపోర్టును చూశారని గవర్నమెంటు తీర్మానం చేస్తారని చెప్పాను."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" As most of the schemes in the Rayalaseema cannot be taken up for execution if this return of 2½ per cent is insisted, may I know whether the Government will lessen it to 1 per cent or completely waive that condition so far as Rayalaseema is concerned? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" This test of 2½ per cent has been fixed in cases where we get the grant from the Central Government. Regarding the other irrigation works, we have not prescribed this rigid test. We examine the other schemes on their merits and even if the return is below 2½ per cent we take up some schemes on certain occasions."

Declaration of the birthday of Thiruvalluvar as holiday.

* 65 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a copy of the resolution passed at the inaugural meeting of Purasawalkam Kuralneri Kazhagam asking for declaration of the birthday of Thiruvalluvar as a holiday for the Government offices and schools; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) No copy of the resolution appears to have been received by the Government. Government are of the opinion that they cannot go on adding 'no work' days to the present large list and that the best way of celebrating the memory of great men is by doing more work."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Are the Government aware of the strong feeling among the Tamils that the Government have refused to give due recognition to the services of Tamil scholars and poets by observing holidays on their birthdays? "

[18th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have already stated that recognition is not considered due if given in the shape of holidays."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is the Hon. Chief Minister aware of the exact day of the year when Tiruvalluvar was born, apart from the question whether it should be declared a holiday or not? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am thankful for the explanation that we do not have accurate ideas as to the exact date of birth of Tiruvalluvar. But that is not the reason really why no holiday can be declared. It is unnecessary to go on increasing our holidays, and also I might explain that holidays are generally recognized as proper if some religious ritual is connected with the day, as we do not wish to interfere with the normal religious ceremonies followed according to one's practice."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Have the Government taken any other steps than the declaration of a holiday in order to commemorate the services of the poet, politician and public worker? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" ' Tirukkural ' is largely prescribed as text-book."

Harijans employed through the Employment Exchange.

* 66 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state how many Harijans were provided with employment through the Employment Exchanges last year?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" 3,359 Harijans."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" May I know whether all of them are continuing in service? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid I cannot answer that question because the original question is how many were provided with employment through the Employment Exchanges. We have no method of follow up. I can, therefore, only say that 3,359 Harijans were provided with employment."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Have the Government figures of the total number of applications received by the Employment Exchange and the total percentage of applicants employed? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The total number of applicants was 6,674 and the total employed was, as I have already said, 3,359."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" As it is not the practice in all cases for the departments to notify the Employment Exchange, may I know why the Government should not issue instructions to the heads of departments to notify vacancies to the Employment Exchanges? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" This matter has been examined and is still under consideration."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" May I know what is the total number of persons provided with employment and the percentage of Harijans thereto? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice, please."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Will the Government give district-war figures of employment of Harijans for each year? "

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

Elections to district boards.

* 67 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state when the Government propose to hold the elections to District Boards?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" In view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, Government propose to postpone elections to district boards until the new Governments come into being and hold elections."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" క్రిందటిసారి సభలో యీ విషయం చర్చించినప్పుడు ఒక సంవత్సరము ఆయినతర్వాత తప్పని సరిగా District board ఎన్నికలు జరుపుతాము అని మంత్రిగారు వాగ్దానము చేశారు. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర స్థాపనవల్ల కొంతకాలంవరకు వా యిదా వేయబడునని అంటున్నారు. ఇంకాకాలం జరుపుతామని నిర్ణయం చేయగలరా? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" No date can be fixed now. It will be left to the respective States to decide."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" అయ్యో, పంచాయతీ బోర్డు ఎన్నికలకు ఆనె.టి. ఎలక్షన్లకు అడ్డురాని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలకు ఎందుకు అడ్డంకవచ్చిందో చెబుతారా? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" That is the very reason why elections to District Boards have been postponed. Panchayat Board elections are going on. Almost fifty per cent of the work is over and 4,000 more panchayats remain to be reconstituted."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, ప్రస్తుతం ఉన్నటువంటి జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు ప్రజావిశ్వాసాన్ని కోల్పోయినందువల్ల ఆ పరిస్థితులలో వాళ్లను మరల బోర్డులలో ఉండకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వం వారు చేస్తారా? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A resolution will be placed before the House and it will be left to the House to decide the matter."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అయ్యో, ప్రభుత్వం వారు జిల్లా బోర్డుల విషయంలో ఏమి చేయాలని ఆలోచిస్తున్నారు? ప్రభుత్వం సెక్షన్ ఆఫీసర్లను వేసి undemocratic గా చేయాలని ఆలోచిస్తున్నారా? వేక ఏమి చేయాలి? "

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లక్షకుండున్నారు. వంశాయిల జోర్జులలో అంతా అల్లకల్లోలము జరుగుతున్నా ఎన్నికలు జరుప కలిగినపుడు అంధ రాష్ట్రంకొరకు వేచియుండకనే జిల్లా జోర్జుల ఎన్నికలలో elections ఎందుకు జరుపలేదు ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ In a most democratic way, I have stated that it will be placed before the House and the House will have to decide it.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తుందనే మినమీన జిల్లా జోర్జుల ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేసినట్లే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడితే రాష్ట్రాధికారం వాయిదా వేసినట్లే సువర్ణరంజరకు జరపటానికి ఏమరాక, అప్పుడు కూడా యీ ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయవచ్చుననే ప్రజల అభిప్రాయానికి సమాధానంయిస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర గవర్నరు మంతు ఏర్పడినప్పుడు శ్రీ నాగిరెడ్డి అందులో ఉంటే, యీ ప్రశ్న తిరిగి అప్పుడు వేయవచ్చును.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ My question was not answered.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may give it in writing to the Minister. Probably the Minister did not understand him properly. A resolution on the subject will be placed before the House on Monday.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ ముగ్గురికీ తెలుగు వారేకదండి ! వారికికూడా తెలుగు రాదంటారా ? ”

Reduction of bus charges in Payyannur, North Malabar.

* 68 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government propose to reduce the minimum charge of 5 annas collected from passengers travelling in buses in Payyannur?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know whether the Madras Motor Vehicles Act permits bus-owners to fix five annas as minimum and will the Government be pleased to fix the rate at 7½ pies per mile with one anna as the minimum as in the City Bus service? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Under section 43 of the Motor Vehicles Act, the rates of maximum fares fixed for stage carriages are seven pies per mile on roads in the plains in the mufassal except in urban areas where there are town services; it is provided that for distances of less than eight miles a fare not exceeding five annas may be charged; it is provided further that 7½ pies per mile may be charged on the roads specified below which cut at one or more points rivers and backwater canals :—

Papinesseri to Kunhimangalam-Madramangalam,
Papinesseri to Talliparamba.

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Papinesseri to Payyannoor.
Papinesseri to Irrity.
Irukkur to Tellicherry.
Cannanore to Kuttuparamba.
Coastal road from Mangalore to Bindoor.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Will the Government be pleased to amend the rules so as to fix one anna as the minimum? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is no proposal before the Government but we shall examine this question.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఎనిమిది మైళ్ల లోపల ఉన్నటువంటి వాటికన్నా టికెట్ కూడా కనీసం అయిదు అణాలు చార్జీ చేయటానికి నిలువదనే దానికీ సంగతి అలా చేయవలసినదా ? లేక వేరే facilities లేవని ముగిసి గారు అట్లా చేయదలస్తే, యీ రేటును మార్చి మూడు మైళ్ల వరకూ, రెండు మైళ్ల వరకూ రేటును తగ్గించటానికి ముగిసి గారు ఏమైనా ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There was a proposal to fix fractions of five annas for fractions of eight miles but the matter is under examination of the Road Transport authorities and the Government. I cannot say what the decision finally will be.”

Research courses in Veterinary College, Madras.

* 69 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 9-10 a.m.

(a) what kinds of research courses there are in the Veterinary College, Madras;

(b) what are the facilities given to the students to encourage them to take to Research; and

(c) which authority selects students for such research classes, and what test does he apply in such selection?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) Post-Graduate Research Courses leading to the M.Sc. Degree of the Madras University are available in the following subjects :—

- (1) Anatomy.
- (2) Physiology.
- (3) Pathology.
- (4) Parasitology.
- (5) Bacteriology.
- (6) Animal Nutrition.
- (7) Animal Genetics.
- (8) Pharmacology.

Facilities are also afforded for research work leading to the Ph. D. Degree.

(b) All the available laboratory, library, and other facilities in the Madras Veterinary College are given to the research workers.

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“(c) The Syndicate of the Madras University is the authority which considers the applications from candidates for registration as research workers and approves their registration, in accordance with the rules and regulations framed by the University.”

SRI A. VENKATRAMAIAH :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how many students have been selected this year? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" At present two of the members of the staff are prosecuting research work, one for the Master's degree in Parasitology and the other for the Doctor's degree. Apart from this, one student is prosecuting research work in Bacteriology with a University research studentship. Another student has been granted permission to work in the Genetics section to enable him to acquire the laboratory technique."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ అగ్రహార్యం రామన్న సమ
యములో, అంధదేశంలో ఒక veterinary college స్థాపించానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఆలో
చిస్తున్నదా ? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question put by the hon. Member appears to be on an altogether different subject. I think he wants to know whether a college would be opened for the Andhra Desa. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Will the Hon. Minister explain some of the scientific terms he used in his answer to the question?"
(Laughter.)

Water-cess rates in the Mettur Project area.

* 70 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether an Irrigation Bill has been prepared as stated in answer to question No. 672, on 6th February 1951 in the Assembly and if so, at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"A tentative Bill has been prepared but certain clauses of it have yet to be finalized."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ ఇప్పుడు నీటి తీరుకాలు mettur area లో కృష్ణా, గోదావరి జిల్లాలూ delta ప్రాంతాలూ రైట్లకన్నా కానాశక్తులకూ ఉన్నాయి. యీ inequities తగ్గించటానికి ఇతర చర్యలు ఏమైనా ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకున్నారాండి ? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ All that will be considered when the Bill comes before the Legislature.”

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SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" In the case of lands where double crop compounded rates are charged, will the Government consider refunding one-third of the water-rates when there is no water supply for the second crop? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, all that will be considered when the Bill comes up for discussion."

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

Point of Order.

* **SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—**“ On a point of order, Sir. According to rule 34 (a) of the Rules of Procedure of the Madras Legislative Assembly, the Speaker may with the consent of the Member of Government concerned, order a question to be entered in the list of questions with shorter notice than seven days. Now I have received a communication from the Secretary of the State Legislature directing me to obtain such consent from the Hon. Minister concerned and communicate that to the office. According to the rule that I have quoted, Members of the Assembly are not required to get the personal permission of the Hon. Minister concerned. So the communication of the Secretary to the Legislature goes against the provisions of rule 34 (a). I therefore request the Hon. Speaker to give a ruling whether this letter is proper or not.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“As for waiving of notice, both the Hon. Minister and the Chair have to do it.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The question raised is whether it is for the Member concerned to approach the Minister concerned or whether the Hon. Speaker himself will use his good offices with the Hon. Minister and get the thing done.”

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member Sri Gopalan pass on the communication to me. I shall enquire into the matter."

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri Ardhanari may continue his speech on the Budget."

* Sri T. S. ARDHANARI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த வரவு செலவு கணக்கையும் எதிர்காலத்தையும் ஒப்பிட்டுப் பார்க்கும் போது ஒரு பயங்கரமான நெருக்கடியை எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ளனமென்று எசுசிக்கிறேன். பொதுவாக விவசாயிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் வியாபாரம் பொருள்களின் விலை 27 சதம் விதிசும் வீழ்ச்சி உடைந்துவிட்டது. இயந்திரப் பொருள்களின் விலை 44 சத விதிசும் குறைந்துள்ளது. “விவவாசிகள் குறைந்ததுள்ளது, ஆறுதல் அளிக்கிறது என்று நிதி மந்திரி சொல்கிறார். வியாபார பொருள் குறைந்ததின் விளைவாக இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பெரும் முதலாளிகளும், அந்நியநாட்டு வியாபாரிகளும் பொருள்களை குறைந்த விலைக்கு வாங்கி விவசாயிகளைக் கொள்ளையடித்தார்கள். இதன் விளைவு விவசாயிகளை ஓடாண்டையாக்கிவிட்டது. இது ஆறுதல் அளிக்கும் விஷயம் என்று எனக்குப் பரியவில்லை. உணவு பொருள் விலை குறைந்திருந்தால் மந்திரி சொன்னதை புரிந்துகொள்ளமுடியும்.

[Sri T. S. Ardhanari]

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“என்னுடைய தொகுதியை எடுத்தக்கொண்டால் பருவமழை யில்லாத காரணத்தால், அந்தப் பகுதியில் உள்ள நிலக்கடலை முக் ய வேளாண்மை பூராவும் தீர்ந்துவிட்டது, விவசாயிகள் வருமானத்தை இழந்து விட்டார்கள். விவசாயிகளும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஏரி, குளங்கள் வற்றி இருக்கிறபடியால் விவசாயிகள் வேளாண்மையில்லாமல் வாடுகின்றார்கள், இன்னும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் கேவலமாக இருக்கிறது. குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். எங்கு போனால் ‘குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறோம், கிணறுகள் வெட்டி கொடுங்கள்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி மந்திரிகளுக்கு எவ்வளவு போழுறை நேரில் எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும்கூட பரிதவிக்கும் மக்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதைத் தாங்கள் உணர்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. மிகப்பெரிய அளவுக்கு நெருக்கடி பெருகிக்கொண்டே போகிறது.

“பதனி இறக்கும் தொழிலாளர்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மழை யில்லாத காரணத்தால் பதனி அதிகம் ஊருவதில்லை. சென்ற வருஷம் ஒரு தொழிலாளிக்கு 95 படி பதனி ஊறியது. இன்று 15-20 படிக்கு மேல் இல்லை. இந்த குறைந்த பதனியை விற்பதற்கு அனுமதிப்பதில்லை. இதனால் மிகப்பெரிய கஷ்டத்திற்குள்ளாகி இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களைப்பற்றி இன்றைக்கு நாட்டில் பேசாதவர்கள் கிடையாது. இதைப்பற்றி வருட திட்டத்தில் ஏதாவது சொல்லி இருக்கிறதா? இல்லை. நெசவுத்தொழிலாளருக்கு நிரந்தரமாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வழி வகுக்க வேண்டுமென்று மத்திய சர்க்கரை, ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் அடிக்கடி முறைகளைச் சொல்லி வற்புறுத்தி வந்துள்ளது. இவ்வளவிற்கும் ஏதாவது செய்ததா என்று கேட்கிறேன். சென்ற சட்டசபை கூட்டத்தில் இந்தக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களைப்பற்றிய தீர்மானம் வந்தது எல்லோருக்கும் ஞாபகம் இருக்கும். இதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது உருப்படியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். நிலைமை வரவர மிக மோசமாகிக்கொண்டே வருகிறது. பல குடும்பங்கள் பட்டினியால் அலைகிறார்கள்.

“ரயான் திட்டம் வந்தது, அதன்படி தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டதா? அதுவுமில்லை. தொழில் மந்திரியைக் கேட்டால் தொழிலாளர்கள் கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் சேர மறுக்கிறார்கள் என்கிறார். தொழிலாளர்களைக் கேட்டால் கூட்டுறவு நிர்வாகம் தங்களைச் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள மறுக்கிறது என்கிறார்கள். நிவாரண திட்டம் என்றால் எல்லோருக்கும் பொகதானே. இக்காரியத்திற்கு ஒன்றுபட்டு செயலாற்றுவதற்கு மறுக்கிறார்கள். கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தின் தலைமைப் பதவி கட்டி பாகுபாடு காட்டி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்களை கூட்டுறவு சங்கத்தில் சேர்க்க மறுக்கிறார்கள்.

“இன்று தேங்கிக் கிடப்பது மோட்டாத்துணிதான், இதை அதிகமாக உபயோகிப்பவர்கள் கிராமத்திலுள்ள விவசாயிகள்தான். கிராமமக்களின் வருமானத்தை உயர்த்தாமல் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்கமுடியாது. நெசவாளர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக ஏதாவது செய்யவேண்டுமானால் முதலில் நூல் விலை குறைந்தாகவேண்டும். அது இல்லாமல் குறைந்த விலையில் வேஷ்டி, சேலைகளைத் தயார் செய்பமுடியாது. சர்க்கார் திட்டங்கள் ஆமை வேகத்தில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன.

“கிராமமக்களும், நெசவாளர்களும், பொதுமக்களும் நாளுக்கு நாள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதைக் கவனிப்பாரில்லை. எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் பணம் இல்லை, பணம் இல்லை என்று கூறிக்கொண்டேயிருந்தால் எப்போதுதான் இவர்கள் குறையைத் தீர்ப்பது. இந்த பட்ஜட் மக்களுக்கு பிரயோஜனமற்ற முறையில் உள்ளது.

“குறிப்பாக இன்று மின்சார வெட்டினால் மில் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். மாதம் 10 நாள் வேலைதான் கிடைக்கிறது. வருமானத்தில் மூன்றில் இரண்டு பங்கு குறைந்துவிட்டது. இதனால் அவர்கள் கடன்காரர்களாக மாறிக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். 40,000 தொழிலாளர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். உதாரணமாக திருச்செங்கோட்டில் ஒரு மில்

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[Sri T. S. Ardhanari]

லில் 500 தொழிலாளர்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். இதில் 34 தொழிலாளர்கள் ரூ. 10,912 கடன்பட்டுள்ளார்கள் என்றால் மில் தொழிலாளர்கள் நிலைமை எப்படி உள்ளது என்பதைப் பரிந்துக்கொள்ளலாம். நிலைமை இப்படியே முற்றிக்கொண்டுபோனால் இவர்களின் பிற்கால வாழ்க்கை என்ன ஆவது. அவர்கள் எந்த விதத்தில் குடும்பத் தொல்லைகளைச் சமாளிப்பார்கள். மில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு வேலைமில்லாக் காலங்களில் குறைந்த வட்டியில் பணம் கொடுப்பதற்கு ஒரு விதவசதியும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் யோசிக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். பருவமழை இல்லாமையால் பஞ்சம், பட்டினி, பட்டினிச் சாவு ஒரு பக்கம், வேலையில்லா தண்டாட்டம் ஒரு பக்கம், குடும்பத் தொல்லை மில் முதலாளிகளின் கொள்கை ஒரு பக்கம். இப்படி பல தொல்லைகளுக்கிடையே, பஞ்சத்தால், பட்டினியால், விலைவாசி உயர்வால் வாடி வதங்கி தொழிலாளிகளின் நிலைமை இருந்துவருகிறது. இது இப்படியே போய்க் கொண்டிருந்தால் என்ன ஆவது? இதை இப்படியே பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதா? இதைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்துவதற்கு ஒரு விதமான ஏற்பாடும் இல்லை.

“சுகாதாரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த ஆண்டு பட்ஜெட்டில் குறைவு பட்டுள்ளது. பஞ்சத்தால் வாடும் மக்கள் நோய் நொடிக்கு ஆளாகி உள்ளவர்கள், அவர்கள் சொந்தமாக வைத்தியம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வசதியில்லாமல் சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியை நோக்கி வருகிறார்கள் என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன். நீர்பாசனத்திற்கும் குறைவாக பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதனால் நீர்பாசன வேலைகள் குறைவு படும். இதனால் பலருக்கு வேலையில்லாமல் போகும். என்வ மக்களுக்கு அத்தியாவசியமான செலவுகள் குறைக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. அதே சமயத்தில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் எதில் உயர்வைக் காண்கின்றோம்? கவர்னர் சம்பளத்தில், ஜமீந்தார்களுக்கு கொடுக்கும் நஷ்ட ஈட்டில், இது சரியா?

“கவர்னர் ரெகுமனூம், மந்திரிகளும், சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களும், ஜமீன்தார்களும், மில்முதலாளிகளும் மக்கள் படும் துயரத்தைப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டோனேயிருக்கிறார்கள்.

“இன்று மக்கள் ஜனநாயக சர்க்கார் வேண்டுமா? சோஷலிச சர்க்கார் வேண்டுமா என்பதில் பிரச்சனை. இன்று நாட்டில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சமும், பட்டினிச்சாவும், உணவு இன்மையும், உடையின்மையும் மக்களை வாட்டி வதைக்கின்றன. ஜனங்கள் அழிவை நோக்கிப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுத்து நிறுத்தவேண்டாமா? பஞ்சம் எல்லோருக்கும் பொது. அதை எல்லோரும் அனுபவித்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது? வாயனலில் சொல்லிவிட்டால் போதுமா? செபலில் இறங்க முன் வரலாகாதா? நாட்டில் எவ்வளவோ மில் முதலாளிகளும், ஜமீன்தார்களும், நிர்வாகவாதிகள் என்றெல்லாம் உள்ளார்கள். அவர்கள் வருமானத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியை சர்க்கார் ஏன் கொடுக்காது. மக்கள் சீரழிவதைப்பற்றி இவர்கள் சிந்திக்கிறார்களா? ஏழைகளாய், எலும்புக்கூடுகளாய், பட்டினி பட்டாளமாய், நடைப்பிணங்களாய் அழிவை நோக்கிச்செல்லும் மக்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டாமா?

“வருஷம் 10 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கவர்னர் சம்பளம். எதற்கு ஆயிரக்கணக்கில் மந்திரிகளுக்குச் செலவு. ஆடம்பரச் செலவுகளை என் குறைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது. சுகாலம், சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களும் என் குறைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது. இந்த சமயத்தில் எதற்காக ஜமீன்தார்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு பிச்சை எடுக்கும் ஜனங்களிடத்தில் பணத்தை எதிர்பார்த்தால் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. பணம் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு வரி போடுங்கள்.

“இந்த ஆண்டு 5 வருஷ திட்டப்படி புதிய திட்டங்களை அரம்பிப்பதில்லை என்று மந்திரி சொல்லிவிட்டார். ஆரம்பித்த திட்டத்தையும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் பணம் கொடுத்தால்தான் நடத்த முடியும் என்கிறார் மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு பணம் எது, புதிய நோட்டீசுக்கப்போகிறார்கள். இதனால் பணம் பெருக்கம் ஏற்படும், மக்களின் உண்மை வருமானம் குறைந்துவிடும். இது

[Sri T. S. Ardhanari], [18th March 1953]

மிகப் பெரிய சீரழிவைத்தான் ஏற்படுத்தும். ராஜாங்கக் கணக்கைப் பார்த்தால் ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைத் தீர்க்க எதுவும் பரிகாரம் தேவையாகத் தெரியவில்லை.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மின்சார சப்ளை குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் மில் தொழிலாளிகள் பலருக்கு வேலையில்லை. நாட்டின் உற்பத்தியும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதனால் நூல் விலை ஏற்படுகிறது. மீண்டும் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டபோகிறார்கள். இந்தப் பழங்கரமான ஒரு நிலையைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தாடுவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லும்பொழுது, ‘பட்டினியால் செத்தார்கள் என்பதாக எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் வீணை பொதுமக்களையும், சர்க்காரையும் பயமுறுத்துகிறார்களே தவிர உண்மையில் யாரும் இந்த நாட்டில் பஞ்சத்தால் சாகவில்லை. காலராவால் செத்திருக்கலாமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது’ பஞ்சத்தால் ஒரு மனிதன் சாகவேண்டுமென்றால் எப்படிச் சாகவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் அல்லது சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்கள் எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு மனிதன் 40 அல்லது 50 நாட்கள் உணவின்றி வாடி வதங்கி இரத்தம் கக்கி இறந்திருந்தால்தான் அது பஞ்சச்சாவா. வாரத்திற்கு ஒரு நாள், இரண்டு நாள் உணவு உண்டு கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக உடல் குன்றி உயிர் விட்டிருந்தாலும் அது பஞ்சச் சாவாகக் கருதப்படமாட்டாது? உண்மையைச் சொல்லப்போனால் இன்றையதினம் ஒருவன் ஒரு நாள் சாப்பிட்டால் ஒன்பது நாட்கள் பட்டினி கிடக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இதை இல்லையென்று யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. கண்ட தாவர வகைகளைத் தின்று அவர்கள் உயிதாகூட இழக்கிறார்கள். நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்களோ அதேபோல அவர்கள் மனச்சாட்சிப்படி பஞ்சத்தால் இறப்பவர்களும் இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை ஒப்புக் கொள்ளத்தான் செய்கிறார்கள். இதை பட்டவர்த்தனமாக யாரும் பேச முன் வரமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இன்றையதினம் பட்டினியால் செத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்கள் எதை எதிர்பார்க்கிறார்கள்? நம்முடைய பிரச்சினையெல்லாம் தீர்க்க சர்க்கார் முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாத்திரமாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் நடக்கவில்லையென்று நான் கூறினால் அதில் தவறு எதுவும் கிடையாது.

“நேற்று பேசிய ஸ்ரீ பி. சொக்கலிங்கம் அவர்கள், ‘எழை அழுத கண்ணீர், கூறிய வாளை ஒக்கும்’, என்பதாகச் சொன்னார். அது முற்றிலும் உண்மை. அரசாங்கம் எழை எளிய மக்களின் கண்பத்தைத் துடைக்க முன் வரவில்லை அந்த அரசாங்கம் ஒரு நாளும்தான் நிலைத்து நிற்க முடியாது என்பதை நாம் உணர்ந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். தேசியக் கவி பாரதியார் பிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்திய காலத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு நேர் எதிராகப் பாடிய பாட்டுக்கள் எல்லாம் இன்றையதினம் இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு எதிராகப் பாடப்பட்டு வருகின்றன என்றால் என்ன அர்த்தம். அன்றையதினம் இந்த பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கும், இன்றையதினம் ஆட்சியில் இருக்கிற காங்கிரஸ் தேசிய சர்க்காருக்கும் எந்தவிதமான வித்தியாசமும் இல்லையென்பதுதான் அதன் அர்த்தமாகும். ஜனங்களுடைய இன்றைய உண்மை நிலைமையை உணர்ந்துகொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய சர்க்கார் முன் வராது அரசாங்க நிதி வருமானத்தை எண்ணி எந்த வரியை விரும்பினாலும் அதை மக்கள் கொடுக்க விரும்பமாட்டார்கள். நிச்சயமாக அது ஜனங்களால் வெறுக்கப்படும். வெறுக்கப்படுவதோடுமட்டுமல்ல, தூக்கி எறியப்படுமென்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே வாவு வெலு திட்டத்தைத் தயாரிக்கும்பொழுது எந்த அடிப்படையில் அதைப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். சுதந்திர நாட்டின் பட்ஜெட் என்ற கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு தயாரிக்கப்படவில்லை. அடிமைப்பட்ட இந்தியாவின் பட்ஜெட் எந்த முறையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டதோ அதே முறையில்தான் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது இன்னமும் அடிமை புத்தி மாறவில்லையென்பதுதான் புலனாகிறது. ஆகவே இது வெறும் போலீஸ் பட்ஜெட்டாகவே இருக்கிறது.

[18th March 1953] [Sri T. S. Ardhanari]

ஆகவே பட்ஜெட்டை பார்த்துப்போது எதிர்க்காலத்தில் ஏற்படும் நெருக்கடியை ஒப்புடி சமாளிக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. வாழ்க்கையை காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ள போராடும் மக்களை சிறையில் தள்ளி அடைக்கமுடியாது. சிறையிலும் இடமில்லை. போலீஸைக்கொண்டு அடக்கலாம் என்று நினைத்தால் அதவும் முடியாது. அவர்களும் போராட துணிந்துவிட்டார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்ல; அவர்கள் துன்பப்படும் மக்களை நேரடியாகப் பார்த்து அடக்க உள்ளம் மாத்தவிட்டது. மக்களின் அபிமானமில்லாத சர்க்கார், போலீஸ் பண்டின் உதவியைக்கொண்டு ஆட்சியை நடத்திச் செல்லவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பினால் சர்க்கார் நிச்சயமாகப் பதவியில் நீடித்து இருக்க முடியாதுமென்று நான் சொல்லுவேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இதைச் சொல்லாமல் போகித்து சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்வதை வெறும் சம்பிரதாயமாகக் கருதாமல் எதிர்க்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு எதையாவது சொல்லிவிடாது உண்மையில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் போகும்பொழுது எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்வதில் நியாயம் இருக்கிறதாவென்பதையும் பார்த்து அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்தக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படி எந்த மந்திரியும் செய்வதாக என்னக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் போகும்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு பிராந்தியத்திலும் என்ன நிலைமை இருக்கிறது? அந்தப் பிராந்திய மக்கள் மசூர் அளக்கும்பொழுது அந்த விஷயத்தில் நேரிடையாகக் கவனம் செலுத்துவது எதுவுமே கிடையாது. என்னைக் கேட்டால் மந்திரிகள் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணத்திற்காகச் செல்வாக்கும் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு இன்னும் பல கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை நடத்தி மக்களுக்கு உண்மையான நிவாரணம் அளிக்கலாமென்றுதான் தோன்றுகிறது.

“குறிப்பாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இந்த கஷ்டகாலத்தில் சர்க்காருக்குப் பணம் இல்லை. மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான குறைந்தபட்ச வசதிகளைக்கூட செய்துகொடுக்கப் பணமில்லை. அப்படியிருந்தும் பிராகதாரர்களுக்கு, ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கும் இந்த வருஷமே நஷ்ட ஈடு தொகை 75 லட்சம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் பணம் இல்லாமல் செத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா? கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை எடுத்து உணவின்றி எழை எளிய மக்களை அரசாங்கம் செத்துக்கொண்டிருக்க விட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். கவர்னர் பெருமான் தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கைச் செலவை கொஞ்சம் குறைத்துக்கொள்ளக் கூடாதா? எல்லா வருஷத்தையும் விட இந்த வருஷம் அவர்கள் இன்னும் சன் செலவை அதிகப்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமா? இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் யோசிக்கவேண்டும். பணமில்லை, பணமில்லையென்றால் எப்படி பணம் வரும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அங்கே ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டுள்ளார்கள் ஒரு சிலர். அவர்களிடம் விவசாயத்திற்குப் போக மீதி தான்யத்தில் ஒரு பகுதியை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவு வருமானம் கிடைக்கும். அதைக் கொண்டு மக்களுக்கு சிலவிடலாம் தஞ்சையில், விவசாயப் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்துவிட்டதாகப் பெருமைப் படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். உண்மையான நிலவரம் அங்கே எப்படி இருக்கிறது? எனது நண்பர் சிவராஜ் சொல்லுகிறார் விவசாயிகளை நிலகவாந்தார்கள் கட்டிப்போட்டு அடிப்பதாக. நடைமுறையில் அந்தச் சட்டம் சரியாக அங்கே அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிறதா? சமரச அதிகாரிகளும், போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளும் அங்கேயிருக்கிற நிலச்சுவான்களுக்கு ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர எழை எளிய விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையை கவனித்து ஆவன செய்ய முன் வருகிறார்களா என்றால், இல்லை. ஆகவே எப்படி சட்டம் விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சாதகமாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படுமென்று நாம் எதிர்பார்க்க முடியும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் பக்கத்தில் இருக்க வேண்டிய திருக்க ஒரு சில தனி நபர்களின் பக்கத்தில் இரக்கிறது. அவர்களின் சொந்த லாபத்தைக் குறித்து அதிக அக்கரை காட்டுகிறது சர்க்கார் என்று தான் நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்க்கிற பொழுது, வருங்கால சந்ததியைக் காப்பாற்றக்கூடிய வகையில் இதில் எந்தவிதமான திட்டங்களும் இல்லையென்று நான் கூறவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பொதுவாக இன்றையதினம் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் நூல் விலையைக்

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குறைக்கவேண்டும். அதை இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்யமென்று எனக்குத் தோன்றவில்லை. அன்னிய நாட்டு ஜவாஸின் இறக்குமதி செய்வதை நாம் தடுக்கவேண்டும். அதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று மாகாண சர்க்காரைக் கேட்பால் மாகாண சர்க்கார் அதைத் தடுக்க எங்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லை. அது மத்திய சர்க்காரைச் சேர்ந்தது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கும் கூட முழு அதிகாரம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்படிச் சொல்ல நமக்கு வெட்கம் இல்லைபா? சுதந்திர நாட்டு சர்க்கார் என்று; சுயேச்சையாக இப்படி வருகிறது. தேசிய சர்க்கார் என்று உணர் சாற்றும நாம், நம் நாட்டின் சேஷமகதை எண்ணி அன்னிய நாட்டுத் தணியை நம் நாட்டிற்குள் வரக்கூடான்று தடைவிதிக்க நமக்கு உரிமை கிடையாதா? சுதந்திர நாட்டின் தலைவர்கள் எங்களுக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லும்பொழுது அவர்கள் வெட்கப்படவேண்டும். அவர்கள் வெட்கப்படுவதோடுமட்டுமல்ல; அவர்களைத் தலைவராகப் படைத்த இந்த நாட்டு நூற்பதுகோடி மக்களுமே வெட்கித் தலை குனிந்தகான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டுக்கு ஏன் உரிமையிலில் உரிமை உண்டு. அதை அழல் நடத்தக்கூடிய உரம் நம் தலைவர்களுக்கு இல்லை. அடிமை புகுதி அவ்வளவு ஹரிப்பாவிடது, இப்படி ஹரிப்புகிறது. இதை விட்டு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக வெளிநாட்டுத் துணி இறக்குமதியைத் தடை செய்ய முன் வரவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மின்சார வெட்டினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட தொழிலாளிகளுக்கு ஏதாவது பரிகாரம் காண முன் வரவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் இந்தச் சென்னையை நோக்கி வேலைபிழந்த அவர்களது பட்டினி பட்டாளங்கள் ஊர்வலமாக வந்துவிடும். மின்சார வெட்டால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு மில் தொழிலாளிக் குறைந்தது மாதம் 50 ரூபாயாவது முன் பணம் கிடைக்கும்படி ஏதாவது ஏற்பாட்டைச் சர்க்கார் செய்தாகவேண்டும். இந்தச் சென்னைக்கு இதுவரை வந்திருக்கும் பட்டினிப்பட்டாள ஊர்வலங்கள் எத்தனையோ அனாதைப்போலிவெ நெசவாளிகளின் பட்டினி ஊர்வலத்தைச் போலவே வேலைபிழந்தோரின் பட்டினி ஊர்வலமும் வந்துவிடுமென்று சர்க்காருக்கு எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்.

“கேள்வியும் இந்த சட்டசபையில் நடந்த விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் தங்கள் தொகுதிக்குச் சென்று பிரசாரம் செய்ய அங்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது. அதற்குமேலும் இந்த சர்க்கார் தடை விதிக்கிறது. இன்னும் இவர்கள் பிரிட்டிஷ் ஏகாதிபத்திய முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் போக்கு இந்தியச் சர்க்காரை எந்த இடத்தில் கொண்டு போய் வைக்குமென்று நான் சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியம் கிடையாது. சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சட்டசபை நடவடிக்கைகளை தன்னுடைய தொகுதி மக்களுக்குப் பொதுக்கூட்டம் போட்டுப் பேசுவதற்குக்கூட உரிமை கிடையாதா என்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்கிறேன்? பொதுக்கூட்டம் போடுவது என்றால் அதிகாரிகளின் உத்தரவு வரவேண்டும். அதையெல்லாம் உத்தேசித்து சர்க்கார் மக்களின் நலனை மனதில்கொண்டு அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கையை மாற்றிப் பணமக் கேவண்டிமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மக்களை ஏமாற்றி ஆட்சி நடத்தியவர்களின் எலும்பு கூடுகள் கூட இன்று நல்ல நிலைமையில் இல்லை. மக்களை வஞ்சிக்காதீர்கள் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW :—“ అధ్యక్షా, భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతానికి కట్టుడి, అందుకూను ఆచారమైన త్యాగంచేసిన ఆంధ్ర జాతి త్వరలో స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని బడయబోతోంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర అవసరణకుముందు కేవలం సమిష్ట రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగాని నడుపుటకు మాత్రమే ఉద్దేశించబడిన ఈ తాతా బక బడ్జెటును విశేషించి ప్రసంగించవలసిన అవసరం అంతగాలేదు. ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనను విమర్శించినప్పటికీ సమర్థించినప్పటికీ ఫలితం ఒకే ఢంగా ఉంటుంది, ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగాన్ని కొనసాగించుటకు, అనుబంధపు కార్యకలాపా

18th March 1953] [Sri B. Krishnamoorthy Row]

అను నిర్వహించుటకు మౌతమీ ఉద్దేశించడం, 6 మాసముల ఖర్చుకు మౌతమీ కావలసివచ్చును మంజూరు చేయవలసివని ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారు వారి కృపగములతో తెలియజేశారు. ఇట్టి కఠినీతులలో ఈ కష్టము ప్రతిపాదనలవల్ల లాభం ఏమీ పొందలేము. ఇక కొద్దికాలంలో మేము సమిష్టి రాష్ట్రంనుంచి విడిపడరాదున్నాము. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విచ్ఛిన్నం తరువాత మా బాగోగులు మేము చూచుకుంటాము కాని ఈ సందర్భములో కొన్ని విషయాలను పెద్దలకు జ్ఞప్తికి చేయవలసి ఉన్నదని అధిపతియవతున్నాను.

“అసలికాలంలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం అవతరించబోతున్నది. ఆంధ్ర వీరు త్యాగపరితంగా మారాల్సి మేము పొందుతున్నాము. ఈ సమయంలో మేము కోరినది ఏమిటి? తాత్కాలికంగా కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలకాటు మా ముఖ్య కార్యాలయాలను మద్రాసులో ఉండ నివ్వవలసినదని నిన్ను వినుచున్నాము. మద్రాసు నగరంపై ఆంగ్లంకు ౪౭ హక్కుల విధానం ఉన్నది. ఆంగ్ల అధిపతి చెందిన నగరం ప్రస్తుతం లేనందు వల్ల నే మద్రాసులో కొద్ది సంవత్సరాలకాటు ఉండనివ్వాలని కోరాం. కాని దీనికి కూడా ప్రీమా కో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు వారి ప్రతిపాదన కూపారు. ఈనాడు ఆంగ్లంను మద్రాసు నగరంలో కనుక ఉండనిచ్చినట్లైతే ఉత్తర ప్రాంతాలలో చేసే పోతారో అని వారు అనుమానం వేలుచూరు. ఈ అనుమానాలు అసాహజు నామమాత్ర మైనటువంటివే. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పెద్దలు, రాజనీతిజ్ఞులు, మేధావులు, వయో వృద్ధులు. వారి రాజకీయ పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని బుద్ధివశతము ఈ విధంగా ఉపయోగించడం విచారించవలసిన విషయం. కేవలం ఒక తమిళ పౌర మాత్రుడుగా వ్యవహరించడం వారివంటి సుప్రసిద్ధ రాజ నీతిజ్ఞులకు తగని పని అని నామనవి. ప్రాంతీయ అవధులను దాటి యావద్భారత దృక్పథంతో సమ్యక క్రేయస్ఫూర్తి సంపాదించవలసిన పెద్దలే ఈ విధంగా నిర్దాక్షిణ్యంగా ఆంగ్లంను మద్రాసు నగరంనుంచి తరిమివేయ బూనడం వారికొక కళంకాన్ని తెచ్చి పెట్టేదిమాత్రమే నని సవినయంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతకాలం ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు కలసి మిలసి సోదర భావములో ఈ నగరంలో మిలగాము. కాంగ్రెసు మహాసంస్థ అంగీకరించిన భాష ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతానుసారం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడవచ్చు. ఈ తరుణంలో వివో అడ్డుకుని కలగ జేయడం; ఉపాధిమిత్ర భయోదోళనలను ప్రజా హృదయంలో రేకెత్తించడం ఉత్తమ రాజకీయవేర్కలు అనుసరించవలసిన పద్ధతికాదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి నాయకునిగా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ఆంధ్ర తమిళ భేదాలను విస్తరించి అడంము విగ్రహంగా ఎన్నుకున్నాము. ఆయనమీద మేమందరకు సంపూర్ణ విశ్వాసాన్ని ఉంచాము. ఉట్టి పరిస్థితులలో వారు ఆంధ్రులను, తమిళులను సమదృష్టితో చూస్తారని, ఉభయతారకమైన విధానాన్ని అనుసరిస్తారని ఆశించాము. మా ఆశ ఈనాడు అడియాశ అయినదని చెప్పవలసినవిషయం మాత్రం విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర-తమిళ భేదభావమే లేకుండా మేమాయనమండల చూపిన విశ్వాసానికి వారు చేసిన ప్రతినిధియ మధ్యలను ఈనాడు కలరి పెడబోయింది. వారు ఒక పక్షంవారుగా ప్రవర్తిస్తారని మేము ఎన్నడూ ఉపాసించనాలేదు. కాని దురదృష్టవశాత్తు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈమధ్య ప్రవర్తిస్తున్న వైఖరి పాక్షికంగాను ఆంధ్ర-తమిళ భేదాలను పెంపొందించేదాగు మాత్రమే ఉన్నదని తెలుపుటకు విచారిస్తున్నాను. (ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యుల హర్షం). అంతమాత్రము చేత ప్రీమా కో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి పట్ల నాకు విశ్వాసము లేదనికాదు. వారిపట్ల పరిపూర్ణమైన విశ్వాసమున్నది. యావద్భారత క్రిస్టియన్ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రాంతీయభిమానాలకు అతీతులుగా వర్తించవలసిన మాత్రమే వారికి నా విజ్ఞప్తి. మేము వాడినుంచి ఆశించినది దాక్షిణ్యం. తాత్కాలికంగా, ఆంధ్ర-కరాలు అధిపతి చెందినవారు, మా ముఖ్యనగరంగా కూడా మద్రాసును ఉపయోగించుకోనివ్వ

[Sri O. Koran]

[18th March 1953]

നീക്കംകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കനംമറയ്ക്കി മലബാറിലെ പ്രധാന ഉല്പന്നങ്ങളായ നീളി കേരം, കരുമുളക് എന്നിവയുടെ വില ഇടിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. സാമ്പത്തിക തകർച്ചയുടെ പേരിൽ ഈ സാധനങ്ങളുടെ വില ഇടിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിനും പുറമെ മലബാറിലെ പ്രധാന ഉല്പന്നമായ കൊല്ലം സിമെന്റ് കൊല്ലം ഏറ് മുട്ടൽ കാരണം കൂടുതൽ വില ഇടിച്ച് അഭിമാനകരമായതാണ്. ഇം പരിസ്ഥിതികൾ നിമിത്തം നാട്ടിൽ ഉള്ള പല തൊഴിലുക്കളും ഇന്നു നിലച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മറ്റൊന്നും മലബാറിലെ കാലവർഷത്തിന്റെ പിഴവുമൂലം അവിടെ പൊതുവിൽ കൃഷി നശിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിലെ നെല്പറമ്പിലെ പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിലും ഏറ നാട്ട് താലൂക്കിലും കൃഷി അമ്പെ നശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ മറ്റൊരു പ്രധാന വരുമാനം മത്സ്യം പിടിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതാണ്. രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസമായി കടൽ തൊഴിലാളികൾക്കു മത്സ്യം തീരെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. എന്നാലും മല്ലു അവർ വളരെ അധികം വിൽക്കുന്നതിനാൽ ജീവിക്കുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു. അങ്ങിനെ മലബാറിലെ അവിടുത്തെ ഉല്പന്നങ്ങൾക്കൊക്കെയും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കും ഉള്ള വരുമാനങ്ങൾ അമ്പെ തകർന്നു തരികുന്നതായ കാലഘട്ടത്തിലാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മലബാറിലെ പ്രശ്നങ്ങളെ വിശദീകരിക്കുകയുള്ളത്. ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. മലബാറിലെ സാമ്പത്തികപരമായ ഉന്നമനത്തിനു വേണ്ട നയപരിപാടികളോ രൂപീകരിച്ചു മുമ്പാകെ വെക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പരിശ്രമങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല എന്ന വ്യസനസമേത പരാധീനതയുണ്ടാകുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ ഇന്നു വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന അരി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തീരെ വാൻ കൊള്ളാത്തതാണ്. അതിന്റെ വിവരണത്തിൽ അധികമായി കൂട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. വിതരണം ചെയ്യുന്ന അരിയുടെ അളവിൽ പച്ചരിയാണ്. അവിടുത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഇപ്പോഴപ്പോൾ പച്ചരിയെയാണ്. ഇവയെ കയ്യാളുകയും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രയത്നത്തിൽ കൊടുവന്നിട്ടും ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു നടപടികളും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. പിന്നെ മലബാറിലെ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർ ഇന്നു ഒരു പണിമുടക്കിനെ അഭിമാനിക്കുകയാണ്. പ്രായപൂർത്തിയാക്കി അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വിശദീകരിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഭരണം നടപ്പിലാക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പറ്റാത്ത ഹൈസ്കൂളുകൾക്കും ഹൈസ്കൂളിലെ പാഠ്യപുസ്തകങ്ങൾക്കും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈ രാജ്യത്തിലെ പ്രാഥമിക വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിലേക്കു കൈമാറുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും ഹൈസ്കൂളിലെ ജീവനാരുടെയും നിവൃത്തിയുണ്ടാകും. ഒരു പണിമുടക്കം അഭിമാനിക്കുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നത് ഉള്ളവർക്കുവേണ്ടി പറ്റാത്ത ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഞാൻ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ മറ്റൊരു കാര്യങ്ങളിലും പോലെയെന്നു ഹരിജന പ്രശ്നവും ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തീരെ വിശ്വസിച്ചതായി കാണാൻ സാധിക്കും. മലബാർ കടിയായ നിമിത്തത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ അവിടെ അങ്ങോളം ഇങ്ങോളമുള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കടികുഴിപ്പിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവർക്കു സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കും എന്നു പറഞ്ഞതല്ലാതെ സ്ഥലം പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള യാതൊരു പരിപാടിയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെയും ചെയ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളതു വളരെ പ്രസന്നമായ കാര്യമാണ്. ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിനുമേലുള്ള കൂടുതൽ ധനം നിക്ഷേപിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇക്കാര്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞുകൊടുക്കുന്ന അപേക്ഷിച്ചു കാണാം. കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊല്ലത്തിൽ 65 ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക നിക്ഷേപിച്ചിരുന്നു. രണ്ടായിരത്തിൽപരം സ്കൂളുകൾക്കു അപേക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നുവെങ്കിലും ഒരു കുട്ടിക്കുപോലും അതു കിട്ടുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപരമായി ചെയ്യുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ ഉയർത്തണമെന്നുള്ളതു അവർക്കു മുന്നോട്ടുപോകുവാൻ ഒരിക്കലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത ഒരു നയമാണ് ഇന്നു നിലവിലുള്ളതു. ഗവണ്മെന്റുടേതെന്ന ഹരിജന കുട്ടികൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുന്ന സഹായം തിര-കൊച്ചിയിൽ കൊടുക്കുന്നതേപോലെ സ്കൂൾ തുറന്ന ഒരു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞാൽ അതു വളരെ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കും. അഞ്ചു മാസത്തിനുള്ളിൽ ഹരിജൻ കുട്ടികൾക്കു സഹായധനം കിട്ടുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് പുസ്തകങ്ങളും മറ്റും അവർക്കു വാങ്ങാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നില്ല. സ്കൂൾ തുറക്കുന്നതിന്നു ഒരുമാസം മുമ്പുതന്നെ ഈ സഹായധനം കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് വ്യവസ്ഥകളിൽ അതു ഹരിജൻ കുട്ടികൾക്കു പറ്റിയുണ്ടെന്നുവരുന്ന ഒരു വഴിയായിരിക്കും. മറ്റൊന്നു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു പല വിധത്തിലുള്ള കൈതൊഴിലുകളെപ്പറ്റി പായമടയൽ, കൊട്ടമടയൽ, ചുരമടയൽ മുതലായവ. ഈ തൊഴിലുകളെക്കുറിച്ചും ഒരു പരസ്പരസഹായ സംഘത്തിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ സാക്ഷാദ്രിപ്പിച്ചാൽ മറ്റുമെ ഈ തൊഴിലുകൾക്കു ഒരു പുരോഗതി ഉണ്ടാകുകയുള്ളു. മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ടിവരുന്ന ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾക്കിന്നും, മറ്റു നാടുകളിൽനിന്നും രക്ഷ നൽകുന്ന ഒരു പരിപാടി ഇന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കയ്യാളുകയായി

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18th March 1953]

[Sri O. Koran]

നാട്ടിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ മുതിർന്നിട്ടില്ല എന്നു പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ശ്രീമാൻ കണ്ണിരാമ കുമാർ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഭവിക്കേണ്ട വരുന്ന മറ്റു നാടുകളെ അധികൃതസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽനിന്നും പോലീസുകാരിൽനിന്നും നീക്കം ന്യായവും ലഭിക്കുന്നില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. എന്റെ നിരോധനമണ്ഡലമായ ആലത്തൂരിൽ നെല്ലുണ്ടാകാൻ ഒരു ഹരിജന തൊഴിലാളി സുഖമില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ പണിക്കു പോകാതെ ഇരുന്നപ്പോൾ അവന്റെ ജന്മിയായ കുതിരച്ചാട്ടുകൊണ്ട് അടിച്ചു മരിച്ചു. ജൂണിനെ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും ഹരിജനങ്ങളെക്കൊണ്ട് അടിമവേല ചെയ്യിക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഇന്നും നിലവിലുണ്ട്. ശ്രീമാൻ രാജഗോപാലാചാരി അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഹരിജനക്കേരത്തിനു പ്രവൃത്തിയ്ക്ക് പേരും പെരുമയും സിദ്ധിച്ച ഒരു ആളുടെ മനോഹരതയുള്ള മേണത്തിൽ കീഴിൽ ഇന്നു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ അടിമകളെപ്പോലെ മട്ടനങ്ങൾക്കു അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത് ഈ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ കൊള്ളരുത്തായ ചിത്രീകരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു സംഭവമാണെന്നു പറയാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഹരിജന മർദ്ദനങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അധികൃതസ്ഥാനങ്ങളിൽ റിപ്പോർട്ട് കൊടുത്താൽ യാതൊരു മറുപടിയും കിട്ടുന്നില്ലെന്നു മറ്റൊരു പോലീസുകാരിയെ സിദ്ധിച്ചാൽ കൂടുതൽ മട്ടനം അനുഭവിച്ചേക്കാം എന്നാണ് വരുന്നത്. ഇതിനൊരു പോലീസ് കാണാൻ ഞാൻ വന്നിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത്ഭുതപ്പെടുകയുള്ളൂ. മറ്റൊന്നു മലബാറിലെ സാമ്പത്തിക തകർച്ചയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഇവിടെ എത്രയോ മെമ്പർമാർ സംസാരിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ സമ്പ്രദായം തകർച്ചയെ ത്വരിതപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന പല പരിപാടികളും ഉണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണമായി മലബാറിലെ ഇന്ന് പതിനെട്ടു ലക്ഷം ഏക്കർ തരിശുഭൂമിയുണ്ട്. അതേ അവസരത്തിൽത്തന്നെ തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവർക്കും മറ്റുള്ളവർക്കുമുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ പതിനായിരക്കണക്കിൽ നാകിയുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ തരിശു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഇന്നും തരിശായിത്തന്നെ കിടക്കുകയാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ജാലികൾ തരിശായി ഇട്ടുന സമയത്തിന് ഒരു നികുതി ചുമത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അപരിശുദ്ധ സ്ഥലങ്ങളെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു പരിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയാകുകയും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു കൂടുതൽ വരുവു ഈ നികുതിയിൽ നിന്നു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതായി സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിലും ആലത്തൂരിലും മറ്റും ഇന്ന് ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതലായ ജാലികളുടെ കരിനിഴൽ വ്യാപിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കാരണം മഴയില്ലാത്തതിനാൽ ജാലികൾക്കു കൃഷി അമ്പെ നശിച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. മറ്റൊരു പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ജാലികൾക്കു നൽകുന്ന അമ്പെ ഉല്പാദിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ചക്കയെ വ്യവസായമില്ലാത്തവർക്കു കയറ്റുകയാണ്. അതിനാലുള്ള ചക്ക വ്യവസായത്തെ ഒരു പാവപ്പെട്ടതാക്കിത്തീർത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാലുള്ള ജാലികൾക്കു നൽകുന്ന യാതൊരു പരിരക്ഷയും ഇല്ലാത്തതായിരിക്കട്ടെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണെങ്കിൽ വളരെ പല സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലും വരുവു വിട്ടുകയും ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാർ ഫാക്ടറുകൾക്കു നൽകിയ കയ്യാളുകയും ആണ് ചെയ്യുകയായിരിക്കുന്നത്. ഇന്നു സ്വതന്ത്ര ഇന്ത്യ ഒരു കേരളത്തിനുമേലായിത്തീർന്നു നിലവിലുണ്ടാകുന്നത്. ഈ അവസരത്തിൽ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ പുനർനിർമ്മാണത്തിന്നു ജനങ്ങൾക്കു തയ്യാറായി മുന്നോട്ടു വരുമ്പോൾ അധികം ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടത് ഭരണത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവു കൽപ്പിക്കണം. സംഘടിതമായി ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പാകെ വരുന്ന സമയം വരുമ്പോൾ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അവർക്കു നിരന്തരമായിട്ടുള്ളതാക്കിത്തീർത്തുകൊള്ളണം. ആലത്തൂരിൽ വരുവുന്നതിൽ അവിടുത്തെ മഹിളാസംഘത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവു കൽപ്പിക്കുകയും ആലത്തൂരിൽ ഒരു ആളെ കൂട്ടുകയും സ്ഥാപിച്ച് വളരെ അധികം വരുവുകയും നൽകിയവരുണ്ടു. എന്നാൽ ഇത് എടുത്തുകയറുന്നതാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആലോചിക്കുന്നത് എന്നു കേൾക്കുന്നു. ഇതു അർത്ഥവ്യയമായ ഒരു അവസരമാണ്. ഒറ്റപ്പാലത്തെ മഹിളാ സമാജത്തിന്റെ അഭിമുഖ്യത്തിലുള്ള 'സ്റ്റീപ്പേറാൻ' ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള റോഗിക്കാർക്കു നൽകുന്നതാണ്. എന്നാൽ മലബാർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് ബോർഡ് ഈ വാങ്ങിന്റെ നടത്തിപ്പിന്നു ആയിരം ഉറപ്പിക സേക്ടർ ചെയ്യുന്ന കൊടുക്കുവാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഏറ്റവും ആക്ഷേപമാണു്. പൊന്നാനി താലൂക്കിൽ ചേറു വായിൽ ഒരു പാലം കെട്ടുവാൻ ഏഴു ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക നാട്ടുകാർ പാർച്ചുണ്ടാക്കി ഗവണ്മെന്റേയ്ക്കു അടയ്ക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. എന്നാൽ ഈ പാലത്തിന്റെ പണി ഇന്നും ആരംഭിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. 150,000 ആളുകൾ താമസിക്കുന്ന ചേറുവായ മണലിന്നു ഇന്നു ക്ഷാമത്തിലേക്കു നീക്കം ചെയ്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അവിടെനിന്നു ആലിക്കുന്നതിൽ ജനങ്ങൾ സിദ്ധാണി വേക്കു പോയിട്ടുണ്ട്. സിദ്ധാണിയിൽനിന്നുണ്ടാകുന്ന പണം അയക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതും ആ നാട്ടിന്റെ വരുമാനം നശിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. നാട്ടുകാരെത്തിന്റെ വില ഇടിഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും മൽസ്യത്തൊഴിലാളികളുടെ വരുമാനം നശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു.

[Sri C. V. K. Rao] [18th March 1953]

యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం. అటు అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ సామాన్యానికిగాని ఇటు తమిళ ప్రదేశ్ సామాన్యానికిగాని యీ ప్రభుత్వం నెత్తికెత్తిన దేదీలేదు. ఉభయ ప్రాంతాలలోను భూస్వాములకు, పారిశ్రామికాలకు, మిల్లు యజమానులకు లాభదాయకమైన విధానాన్నే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబిస్తోంది. ఆంధ్రులకే తమిళులను ఈనాడు ఈ మంత్రివర్గం రెవ్వగొడుతోంది. అంటే అది తమిళ ప్రజా సామాన్యంయొక్క శ్రద్ధాభివృద్ధిని కాంక్షించి మాత్రం కాదని గుర్తించుకోవాలి. తమిళ రాష్ట్రంలోని భూస్వాములయొక్క కోయలకు, శూరులలోని పారిశ్రామికాలయొక్క అవసరాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి ఆడ్డు తగులుతోంది. ఏ భాషకు చెందిన ప్రజలు ఆ ప్రాంతంలో వారి స్వభావంలో పరిపాలనను కొనసాగించుకొనవలెననే ప్రాథమిక ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాన్ని యీ ప్రభుత్వం వ్యతిరేకిస్తోందంటే యిది ప్రజా స్వామిక ప్రభుత్వమా అని సందేహించవలసి వస్తోంది. ఏ కొద్దిమంది ధనికవర్గం వారి శ్రేయస్సుకోసమే యీ ప్రభుత్వం పనిచేస్తున్నట్లున్నది. ఇక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన అంశాల విషయంలో యీ ప్రభుత్వం తన్నిన తుత్కలాన్ని గమనించండి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బడ్జెటులో రెండు కోట్లు లోటు వుండునట్లు ఈ అంశాలలో వేర్కొనబడింది. కాని ఉమ్మడి రాష్ట్రంగా ఉంటే అట్టి లోటు ఏదీ వుండదని అంశాలగారితో చెప్పింది. ఇక్కడే వుండి తంత్రమంతా ఈ అంశాల అంతర్గత విమిటి? ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విభజింపబడినట్లైతే లోటురాష్ట్ర మవుతుందని ఉమ్మడి రాష్ట్రంగావుంటే ఎట్టిలోటు వుండదని అంశాలు తయారుచేయడం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని వాయిదా వేయడమే నని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇక యీ అంశాలు తయారు చేయడం కూడా న్యాయంగా జరిగినట్లులేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ఆదాయ వ్యయాలను తక్కువ టెక్స్ట్ టెంట్లలో ఆంధ్రకు 85 శాతము అని అంతర్వ రాష్ట్రానికి 15 శాతము అని అనుకొని అంశాలు నియమించారు. బళ్లారి జిల్లాను యావత్తు పరిశీలన రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చారు. ఐతే తుంకభద్రా ప్రాంతానికి అయ్యే ఖర్చును మాత్రం ఆంధ్ర బడ్జెటులో చూపించారు. ఏని భావం విమిటి? బళ్లారి జిల్లాలోని మూడు తెలుగు తాలూకాలను వివాద ప్రాంతంగా చేసి ఆంధ్రులకు కన్నడిగులకు మధ్య వైషమ్యాలు పెంచుచేయడం యీ ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్దేశ్యమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. వివిధ భాషలవారి మధ్య విభేదాలు, కలతలు పుట్టించి తన అధికారాన్ని సుస్థిరం చేసుకొందామని ప్రజాశాంతిమైన భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని వాయిదా వేయడామని యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆశిస్తున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఎంతోకాలగా ఆంధ్రులు భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని కోరుతున్నారు. ఐతే దానిని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తీవ్రంగా ప్రతిఘటించుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్రలో ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులు తలయెత్తకుండా చేయుటకే శ్రీమం రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ తాపతయంపడుతున్నారు. ఈ నాడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం ఆంధ్రులకు నష్టం కలుగు చేసేవిగా ఉంది. బడ్జెటును పరిశీలించవలసి వచ్చినప్పుడు ఒక్క ఆర్థిక సిద్ధాంతాలను మాత్రమే కాక రాజకీయ విధానాలనుకూడా దృష్టియందుంచుకోవాలి. ఈ బడ్జెటులోని వివిధ విషయాలను చూచినట్లయితే యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఏ కొద్దిమంది భూస్వాముల, పెట్టుబడిదార్ల నిమిత్తమే ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడుపుతున్నట్లు బోధపడుతుంది. ప్రజాసామాన్యాన్ని ఎదుర్కొంటున్న సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించుటకుగాను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రయత్నించడంలేదని విషయం బోధపడుతుంది. ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులను బలప్రయోగం ద్వారా అణగారొక్కడం యీ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం అని చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. ఈ సందర్భం బడ్జెటు అంశాలలో చాలు Introduction to the budget అనే చిన్న పుస్తకాన్ని కూడా యీ ప్రభుత్వం సభ్యులకు పంచివేట్టించింది.

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ఈ పుస్తకంయొక్క ప్రయోజనం ఏమిటో మూడం నాకు బోధపడటంలేదు. ఇందు లోని విషయాలు చూచినట్లయితే పాతకాలపు బుర్రాకనీ విధానాన్నే యీ మంత్రివర్గం కూడా అనుసరిస్తోందని అనుకోవాలవచ్చును. ఈ పుస్తకం చదివినందువల్ల కలిగే ప్రత్యేక ప్రయోజనం ఏమిలేదు. ఇంతకన్న ప్రయోజనకరమైన విధానాన్ని యీ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించాలి. బడ్జెటు అంశాలలో వేర్కొనిన అయా మొత్తములు విభాగాలకొక్కడొక్కరు పెట్టబడ్డాయి అనే వివరాలు స్పష్టంగా సభ్యులకు బోధపడుతున్న ప్రభుత్వం బడ్జెటు అంశాలను తయారు చేయాలి. ఈ బడ్జెటు అంశాలలో ఒక చోట పిల్లలకు చలకలు, బలపాలు సన్నెయిచేసే నిమిత్తం ముప్పైవేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు చేయబడినాయని ఉంది. అయితే ఏమీ పాతకాలలో యీ సౌకర్యం కలుగలేదనిబడింది? ఎంతమంది వేద బాలురకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం సాయపడింది? అనే విషయాలు ఈ బడ్జెటులో కను పింకల్త. అసలు చలకలు, బలపాలు కొని ఇచ్చారో లేదో కూడా తెలియదు. ప్రజలకు ప్రజాపరిపాలనకు సుభోధకంగాని విధంగా బడ్జెటు తయారు చేయడంలో అంతర్గత విమిటి? ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానంలోని లోపాలను గుర్తించి విమర్శిస్తారని భయమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇకముందైనా అంశాలకు సంబంధించిన వివరాలను విప్రులగా తెలియజేస్తూ బడ్జెటు అంశాలను తయారుచేయించవలసిందని కోరు తున్నాను.

“మేము నివారణకుగాను ఎంతో డబ్బు వెచ్చించామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు చెబుతున్నారు. ఐతే యీ డబ్బు విభాగాల ఖర్చు చేయబడింది? కరువు కటకాలలో వాడవలసిన ప్రజలను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వివిధంగా అదుపుచేసి? అనే విషయాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు వివరంగా చెప్పలేదు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో మేము నివారణ కార్యక్రమం సక్రమంగా కొనసాగింపడలేదని ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. కొంత కొంత మొత్తం సర్వనియోగం చేయబడలేదని కూడా ప్రజలు అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. మేము నివారణకుగాను ప్రభుత్వం అమలు జరుపుతున్న అనేక స్కీములు జయప్రసారాలేదు. అధికారుల, ఉద్యోగంల ప్రాంతాలలోగానే యీ ధనము కొనసాగించబడుతున్నాయిగాని ప్రజావసరాలను గుర్తించుకొని కొనసాగింపడటంలేదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రంలో ఎన్నో ప్రాంతాల కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం శ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. ప్రజలయిట్టి వాధలనుంచి రక్షించడానికి ప్రానుకోలేదు. మేము నివారణకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విధానాలను వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో అమలు జరుపడలించింది ఈ బడ్జెటులో సరిగా తెలుపుతు చేయలేదు. బుర్రాకనీ వంధానే ఈ బడ్జెటు తయారుచేయబడిందికాని ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలను అనుసరించి యిది తయారుచేయబడలేదని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఏ కొద్దిమంది భాగ్యవంతుల శ్రేయస్సుకోరకో, ఈ మంత్రివర్గం పాటుపడటంలేదని మాఫ్రామే చెప్పవలసి వుంది. ప్రస్తుతమున్న సాంఘిక వ్యవస్థను సుస్థిరం చేయడానికి వేద ప్రజానికాన్ని నిరుడదలు చేయడానికి ధనికులను ఇంకను భాగ్యవంతులుగా చేయడానికి అనువైన ఈ విధానాన్ని మానుకోవాలని ప్రజాసామాన్యంయొక్క సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించే విధానాన్ని అమలు చేయాలని ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సలహా యిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“Mr. Speaker, I do not know whether I should really congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for the Budget he has presented. In all civilized countries, the Budget is presented giving the policy of the Government as also the basic structure of taxation.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I don't have the advantage of seeing those countries."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, may I tell the Hon. Finance Minister that one need not go to other countries if one is to learn about them. Sitting in the Secretariat itself, he can read very coolly under the fan about the procedure adopted in other countries."

" Sir, what is the Budget? Budget is not merely giving prepared figures printed in volumes of blue books and supplied to the Members. It should show what amount of revenue they realized, their expenditure and the results they achieved for the money spent. Here, our Finance Minister tried hard to show a nominal surplus of Rs. 20,000 in the Budget. But I doubt the wisdom of it. At what sacrifice, I mean sacrifice of vital interest, has he done it, and at what juncture? When the State is in the grip of famine, should we be producing a surplus Budget? When a man is dying, when we send for a doctor, should we be calculating the fees we will have to pay to the doctor? The life of the patient is all important. Sir, to-day in my own district of Ramanathapuram and in the neighbouring districts of Madurai and Tirunelveli, there is famine the like of which history has not seen. I have spoken to the oldest men alive there. They say that they have not witnessed such a famine condition. I must confess, it has not been so bad even in the worst days of British Rule. What are the measures we have taken to meet the situation by way of relief? Practically nothing. Sir, our Chief Minister not even toured the district. He has no time for it. Nor has the Revenue Minister any time. We cannot solve these problems by hiding our heads like the ostrich in the sand. Sir, is this statesmanship? The Hon. Chief Minister while replying to the debate on the Governor's Address the other day said that he has brought peace and normalcy to the State. I want to ask him : ' what is the peace and normalcy that he has given to us? ' What is peace and normalcy while hundreds of thousands of people are starving, while fair price shops are being closed, while the prices of foodgrains are soaring high, while unemployment is on the increase and while men, women and children are becoming day by day lean, thin and emaciated? When the wolf of hunger is threatening at every door, when thousands are migrating in search of livelihood, when nothing is done to solve these problems, our Chief Minister speaks of peace and normalcy. Sir, the peace and normalcy that has been brought about, if I may say so, is the peace of the graveyard and the normalcy of the cesspool. This is what the Chief Minister has achieved. The Hon. Chief Minister does not know the peacelessness in the hearts and homes of millions and so he talks of peace. He does not know the abnormalities in their daily existence, and so he talks of normalcy. Sir, here I produce something for you to see."

(The hon. Member was seen holding up a packet in his hand.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" No exhibition will be allowed in the House."

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SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I want to pass it on to you."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, the House is not a stage for exhibition."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, this packet contains seeds of grass. Do you know what is this for, and wherefrom this has come? This is to-day, these seeds of grass form the sole food of the poor in my district. And they get it from where? From ant-holes. Men have to fight with ants and insects for this handful of grass seeds. They have to delve deep into the bowels of the earth before they can take away the precarious food. I know people who eat nothing but leaves, weeds and roots. Sir, such is the miserable plight. Yet, our Hon. Chief Minister speaks of peace and normalcy. Sir, I am not showing this for creating any effect before this House, but I will be failing in my duty if I did not show it. For, even if I do not show it, Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, President of the Tamilnad Congress Committee, would have shown this to the Hon. Chief Minister. Myself and Mr. Kamaraj Nadar have recently toured my district and we have seen this with our own eyes. And people, hungry and lean, flocked in thousands and showed us their, this food, for which they are struggling. Sir, it is very pitiable. If there is any doubt in the mind of the Hon. Chief Minister, I invite him to visit any of the villages in my constituency of Sivaganga or any village in Tiruvadanai and Tiruppattur taluks. Let him visit a village in Chettinad where wealth has accumulated, where, people imagine, the Goddess of Wealth is dancing, and see whether my statement is correct or not."

" Then, Sir, the purchasing power of the people has gone down. I don't understand the use of producing a surplus Budget at this juncture. For whose benefit, is this surplus? This is the time to spend, and not to produce surplus. Instead, the Government is indulging in financial jugglery. The Hon. Chief Minister while presenting the Budget in the other House wanted to impress them by comparing his achievements with things that existed fifteen years ago. I do not know why he took this fifteen years' period for comparison. He could as well have taken 150 years' period for comparison and could have shown how wonderfully we have done since the Britisher first planted his Union Jack in this land. Probably he might have chosen this 15-year period for comparison, because 15 years ago, he first came into power. And destiny has brought him back to the same seat of office. Sir, even according to him, how does the comparison stand? He said that 15 years ago, we were spending Rs. 2.5 crores on Education and now we are spending about Rs. 12.0 crores. What was the total revenue of the State then? About Rs. 17.0 crores. And what is the total revenue now? About Rs. 67 crores. And if you consider what we spend now in proportion to the revenue now realised, you will find, Sir, that we are not spending more than what we did 15 years ago. In other words the percentage of expenditure on Education to the

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total revenue remains static at 16 per cent. Sir, is this an achievement for a person of the eminence of our Chief Minister to boast of? Again our Chief Minister takes pride in saying that 15 years ago, probably when he was at the helm of administration, provision for medical aid was less than a crore. But he provides more than Rs. 3.5 crores. But again I say, Sir, his figures are deceptive. I have got the figures here for then and now: Figures of expenditure on medical aid as well as figures of total expenditure. It then worked out to 6.1 per cent. To-day, for a total expenditure of Rs. 67 crores, we are spending Rs. 3.5 crores which works out hardly to about 5 per cent. In other words, Sir, while income has multiplied manifold the expenditure on medical aid has been brought down. Similarly, Sir, with regard to that most vital item of expenditure, namely, agriculture which is the life-breath of the vast majority of the population, the Hon. Chief Minister claims that he is spending about Rs. 4.5 crores. But, Sir, he includes in this, expenditure on Fisheries. Deducting that, expenditure on Agriculture alone is only about Rs. 3.2 crores and this is less than the Budget estimate of last year.

"Sir, actually the proportion spent on these vital social services and developmental services has not improved at all. Even of this expenditure which is proportionately becoming less and less, in terms of the total, the bulk goes to the salaries of the officers, establishments and contingencies. What reaches the common man in terms of real service and benefit is less than what it was 15 years ago. And when we consider the vast millions in the rural areas the Government today does much less, very much less. The villager is almost neglected and exploited. Sir, he is crushed by numerous imposts, he is groaning under them. But what the Government gives in return is a mockery.

10-30 a.m. "Now there is one other important matter in respect of which Government has totally neglected its obligations. I even call it a betrayal of our promise and faith pledged to the people. I mean, Sir, the renovation of irrigation works in the erstwhile zamindari areas. When we sought to abolish zamindaris, our accusation was that zamindars neglected these irrigation sources. Now, have we done better than the zamindars? These irrigation works are as neglected as they were before and yet we are collecting revenue year after year from the zamin ryots. I ask the Chief Minister and the Finance Minister, 'Have you honestly got a right to this revenue?' I say you have no right since you have neglected your duties. I say this because I was one of those who took an active part in the abolition of the zamindari system and now, I feel guilty because of Government's indifference. When I go to see zamin ryots, I have to hang my head in shame on account of the Government's apathy. Mr. Speaker, you may recollect that Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, the then Public Works Minister, gave an assurance on the floor of the House of the last Assembly that Government would pay special attention and allot special funds for the renovation of these long-neglected irrigation works in the zamin areas. Sir,

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these are all simple minor irrigation repairs. Yet Government will not attend to them. Even what little has been commenced has been stopped immediately on the assumption of office of this Government, and that at a time when unemployment is so acute in the zamin districts like Ramanathapuram. At least as a measure of famine relief, they should have been continued. People are asking me: 'What for did we elect you, in spite of strenuous opposition from other parties? Is it for not fulfilling the pledge which your Congress had already given?' What is the answer that I can give to them? Let the Hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Chief Minister give me a reply. At least as a measure of famine relief the Government can carry out the existing repairs of tanks in the abolished zamindari areas.

"Another thing to which I want to draw special attention, Mr. Speaker, is that the people in the zamindari areas are being squeezed. It is well-known that my district of Ramanathapuram is in the grip of an acute famine. Monsoon has been failing consecutively for the past six years. Government give remission of land revenue only in some places and that too only very occasionally.

"If our agricultural production has gone down we point to the failure of monsoon. Sir, the monsoon has failed continuously for six years. What efforts have the Government made to meet the situation, except asking people to offer prayer? Suppose the monsoon fails for some more years, are we to keep quiet and offer prayer, for the sins we are supposed to have committed? Can we not do something else besides offering prayer? May I assure you, Sir, I am a true Hindu and I believe in God and prayer. But, Sir, we must do something constructive. At least will the Government wake up to their responsibilities? They could do one simple thing. They can install deep bore tube wells in the tank-beds and irrigate a substantial part of the ayacut."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. He has got only one minute more."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Please give me two more minutes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, the hon. Member has got only one minute."

* SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Then I shall mention one or two points. Time and again I have been repeating the *Kallaru* scheme for Ramanathapuram district. Even now I request the Government to include the *Kallaru* scheme in the supplementary list of the Five-Year Plan. Let them immediately appoint an expert committee to go into the details of the *Kallaru* scheme."

"Lastly, Sir, before I close, I want to give a friendly warning to this Government. Things are not what they seem in the countryside. There is grave unrest. Remember, Sir, this Government is sitting on the top of a volcano. One day they will get a rude shock. Then things will go beyond control for you and for

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me, for the Chief Minister and for his colleagues. All the calm that the Government imagine is really the calm before the storm. But that storm can be averted if a vigorous thinking, constructive statesmanship and broad and long-range vision come to prevail. Sir, finally one word. When we chose our Chief Minister we and our people had great expectations, because he has come back after holding high offices. We believed that all our distress and difficulties will be completely removed. But to-day people are sadly disillusioned and disappointed. Their hopes are vanishing."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the words of the Hon. Finance Minister the present Budget has been presented in an atmosphere charged with doubt, suspicions and irritation. Therefore, it is necessarily devoid of any imagination, vision, hope or blessings. The present position of the Government is only that of a care-taker one and in my opinion it is much worse than what it was last year. We find now that the famine menace is only on the increase in the South and added to this the recent retrenchment that has been effected in the Electricity department in the Andhra area, depriving the income of 200 to 500 labourers and about thousand subordinate staff has aggravated the problem of unemployment. The serious evil of unemployment is spoiling the life of thousands of families. Due to this cut in the hydro-electric power system, some of the minor lift irrigation works in Andhra have had to be slowed. Of course Government say that they are leaving unhampered major hydro-electric works.

“ I am surprised to find that not a word is mentioned in the present Budget for 1953-54 about the policy of the Government regarding Prohibition. People have been eagerly expecting that Prohibition would be scrapped. The present policy of Prohibition is nothing but a mockery. We refuse to believe that Prohibition has been a success in this State. Prohibition has not rendered any service to the people at large. On the other hand it has thrown away the rich resources of the State which but for Prohibition would have been plenty. Prohibition has resulted in the unemployment of several thousands of families who were previously engaged in that peaceful trade. Therefore it is high time that Prohibition is scrapped and removed from the Statute Book. All along we had been pursuing that policy only on account of prestige.

10-40 a.m. “ I pray to the Members here that this fact should not affect our appreciation of the matter; because in every village and town we find public agitation against the continuance of this unwanted law. Therefore, I appeal to the Members present here to give a clear policy that this law should be removed from the Statute Book as soon as possible.

“ I now come to the famine relief measures that are being adopted by the Government. Here again, I must say that the policy of the Government has not resulted in any achievement worth the name. For, the mere opening of gruel centres or of fair-price shops and some small remissions of rent may no doubt help to some extent to remove the distress of the people; but I submit that these have

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resulted in more or less converting the mass of the people into sets of idle fellows. It has only helped more or less to fill the coffers of a few people who are employed in enforcing the famine relief measures. Everywhere it is said from top to bottom that this black spot should be wiped out from the map of India and that measures should be adopted to see that hereafter there is no famine condition allowed to prevail in any part of our State. What are the measures that are adopted and where are the men who talked so loudly that famine conditions won't be allowed to set in. I submit this is not the policy which will enable us altogether to drive out famine from our unfortunate country. Only a very bold policy will help to do so. All the natural resources of the State should have been bent towards this particular object and more and more concentration of efforts should have been made to wipe out this evil and greater enthusiasm should have been infused into our people. They should have been given more work and allowed to continue the projects which were started some years ago. These projects should have been given priority and at least hereafter every resource and all the energy of Government should be diverted to achieve this object sooner than we now expect. There is no use saying that the projects of Tungabhadra, Bhavani and others are going to be completed very soon; the real point is: if you really want to remove this black spot from the map of India, we have to strain our utmost energy and concentrate upon that particular area and see that everything that will conduce to the continuance of the famine conditions in that area is removed altogether.

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

“ Coming now to the education policy of the Government, I find that there is more or less a silver lining in the otherwise dark horizon. The Government are going to spend about Rs. 12 crores on this department, but my submission is that there are lots of defects in the system. We have been able to turn out students up to now who are useful only for appointment as lower or upper division clerks in the various offices and we find no scheme or plan by which the students will be enabled to maintain themselves to live as men and women belonging to this State. In this connexion, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Education and that of our Chief Minister to the fact that there is absolute necessity for opening a polytechnic institute in the Visakhapatnam district where the country is so very undeveloped. I particularly draw attention to it for this reason, that the merchants have generously offered a very decent amount towards the cost of opening such an institute and also offered an extensive stretch of land for the purpose, and I think they even offered Rs. 25,000 per annum for its maintenance. When such a generous offer has been made by the people of the locality, it is only just that the Government should have taken it up and started the institute even last year; even to-day the offer is there, and I appeal to the Government to take up the offer and try to put the scheme into effect. Let not this opportunity be lost.

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"Coming next to the subject of foodgrains, we are glad that during the regime of the present Government, there has been partial decontrol, but it has not been effectively enforced. For instance, recently there has been a complaint which I brought to the notice of the Minister, that the District Collector of Srikakulam has enforced a ban on the movement of millets from Srikakulam to Visakhapatnam district. We all know that the three districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari were brought into a zone, and therefore there should not have been any difficulty in the matter of the movement of foodgrains within that zone. What the Minister stated was that perhaps the merchants were holding up these millets and therefore the Collector might have suspected it and put the ban. I submit that all these factors were well considered at the time when the zonal system was introduced, and I see no reason why there should be a departure from the wholesome policy now. I appeal to the Government to immediately instruct the District Collector that he should remove every sort of ban on the movement either of paddy or rice or any other foodgrains within those three districts of Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam and East Godavari.

"Next taking up agriculture, I submit, I have a particular grievance with special reference to the districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. These two districts are mostly zamindari area which has been recently taken over by the Government under the Zamindari Abolition Act. For the last three or four years, every ryot in every village and every town in these districts has been complaining to the concerned authorities that the irrigation sources have been left in utter disrepair with the result that they are not able to hold any water in reserve. Thus there has been a lot of failure of crops particularly in the Narasapatnam division of the Visakhapatnam district. It is due, as I said, to the entire neglect of various irrigation sources in the estates there. I appealed to the officials and also to the District Collector to look into this matter immediately; but they say there is no staff, there is no money and there is no provision. I therefore appeal to the Government to see that in these estates which have been taken over, all the irrigation sources available are harnessed to the greatest advantage of the ryots as early as possible, and particularly before the next rainy season commences this year. I also appeal to the Government that particularly in the Visakhapatnam district, owing to the failure of crops, the ryots both economically and otherwise, have become very poor. All their credit facilities have been lost and this is the time when Government must come to their rescue by advancing loans. We have appealed to the District Collector to recommend the grant of such loans. After all these loans have to be repaid, and they are intended only to accommodate the ryots for a short time with a view to tide over their immediate difficulties . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has only one minute more."

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* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—"Therefore, I submit that some provision should be made for the grant of loans to the ryots in general."

"So far as the Co-operative department is concerned, I have a grievance. There are several societies formed for building purposes, but unfortunately not one of them has been able to do any work or make much progress, the simple reason being that the allotments made for them have been cut down. The society at Chodavaram, for instance, has not been able to do much work on this account. I appeal to the Government that at least this year sufficient provision must be made for these building societies to enable them to start work and complete it. While it would be a sort of investment for the Government, such a step will afford help to thousands of people who are now homeless . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"I request the hon. Member to 10.50
resume his seat. He has already exhausted the time allotted to a.m.
him. The hon. Member Sri K. Vinayakam will now speak."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—"On a point of order, Sir. This is a general discussion of the Budget. I find that the Hon. Leader of the House is not present here and most of the Ministers are not also available. At a time like this when all the subjects are being discussed, is it not proper on the part of the Government to make the Ministers available here?"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"Most of the Ministers, including the Hon. Chief Minister, are present here."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Have they become back benchers?"

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, after having heard virulent speeches from friends like Mr. R. V. Swaminathan which almost amount to an indictment of the present Government I would not be surprised if the Government are not startled when I dub this Budget as the most insipid, dull and uninspiring Budget that I have ever come across. There is nothing spectacular or anything worthy of note in it. It is just a layman's compilation of figures, just as a simple merchant would maintain his accounts. There is nothing real in this Budget, nothing real in the sense that it contains no bold scheme or proposition to solve the distress of the common man, though it pretends to safeguard the down-trodden and the famine-stricken people, from the ravages and the onslaughts of cyclone. It is just like the juggler's wand which pretends to create an illusion in the minds of spectators. And as an artful balance-sheet maker, our Finance Minister has utilized the company method of showing a definite loss as profit. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : 'The hon. Member was just referring to it as a layman's Budget and now he refers to juggler's wand.') Yes, I shall explain it presently. The point is he wants to make a loss appear as artificial profit."

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" Sir, the impending problem of the creation of the Andhra Province has cast its shadow on the preparation of the Budget. What does this Budget pretend to show? This Budget simply shows that in view of the creation of the Andhra Province, they are suspending all new schemes and are only giving life to existing schemes to be carried to their fulfilment. Does that solve the problem of the masses that were effected by famine in Tamil districts of the South. I am, of course, aware that the Government have tackled very well the famine problem, and the cyclone that caused havoc in South India, but are the Government satisfied that they have done the best under the circumstances? I know the Government are capable of carrying out more life-giving schemes and projects but they have abstained from doing any such thing for some reason or other—and here I do not wish to be considered as casting any aspersion on the Andhra area—with the result that the problem of famine which has been talked of so much by the Congress Members has created such a deep impression upon us that it is up to the Government to take up the issue immediately and solve the famine problem as early as possible. To borrow the expression from the Hon. Revenue Minister, he found in South India 'not human beings but walking corpses'—almost dead skeletons—and yet they come forward in this House and say 'there are no deaths, no famine and there are no men suffering from want of food' and so on.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is one feature which has got to be mentioned in this debate. After all the Government are exploiting some lignite ores in South Arcot. The results of the investigation are not yet known and we do not also know whether it is going to prove commercially profitable. If the cost of producing one ton of coal is going to be more than Rs. 30, I am afraid, the Government will have to give the go-by to this scheme. Our country is essentially an agricultural country and I am sure the Government will agree with me when I say that they have not done much in the direction of the improvement of agriculture. From time immemorial the agriculturist has been ploughing his land and yet he has not been able to go down deeper than 3 inches. That is the position of our agriculturists to-day.

" Talking of my own constituency, I find there are no major irrigation schemes and people living in Chingleput district are left to the mercy of Gods—to borrow an expression from our Chief Minister—and if Gods send rain, then there is some salvation for us. The lakes, the ponds and the tanks that are in our district were repaired several years back and to my memory I do not think they were repaired in the near past. That is the plight of the agriculturists in my district. Of course, there are some pet schemes with the Government. They give loans to agriculturists to sink wells, to buy bulls, manure and other agricultural implements. The past Ministry was kind enough to extend these facilities to some of the villages for the betterment of agriculture, but after the new Ministry came into office, they have been rude enough to say that they are not going to start not only new electrical undertakings, but every facility that was available to them before would be put an end to,

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with the result that in most of the villages in Chingleput district the agriculturists have even paid the money required and were waiting for connexions but, though the poles arrived, wires arrived, the current refuses to come, because the Government refuse to give electricity. (Interruption.) In spite of our prayers the Gods have turned a deaf ear and rains refuse to come. I have been praying but I never make any public proclamation of my prayers.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, leaving agriculture, let me come to the handloom industry which is a thorny problem in our State. Complete protection must be given to that trade. Our Chief Minister came forward with a resolution asking the House to give complete protection in regard to certain varieties of handloom cloth and the House never stinted its support to him on that occasion, but gave him complete support. But did the Chief Minister pursue the subject with the Central Government? He should have put up a bold stand with the Central Government, persuaded them, argued with them and if necessary, he should have threatened to resign along with his Cabinet. Instead of doing anything like that he now comes forward in this Budget with crocodile tears telling that the Government sympathise totally with the unemployed weavers. That does no good to them and does no credit to our administration. In passing, I would like to congratulate the Ministry on having put up a strong fight as far as the Finance Commission is concerned and they have been able to get the allotted quota which will augment our finances to a certain extent. But, Sir, as I told you already, this is a layman's Budget. If there is a deficit in the budget, immediately the Finance Minister who is ably supported by the Cabinet, thinks about some new taxes. That is the way they are running the Government for so many years. When they find deficit, they immediately think of levying some small tax or other. After all, what is the amount that is necessary to meet the deficit? It is only 75 lakhs or so. Then they think of levying a tax which was already in vogue some time before but which was suspended by the Central Government. Now they have come forward with the tax—the tobacco tax. It was in vogue in this State some years ago but at the instance of the Central Government it was not continued. Now that the Central Government are not giving the allotted quota under this head, this Government have come forward with the proposal to revive and levy sales tax on tobacco. What does that amount to? It is a cumulative tax; the tax is levied at three stages. The first is the stage when the wholesaler purchases from the manufacturer of tobacco products like beedies, cigars and snuff. The second stage is when the wholesaler sells to the retailer, and the third stage is when the retailer sells to the consumer. Thus, the tax is a multi-point tax. In addition to this, the Central Government are collecting heavy excise duties on tobacco. You have introduced Prohibition, you have practically killed the ex-toddy tappers and left them in the lurch without food and employment. They are struggling. They are coming to you on bended knees and requesting you to give them licences for tapping *neera*, but you refuse because you are afraid that *neera* will be converted into toddy.

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Secondly you have taken up the cudgels against the handloom industry. Handloom weavers are left in the streets and they have no work. Now you are coming to the labourers and other men engaged in tobacco industry. The revival of the sales tax on tobacco is an onslaught on the trade, and this cottage industry will be almost killed. You are killing the goose that lays the golden eggs; with the result that you will be pestered with the problem of unemployment. I do not pretend to advise the Government. But I make bold to warn them that they are heading to a financial crisis or morass.

"Whenever there is a shortage of funds, the Government think of some small tax like the proposed enhancement of the court-fees, and stamp charge and their last resort is the open market. The credit of the Madras Government stood high in the money market, and we were able to get adequate subscriptions for our loans. We have been very lucky in this respect. Big landlords and capitalists, who have plenty of concealed wealth, are investing in these loans. I do not know whether the Government are doing the right thing by putting, after the partition of Madras State, the two States in a financial stringency of the type that is now prevailing in the composite State. The two States will be having a lot of financial trouble to start with."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"What is your advice?"

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Tax the rich, if it is possible. But you will not do it."

"Alternatively, you approach the Central Government with a begging bowl asking for more grants. But where you beg, you beg with humility and you do not demand as a matter of right. The Raja of Chettinad was harping on this point. If only our Government muster sufficient courage, they can compel the Central Government to give them more aid."

"In this budget, the district of Bellary is clubbed with the residuary area. On that issue there was a clamour from my Andhra Friends that some of the taluks of that district should have been of necessity included in the Telugu area. On the other hand, my quarrel with the Government is that they have included the predominantly Tamil taluks of the Chittoor district in the Telugu area. They should not have been included in the Telugu area on principles of justice. The inclusion of the Bellary district in the residuary area is as unjust as the exclusion of the Tamil taluks of the Chittoor district from the residuary Madras. Even the Andhra Communist Party has come to the correct conclusion that there are some Tamil pockets in the Chittoor district and that the demarcation of the Tamil and Telugu parts should be done by a boundary commission. I do not know on what principle these Tamil taluks have been included in the Telugu area."

"Sir, we have a Five-year Plan which is always staring us in the face whenever we want some new schemes. To my mind it is a

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very nebulous plan. Two out of the five years have already elapsed. I am sorry to say that I do not know what exactly are the schemes in my constituency, what work has been done so far and what is proposed to be done in the coming years. Is it not the duty of the Government to give us a detailed plan showing which road will be taken up next year, which tank will be repaired, which well will be deepened, which hospital will be constructed and which school will be opened? Whenever we write to the departmental officers about any work, they say that it is not included in the list of works to be taken up under the Five-year Plan. Information about the works included in the Plan which is kept a secret should be made available to the Members of the House.

"I do not claim to possess sufficient knowledge of public finance. To laymen like me, the brochure prepared by the Finance Department is an eye-opener. It gives a clear guidance for the reading and understanding of the budget figures, and without it most of us would have remained uninformed. I congratulate the Finance Minister and his department on producing a brochure of that type."

* SRI V. MUTHU:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது சபை முன்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தையும் அதையொட்டி நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் நிகழ்த்திய பிரசங்கத்தையும் ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். சென்ற சில மாதங்களில் நமது சர்க்கார் பல கஷ்டங்களைத்தாண்டி பல இயற்கை கோதனைகளைத்தாண்டி அது மட்டுமல்லாமல் இந்த ஆட்சியை எப்படியாவது கவிழ்த்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற முயற்சியால் எதிர்ப்பு சக்திகள் செய்த இயற்கை கஷ்டங்களையும் தாண்டி இன்று ஒருவாறு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய சாமார்த்தியத்தினால் ஒரு நிரந்தரமான, உறுதியான, நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாத்திரமான ஆட்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உறுதியான சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொன்னால் நம்பமாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் நமது இ. வி. இராமசாமி பெரியார்கூட தன்னுடைய ஹிந்தி எதிர்ப்பு இயக்கம் ஒய்ந்த பின்பு இவ்விதம் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். 'இந்த ஆட்சியார் சர்க்காரை இனி ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு அசைக்க முடியாது' என்று சொன்னார். அவருடைய ஆசீர்வாதத்தால் இந்த ஆட்சி உறுதியாக நிலைத்து இன்று ஆர அமர உட்கார்ந்து 1953-54-ம் ஆண்டு வாழ்க்கையில் பிரவேசித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும் அவரைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் சேர்ந்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்ட இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டமானது நம்பிக்கைக்கு இடம் உள்ளதாக இருக்கிறது. ஏழை மக்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்தி பண்ணுவதற்கு சர்க்காரின் சக்திக்குத் தக்கவாறு இத்திட்டத்தை தயாரித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் காண்கிறோம். இருந்த போதிலும் நமது எதிர்ப்புக்ககி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு, காமாலைக் கண்ணுக்கு கண்ட தெல்லாம் மஞ்சளாகத் தோன்றுவது போல் எதிர்ப்புக்காக குறை சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று பல கோளாறு சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எதிர்ப்புக் கட்சியினுடைய அம்சமே சர்க்காரின் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதுதான் சம்பிரதாயம். அதன்படி இந்த பட்ஜெட் எவ்வளவு நம்பிக்கைக்கு பாத்திரமாக இருந்தபோதிலும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் புரட்டிப் பார்த்தேன் படித்தேன் ஒன்றுமே இல்லை என்று சிலர் பேசும் போது முழுப்பூச்சிக்காயை சோற்றில் அழுக்குவதுபோல் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அவர்கள் எதிர்த்து வருவதால் அவர்கள் நல்ல வழிகளைச் சொல்லும்போதுகூட அவைகளை கவனிக்க முடியாமல் மனம் ஒடிந்து விடுகிறது. உதாரணமாக எதற்கெடுத்தாலும் ஏழைகளின் பெயர் அடிபடுகிறது. அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் பண மூட்டைகள் இருக்கின்றன, அவர்கள் மேல் கை வைக்காமல் சர்க்கார் ஏழைகள் மீது கை வைக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பஸ் சொந்தக்காரர்களையும் மில் முதலாளிகளையும் மற்றும் பல Businessகாரர்களையும் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களையும்

11-10
a.m.

[Sri V. Muthu]

[18th March 1953]

பண மூட்டைகள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உண்மைதான். சாதாரணமாக நாட்டில் நூறு ரூபாய் சிலதிகனை கொடுக்கக்கூடிய நிலைசுவாந்தாரர்கள் கிராமங்களில் பார்த்தால் நல்ல நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைக்கண்டு மற்ற ஏழைகள் பொருமைப்படும் நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வரிப் போட்டால் உடனே ஏழை விவசாயிகளின் தலையில் சர்க்கார் கை வைக்கிறார்கள் என்று எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மில் சொந்தக்காரர்களும், பல முதலாளிகளும், சர்க்காருக்கு அஸ்திவாரமாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வரி போட்டால் ஐயோ ஏழை பாசஞ்சர்க்கள் மீது கை வைக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் பல முறைகளில் ஏழைகளின் மீது கை வைக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பணக்காரர்களுக்கு வரி போட்டால் அது ஏழைகளைத்தான் பாதிக்கிறது. ஒன்றை விட்டு ஒன்றை பிரிக்க முடியவில்லை. கர்பஸ் தீர்க்கும் குழந்தைக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இருப்பதுபோல் ஏழைகளுக்கும் பணக்காரர்களுக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இருக்கிறது. தாயை பிரிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் குழந்தைக்கு ஆபத்து. குழந்தையை பிரித்தால் தாய்க்கு ஆபத்து நேருகிறது. இப்பொழுது சிகரெட், பீடி, சுருட்டு முதலிய business செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எவ்வளவோ பணக்காரர்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். நன்றாக யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக திண்டுக்கலில் அங்குவிளாஸ் புகையிலை வியாபாரிகள் நல்ல பணக்காரர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். இவ்விதமான பெரிய Businessகாரர்களுக்கு வரிபோட்டால் அது ஏழைகள் மீது கை வைப்பதாகாது. பண மூட்டைகளைத் தப்பவைப்பதற்கு ஏழைகளின் பெயரை சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் எந்த வகையிலும் குறைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டேபோனால் அவர்களுடைய நல்ல உபதேசங்களைக்கூட கேட்க சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லை என்பது வருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது.

“நாட்டில் பசி பட்டினி இருக்கத்தான் செய்கிறது. இல்லை என்று யாரும் சொல்லவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது என்று மிகைப்படுத்தி சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நமது நண்பர் கனம் பி. ஜீவானந்தம் ஒரு உதாரணத்துடன் பட்டினிப் படத்தை எடுத்துக்காட்டி சொன்னார். பத்திரிகைகளில் பட்டினிபற்றி எவ்வளவோ கார்ட்டுகள் போடப்படுகின்றன. அதில் பட்டினிச்சாவுகள் என்றும் எழுதிப்போடுகிறார்கள். அதில் ஒட்டியவயிறும் வெறும் எலும்புக்கூடு போன்ற உருவத்தைப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் கனம் ஜீவானந்தம் காட்டிய போட்டோவிலுள்ள பட்டினிச் சாவு பிரேத உருவத்தை என்னவா? பண்ணிப்பாருங்கள். இது கார்ட்டில் காட்டியிருப்பது மாதிரியில்லை. கொழுத்த உடம்பு உருவமாகத் தெரிகிறது. இதை எப்படி பட்டினிச்சாவு என்று நம்புவது. சில இடங்களில் பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் ஒன்றிரண்டு இருந்தாலும் அதை மிகைப்படுத்திக்காட்டுகிறார்கள். கனம் ஜீவானந்தம் சொன்ன பட்டினிச்சாவு பொய்வதந்தி என்று நமது நண்பர் வி. கே. பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் சொல்லிவிட்டார். எதிர் கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் படத்தை பார்த்தும் பக்கத்தில் இருந்தவர் நேரில் பார்த்தும் இருக்கிறார்கள். எதிர் கட்சியிலிருப்பவர்கள் சொன்னதற்கு ஆதாரம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். எது பொய்யோ எது மெய்யோ நம்பமுடியவில்லை. ஜனங்களுக்கு கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கிறது. சில இடங்களில் பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் இருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் சொல்லும் அளவில் இல்லை. நாம் சமீபத்தில் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம் வங்காளத்தில் பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் நடந்து வந்ததைப் பார்த்தோம். அந்த அளவில் இங்கு பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் இல்லை என்றுதான் சொல்லலாம். அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளத்தான் வேண்டும். இந்த கஷ்டங்களுக்கெல்லாம் காரணம் மழையின்மைதான். மழையைக்கொண்டு வருவதற்கு யார் என்ன செய்வது. ஆனால் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் ஒருவழி காட்டுகிறார்கள். ராஜாஜி ஆட்சி ஏற்பட்ட பின்பு ஒன்றை மாதம் கழித்து ஒரு நாள் தினத்தந்தி பேப்பரில் ஒரு கார்ட்டை போடப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதில் ராஜாஜி உருவத்தை ரோடில் இழுக்கப்பட்டது மாதிரி போட்டிருந்தது. அதனடியில் ராஜாஜி மந்திரி பதவி ஏற்ற 47 நாள் வரையிலும் மழை பெய்யாமல் 48-வது நாள் மதுரையில் அவருக்கு கொடும்பாவி கட்டி இழுத்த பின்புதான் நல்ல மழை பெய்தது என்று எழுதியிருந்தது. இதைக்

[18th March 1953]

[Sri V. Muthu]

கண்டு ஆச்சரியமும் சந்தோஷமும் அடைந்தேன். ஏனென்றால் ராஜாஜியின் உருவத்தைக் கொடும்பாவி கட்டி இழுத்தால் 48 நாட்கள் மழை பெய்யும் என்று நம்புகிறார்கள். அவரது கொடும்பாவிக்கே இவ்வளவு சக்தி இருந்த தென்றால் ராஜாஜியையே திரில் வைத்து ஊர்வலம் கொண்டுவந்தால் ஏராளமாக மழை பெய்து நாடு செழிக்கும். அந்தக் காலத்தில் மழை பெய்வதற்காக ஆண்டவன் மூன்று பிரதிநிதிகளை அனுப்பிவைத்திருக்கிறான். அதாவது நீதியுடைய மன்னனுக்கு ஒரு மழை, நல்ல தர்மத் துடன் நடக்கும் அந்தணருக்கு ஒரு மழை, கற்புடைய மங்கையருக்கு ஒரு மழை ஆக மாதம் மூன்று மழைகள் பெய்தது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படித்தான் நடந்தது. ஆனால் ஆங்கில ஆட்சி வந்த பிறகு அவரவர்தம் தர்மத்தை விட்டு விட விட்டார்கள். அதனால் மழை இல்லை. வருஷத் திற்குக்கூட மும்மூரி பெய்யவில்லை. ஆண்டவன் பிரதிநிதிகள் தங்களுடைய கடமையை (duty)யை சரியாகச் செய்யவில்லை. மழை பெய்யவில்லை. அத்துல்தான் மழைக்காக நேரடியாக ஆண்டவனுக்கு பிரார்த்தனை பண்ணும்படி ராஜாஜி சொன்னார். ஆனால் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இதை நம்பாமல் ராஜாஜிக்குக் கொடும்பாவி கட்டுகிறார்கள். அப்படிச் செய்தாலும் மழை பெய்யும். ஆனால் அப்படிச் செய்யாமல், அவர்கள் விட்டு விட்டார்கள். மூலம் இருந்தால்தான் நாடு சுகமாக இருக்கும். உணவு பொருள் கிடைக்கும். எல்லா திண்டாட்டமும் தீரும். குறை சொல்வதில் பிரயோசனம் இல்லை. இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்காருக்கு சில யோசனைகளைக்கூற பிரியப் படுகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது எவ்வளவோ நீர்பாசன வேலைகளெல்லாம் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பெரிய தேக்க வேலைகளையெல்லாம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அத்துடன் ஆங்காங்குள்ள சிறிய நீர் தேக்கத் திட்டங்களையும் எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டும். உதாரணமாக மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் பெரியபுளம் தாலுகாவில் வருஷ நாட்டுப் பிராந்தியத்தில் சதா நீர் ஊற்று இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இது பற்றிப் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும். வைகை தேக்கத் திட்ட வேலை உடனடியாக எடுத்து நடத்தப்படவேண்டும். மேற்குத் தொடர்ச்சி மலையில் உற்பத்தியாகி அரபிக் கடலில் விழுகிற கல்லாறு தண்ணீரை அனை போட்டுத் தேக்கி தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் பாய்ச்சினால் ஒரு சில இடங்களை செழிப்புறச் செய்யலாம். இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாமல் மேட்டூர் பெரியார் முதலிய அனைகளில் தண்ணீர் குறைந்து விட்டது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கல்லாறு அனைக்கட்டுத் திட்ட வேலையைத் துவக்கினால் நல்லது. தமிழ் நாட்டு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவரும், பார்லியமெண்டரி செக்ரடரி அவர்களும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட M.L.A.-க்களும் அங்கு போய் பார்த்தோம். இந்தக் காலத்தில் கூட கல்லாறில் தண்ணீர் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அது அனாவசியமாக, அரபிக் கடலுக்குப் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த கல்லாறு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் நாட்டை செழிப்புறச் செய்து உணவு உற்பத்திக் குறையை நீக்க உதவியாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பிரக்கா அபிவிருத்தி வேலை, கிராம மக்கள் எதை எடுத்தாலும் சர்க்கார்தான் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்றிருந்தார்கள். கிராம அபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தின் மூலம் தன்னம்பிக்கை ஏற்பட்டு கிராம வேலைகளை சாங்களை செய்து கொண்டுவதற்கு உற்சாகம் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மனப்பான்மை இப்பொழுது மக்களிடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிரக்கா அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா உதவியால் கிராம அபிவிருத்தியை தாங்களே செய்ய வேண்டுமென உணர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. சிறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். துவேஷ மனப்பான்மையில்லாமல் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல வேண்டும். திருமங்கலம் தாலுகாவில் பிரக்கா அபிவிருத்தி வேலை நன்றாக நடந்து வருகிறது. அதைப் பலர் வந்து பார்க்கிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே உசிலம்பட்டிக்கும் இந்த பிரக்கா அபிவிருத்தி வேலையை விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று அந்த கிராம மக்கள் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் விண்ணப்பம் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று முதல் மந்திரியவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

11-20
a.m.

[Sri V. Muthu]

[18th March 1968

“ ஹரிஜனம் சம்பந்தமாக தீண்டாமை விலக்கு இப்படிப்பட்ட சமூக தடை நீக்க சட்டங்கள் எற்கனவே செய்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த சட்டங்களை துரிதமாக நடத்த அங்கங்கே அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சம்பந்தப்பட்ட மந்திரிகள் யோசனைகள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஹோட்டல் நெருவுகளை ஹரிஜனங்கள் பிரவேசிக்கக்கூடாது என்று தடைகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதை நீக்க வேண்டும். கல்வி சம்பந்தமாக இந்த வருஷம் சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட நிதி குறைந்திருக்கிறது. அதை இன்னும் அதிகரிக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கென்று எவ்வளவோ செலவுழித்தபோதிலும் இன்னும் அதிகப்படியான பணத்தை ஒதுக்கி அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். Private management-ல் உள்ள ஹரிஜன் ஹாஸ்டல்களுக்கு கட்ட வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு கட்டக்கிரான்ட் கொடுக்க வேண்டும்.”

“கடைசியாக ஒரே ஒரு வார்த்தை. தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கும் விஷயமாக இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதை மறுபடியும் புனராலோசனை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று ராஜாஜியவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றைக்கு யுத்தத்திற்கு சென்றவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். யுத்தத்தில் அவர்கள் உயிரைக் கொடுத்து நாட்டைக் காப்பாற்றியதற்காக அவ்விதம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்போல இந்த தியாகிகள் நம் நாட்டிற்கு உயிரைக் கொடுத்து சுதந்திரம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இவர்களுக்கும் ரூபகார்த்தமாக வீர மான்யம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அந்நிய ஆட்சியிலிருந்து இந்த நாட்டுச் சுதந்திரத்தை வாங்கிக்கொடுத்தவர்களைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். இந்த தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதில் யாதொரு தோஷமும் இல்லை. ஆகவே மறுபடியும் புனராலோசனை செய்து தியாகிகளுக்கு நல்ல காரியங்களைச் செய்படிவண்டும் என்று ராஜாஜி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்தான் என்னுடைய சிறுரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెట్ దూరిన తరువాత
 చాలా నిరుత్సాహం కలుగుతోందని తెలుసుకుంటుంది. ఈ బడ్జెట్ లో వైసా కొన్ని ఉంది
 విధానాలు సూచించబడతాయని ఆశించాం, సకమమైన పథకాలపై యీ బడ్జెట్
 తయారు చేయబడుతుందని ఆనుకొన్నాం. కాని అటువంటిదేమీ జరగలేదు. సామాన్య
 ప్రజలతో లాభదాయకమైన విధానాలు యీ బడ్జెట్ ప్రతిపాదనలలో సూచించ
 బడలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించిన ఆంధ్రము తయారుచేయ
 డంతా ఎంతో గౌరవీ జరిగిందని ఆనుమానించవలసివుంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి రెండు
 కోట్ల రూపాయలు లోటు భరించుకుందని మిగతా రాష్ట్రానికి రెండుకోట్లు మిగులు
 ఉంటుందని యీ ఆంధ్రులు తెలుపుతున్నాయి. కాని అది ఎంతమాత్రం సరియైనది
 కాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఎన్నటికోట్లు రాష్ట్రంకాదని గట్టిగా
 మేము చెప్పగలం. ఆర్థికమంత్రిగారుచేసిన ఆంధ్ర గౌరవీయకాని యీ అంపనాలలో
 వాస్తవికత ఎంతమాత్రంలేదని. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం లోటురాష్ట్ర మని సంశయించ వలసినదని
 మనవి చేస్తున్నాము. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం స్వయంపాక్షికమే కాక మిగులు రాష్ట్రమనికూడా
 మేము నిరూపించగలము. ముఖ్యంగా యీ ప్రభుత్వం యిటీవల ఆనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం
 జాతి విద్వేషాన్ని రెచ్చగొట్టేదిగా మారినదేమి ఉన్నదిగాని ఆంధ్ర తమిళ ప్రజలమధ్య
 స్నేహ సౌహార్దాలను పెంపుచేసేదిగా మారలేదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి.
 రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తమ ఉనికిని సుస్థిరంచేసుకోవాలి అర్థమవుతుంది, తమిళులకు
 మధ్య కలతలు పుట్టిస్తున్నారు కాని వేరుకారణంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర
 చాక్రితాన్ని తమిళులుగాని తమిళచాక్రితాన్ని ఆంధ్రులుగాని కోరడంలేదు. నాయక
 మున్యం ఆనుకొనేవారే యీ రెండు భావలవారి మధ్య వైషమ్యాలు పెంచుతు
 న్నారు. జాతి విద్వేషాలు రెచ్చగొట్టడం వల్ల ఎట్టిప్రయోజనం లేదని వారు గుర్తించ
 వలసివుంది. విధానక సర్దుమేలే యీ నాయకులకు వెనుకభ్రంపో ఆ సర్దుమేలే

1953 March 1953] [Sri K. Subba Reddi]

జగదాచార్యులను మఱియు దృష్టిలో భ్రమణిని యీ మంత్రివర్గం జాతి విద్వేషాలను
తెలిపిస్తూండని గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని లోటు రాష్ట్రంగా చిత్రించి
రాష్ట్రనిర్మాణాన్ని వాయిదా వేయటానికి యీ పక్షత్వం యత్నిస్తున్నట్లుగా కనిపి
స్తున్నది. బర్మోరి జిల్లాలోని తెనుగు తాబూకాలను రెసిస్టుయర్స్ టేబుల్లో చేర్చి
అంగులకు, కన్నడిగులకు మధ్య విభేదాలు కల్పించడానికి యీ పక్షత్వం ప్రయత్నం
చేయడం ఎంతో శోచనీయమైన విషయం. అంతేగాక తుంగభద్రా ఆనకట్టకు సంబం
ధించిన యీ వక్తు ఖర్చును ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి బడ్జెట్లో చేర్చడం యీ పక్షత్వం అను
సరిస్తున్న విధానాన్ని మరింత స్పష్టంచేస్తోంది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని లోటు రాష్ట్రంగా
చిత్రించడానికి యీ ప్రభత్వం చేస్తున్న యత్నాల కిది తార్కాణం. ఈ అంచనాల
లోని అంకల గారడీచూచి ఎవరూ మోసపోవద్దని, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని స్వయంపోషక విభ
జితుడైన సంఘాలకు ఎడమయవద్దని కోరుకున్నాను. జాతి విద్వేషాన్ని రద్దుచేట్ట
డం ప్రమాదకరమైన విషయం మన పక్షత్వంవారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ నాడు అంధగిదేశంలాని మెట్టప్రాంతాలలో కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి. పచ్చాల్లేక పంటలు సాగిపోయినాయి. ముఖ్యంగా గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని వినుకొండ, చర్నారావుపేట, కల్నాడ్ తాలూకాలలోని ప్రజలు ఎంతో బాధపడుతున్నారు. వెంటనే కరువు పనులు ప్రారంభించకపోయినట్లయితే ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని ప్రజలు ఇతర చోట్లకు వలసపోయే దుర్లభ పక్షమంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు వెంటనే కరువు పనులు ప్రారంభించేయాలి. ఈ విషయమై మంత్రిగారికి ముఖ్యమంత్రి సమర్పించుకొన్నాం. అయినప్పటికీ వారు ఎటువంటి పనియత్నం చేసినట్లులేదు. రాయలసీమలోను, అంధగిదేశంలాని ఇతర మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోను ప్రజలు దారుణ క్షేమానికి గురికాకుండా వుండాలి అంటే ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే శ్రద్ధలినుకోవాలి. ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఇరిగేషన్ సాలిసీ చూడాలి. ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలోని పెరుగుతున్న మొదలయిన జలాభారాలకు మరమ్మతులు చేయించాలి. ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి ప్రజల మొజలు ఎంత వినిపించినా కించిత అయినా జాలి వుట్టడం లేదని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినందుకు విచారించుకొన్నాను.

“ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆదేశిస్తున్న పంకాయితీ ఎన్నికల విధానం ప్రమాద భరిత
మైనదని మేము ఇ. వరకే యీ కాసనసభలో తెలియజేసి ఉన్నాము. చేతులెత్త
తట్టి కాక రక-స్థి టిటింగ్ విధానాన్ని అజలు జడ పవలసినదని మృత్తివర్గవారికి
విన్నవించుకున్నాం. అయితేవారు మా సలహా పాటించలేదు. యీనాడు పంకా
యితీ ఎన్నికల మూలంగా గ్రామాలలో పరిశ్రమీకులు ఎలా ఉన్నారో గమనించండి.
గ్రామాలలో ప్రజాస్వామ్యం రూపుమానిపోయింది. ఆంగ్లం, అర్బంల ఉన్నవాడు ఆడి
నది ఒంటగా, పాడినది పొటగావుంది. పార్టీవైకమ్యలు పారం ముట్టాయి. కొట్లాటలు,
పాత్యలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఈ మధ్యలికాలకు కాధ్యతెవరు ? యీ మానీలకు, కొట్లా
టలకు ప్రభుత్వమే కాధ్యత వహించవలసివుంది. ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులు ప్రావిల్గంలాంటి
వస్త్రామేమో అనే జకుంతో యీ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించిన అనిష్టాన్ని నిరోధకమయిన
విధానంయొక్క ప్రతిఫలమే ఈ థానీలు, హత్యలు, గృహదహనాలు, అని మనవిచేస్తు
న్నాను. ఐహారంగ ఎన్నికల విధానం నల్ల యీ మధ్యగ్రామాలలో ఇండ్లు,
గడ్డికాములూ, వరుశరామిల్లిలి అయిపోతున్నాయి ఈ అచారవస్త్రానికి యీ
ప్రభుత్వమే కాధ్యత వహించవలసి వుంటుంది. చల్వూర్ కాటాకాలాని ఒక
గ్రామంలో యీ ఐహారంగ ఎన్నికలనల్ల టిటింగ్ మాదా జరిగింది. ఈ థానీలకు,
హత్యలకు ప్రభుత్వమే కాధ్యత వహించవలసి వుంటుందని ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలిగ

[Sri S. Kandaswamy Gounder] [18th March 1953]

அதோடு அவர்கள் திருப்தி அடைகிறார்கள். கம்மியாகப் போடுகிறார்கள். அதிகமாக வருமானம் பெருகிறார்கள் இருந்தும் பல வகையிலும் சுரண்டாமல் விடாமலிருக்கமாட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் கவர்ன்மெண்டு இப்பொழுது இந்த மிட்டாக்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு உசிதமானது என்று தெரிவித்து கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்க்கார் 3 வருஷமாக கந்தாயம் வசூல் பண்ணுகிறார்கள். எங்கள் இடம் இப்பொழுது தாயில்லாக் குழந்தை மாதிரி தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இனியாவது சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது பொது மராமத்து செய்யாமல் இருப்பார்களேயானால் இதனால் பலவித கஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்படும். விவசாயிகளும் பல விதத்தில் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்று சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவிக்கிறேன்.

“இரண்டாவதாக 2 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேலே கலெக்டர் செலவு செலுத்தற்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்படி ஐம்பது, அறுபது வருஷங்களாக லட்சியம் செய்யப்பட்டு மராமத்து செய்யப்படாமலிருக்கும் மிட்டா ஏரிகளையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்றால் இரண்டாயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் போதவே போதாது. ஆகவே இதற்காக குறைந்தது 10 ஆயிரம் அல்லது 5 ஆயிரமாவது சாங்ஷன் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்குத் தக்க உத்தரவை கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்க வேண்டுமாய் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பாலக்கோடு வட்டாரத்தில் ஒரு கால்வாய் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று முன்பு ஒரு சமயம் நான் இதே சட்டசபையில் பேசியிருக்கிறேன். தர்மபுரம் ஏரிக்கு ஒரு அளவு எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் ஊருக்குக் கால்வாய் எடுத்தாலும் அந்த நீர் கடைசியில் தருமபுரி ஏரிக்குத் தான் போகிறது. ஆகையால் தருமபுரி ஏரிக்குத் தண்ணீர் எடுத்துச் செல்ல கால்வாய் வெட்டும்பொழுது, நான் முன்பு சொன்னது போல பாப்பாரப்பட்டி பக்கமாக அதைத் கொண்டு செல்லவேண்டும்.

“மேலும் எங்களுக்குச் சில தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. மிட்டா தொந்தரவுகள் ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்கிறதோடு சில அதிகாரிகளின் தொந்தரவுகளும் அதிகமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த அதிகாரிகளின் தொந்தரவை இந்த சபையில் நான் எடுத்துச் சொன்னாலும் ஆபத்தாக இருக்கிறது. சொல்லாமல் இருந்தாலும் மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இதைப்பற்றி நான் கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களோடு தன்மையில் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். முன்பு ஒரு தடவை போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளினால் ஏற்பட்ட தொந்தரவை இந்தச் சபையில் பேசியதற்காகப் பின்னர் எங்கள் கிராமம் ரொம்பவும் துன்பத்தை அனுபவித்தது. அவர்கள் ஏழைகளை ரொம்பவும் சுரண்டுகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே கிராம அதிகாரிகள் ஹரிஜனங்களிடம் நிலத்தைப் பயிரிடச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பயிர் நன்றாக விளைந்தால் பங்கு கேட்கிறார்கள். பங்கு தராமலுத்தால் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு எழுதிவிட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு 6-ம் நம்பர் நோட்டீஸ் விட்டு விடுகிறார்கள். அதாவது நல்ல கதிரோடு இருக்கிற வயலை அறுத்து எறிந்து விடுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரி யெல்லாம் எங்களுக்கு அதிகாரிகள் தொந்தரவு கொடுத்தால் நாங்கள் என்னதான் செய்கிறது என்று தெரியவில்லை. அனேகமாக எங்கள் பிராந்தியம் மிட்டா பிராந்தியத்தைச் சேர்ந்ததினால், அந்த மிட்டா பிராந்தியம் இன்றையதினம் அரசாங்கத்தின் கைக்கு வந்துவிட்டதினால் அப்பொழுது இருந்த கஷ்டங்கள் எல்லாம் எங்களுக்கு திரும்ப வராதிருக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தாகவேண்டும்.

“கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த மந்திரி சபைக்குத் தலைவராக வந்திருக்கிறார். அவர் ஒரு பணக்காரக் கட்சிக்குத் தலைவர். ஆகவே அவர் கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்களிடமிருந்தாவது பணம் வாங்கி அவைகளை சொஸைடிகள் மூலம் கடன் கொடுத்து விவசாய மக்களின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து காரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இன்றையதினம் பணக்காரர்கள் மனமுயந்து தங்கள் பணத்தை நாட்டின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து செலவிட முன் வந்தால் தான் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு சேகமும் உண்டாகும். அவர்கள் செலவிடவேண்டுமானால் அது ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்களால்தான் முடியும். ஏனென்றால் இன்றையதினம் பெரிய பணக்

[18th March 1953] [Sri S. Kandaswamy Gounder]

காரர்கள் எல்லாம் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அது தான் பெரிய பெரிய பணக்காரர்களின் கட்சி. பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் களின் கட்சி. ஐயின்தார்களின் கட்சி. மிட்டாக்களின் கட்சி. அந்தக் கட்சியின் தலைவர்தான் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி. எப்படி மகாபாரதக் கதையில் கொடையாளி கர்ணன், மகா கொடியவனான துர்யோதனனுடைய பொக் கிஷ்த்திற்கு அதிகாரியாக இருந்து அவன் பணத்தை எடுத்து இவன் தானம் செய்து வந்தானோ அதைப் போலவே, கர்ணனைப்போல் நல்ல குணம் படைத்த கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களின் பணத்தை யெல்லாம் வாங்கி எழை எளிய மக்களுக்குச் செலவிட முன் வரவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கடிக்க வேண்டிய பணம் பணக்காரர்களிடம்தான் இருக்கிறது. அதிகாரிகள் லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வதைவிட மக்களை அதிகாரத்தால் மிரட்டிப் பிடுங்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும். இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த நாட்டினுடைய உயிர் நாடி. அவர்களிடத்தில்தான் பணக்காரர்களின் உயிர் நாடி இருக்கிறது. அதேபோல ஏழைகளின் உயிர் நாடியும் அவரிடத்தில் தான் இருக்கிறது. எல்லோரும் அவரிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கை உடையவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். எப்படியாவது இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை அவர் மனது வைத்தால் தான் தீர்க்கமுடியும். அவருக்கு நல்ல கல்வி அறிவும், தர்ம சிந்தையும் இருக்கிறது. மக்களிடத்தில் அதிக விஸ்வாசம் உடையவர். கல்வி அறிவு அதிகம் அற்ற நான் என்ன பேசியிருந்தாலும் அதைப் பொருள்படுத்தாது நான் சொன்ன விஷயங்களிலெல்லாம் அவர்கள் அதிக அக்கரை காட்ட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. SAMBASIVAM :—“ துணைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, நம்முடைய 11-50
அரசாங்கத்தார் தயாரித்துள்ள வரவு செலவுதிட்டத்தைப் பாராட்டி நான் ஒரு a.m.
சில கார்த்திகைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கடந்த சில மாதங்களாக ஏற்பட்ட பொருளாதார மந்தத்தால் விற்பனை வரி குறைந்து, அதே போல மழை பெய்யாத காரணத்தினால் பல இடங்களில் நிலவரியைத் தள்ளிக் கொடுத்ததால் நிலவரியும் குறைந்து, இன்னும் பஞ்சம் போன்றவற்றால் பெரும் பகுதி நமது மாகாண மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து செலவிட வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்ட காரணத்தினால் இந்த வருஷ வரவு செலவுதிட்டத்தில் ஒரு பெரும் பகுதி துண்டு விழுமோ அல்லது ஏதாவது புதிய வரிகள் புகுத்தப் படுமோ என்று எல்லோரும் திகைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த காலத்தில், மக்கள் எல் லோருக்கும் இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டம் ஓரளவு ஆறுதல் அளிக்கும் வகையில் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. அந்த வகையில் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை இவ்வகைமூன் வைத்த நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய பொருள் அமைச்சர் அவர்களை உண்மையாகவே பாராட்டிக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் எல்லோரும் சொல்வது போல இந்தத் திட்டம் நிகழ்கால நடைமுறையையே மனதில் கொண்டு அமைந்திருக்கிறது. வருங்காலத்திற்காக பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் எந்தவிதமான புரட்சிகரமான மாறுதலையும் ஏற்படுத்தக் கூடிய புதிய ஏற்பாடுகள் எதுவும் துணிச்சலாகப் புகுத்தப்படவில்லையென்று பலர் கூறுகிறார்கள். நாணும் அதை உணர்கிறேன். அந்த வகையில், இந்த நெருக்கடியான நிலைமையில், இயற்கையின் எதிர்ப்புக் கிடைமில் நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் ப்யங்கரமான நிலைமையில், தலைமை அரசாங்கத்தின் உதவி கிடைக்கும்படி, கிடைக்காதா என்ற ஈரெட்டான நிலைமை நீடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் காலத்தில், எஞ்சு பார்த்தாலும் மக்கள் பட்டினி பசியால் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நேரத்தில், கல்வி அறிவு பூர்ணமாகப் பரப்பப்படாதிருக்கும் வேளையில் அரசாங்கத்தார் உடனடியாக எதை எதை கவனிக்க வேண்டுமோ அதில் தான் கவனம் செலுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். புரட்சிகரமான மாறுதல்கள் எதையும் செய்ய அவர்களுக்கு இது சரியான காலம் இல்லை என்பதையும் நான் உணர்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும் வருங்காலத்தில் இவை யெல்லாம் சீர்ப்பட்டு மறுபடியும் இந்த நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் வராதிருக்க, வேலை மில்லாத்திண்டாட்டம் இல்லாதிருக்க அத்தியாவசியமான அவசரப்பாட்சி நடவடிக்கைகளை இந்த அரசாங்கம் துணிச்சலாக எடுத்திருக்க வேண்டும். எப்பொழுது எல்லோருக்கும் வாக்குரிமை கொடுத்து விட்டோமோ, அப்பொழுது

[Sri A. Sambasivam]

[18th March 1958]

அந்த வாக்குரிமையைப் பெற்ற எல்லோருடைய நலனையும் எண்ணி உடனே நாம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்க வேண்டும். ஏன் நான் இப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்று கேட்கலாம். அதற்குக் காரணம் இது தான். பலர் நகரிலேயே வசிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் நாங்களோ கிராமத்தில் வசிக்கிறோம். கிராமத்தில் வசிப்பதால் கிராமத்தில் வாழ்கின்ற மக்கள் அன்றாடம் பறும் அல்லலை, துன்பத்தை, துயரத்தை காலே எழுந்தது முதல், உறங்கப் போகும் வரையில் நாங்கள் பார்ப்பதினால் எங்கள் மனம் உடனடியாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் துயரத்தைத் துடைக்க, துன்பத்தைப் போக்க, அல்லலேக்களைய ஏதாவது வழி வகுக்க மாட்டார்களா என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே அவைகளையெல்லாம் மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் உண்மையில் இந்த நாட்டுக்கு ஒரு புரட்சிகரமான மாறுதல்தான் வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது போகின்ற படியே சென்றால் எந்தக் காலத்திலேயும் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் துன்பத்தைப் போக்கமுடியாது. அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கை நிலைமை, திருத்தியமைக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கத்தார் நல்ல புதிய புதிய திட்டங்களை வகுத்து இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் பொருளாதார நிலையை உயர்த்த, இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் கல்வி அறிவினமையைப் போக்க ஏதாவது ஏற்பாட்டை செய்தாகவேண்டுமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முதலில் உணவுப் பிரச்சனை நிரந்தரமாகத் தீர்க்கப்பட வேண்டும். அடுத்தபடியாக கல்விப் பிரச்சனையை இன்றியமையாதது. இன்றைக்கு கல்வித் துறையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டோமேயானால் 500 மக்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட 3,900-க்கு மேற்பட்ட சிறிய பெரிய ஊர்களிலும் ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளையெல்லையென்பதை நினைக்கின்றபொழுது சமூக உணர்ச்சி இருக்கக் கூடிய உள்ளங்கள் எல்லாம் நோக்கத்தான் செய்யும். ஆகவே கல்வித் துறையில் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகள் இல்லாத ஊர்களையிருக்கக்கூடாது. ஆங்காங்கே யிருக்கக் கூடிய ஜனத்தொகைக்கு ஏற்றவாறு சர்க்கார் நேரடியாகவோ, மாவட்டக்கழகங்கள் மூலமாகவோ ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளை நிறுவுத்தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தாகவேண்டும். கல்வி மேலதிகாரிகள் இதில் கிரத்தை காட்டு மாறு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளைப் பொறுத்தவரை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் நல்ல சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இன்னும் ஸேப் பள்ளிகள், இராப்பள்ளிகள் இவைகளை நல்ல முறையில் நடத்த ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். அவைகளுக்குச் சரியான கட்டடம் இல்லையென்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. சாவடி, பஜனை மடங்கள் போன்ற பொது இடங்களில் அவைகளை நடத்தலாம். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. ஒரு பக்கத்தில் நல்ல பயிற்சி பெற்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் கிடையாது. மற்றொரு பக்கத்தில் படித்துவிட்டுவேலையில்லாது இந்த நாட்டில் மாணவர்கள் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த மாணவர்கள் எல்லாம் ஏன் ஆசிரியர் பயிற்சி பெற முன் வரவில்லையென்றால் முக்கியமான காரணம் நான் முன்பு சொன்னது போல ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமையை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உயர்த்துவதற்கு முன் வராதது தான் என்று தோன்றுகிறது. இச்செயல் ஒரு அளவில் கல்விப் பரப்புவதற்கு வழி வகை செய்ததாகும். இதற்கு பெரிய அளவில் செலவு ஆகிவிடாது. கிராம முன்னேற்ற திட்டம் உண்மையில் மக்கள் பெரிய அளவில் முன்னேற்றம் அடையக் கூடிய வகையில் இல்லை. ஆகவே புதிதாக படித்துவரும் இளைஞர்களுக்கு சில வாரங்களுக்கு பயிற்சி கொடுத்து கிராம முன்னேற்ற வேலைகளில் ஈடுபடுத்துவதில் பயனில்லை. ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுக்குப் பயிற்சி கொடுத்து அவர்களை கிராம முன்னேற்றத் திற்குப் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்னும் அவர்களுடைய ஊதியத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தினால் நல்லது. ரூ 50 அல்லது 60 ஆக்கி விட்டாலும் கூட இறுதியாக ஒன்றிரண்டு ஆண்டுகளில் கிராமங்களில் எவ்வளவோ முன்னேற்றத்தைக் காண முடியும். ஆகவே கண்டிப்பாக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய நிலைமையை உயர்த்தப்படவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய மதிப்பும் ஊதியமும் உயர்த்தப்படவேண்டும். அதற்கு அரசாங்கம் ஏதாவது புதிய வழியை மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டும். மற்றும் அதிகாரிகள் போலீஸ்காரர்களைப் போல மாணவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் ஆசிரியர்களை இழிவாகப் பேசுவது வழக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. அது இன்றைக்கும் இருந்து வருகிறது. 'எமத்தறிவித்தவன் துறைவானவன்' என்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

[18th March 1958]

[Sri A. Sambasivam]

மாணவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் ஆசிரியர்களை அவமதிப்பது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். ஆகவே ஏதாவது குறைகள் இருந்தால் அதை எழுத்து மூலமாக எழுதிக்கேட்க வேண்டும். ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு கண்டிப்பாக அரசாங்கம் நல்ல மதிப்புக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இதை மேற்பார்வையாளர்களுக்கு தெரிவித்து ஒரு முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும்.

தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நடத்தும் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் நாட்டில் மிகுதியாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ஒதுக்கப்படும் பொருள் ஜில்லாபோர்டு, முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும் பொருள்களைவிட மிகுதியாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தப் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் ஆரம்ப படிப்புகளுக்கும் மாணவர்களிடமிருந்து சம்பளம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜில்லா போர்டு முனிசிபாலிட்டி பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்குப் பொருள் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டால் அரசாங்கம் உதவி தர மறுத்துவிடுகிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லா போர்டு பள்ளிக் கூடங்களைக் கூட அனுமதி கேட்டும் கூட அரசாங்கம் கண்டிப்பாக திறக்கக் கூடாது என்று உத்தரவு போட்டு விட்டார்கள். தனிப்பட்டவர்களுடைய பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் 30, 36 இருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் இருந்தால் அப்படி ஏன் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்பது புரியவில்லை. தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் மாணவர்களைப் பிடித்து சம்பளம் வாங்கும்போது கூட அவர்களுக்கு உதவி கொடுத்து விட்டு ஜில்லா போர்டு சம்பளம் வாங்காமல் உதவி கேட்டால் கொடுக்க தயங்குவதன் நிலைமையை புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் நடத்தும் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் கூட ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்கு சம்பளம் வாங்காது இருக்கும்படியான ஒரு நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும்.

உயர்தர படிப்பை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவைகள் தாலுகா தலைநகரம் போன்ற நகரங்களில்தான் நடக்கின்றன. அங்கு உண்ண உணவு கிடைக்காமலும் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த இயலாமலும் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையில் கட்டுப்பாடு இல்லாமலும் ஒழுங்கற்ற முறையில் மாணவர்கள் கெட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை வருங்காலத்தில் கெட்டுப்போகக்கூடிய நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஓரளவு ஐந்து மைலுக்கு ஒரு உயர்தரப் பள்ளி இருந்தால் மாணவர்கள் மூன்று மைல்கள் நடந்து வரமுண்டு கட்டுப் பாடுள்ள நிலையில் இருக்க ஏற்படும். அதனால் படிப்பிற்கும், பங்கம் இல்லாமல் கட்டுப்பாட்டுடன் வாழ வசதி ஏற்படும். அப்படி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அமைத்தால் அதிக செலவும் ஒன்றும் ஆகாது. சாதாரணமாக குழந்தைகள் படிக்கவேண்டுமானால் உயர்தர பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஐந்து மைலுக்கு ஒன்று என்று அமைக்கவேண்டும். இதனால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு பெரும் செலவு ஒன்றும் ஏற்படாது. நகரங்களிலிருக்கும் 10, 20 வகுப்புகளில் நான்கு வகுப்புகளை மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டும். தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் இன்னும் மற்ற ஆசிரியர்களுக்கும் சிறிது ஊதியத்தை அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொடுத்தால் போதும். அதிகம் பொருள் செலவு ஒன்றும் ஏற்படாது. ஆகவே உயர்தர பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை ஐந்து மைலுக்கு ஒன்று வைத்துக்கொடுத்து எல்லோருக்கும் வசதியை அரசாங்கம் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த அரசாங்கம் மாறுதல் அடைந்த பிறகும் நாட்டில் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமை மாறவில்லை. ஓரளவு பார்க்கப்போனால் தங்கில் அரசாங்கம் நடந்தபோது தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்கள் ரூ. 45 ஊதியம் பெற்றார்கள். இன்றைக்கு நம் அரசாங்கத்தில் ரூ. 40 ஊதியம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். இதைப் பார்த்தால் உண்மையிலேயே தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களை புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறதே யென்பதே வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. நம்முடைய பழைய தொல்காப்பியம், எட்டுத்தொகை, புத்துப்பாட்டு முதலியவைகளை படித்து வந்தவர்களுக்கு நாம் கொடுக்கும் ஊதியம் போதாது. அதைப் பார்த்தால் வெகு அவமானமாகவே இருக்கிறது. இதை மந்திரிகள் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே நம்முடைய தாடு நம்முடைய மொழி என்று சொல்லவேண்டுமென்றால் பழைய புலவர்கள் உயர்ந்த நிலையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். தாலுகா நகரங்களிலும் காலேஜுகளிலும் செண்டரி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலும் தமிழ் பண்பாடு உயரவேண்டும். தமிழை நம் அரசாங்கம் புறக்கணிக்கப்படும்படியாக விடக்

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கூடாது. இப்பொழுது நடந்து வருவதைப் பார்த்தால் ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. நடுத்தர வள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலிருக்கும் இந்த தமிழ் ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமையை கண்டிப்பாக உயர்த்தவேண்டும். 1936-ம் வருஷத்திலேயே நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் 'தமிழ் தனித்து இயங்க முடியுமா' என்ற ஒரு நூல் எழுதி இருக்கிறார். நம் முடைய படிப்பை ஓரளவு தமிழிலேயே கற்பிக்கமுடியும். அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கு நமது பல்கலைக் கழகத்தில் தமிழை எந்த அளவிற்கு உயர்த்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழிலேயே எல்லா பாடங்களையும் கற்பிக்கவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்கவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே ராஜாஜி அந்த நூலை எழுதி 17 வருஷங்களாகின்றன. இந்த 17 வருஷமாக ஒரு முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தால் இந்தத் தமிழை மிகமிக வளம்பெறக்கூடியதாக செய்திருக்கமுடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தமிழை வளர்ப்பதற்கு தனியாக ஒரு குழுவை அமைத்து நாட்டில் தமிழை வளர்ப்பதற்கு புலவர்களை அரசாங்கம் தூண்ட வேண்டும் என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பொதுவாக எல்லாரும் பேசியதைக் குறித்துக்கொண்டிருந்தேன். Administration விஷயமாக 47 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு தொகை செலவழிப்பது ஏன் என்று தெரியவில்லை. தாசில்தாசி முதலியவர்களுக்கு குறிப்பிட்ட அளவில் (F.T.) பிரயாணப்படி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மற்றவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாகக் (M.T.A.) கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வகையில் பிரயாணச் செலவு அதிகமாக செலவாகி வருகிறது. இந்த வகையில் சரிப்படுத்தினால் இந்த வரவு செலவை சரிக்கட்டமுடியும். அவைகளை குறைந்த அளவில் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“சென்ற நூற்றாண்டில் ராமலிங்க சுவாமிகள் பாடிய பாட்டு ஒன்று ஏன் ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. அவர் 'வாடிய பயிர்கள்' என்று ஆரம்பித்து ஒரு பாட்டு பாடியிருக்கிறார். இன்றைக்கும் நாட்டில் அந்நிலை மாறவில்லை. அவைகளை மாற்றியமைப்பதற்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க முயற்சி எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக எனக்கு பேசுவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளித்த தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI K. T. RAJU :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தசபையில் நமக்கு முன்னால் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த 1953-54 வருஷ பட்ஜெட் பற்றி கடந்த இரண்டு மூன்று தினங்களாக பொதுவிவாதம் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் முதலில் பேச ஆரம்பிக்கும்பொழுது இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை வரவேற்பதாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் கடைசியில் முடிக்கும்பொழுது இதை ஆதரிப்பதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இது 1953-ம் வருட மாடல்போலும். கடைசியாகப் பேசிய சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர் முதலில் இதை ஆதரிப்பதாக நினைத்தோம். ஆனால் அவர் பிறகு ராமலிங்க சுவாமிகளின் பாடலைக் குறிப்பிட்டு முடித்தபோது இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை அவர் எதிர்ப்பதாகவே தோன்றுகிறது. என்னைப் பொறுத்த மட்டில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரிக்கமுடியாது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த அளவில் சிலவற்றை நான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

“தமிழகத்திலே பல ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் பரவி இருக்கிறது. மேலும் பல இடங்களுக்கும் பரவும் அபாயம் இருக்கிறது. கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லா இப்பொழுது பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாக இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தக்காலிக் கடனாக சென்ற வருஷம் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் இந்த வருஷம் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய்தான் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த பஞ்சகாலத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிக நிவாரணம் அளிப்பது போய் தக்காலிக் கடனைக் குறைத்திருப்பது என்ன நியாயம் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஏற்கெனவே இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் மழையின்மை வரல் பஞ்சம் பரவி இருக்கிறது என்று எல்லோரும் நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை யாரும் மறுக்கவில்லை. சென்ற நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாக

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மழை இல்லா காரணத்தால் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தங்களையே நிலங்களையும் இதர சாமான்களையும் அடமானம் வைத்து கடன் வாங்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வருமானம் இல்லாததால் மேலும் மேலும் கடன் வாங்க வேண்டியவருகிறது. கடைசியில் நிலம் எலத்திற்கு விடப்படுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க ஏன் கடன் வசூலை ஒத்திவைக்கக்கூடாது. இவர்களின் நெருக்கடியை சமாளிக்க உடனடியாக கடன் ஒத்திவைப்பு மசோதா ஒன்றை ஏன் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வரக்கூடாது. இதற்கான எந்த விதமான முயற்சியும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. விவசாயிகள் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைப்போக்க மேற்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவவில்லை என்றால் அவர்கள் வேலாதேவிக்காரர்களிடம் போக வேண்டியிருக்கும். அதிக வட்டிக்கு பணம் வாங்க நிர்ப்பந்திக்கப் படுவார்கள். உடனடியாக இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு சகல விதமான உதவியும் சர்க்கார் செய்யமுன்வர வேண்டும். அப்படி சர்க்கார் செய்யவில்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் தங்கள் நிலங்களை இழந்து கிராமத்தை விட்டே வெளியேற வேண்டியிருக்கும். ஏற்கனவே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் கிராமத்தை விட்டு நகரங்களுக்குக் குடியேறிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விவசாயிகளை இன்று நாம் பாதுகாக்க வில்லை யென்றால் வருங்காலத்தில் மழைபெய்தாலும் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு குடியிருப்பவர்கள் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுவார்கள். இதனால் நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரமே பெரும் அளவுக்கு பாதிக்கும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணரவேண்டும்.

“இவைகளை யெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் எதிர்க்கட்சிகாரர்கள் மிகைப் படுத்திச் சொல்லுவதாக சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்கள் உண்மையை மறைத்து கூறுவதன் மூலம் தங்கள் சர்க்காரைப் பாதுகாப்பதாக அவர்கள் நினைக்கிறார்கள். அதேசமயத்தில் அவர்கள் இப்படி உண்மையை மறைப்பதின் மூலம் தங்கள் நாட்டிற்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் தீங்கு செய்கிறார்கள் என்பதை அவர்கள் உணர்வில்லை. இன்று சென்னை சர்க்காரே இந்த ராஜ்யம் மிகவும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகவும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் உதவியினால்தான் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நெருக்கடியை சமாளிக்கமுடியும் என்றும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்கள் பனர் பஞ்சம் இல்லை என்றும் எதிர்க்கட்சிகாரர்கள் மிகைப்படுத்திச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றும் சொன்னால் மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தைப்பற்றி என்ன நினைப்பார்கள், உண்மையில் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் நெருக்கடி இல்லை. எதிர்க்கட்சிகாரர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றுதானே அவர்கள் கருதுவார்கள். எனவே இந்த ராஜ்யத்திற்கு உதவி தேவையில்லை என்று மத்திய சர்க்கார் சொல்லிவிடுவார்கள். எனவே சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்களை இது போல் உண்மையை மறுத்து பேசவேண்டாம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்று இந்த சபையில் நாட்டில் பஞ்சமில்லை என்று சொல்லும் சர்க்கார் தரப்பு அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவர்கள் தொகுதியில் சென்று மக்களிடத்தில் இவ்விதம் சொல்லுவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். சென்ற வருடம் நில அடமான பாங்குகளுக்கும் கூட்டுறவு ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும் கொடுத்து வந்த லோனில் இந்த வருடம் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் குறைத்து விட்டார்கள். விவசாயிகளுக்கு பெரிய அளவில் கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதால் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளும் சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்டு அதிக உதவி செய்வதை விட்டு இருப்பதிலும் குறைத்து விட்டதானது உண்மையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகப்பெரிய துரோகம் செய்ததாகிறது என்பதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். தக்காலிக்கடன் களுக்காக சென்ற வருஷம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகள் சர்க்காருக்கு மனு செய்துக் கொண்டார்கள். ஆனால் பெரும்பான்மையான விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் கிடைக்கவில்லை. காரணம் பணமில்லை. சென்ற வருடம் 3 கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்த பொழுதே இவ்வித நிலைமை என்றால் இந்த வருடம் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கும் போது மேலும் நிலைமை எவ்வளவு மோசமாக இருக்கும் என்பதை இந்த சபை கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் இந்த சர்க்கார் தங்கள் செலவுக்கு எவ்வளவு வரிபோட முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு வரியும் மக்களின்மேல்

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p.m.

[Sri K. T. Raju]

[18th March 1953]

போட்டாய்விட்டது. இனி எந்தவிதமான புதிய வரிகளும் போடுவதற்கு வழி கிடையாது. மத்திய சர்க்கார் சென்ற வருடத்தில் ராஜ்யங்களுக்கு உணவு மான்யமாக 21 கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதையும் நிறுத்திவிட்டார்கள். இதனால் உணவுப்பொருள்களின் விலை 50 சத. வீதம் உயர்ந்து விட்டது. இதனால் தொழிலாளர்களும் பொதுமக்களும் பெரிய அளவுக்கு பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உணவுப்பொருள்களுக்கு மான்யத் தை நிறுத்திவிட்ட மத்திய சர்க்கார் அதேசமயத்தில் சர்க்கரை ஆலை முதலானவர்களுக்கு மான்யமாக 4½ கோடி ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சென்னை ராஜ்யம் பஞ்சத்தில் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது உண்மையென்று ஒப்புக் கொள்ளும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக பண உதவி செய்வதற்கு முன் வராமல் அசட்டையாக இருப்பது வருந்தத்தக்கது. மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து உதவி வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்பதில் நமது மந்திரிகள் ஒரு சமயம் மின் வாங்கலாம். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இது விஷயத்தில் ஏன் கடுமையாகச் சொல்லக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். இது விஷயத்திலாவது எங்கனோ ஒத்துழைக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இல்லை என்றால் தமிழகத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த நெருக்கடியை சமாளிக்க முடியாது என்பதையும் இந்த சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன். சில வருடங்களுக்கு முன் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா உடுமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகாவில் அமராவதி அணைக்கட்டு திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கப் போவதாகவும் அதற்கு விவசாயிகளும் சர்க்காருக்குப் பணஉதவி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சென்னை சர்க்கார் கேட்டுக்கொண்டது. விவசாயிகளும் எப்படியாவது அணை கட்டினால் போதும் என்று கருதி தங்களிடத்தில் பணமில்லாவிட்டாலும் வட்டிக்குப் பணம் வாங்கி 6 லட்ச ரூபாய் சர்க்காரிடத்தில் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் இது வரையிலும் அந்த திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கவில்லை. இந்த வருடத்திலாவது ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள் என்று விவசாயிகள் எதிர்பார்த்தார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த வருடமும் விவசாயிகள் ஏமாற்றப்பட்டார்கள். சர்க்காரிடம் கொடுத்தபணத்திற்கு விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் வாங்கிய நபர்களுக்கு வட்டி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது உண்மையில் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் விவசாயிகளை மேலும் எந்த அளவுக்கு பாதிக்கும் என்பதை சர்க்கார் உணர்ந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒன்று திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும், அல்லது அவர்களிடத்தில் வாங்கிய பணத்திற்கு வட்டி கொடுக்க வேண்டும். முடிந்தால் ஆறு லட்ச ரூபாயைத் திருப்பி அவர்களிடமே கொடுத்து விடவேண்டும்.

“இந்த அமராவதி திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதின் மூலம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கமுடியும். கோவை ஜில்லா விற்கு இதை ஒரு பஞ்ச நிவாரணவேலையாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இந்த திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றினால் 17,000 ஏக்கர் நிலம் பாசனத்திற்கு வரும். அடிக்கடி பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்படும் கோவை ஜில்லா விவசாயிகளுக்கும் இது ஒரு உதவியாக இருக்கும்.

“இந்த சர்க்கார் மக்களை பாதுகாக்க இந்த குறைந்தபட்சம் திட்டத்தைக் கூட நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவர முறுக்கிறது. பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க தாங்கள் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருவதாக வாயனவில் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் போதாது. நடைமுறையில் காண்பிக்கவேண்டும் உடுமலைப்பேட்டையில் இன்று குடிதண்ணீருக்கு ஒரு குடம் ஒன்றுக்கு இரண்டு அணு கொடுக்கவேண்டும். எப்பொழுதும் இங்கு குடி தண்ணீருக்கு மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த அமராவதி திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றப்பட்டால் குடிதண்ணீர் பஞ்சத்தையும் போக்கமுடியும்.

அடுத்தபடியாக மின்சாரவெட்டு, இதனால் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கிற தொழிலாளர்கள் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் தொழிலாளர்கள் மட்டும் அல்ல. நாட்டின் உற்பத்தியும் பெரிய அளவுக்குப் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. தர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன் கட்ட வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னால் உடனேயே சர்க்கார் பணமில்லை என்று சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். பணமில்லை என்றே சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் போதாது. ஆயிரக்கணக்கான தொழிலாளர்களையும், பொதுமக்களையும், உற்பத்தியையும் பாதிக்கும் இந்த பிரச்சனையில் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இந்த மின்சார,

[18th March 1953]

[Sri K. T. Raju]

வெட்டு இந்த வருடம் மட்டுமல்ல. கடந்த பல வருடங்களாகவே இம்மாதிரி யான நிலை தொடர்ந்து ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. நமது மின்சார நிலையங்கள் யாவும் மழையை நம்பி இருக்கிறது. மழை இல்லை என்றால் மின் சாரமில்லை. எனவே மேலும் இது போன்ற அபாயம் வருடாவருடம் வந்து கொண்டிருப்பதைத் தடுக்க தர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன் தேவை. இதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமும், கடன் வாங்கியும் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றவேண்டும். இன்று மில்லில் வேலைசெய்யும் தொழிலாளர்கள் மின்சார வெட்டால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வாரத்தில் மூன்று தினங்களுக்குக் கூட வேலை யில்லை. இவர்கள் எப்படி தங்கள் வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தமுடியும், எனவே இவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டசடாக பணம் கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும். இம்மாதிரி தொழில் நுணுக்கம் தெரிந்த தொழிலாளர்களைப் பட்டினியால் மடிய விடுவது நாட்டிற்குப் பெரிய அபத்து. ஆகையால் சர்க்காரும் மிகமுதலானிகளும் சேர்ந்து உடனடியாக இவர்களுக்கு நஷ்டசடாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“இன்றைய தினம் மழை பெய்யாததால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற மக்களுக்கு நாம் உதவி செய்தாகவேண்டும். அது அரசாங்கத்தின் கடமை. நாட்டை ஆள்வோரின் கடமையாகும். அரசாங்க மந்திரிகளாயினும் சரி, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களாயினும் சரி இதற்கு அவர்கள் கடமைப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதே சமயத்தில் பல இடங்களில் பல தொழிலாளர்கள் தங்கள் நியாயமான குறைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்துக் கொள்வதற்காக கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை சமரசம் செய்து வைக்க நாங்கள் சென்றால் நாங்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள், அவர்களை நாங்கள் தான் தூண்டி விடுகிறோம் என்று எங்களுக்கு தடை விதிக்கிறார்கள். இந்த சர்க்கார் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈட்டை உடனடியாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கும் மில் முதலானிகளின் நன்மையைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு அவர்களுடைய கேஷமத்தையும் பாதுகாக்க போலீஸ் படையை முன்னணியில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு முன்னுக்கு வருகிறதே தவிர நியாயமான குறைகளை, மக்களின் துன்பங்களை விவசாயிகளின் கஷ்டமான நிலையை நீக்கவோ, போக்கவோ, முன் வரவில்லை. எனவே இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் கொள்கை சென்று கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது தொழிலாளர்களின் நன்மைகள் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் புறக்கணிக்கத்தான் படும் என்பதில் விரைத எதுவுமில்லை. எப்படியாவது குறைந்த பட்சமாக முன் வந்தாக வேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் மக்களுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் இடையேயுள்ள சமூகமான உறவுநிலைமை நாளடைவில் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படு மென்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்த படியாக கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவோம். பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டு மென்றுதான் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். எனது தொகுதியில் பஞ்ச நிலைமை அதிகமாக இருந்த கைத்தறித் தொழிலாளர்கள் வசிக்கும் சித்தோடு என்ற கிராமத்தில் ஒரு கஞ்சித்தொட்டியை ஆரம்பிக்க ஏற்பாடுகள் நடந்தது. திறப்பு விழா அன்று R. D. O. வராதான் காரணமாக அந்த கஞ்சித் தொட்டியை நான் திறந்து வைத்தேன். நான் திறந்து வைத்த முகூர்த்தமோ என்னவோ அதை 28 நாட்களிலேயே முடிவிட்டார்கள். ஸ்டாக் இல்லாமல் மூடப்பட்டவிலை ரஷ்யாவிலிருந்து நமது நாட்டில் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்யும் பொருட்டு கோதுமையும் அரிசியும் செஞ்சிலுவை சங்கத்தின் மூலமாக நமக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது. இந்த தானியங்கள் இன்னும் மூன்று மாதத்துக்கு கைவசம் இருக்கிறது என்று கோவை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். இருப்பினும் அந்த சரக்குகளை எல்லாம் வேறு இடங்களுக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டு சென்று விட்டு இந்த கஞ்சித் தொட்டியை மூடி விட்டார்கள். இது நியாய மில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் R. D. O. விடம் கேட்டபோது அவர் இது சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு என்று சொல்லி விட்டார். சர்க்கார் ஏன் இது மாதிரியாக செய்தது என்றுதான் எனக்கு இதுவரையிலும் தெரிய வில்லை. கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தும்போது ஐந்து மைல் விஸ்தீரணத்தில் தான்

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[Sri K. T. Raju] [18th March 1953]

வைக்கிறார்கள். நடக்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்ற மக்கள் ஐந்து மைல் நடந்து சென்று கஞ்சித் தொட்டிக்கு போக வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்கள் போக வர பத்து மைல்கள் நடக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிக்கு நடந்து சென்று ஒரு வாய்க் கஞ்சியைக் குடிப்பதை விட பச்சைத் தண்ணீரையே குடித்து விட்டு மரத்தடியில் படுத்து மடிந்து விட அவர்கள் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிக்கு போவோர் எல்லாம் கர்ப்பினிகள், குழந்தைகள், நெசவாளர்கள்தான். ஹரிஜனங்களை அங்கு அனுமதிப்பதில்லை கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் குறிப்பாக ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குடியானவர்களே உணவு இல்லாமல் கஷ்டம் போது அந்த குடியானவர்களை அண்டிப் பிழைக்கும் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலை எப்படி இருக்கும் என்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கும் படி இந்த சபையில் உள்ளவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ரஷ்யாவிலிருந்து நமக்கு அனுப்பிய உணவுப் பொருள்களை கஞ்சியாகக் காய்ச்சிக் கொடுக்கக்கூட இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு முடியவில்லை.

“என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் பெரும்பான்மையானவர்கள் நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள், துடுப்பதி நசியலூர், காஞ்சிக்கோவில், பெரிய வீரங்கலி, ஆயிக்குண்டன் பாளையம் போன்ற கிராமங்களில் கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களில் உடனடியாகக் கஞ்சித் தொட்டி வைக்கவேண்டும். இந்தக் கஞ்சித் தொட்டியில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் கஞ்சி கொடுக்க வேண்டும், பொதுவாக எனது தொகுதியில் பெரும்பான்மையான கிராமங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. பாசன வசதியுள்ள கிணறுகள் எல்லாம் இன்றைய தினம் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. கிழத்தண்ணீர் இருக்கும் தோட்டங்களுக்கு யாராவது தண்ணீருக்குச் சென்றால் அவர்கள் அனுமதிப்பதில்லை. காசனம் அவர்களுக்கே தண்ணீர் போதாமல் இருக்கும் பொழுது எப்படி மற்றவர்களை அவர்கள் அனுமதிப் பார்கள். எனவே இம்மாதிரி நிலையில் இருக்கும் அந்த கிராம மக்களுக்குக் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க உடனடியான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் படி சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எனது தொகுதி. பெருந்தூரை பிரிக்காவில் சுமார் 700 கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகள் யாவும் தோட்டக் கிணறுகள். இப்பொழுது இவைகளில் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. மூன்று அல்லது நான்கு முழம் கிணற்றை வெட்டினால் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கும். அதனால் புஞ்சை தான்யங்களைப் பயிர் செய்யலாம். ஒரு கிணறு வெட்ட குறைந்தது ரூ. 500 பிடிக்கும். உண்மையில் சர்க்கார் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க வேண்டும், விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவ வேண்டும் என்பது உண்மையானால் இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு உடனடியாக கிணறு வெட்ட பண உதவி செய்ய முன் வர வேண்டும்.

“இன்று விவசாயிகள் பெரிய கடன்காரர்களாகி அவர்களின் நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் லேவாதேவிக்காரர்கள் கையில் போய் விடக் கூடிய ஆபத்தான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. எனவே இந்த நிலங்களைப் பாதுகாக்க உடனடியாக ஒரு அவசரச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தக்காவிக்கடனுக்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் 1½ கோடி ரூபாய் போதாது. மேற்கொண்டும் அதிகப் பணத்தை ஒதுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.

“முடிவாக கிராமத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் குறைந்த விலையில் புஞ்சை தானியங்களைவாது நியாய விலைக் கடைகளின் மூலம் விநியோகிக்க வேண்டும். இல்லா விட்டால் நூற்றுக் கணக்கான குடியானவர்கள் பட்டினியால் மடிய வேண்டியவருள்.

“இத்துடன் என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-20 P.M. Sri K. S. LAKSHMIPATHI NAICKER :—“ உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ; சபை முன்பு வைக்கப்பட்டு இரண்டு நாளாக விவாதிக்கப் பட்டுவரும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை இன்றைய

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தினம் இந்த அரசாங்கம் சபை முன்பு வைத்திருக்கிறதென்றால், எந்த அரசாங்கம் பதவியில் இருந்தாலும் ராஜ்யத்தின் வாவு செலவு திட்டத்தை தயாரித்து சபை முன்பு வைத்து அதற்கு சபையின் அதிகாரத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு பின்னர் தான் அந்த திட்டப்படி செலவு செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதே கொள்கை. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது இப்பொழுது சபை முன்பு இருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் எந்த விஷயமும் ஆதரிப்பதற்கு இல்லையென்று பொதுவாக பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒரேயடியாகக் குற்றத்தைத்தான் சாட்டினார்கள். குற்றம் குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவதற்காகத்தானே சபை முன்பு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே நான் வெறும் குற்றத்தை மாதிரம் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்பவில்லை. சர்க்கார் இதை நீக்கி இந்தமாதிரியாகச் செலவு செய்தால் மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று நான் சொல்லி, அதனால் உண்மையாகவே சர்க்கார் அந்த யோசனைப்படி நடந்தால் பலன் உண்டாகும் வழியையும் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். அரசாங்க வரவு செலவுகளைத் தயாரித்து அதை புஸ்தக ரூபத்தில் நிதிமந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் சில குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கத்தான் செய்கின்றன. குறைபாடுகளை எடுத்துக் காட்டும்பொழுது சர்க்கார் அதை நீக்க முன்வர வேண்டுமே தவிர தங்களுக்கு உள்ள மெஜாரிட்டியைக் கொண்டு இதையே பாஸ் செய்துகொண்டு போவதென்றால் இப்பொழுது நாம் எல்லோரும் விவாதம் செய்வதில் எந்தவிதமான அர்த்தமும் இல்லை. எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காக உண்மையை மறக்காமல் நியாயமானவற்றை உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அதை நடைமுறையில் அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும். ஆனால் இந்த உண்மையான கண்ணோட்டத்தை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு இது இன்றைய தினம் சட்டசபையின் முன்பு வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா என்று நாம் எல்லோரும் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சட்டசபையில் நடக்கும் விவாதங்களை சர்க்கார் நன்கு புரிந்துகொண்டு நடக்காமல் தங்கள் இஷ்டப்படியே எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் நடத்துவதென்றால் அதில் அர்த்தம் மில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கூறும் யோசனையை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்ற யோசனையுடன் கூடவே சில குறைபாடுகளை மாதிரம் நான் எடுத்துச் சுட்டிக்காட்டி அதற்கான பரிகாரத்தையும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சர்க்காரின் அடிப்படை இன்றையதினம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக ஒரு கட்டம் அழகாக நெடுநாள் நன்றாக இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அந்தக் கட்டத்தைக் கட்டும்பொழுது அதிக ஆழம் அஸ்திவரம்போட்டு, கட்டத்தைக் கட்டும்பொழுது நல்ல காரையையும், சிட்டியையும் உபயோகித்துக் கட்டவேண்டும். பணம் செலவாகிறதே என்று பார்க்கக்கூடாது. அதேபோல அரசாங்கக் கட்டடத்தைக் கட்டவேண்டுமென்றால் அஸ்திவாரமே யில்லாது, நல்ல உரமிக்க செங்கலை உபயோகிக்காது, வேகாத கற்களைக்கொண்டு காரை சிமிட்டியின்றி கட்டிடத்தின்மேல் பலம் வாய்ந்த ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபலாச்சாரியார் என்ற சிகரத்தை மாதிரம் வைத்துவிட்டால் அரசாங்கம் நடந்துவிடுமென்று யாரும் கருதக்கூடாது. ஒரு நாள் இல்லாவிட்டால் ஒரு நாள் தகர்ந்தே போகும். ஆகவே கட்டடம் தகராமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அடிப்படை அஸ்திவாரமாகிய ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமையையும், அரசாங்க கட்டடத்தின் கற்களாகிய அரசாங்க என்.ஜி.ஓ.-களின் குறைபாடுகளையும் உடனடியாக நீக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வந்தாகவேண்டும். கிராம அதிகாரிகளிலிருந்து பெரிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் வரை அரசாங்கத்தின் கட்டடத்திற்கு அவசியமானவர்கள். உணவு தானியப்பொருளை உற்பத்தி செய்துகொண்டு வரக்கூடிய விவசாய மக்கள் தான் அரசாங்கக் கட்டடத்தின் தூண்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் நல்ல நிலைமையில் இருப்பார்களேயானால் அன்றைய தினம்தான் அரசாங்கம் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்று அர்த்தமாகும். அவர்கள் கேட்குமளவு, கேட்க மாக, உற்சாகமாக வாழ்வார்களேயானால் அன்றையதினமே அரசாங்கக் கட்டடத்தின் அஸ்திவாரம் பலமாக இருக்கிறதென்று அர்த்தமாகும். ஆனால் இப்படியாகப் பார்க்கப்போனால் இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலே கிராம

[Sri K. S. Lakshminpathi Naicker]

[18th March 1953]

அதிகாரியின் நலனைக்குறித்து ஏந்தவிதமான ஏற்பாடும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. விவசாய மக்கள் இன்றைய தினம் பட்டினியால் செத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரின் ஆட்சியில் யாரும் பட்டினியால் செத்தார்கள் என்று பெயர் வரக்கூடாதென்று எண்ணி அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் இந்த உண்மையை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியப்படுத்தாமல் இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல் கிராமப் புறங்களிலே மக்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம்கூட கவனிக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய துன்பத்திற்கு அனுதாபம்கூட இந்த சர்க்கார் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்வதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே பல கிராமங்களில் ஜனங்கள் பட்டினியால் செத்துக் கொண்டு தானிருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லும் போது தாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களைப் பார்த்து படம் பிடித்து பட்டினியால் செத்துவிட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லுவதாக சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் கிராமங்களில் சித்திரக் கற்பனை இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லுவதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் சொல்லும்படியாக கிராமங்களில் கிராம மக்களுக்கு சித்திரக் கற்பனை இருக்கிறது என்று கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். உண்மையாகவே நேரில் கொண்டுபோய் காண்பித்தாலும் அதை மறுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை கிராமங்களில் போய் சொன்னால் உண்மையிலேயே விரும்பு வாரர்களா என்பதை யோசித்துப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். உண்மையிலேயே பேசும் போது சர்க்கார் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு அதிகமாக பணம் செலவு செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது விஷயமாக ஒரு முக்கியமான விஷயத்தைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு பசுவானது நல்ல பால் கரந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு ஆகாரம் போஷணை இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் அது எவ்வளவு நாட்களுக்குத் தான் நல்ல பால் கொடுக்கும். அவ்விதம் அதற்கு நல்ல ஆகாரம் போட்டு போஷணை செய்து வந்தால் தான் அது நல்ல பால் கொடுக்கும். அம்மாதிரி தான் விவசாயிகளுடைய உதவியும். இப்பொழுது நாலு கோடி ரூபாய் மத்திய சர்க்காரால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்த விவசாயிகளை உத்தேசித்து தான் அவர்கள் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு இது வரையில் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. ஏந்த விதமான நன்மையும் செய்யவில்லை. பசுவை போஷித்தால் தான் அதிகமான பால் கரக்கலாம். மேலும் மேலும் அவர்கள் மீது வரியை சுமத்திக்கொண்டே போனால் அவர்களால் தாங்க முடியாது. இந்த வரவு செலவை சமாளிக்க வேண்டும் என்று வரி போட்டுக்கொண்டே போனால் அவர்களால் தாங்க முடியாது. போஷணை இல்லாத பசுவைக் கரப்பது போலாகும். நமது வீட்டிற்கு ஒரு விருந்தாளி வந்தால் பசுவை போஷித்து வைத்திருந்தால்தான் அந்த விருந்தாளி வந்தவுடன் கால்படி பால் கரக்க முடியும். இல்லாவிட்டால் கொஞ்சம் கூட பால் கரக்க முடியாது. ஆகையால் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த வரியை அவர்களுக்குப் போடாமல் மக்களுக்கு உபகாரம் செய்யும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது நகரங்களில் ஓடக்கூடிய பஸ் டிரான்ஸ் போர்ட்டை சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்துகிறார்கள். எதற்காக என்றால் வருமானத்தை உற்பத்தி செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்பதற்கும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை சமாளிக்கவேண்டும் என்ற காரணத்தாலும் அவர்கள் அதை எடுத்து நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே விவசாயிகளுக்கு டிராக்டர்களும் இன்னும் மற்ற விவசாயக் கருவிகளும் வாங்கி வாடகைக்கு விட்டு வரலாம். அவைகளை அப்படி வாங்கி ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும், தாலுகா விற்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். அதன் மூலமாக சர்க்காருடைய வருமானத்தையும் அதிகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளலாம். இரண்டாவதாக பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பல வேலைகளைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்து வருவதில் ரோடுகளையும் அமைத்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அமைத்துக்கொண்டு வரும் ரோடுகளை பின்னாடியவரும் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகஸ்தர்கள் அவைகளை சரியாக கவனிப்பது இல்லை. அதற்கு பதிலாக சிறு சிறு குளங்களை மராமத்து செய்து அவைகளை தேக்கிக்கொண்டு வந்தால் விவசாயத்திற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதிலிருந்து வருமானத்தைப் பெருக்குவதற்கும் வழி இருக்கிறது. அதன் மூலம் அவர்களிடமிருந்து சுண்ணா

18th March 1953]

[Sri K. S. Lakshminpathi Naicker]

வரியை வருவிக்கலாம். அவர்களும் மனமுலவந்து கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகவே டிராக்டர்களையும் 'பம்பு செட்டுகளையும் வாங்கி வாடகைக்கு விடுவதோடு ஏரிகளைக் கட்டி, குளங்களை சீர்படுத்தி, கரை போட்டு அவைகளின் மூலம் வருமானத்தை அதிகப்படுத்தலாம்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது கரை போடுவது (காண்டர் பண்டு) என்ற விஷயம் நமது பட்ஜெட்டில் காணப்படுகிறது. இந்த காண்டர் பண்டு வேலையை ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையாக நடத்த வேண்டும். அநேகம் முக்கியமான விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேசவேண்டும் என்று வந்தேன். ஆனால் அவகாசம் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் சில முக்கியமான விஷயங்களை மட்டும் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

“ விவசாய டிரைப்ட்மெண்டில் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்காக டிரைப்ட்மெண்ட் purposes க்காக அதிகம் பணம் ஒதுக்கி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது ரொம்பவும் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கிறது. அதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். அதற்கு அடுத்ததாக உள்ள animal husbandry கால் நடை டிரைப்ட்மெண்டை கொஞ்சம் சொல்லவேண்டும். இந்த இலாகாக்களை முற்றிலும் கவனிக்காமல் விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாட்டில் கால் நடை அபிவிருத்தி அடைந்தால் தான் விவசாயம் முன்னேற்றப்படும். கால் நடைகளை கவனிக்காமல் புரக்கணித்திருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கது. ஏன்? கால் நடைகள் வோட்டுப் போடுவதாக இருந்தால் மெம்பர்கள் அவைகளைப் பற்றியும் பேசியிருப்பார்கள், அவைகளுக்கு வாய் பேச வசதியில்லை. இருந்த போதிலும் விவசாயத்திற்கு முக்கியத்வம் அளிப்பதுபோல் கால் நடைகளையும் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். கால் நடை வைத்திருப்பவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி அளிக்கவேண்டும். கால் நடைகளை விருத்தி செய்வதற்கு உபகாரம் செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்காக ஒரு வித பணமும் ஒதுக்கவில்லை. இன்றையதினம் கோழி வளர்ப்பைப் பற்றி பேசப் படுகிறது. கோழி பண்ணைவைத்து தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் கோழிகளை வளர்ப்பதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார்-உபகாரம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஒரே ஒரு இடத்தில் உபகாரம் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். காட்பாடியில் அமெரிக்கன் மிஷன் இதற்கு சலுகைகள் காட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. கிராம வேலைகளில் ஒவ்வொன்றுக்கும் சலுகைகள் காட்டிக் கொண்டு வந்தால் உண்மையிலேயே நாம் விவசாயத்தை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்த முடியும். இன்றைக்குப் பார்த்தால் ஒரு விதத்திலும் இந்த கால் நடைகளுக்கு சர்க்காருடைய உதவி கிடைக்கவில்லை என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். முக்கியமாக இதை கவனிக்க வேண்டியது சர்க்காருடைய கடமை என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ கிராமங்களில் சில இடங்களில் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்கள் இல்லை. 12-30 நமது நாடு கேசுமமாக மற்ற நாடுகளுடன் வாழவேண்டுமானால் மக்கள் p.m. நல்ல திடகாத்திரர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய மனது நல்ல நிலையில் இருக்கவேண்டும். கவலை இல்லாமல் வாழவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது மக்களுக்கு வீடு இல்லை. உண்ண உணவு இல்லை. உடுக்க உடை இல்லை. அவர்களுக்குக் கவலைக்கு மேல் கவலைகளைப் புகுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். நாளைய தினம் நமது தேசத்தை பாதுகாக்க யுத்தவீரர்கள் வேண்டும். நாடு இந்நிலையில் இருந்தால் யாரை எதற்கு எதிர் பார்க்க முடியும். இன்றையதினம் இளைஞர்களுடைய chest அளவு ஏந்த விதமாக இருக்கிறது என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் நல்ல ஆரோக்கியமுள்ளவர்களாக இல்லை. பலமில்லாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். அநேகம் கிராமங்களில் டாக்டர்களே இல்லாமல் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் சும்மா இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது ஜில்லாக்களில் Van-கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவசரமாக வைத்திடம் செய்வதற்கு அங்கங்கே மருந்துகளைக் கொண்டுபோவதற்கு அவைகளை உபயோகப்படுத்தலாம். எந்தந்த இடங்களில் காலரா, பிளேக் கண்டிருக்கின்றனவோ அந்த இடங்களுக்கு இந்த Van-கள் மூலமாக மருந்துகளைக் கொண்டுபோய் சிகிச்சை செய்யலாம். ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இந்த Van-களைக் கொண்டுபோய் வைத்து அதில் ஒரு டாக்டரை அனுப்பிவைத்து சிகிச்சை செய்யலாம். இவ்விதம் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களுக்கும் சென்று பிரயாணம் செய்து சிகிச்சை செய்யும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். நகரங்களில் இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு

[Sri K. S. Lakshmipathi Naicker] [18th March 1953]

வருமானம் வருகிறது என்பதால் டாக்டர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்வதில்லை, அவர்கள் நகரங்களிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டு வருமானத்தை பெற்றுக்கொண்டு இந்த வான்கள் மூலமாக கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று சிகிச்சை செய்யலாம். காலே 6-மணிக்குப் புறப்பட்டு மாலை 6-மணிக்கு திரும்பி நகரங்களுக்கு வந்துவிடலாம். உண்மையிலேயே இப்பொழுது கிராமங்களில் பிரசவத்திற்கு வசதியே இல்லை. ஜனங்கள் அவதிப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரால் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான உதவியும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே நான் சொல்வதென்னவென்றால் ஒரு மோபைல் ஆஸ்பத்திரியை இந்த வருஷத்திலேயே ஆரம்பிப்பதற்கு தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஒரு விஷயத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டுவிட்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விளம்பரம் சம்பந்தமாக குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். விவசாயம் முன்னுக்கு வருவதற்கு demonstration மூலமாக செலவு செய்து சினிமாப் பங்களி மூலமாக ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் விவசாயத்தைப் பற்றியும் கால்நடைகள் அபிவிருத்தி பற்றியும் விளம்பரம் செய்யலாம். அதற்காக ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களிலும் படங்களைக் காட்டுவண்டும். இப்பொழுது நகரங்களில் தான் கண் காட்சிகள் நடைபெறுகின்றன. அவைகளை கிராமங்களில் நடத்த வேண்டும். இங்கு நடந்த ஒரு கண்காட்சியைப் பார்த்தேன். விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டு கண்காட்சியில் சேர்ந்திருந்தார்கள். அதை நான் சுற்றிப் பார்த்து வரும்போது ஒரு இடத்தில் சில கோழிகள் இருந்தன. அவைகளுக்கு பெயர்கள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. அவைகளில் ஒரு நாட்டுக்கோழிக்கு ஒரு புதுப்பெயர் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அதைப்பற்றி கேட்டதற்கு தவறு தலாகக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார்கள். இவ்வித கண்காட்சிகளைப் பாரக்கும்போது வருத்தப்பட முடியாமலில்லை. ஆகவே இம்மாதிரியான கண் காட்சிகளை நகரங்களில் நடத்தாமல் கிராமங்களில் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. RAMACHANDRA REDDIAR :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இங்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பாசன வசதி அதிகமாக இல்லாததை கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும், சாத்தூர் அணைக்கட்டு வேலையை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பித்து முடித்து, இதிலிருந்து திருவண்ணாமலை முனிசிபாலிட்டிக்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“சென்ற சில வருஷங்களாக மழையின்மையால் கஷ்டப்படும் குடியானவர்களுக்கு வரிவஜா செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 100 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் தீர்வை கட்டுகிறவர்களுக்கு வரிவஜா இல்லை என்று போர்ட் ஸ்டான்டிங் ஆர்டரை திருத்தி இருப்பது அரசியல் அமைப்பில் அடிப்படையான உரிமையை பரிப்பதாகும். இந்த திருத்த ஆர்டரை ரத்து செய்து பழையபடியே வரிவஜா செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“5 ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் நஞ்சையும், 15 ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் புஞ்சையும் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஆயில் எஞ்சின்கள் கொடுப்பதில்லை என்று சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்து இருக்கிறது. இவர்களுக்கு வசதி அளிப்பதற்கு வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இருப்பதைப்போல் எஞ்சின்கள் கொடுத்துதவ கூட்டுறவு சங்கங்களை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் வைத்துதவி செய்ய வேண்டும்.”

“கூட்டுறவு பிரதம நில அடமான பாங்குகளில் கடன் விண்ணப்பங்கள் ஏராளமாக பைசலாகாமல் குவிந்து கிடப்பதால் இன்னும் 7 கூட்டுறவு சப்-ரிஜிஸ்டரர்களை கொடுத்துதவவேண்டும்.”

“திருவண்ணாமலை தாலுக்காவில் 4 பிரைமரி ஹெல்த் சென்டர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளில் கொத்தந்த வாடியிலும், வேட்டவலத்திலும் ஐந்து மாதங்களாக டாக்டர்கள் இல்லை. உடனடியாக டாக்டர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டும். நாதத்தம்புண்டியில் டாக்டர் சரிவர கவனிப்பதில்லை என்று சர்க்காருக்கு விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

[18th March 1953] [Sri A. Ramachandra Reddiar]

“கிராமங்களில் புரம்போக்குள்ள மரங்களை வெட்டாமல் பாதுகாக்கும் பொறுப்பை கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு வைக்கக்கூடாது. என்னுடைய சொந்த மரங்களை இராக்காலங்களில் ஏழை ஜனங்கள் வெட்டி விரகாக்கி விற்று ஜீவனம் செய்தார்கள். கூடுமானவரையில் புரம்போக்கிலுள்ள மரங்களை, அவைகளின் பக்கங்களிலுள்ள நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு மரம் பட்டா செய்வதுதான் நல்ல முறை.”

“காடுகளை பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் சரியாய் நிர்வாகம் செய்யவில்லை என்று சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட பிறகு பஞ்சாயத்துக்களே மேல் என்னும் அளவுக்கு ஆகிவிட்டது. வெள்ளாடுகள் ஏராளமாக காடுகளில் மேயக்கின் றார்கள். மாதம் 1-க்கு ஆடு 1-க்கு 4 அண வீதம், வாச்சர், காட்டு ரோஞ்சர்களுக்கு மாமூலாக வசலுக்கொண்டு வருகிறது.”

“வெள்ளாடு வளர்ப்பவர்களின் புள்ளி விவரங்கள், ஒவ்வொரு வரும் எவ்வளவு ஆடுகள் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், வளர்த்தும் ஆடுகளுக்கு ஜீவனத்திற்காக என்ன ஏற்பாடு செய்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு வளர்க்கிறார்கள் என்றும் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்யவேண்டும்.”

“மாகாணத்தை 5 பிரிவுகளாகப் பிரித்து ஒவ்வொரு பிரிவிலிருந்தும் மற்றொரு பிரிவுக்கு உணவு தானியங்கள் போகக்கூடாதென இருக்கும் உத்திரவை ரத்து செய்து மாகாணம் பூராவும் போகவேண்டுமென சர்க்கார் தைரியமாக முடிவு செய்யவேண்டும்.”

“மாலை 7-மணிக்கு மேல் உணவு தானியங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போகக்கூடாதென்றிருந்த, உத்தரவை மீறி எடுத்துச் செல்வது சர்வ சாதாரணமாகிவிட்டது. இதைத் தடுக்க சர்க்கார் தீவிர நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

“மின்சார வெட்டினால் வேலை செய்ய முடியாமல் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு ஆயில் எஞ்சின்கள் வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதை அனுசரித்து அனுமதி கோரியவர்களுக்கு எஞ்சினைத் தனிக் கட்டத்தில் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று Factory Inspector உத்தரவு செய்திருக்கிறார். அப்படி இல்லாவிட்டால் தற்காலிகமாக ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு சில கண்டிஷன்களின் பேரில் அனுமதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தனிக்கட்டத்தில் இஞ்சின்களை வைப்பதற்கு வேறு ஹல்லர், எக்ஸ்பெல்லர், டெகார்டிகேடர் வைக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஒரே கட்டத்திலேயே இஞ்சின்களையும் வைத்துக்கொள்ள அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும்.”

“வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மணிலா விதையே அற்றுப் போய்விட்ட 12-40 படியால் சர்க்கார் சப்ளை செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று முன்று மாதம் p.m. களுக்கு முன்னமே தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். நான் தெரிவித்த பொழுது மணிலாப்பயிர் விலை பாரம் 1-க்கு ரூ. 120, ரூ. 130 ஆக இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது ரூ. 200 ஆகிவிட்டது. குறைந்தது 50,000 மூட்டை காயாவது சர்க்கார் வாங்கித்தரவேண்டும்.”

“கிராமாந்திரங்களிலிருந்து முனிசிபல் எல்லைக்குள் போகும் வண்டிகளுக்கு முனிசிபல் ரோடுகளை உபயோகப்படுத்துவதற்கு 6 மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு முறை வரி வசூலிக்கும்படி இருக்கும் 1947-ம் வருஷத்து சர்க்கார் உத்திரவை ரத்து செய்யவேண்டும்.”

“கிராமாந்திரங்களிலிருந்து நகரங்களுக்கு போகும் வண்டி ஒன்றுக்கு நாளொன்றுக்கு இரண்டரை அணைகள் வீதம் சுங்கம் முனிசிபாலிட்டியில் வசூலிக்கிறார்கள். அனேகமாக எந்த நகரத்திலும் வண்டி மேடுகள் கிடையாது. வண்டிகள் தங்க வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்காமல் சுங்கம் வசூல் செய்யும் வழக்கத்தைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

“பஸ் ரூட்டுகளை, ரீஜனல் டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட் அதாரடி வழங்குவதில், C.R.T.B., கவர்ன்மெண்ட், ஹைகோர்ட்களில் எவ்விதமான முடிவுகள் அப்பீலில் செய்யப்பட்டன என்னும் புள்ளி விவரங்களை இந்த மந்திரி சபை பதவி ஏற்ற பிறகு வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ரூட்டுகளிலிருந்து, பரிசீலனை

செய்து, பஸ்ரூட்டுகளை வழங்குவதற்கு நிர்ணயமான கொள்கையை வகுக்க வேண்டும். பஸ் ஆபரேட்டர்கள் பஸ் ரூட்டுகள் விற்பதை தடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“ S.S.L.C. பரிட்சைக்கு 4 தடவைக்கு மேல் போகக்கூடாதென்றும் சர்க்கார் உத்திரவினால் பாதிக்கப்படுவதாக பல பெற்றோர்கள் என்னிடம் புகார் செய்திருப்பதால் இந்த சர்க்கார் அந்த உத்திரவை ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டிய கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் உயர்தர பாடசாலைகள் வைக்கும் பொழுது, ஒரே பிரிக்காவில் இரண்டு, மூன்று பாடசாலைகள் வைத்து பல பிரிக்காக்களில் வைக்காமலே இருப்பதை கவனித்து சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை ஒவ்வொரு பிரிக்காவிலும் ஒரு உயர்தர பாடசாலையையாவது அமைக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“சர்க்கார் சென்னை கூட்டுறவு மத்திய நில அடமான பாங்கிக்கு, ரூபாய் ஐந்து லக்ஷம் கொடுத்து பஞ்சத்தினாலும், மழையின்மைமயினாலும் கஷ்டப் படும் பிரதம பாங்கிசனின் அங்கத்தினர்களின் தலணைத் தொகையை செலுத்த முடியாதவர்களுக்கு உதவி அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள்.”

* SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అధికారం లానికి వచ్చినప్పటినుండి ఈ రాష్ట్రాన్ని సమతాపాదపై పరిపాలించుతున్నామని చెబుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్రప్రజా ప్రతినిధులమైన మీకు ప్రభుత్వవాదనను అంగీకరించుటలేదు. మా ప్రజల అనుమానాలుగాని, మా అభిప్రాయాలుగాని సహేతుకమైనవో కాజో యీ సభ పరిశీలించివలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఒక వ్యక్తియొక్కగాని, వాటియొక్కగాని, ప్రభుత్వముయొక్కగాని నిజాయితీ మాటలనుబట్టి నిర్ణయించబడదు. వాస్తవ మాటలకు, చేసే పనులకు ఉండే సంబంధాన్ని బట్టి నిర్ణయం తీసుకుంటుంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ ప్రకటనల నిజాయితీని తెలుసుకొనుటకు యీబుద్ధివంతంను జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలించి తేలికపాటును తీసుకుంటుంది. నాకు యిచ్చిన టైములో మొత్తం పరిశీలనకు అవకాశంలేదు. అందు చేత కొన్ని ముఖ్యవిషయాలు పరిశీలనకు తీసుకుంటాం.

“మొదట యూనివర్సిటీలకు యిచ్చిన గ్రాంటు లీనుకొందాం. 1953-54 బడ్జెట్లో మద్రాసు యూనివర్సిటీకి రూ 8,01,500 కు ప్రత్యేకించబడింది. అన్నామలైవ్విద్యాలయానికి రూ 8,26,500 లు ప్రత్యేకించబడింది. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి రూ 3,90,400 లు మాత్రమే ప్రత్యేకించబడింది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రత్యేకించడం సరియైనదేనా? ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి విశాలవిద్యకుమీద యింత తక్కువ మొత్తం ప్రత్యేకించారు. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయాన్ని గురించి యీమధ్య పత్రికలలో కడుతున్న వార్తలనుబట్టి యూనివర్సిటీకి నష్టంవస్తోందని, సకాలంలో తగినంతగా ప్రభుత్వసహాయం లేనట్లైతే కొన్ని దినాల్లో ముంపులు ఎత్తివేయవలసి వస్తుందని తెలుస్తోంది. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో యింతతక్కువ మొత్తం కేటాయించడం మాత్రమేనా? యధార్థమని, మాత్రోపకాలు న్యాయమైనవని రుజువు చేయడం లేదా?”

“తరువాత ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ విషయంచూద్దాం. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీని విస్తృత పరచే స్కీములు అప్పుడేసినందు ఆందోళన బయలుదేరితే అందుకు సమాధానంగా ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తమిళనాడులోకూడ యీ స్కీములు అంతకు పూర్వమే అపివేయబడినాయని, ఆంధ్రదేశానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా అన్యాయం జరుగులేదని సెలవిచ్చారు. కాని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు చెప్పినవిషయం యదార్థంగాదని జరిగిన కాస్తవాన్నిబట్టి బోధపడుతుంది. 1952-53 బడ్జెట్లో ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ వడ్డీకింద ఉన్న మొత్తాలు చూద్దాం. 1952-53 బడ్జెట్లో అవకీష్ట మొదాను రాష్ట్రానికి

రూ 448.29 లక్షలు ప్రత్యేకించడం జరిగింది. కాని రివైజ్డు ఎస్టిమేట్లో 499.16 లక్షలకు పెంచారు. అంటే, బడ్జెట్లో ప్రత్యేకించిన దానికి రూ 55.87 లక్షలు పెంచారు. అండ్రేవేతానికి బడ్జెట్లో ప్రత్యేకించిన మొత్తం రూ 356.71 లక్షలు. రివైజ్డు ఎస్టిమేట్లో రూ 300.84 లకు తగ్గించారు. అంటే 55.87 లక్షలు తగ్గించబడిందన్నమాట. బడ్జెట్లో ప్రత్యేకించిన మొత్తానికి, ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తానికి యిరుప్రాంతాలకు లేదా రూ 111.74 లక్షలు ఉంటుందనే విషయం గమనార్హం. ఈ విషయమైన సూత్రాలతో పరిపాలనాసాగింతకాలం ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆనుకూనించక తప్పదు.

“నేను చెప్పదలచిన మూడవ ముఖ్యవిషయం కృష్ణ ఆనకట్టను గురించి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం 12-5
అధికారంలోనికి వచ్చిన తదుపరి కృష్ణ ఆనకట్టకు రెండుసార్లు ప్రమాదం జరిగింది. P. 28
1952 మే నెలలో ఒకసారి, 1952 సెప్టెంబరులో మరొకసారి ఆనకట్టకు ప్రమాదం
జరిగింది. ఆనకట్టకు ప్రమాదం నివారించేందుకు మరమ్మతులు చేయించడం, రెగ్యులేటరు
నిర్మించటమనేవి ప్రభుత్వం చేయవలసిన పనులు. కాని యీ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం
తన బాధ్యత నిర్వహించలేదని చెప్పవలసియ్యవచ్చు. ఆనకట్ట ప్రమాదాన్ని గురించి
నివారించేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం ఒక ఎంక్వయిరీ కమిటీని వేయడం, 1952 డిసెంబరు
కౌన్సిల సభ ప్రమాదకాలంలో ఆ కమిటీ యిచ్చిన రిపోర్టు సభ్యులందరికీ అందజేయడం
జరిగింది. ఆ రిపోర్టులో ఉన్న కొన్ని హంకాలు సభాపాఠికి గుర్తుచేస్తాను. రిపోర్టులో
రెండవ పేజీ మొదటి పేరలో యిలా ఉంది—

'The plans prepared in connexion with the repairs to the first apron show that there were in all 11 scours of which one was perhaps a minor one and most of the others were of major importance. Some of the scours were as deep as 14 feet below the surface which itself is 3 feet lower than the crest of the anicut. This information was not furnished to the Chief Engineer.'

“ దీనినిబట్టి ఆనకట్టకు వడిన వది గండ్లు సామాన్యమైనవి కావని, ప్రమాదకరమైన వని అభిప్రాయపడుతుంది. రిపోర్టు మొత్తమంతా జాగ్రత్తగా పరిశీలించితే ఆనకట్టకునుగించి ప్రభుత్వం నిర్లక్ష్యంచేసిందని స్పష్టమవుతుంది. అందులో సూచనలనుబట్టి ఆనకట్ట ప్రమాదానికి ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యత వహించవలసియుండునని వెల్లవలసియుంది. ఈ రిపోర్టులో ఆనకట్ట ప్రమాదానికి వ్యక్తగతంగా బాధ్యత వహించవలసింది ఎవరూ అనే పరిశీలనలో కమిటీ తప్పుచేసిందని నా అభిప్రాయం. మే నెలలో గండ్లుపడి మరమ్మతులు జరిగిన తదుపరి ఆనాడు ధీవ యింజనీయరుగా ఉన్న వెంకటాచారిగారు తనికీచేసి మరమ్మతులు సవ్యముగానే ఉన్నాయని రిమార్కులు వ్రాసి వెళ్లారు. అవిషయం రిపోర్టులోలేదు. కాని బాధ్యత కొంతమంది చిన్న ఉద్యోగులమీద నెట్టబడింది. ఈ విధంగా చేయడం సరికాలేదు. రిపోర్టులో ధీవ యింజనీయరుకి విమీ తెలియజేయబడలేదనడం వాస్తవాన్ని కప్పిపెట్టటం మాత్రమే అవుతుంది. వీరు త్వంతోపాటు ధీవ యింజనీయరుకుడా ఆనకట్ట ప్రమాదానికి బాధ్యత వహించవలసి యున్నది. ఆయనకు విబాధ్యత లేనట్లయితే ఆయన రాజీనామా యివ్వవలసిన అవసరం విమీవచ్చిందో వివరసారా ?

“ఆనకట్ట ఎంక్వయరీ కమిటీ రిపోర్టు వెలువడి చాలాకాలమయింది. రెగ్యులేటరుని గురించికూడ చాలకాలం క్రితమే ప్రభుత్వానికి స్టామలు వచ్చాయి. ప్రభుత్వం యిప్పటి వరకు హాటని ఆమోదించి అమలు పరచేందుకు పూయల్పించలేదు. కాని యీమధ్య ప్రభుత్వం 1953 క నం॥ మార్చి 12 క తేదీన ఒక ప్రకటన చేసింది. ఆ ప్రకటనలో—

'To say that the Central Government had agreed to the scheme and to contribute towards its cost and that the State Government have deliberately refused to sanction the scheme and execute it is mischievous.'

“అని చెబుతోంది. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం యీ విధంగా ప్రకటిస్తూ యీ వేసంగిలో పని ప్రారంభించబడుతుందనే హామీ విస్తూ యిచ్చినదా అంటే అది తూర్పులేదు. అంతేకాక యీ సంవత్సరం బడ్జెట్‌లో మరమ్మతులకుగాని, రెగ్యులేటరుకుగానీ తక్కువ బడ్జెట్‌ను ప్రత్యేకించలేదు. ఈ పని ఒక సీజనులో చేయవలసినదికా? సీజను దాటిపోయిన తదుపరి చేయగలిగింది లేదుకదా? రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం మీద కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం మీద రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం బాధ్యత పెడుతున్నాయి. అందరూ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం తరఫున మున్నుండు శ్రీ సంతేన రెడ్డిగారు, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మీద బాధ్యత పెట్టవచ్చు. ఈ విధంగా ఒకరిమీద ఒకరు నెట్టుతో పానులు, ఎస్సీ మేట్లను గురించి ప్రజలకు చెప్పడంవల్ల ప్రయోజనములేదు. మా ప్రజలకు కావలసినది పనిపూత్రమే. ఈ రెగ్యులేటరు లేకుండా అనకట్టు కావాడటానికి మరొక మార్గ మున్నదా? అనకట్టు ఎంక్వయరీ కమిటీ రిపోర్టు 4 వ పేజీ 2 వ పేరాలో యీలా చెప్పబడింది—

'The ayacut of the Krishna eastern and western deltas originally was in the neighbourhood of 5.80 lakhs of acres, while it is now about 11 lakhs of acres.'

“దీని సారాంశ మేమిటి? ఈ నాడు ఆయకట్టులో ఉన్న భూమంతా సాగు చేశేందుకు మామూలు నీటిమట్టుం సరిపోదు. అనకట్టుపైన 7.5' నీరు నిలబడితే మాత్రమే యీనాడు ఆయకట్టులో ఉన్న 11 లక్షల ఎకరాలు సాగు అవుతుంది. ఈ విధంగా నీరు నిలబెడితే అనకట్టుకు ప్రమాదం జరుగవచ్చు. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో రెగ్యులేటరు తప్ప మరొక మార్గంలేదు. ఇంజనీయర్లు ప్రభుత్వానికి యిందుకు భిన్నమైన సలహా ఏమైనా యిచ్చారా? మీరు యిప్పుడు మరమ్మతు చేస్తున్నది మొత్తం అనకట్టు పొడవులో 1/8 వంతు మాత్రమే. మిగిలిన రెండు వంతులలో గండ్లు పడవ నే హామీ ఏమైనా ఉన్నదా? మీ ఇంజనీయర్లు ఇలాంటి హామీ ఏమైనా యిచ్చి యున్నారు?”

“క్రిష్ణ ఆనకట్టకీంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి యిప్పటికీ 18 కోట్ల రూపాయలు లాభం వచ్చింది. అంతేగాక నేటివరకు మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రాని కంఠకు తిండిపెడుతోంది. మున్నుండు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు తిండికట్టివలసినది యీ ఆనకట్టే. అలాంటి ఆనకట్టను గురించి బాగ్రత్త తీసుకోవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వానికి లేదా? రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు బాంగ్లాను కార్యవర్గం సమావేశానికి దిల్లీ వెళ్లినప్పుడు కేంద్రంలో యీ విషయింకూడ మాట్లాడి వచ్చినట్లైతే బాగుండేదికదా? లోయరు భవాని ప్రాజెక్టు అనుకున్న కాలానికంటే రెండు సంవత్సరాలముందు పూర్తిఅయిందని వ్యతిరేకంగా వచ్చిన వార్తలనుబట్టి మనకు తెలుస్తోంది. రెగ్యులేటరునిగురించి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆను మానించుటలో తప్పేమీ కనిపించుటలేదు. ఈ రెగ్యులేటరు ప్రపాజలు యీలాటిది కాదు. ఎంక్వయరీ కమిటీ రిపోరు 11 వ పేజీ 3 వ పేరాలలో యీలా ఉంది—

'A proposal for regulator and bridge was first submitted to Government in Irrigation Chief Engineer's letter No. 121/37-0-1, dated 16th January 1937.'

ఇంతకాలంగా యీ స్కీము మూలబడటాన్ని బట్టి ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతగా ఉపేక్ష వహించు తోందో స్పష్టమవుతోంది.

“ప్రభుత్వం అన్ని విషయాలు పూర్తిచేసి యీ నెలాఖరులాపల రెగ్యులేటరు పని ప్రారంభించాలి. ఇందుకు అవసరమైన మొత్తం ప్రత్యేకించాలి. ఇప్పుడు వెంటనే పనిచేయకపోతే సీజనుదాటి పోతుంది. బడ్జెట్ సమావేశం పూర్తియై శాసనసభ ఏమర్చునుండి ప్రభుత్వం తప్పకున్న తరువాత యీపని చేసారనే నమ్మకం నాకు

కలగజంలేదు. ఈ సమస్య వెనుకకు గైట్టుపం చాలా దారుణమైనవిషయం క్రిష్ణా తీర
వాసులందరి ఆగ్రహానికి ప్రభుత్వం గరికొవలసివస్తుంది. పదునొకండు టన్నుల ఒక రాలు
వీడుపడిపోకుండా కాపాడాలి. అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ లిండికి తిరిపలు తీర్చుకుంటా దూడాలి.
కేంద్రమీద రాష్ట్రం, రాష్ట్రమీద రాజాదు ప్రభుత్వం బాధ్యత పెడితే లాంటిదేదు.
అధికారంలో ఉన్న పార్టీయే యీ బాధ్యత వహించవలసి వస్తుంది. వెంటనే కడలి
తని రేయండి.

“ తరువాత పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలను గురించి కొంత వెలుగుతున్నాను. పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలు ఐహారంగా తరువులు వల్ల ఆవిసిపో, అంతగాండితవం ఎక్కువైనాయి. గ్రామాలలో కమిటీలు పెరగటానికి అవకాశం ఏర్పడింది. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం గర్వపడ తగినది విమోచిం. నా నియోజకవర్గంలో చోరగడి అనే గ్రామంలో పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలు జరిగినాయి. అయిన్ని లో ఒక కమిటీ గెలిపించేందుకు గవ్వ వరం డెప్యూటీ పంచాయతీ ఆఫీసరులో ఒక ఓడంబడిక కుదిరింది. ఇద్దరు సభ్యులను, పంచాయతీ ప్రెసిడెంట్ను ఓట్లు ఎక్కువ వేసి ఆఫీసరు గెలిపించవలసియున్నది. అందుకుగాను ఆఫీసరుకి రెండువేలు అంచం యివ్వబడింది. కాని ఆఫీసరు ఓట్లు కలుపుటద్వారా యిద్దరు సభ్యులను మూత్రమే గెలిపించగలిగాడు. ఎన్ని ఓట్లు కలిపినా ప్రెసిడెంట్లు గెలువలేదు. అందువలన అంచం యిచ్చిన గ్రూపు ఆఫీసరుని గదిలో పెట్టి బంధించారు. చివరకు ఆ ఫిర్కాలో కాంగ్రెసువారు గాడున్న యలమంచిలి రామమోహన రావు ద్వారా రాజీజరిగింది. ఇద్దరు సభ్యులను గెలిపించేందుకు ఒక వెయ్యి రూపాయలు ఆఫీసరుకు యిచ్చునట్లు, రెండవ వెయ్యి ఆఫీసరు తిరిగి యిచ్చునట్లు కరిష్కారం జరిగింది. ఇలాంటి ఆవిసిపో వనలు ఎన్నో జరుగుతున్నాయి. వేసే సభ్యులకు యింకను యిటువంటి విషయాలు అనేకం చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కాని ప్రైము లీసరుడు వలె యింతటితో నిరమిస్తున్నాను. ”

* SRI E. T. KUNHAN:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇന്ന് ഇം 1 p.m. സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ബില്ല് അന്ന് മലബാറിലെ നീരിലെ അധികൃതന്മാർക്ക് ഒരു ബില്ല് കൊണ്ടുവന്നത് പലരും സംസാരിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. ആ അഭിപ്രായം കേൾക്കട്ടെ. ആർ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായി യോജിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ മകരവിള മഴയില്ലാത്ത കാരണം ഉണങ്ങിപ്പോയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ സമരത്തിലാണ് ഇവിടെ ബില്ല് അന്ന് സഭയ്ക്കും നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നത്. സാർ, മലബാറിൽ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ അവിടുത്തെ കൃഷിയെ അഭിമുഖീകരിച്ചപ്പോൾ പോകുന്നു എന്ന് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ എൻ. ഗോപാല മേനോൻ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ പദ്ധതികൾ കണ്ടുവന്ന ബില്ല് അന്ന് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തി കാണുന്നില്ല. അതു കണ്ടു തെളിയിക്കുക ആണ് വ്യസനിക്കുന്നത്. സാർ, പൊന്നൂരിൽ അടുത്തുള്ള കോളർ കായലിൽ നിന്ന് പുറപ്പെട്ട കണ്ടൽപ്പാലം അവിടെ ഒരു അണക്കെട്ട് കെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെനിന്നും വെള്ളം ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുക ഒരു പദ്ധതി ആയിരിക്കും അത്. ഈ പദ്ധതി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തണം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ട് മെമ്പർമാർക്കും നിവേദനങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിക്കാൻ തുടങ്ങി. ഏതാണ്ട് അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തോളമായി. ഇതു വരെയും ഈ പദ്ധതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇത് മറ്റൊരു കാര്യത്തിൽ ചിലപ്പോൾ എന്ന സമയത്തേക്ക് കഴിഞ്ഞു പുറത്തിറങ്ങുക ഒരു നോട്ട് വെട്ടുകയാണെങ്കിൽ 800 എക്കുറോളം കൃഷി ഉണ്ടാകുമെന്ന് ഉറപ്പാക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഈ പദ്ധതിയും ബില്ല് അന്ന് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിക്കാണുന്നില്ല. അതുപോലെതന്നെ പൊന്നൂരിൽനിന്ന് തിരുവിലാശ് പോകുന്ന വഴിക്ക് മംഗലം എന്ന സ്ഥലത്ത് ഒരു അണക്കെട്ട് കെട്ടാൻ അവിടുത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് മെമ്പർമാർക്കും സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ പദ്ധതിക്ക് പോലെയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെയായി യാതൊന്നും നടപടിയിൽ എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. പൊന്നൂരിൽ അടുത്തുള്ള ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കുമുമ്പ് ബില്ല് അന്ന് ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ളത് 500 ക. യാണ്. മേൽ പറഞ്ഞ ജലസേചനപദ്ധതികളെല്ലാം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ

[Sri E. T. Kunhan]

കൂടിയെ ഉണക്കത്തരിനിന്ന് രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ കൂടിയും, കൂടുതൽ മരുന്നുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകാവുന്നതുമാണ്. ഇക്കാരണം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല അവിടെ വീട് ഉണ്ടാകും കാരണത്താൽ കടുപ്പമുള്ള ജനങ്ങളും കൂടിക്കാരും നിവസിക്കുമെന്നും മറ്റുമുള്ളവരും ആരും നേരിട്ടും ആശയമുപേനയും ഡിസെമ്പർ മാസത്തിൽ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആ വക കൂടിക്കാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പട്ടവും നികത്തും വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കാൻ ഉത്തരവാകാൻ താപടിക്കും എടുത്തതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഈ കൂടിക്കാരുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ വീട്ടിലുള്ള സ്ത്രീകളുടെയും കുട്ടികളുടെയും കഴുത്തിലും കാരിലുള്ള വാക്കുതടവണയുപയോഗിച്ചും വിററിട്ടും ആണ് ഇന്ന് കൂടി ഉണക്കത്തരി നിന്ന് രക്ഷപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്. മറ്റുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ വെള്ളം കിട്ടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു കൂടി നിശ്ശേഷം ഉണക്കിപ്പോയിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ കൂടിക്കാരുടെ കൈയിൽ നിന്ന് രണ്ടാം വിദ്യയുടെ പട്ടം, നികത്തിത്തൊഴുപ്പു പരിചി കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുന്നു. ഇവയുടെ കയ്യുതിരി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇന്നും തന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. സാർ, ആരും ഉത്തരവാകാൻ തന്നെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കാര്യം നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ഇന്ന് താമസിക്കുവാൻ കടിപിളാതെ, കടിക്കുവാൻ കഞ്ഞിയിച്ചാതെ, ഉടുക്കുവാൻ വസ്ത്രം ഇല്ലാതെ കടുപ്പമുള്ള ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗമാണ്. ഇവക്ക് പതിനഞ്ചു സെന്റ് നിലം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിചി കൊടുക്കുന്നതാണെന്ന് 1948-ൽ പ്രഖ്യാപിച്ചിട്ടും ഇതുവരെയായി മലബാറിൽ കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. ഈ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ ഇന്നും അക്കൂറുകൾക്കു കീഴിൽ താമസിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. ഇവരെ കണ്ടുമാനം മതിച്ച് കടി ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുന്ന ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ ആരുംതന്നെ 15 സെന്റ് വീതം കൊടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. മോഹറണം പായാം, ചാവക്കാട് മണത്തല, അക്കത്തിൽ ഒരു ഹരിജനായ താമരത്ത് കുഞ്ഞുപ്പനെ ആറു മാസത്തോളമായി ജയി കടിപ്പിച്ചിരിക്കുകയും അവനെ 55 ദിവസം കുറിയ്ക്കുമായി അടിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായി ആസ്ത്രേലിയയിലേക്ക് അയക്കുകയും ഉണ്ടായി. ഈ ഹരിജന്റെ പുര കത്താക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് കഴിഞ്ഞ ഡിസെമ്പർ മാസത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഇതുവരെയായി യാതൊരു അനുകൂലതയും നടക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. മലബാർ കലാകർ പറയുന്ന അവന്റെ പുര കത്തിക്കുകയോ അടിക്കുകയോ എന്നൊരനെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല എന്നും പ്രധാനമന്ത്രി രാജാജി തന്നെ ഇതിൽ നേരിട്ട് അന്വേഷണം നടത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അടിയ്ക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാൻ ആർ തെയ്യാറാണ്. നാട്ടുകാർ തെയ്യാറുണ്ട്, ഒരു അന്വേഷിക്കട്ടെ. ഇങ്ങിനെയുള്ള സംഭവങ്ങൾ മലബാറിൽ നടക്കുന്നതോട് എന്ന് നേരിട്ട് ഒരു അന്വേഷണം നടത്തണം എന്നാണ് ആർ പറയുന്നത്. ഇതുപോലെതന്നെ തിരുവിൽ അണ്ണാ അംശത്തിൽ നടവത്തുപടിക്കൽ കോത എന്ന ഒരു ഹരിജന അവന്റെ വീട്ടുസാമന്തർ പുറത്തുനിന്നു കടിയേറ്റി കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ ഹരിജൻ ആ പറമ്പിൽതന്നെ വെച്ച് തിന്ന് താമസിച്ചുവരികയാണ്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും പല നിവേദനങ്ങളും കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വന്ന് കേസ് റജിസ്റ്റർ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെതന്നെ താറൂരിലും ഒരു ഹരിജനെ വീട്ടുസാമന്തർ എടുത്തു നിർത്തി, അടിച്ചു ബലാളാശമായി കടിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ആ നാട്ടിലുള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങളും മറ്റു ജനങ്ങളും കൂടി പ്രക്ഷോഭം കൂട്ടിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായി മേക്കിക്കൂടെ പേരിൽ കേസ് എടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഈ കക്ഷികൾ ഒന്നാണെന്നു മിഷൻ പറഞ്ഞു. പാടില്ല എന്ന നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവന്ന 144 പാസ്സാക്കി, എന്താണ് താറൂരിൽ 144 പാസ്സാക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യംതെ ഉണ്ടായത് എന്ന് ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. സാർ, ഇന്ന് അനിതിയൊ അക്രമമൊ ആരോടെങ്കിലും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അത് നാട്ടുകാർ വിളിച്ചുപറയുകയോ പ്രക്ഷോഭം കൂട്ടുകയോ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ പേരിൽ കേസ് എടുക്കുകയും നടത്തുകയും ആണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. 1953-53 ലേക്ക് കിട്ടേണ്ടതായ സ്റ്റോർക്കിപ്പുകൾ ഹരിജന കുടികൾക്ക് ഇതേ വരെ കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ പല ദുരിതങ്ങളും അനുഭവിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ് മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ. ചൊന്നാനി നഗരത്തെയെ ജനങ്ങളിൽ അധികം പേർക്കു മുമ്പ് കാലം മുതലായ രോഗങ്ങൾ ബാധിച്ചുപോന്നു. ഇത് അധർ കടിക്കുന്ന വെള്ളം കുടിന്റെ രോഗമാണ് എന്ന് ഡോക്ടർമാർ പോലും പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്ക് നല്ല വെള്ളം സപ്ലൈ ചെയ്യണം എന്ന് അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾ ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മലയാള മന്ത്രി ശ്രീമാൻ കുട്ടിപ്പിള്ളി അധർ പൊന്നാനിയിൽ വന്നപ്പോൾ അദ്ദേഹത്തിന് നേരിട്ട് ഒരു മെമ്മോറാണ്ടം കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. പക്ഷെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊന്നും ചിന്തിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നില്ല.

18th March 1968]

(Sri E. T. Kumaran)

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P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI M. KANDASAMI PADAVACHI:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! நமது தீதி மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ வி. சுப்பிரமணியம் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் பட்டியலை ஆதரித்து நான் சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச முன் வந்திருக்கிறேன்.

“அதாவது சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் 7 வருஷங்களுக்காக மழை தெஃர்த் தாற்போல் பெய்யாது தவறிவிட்டதின் காரணமாக கிராமந்திரங்கனில் இன்றையதினம் குடி தண்ணீருக்குக் கூட ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் அந்த மாதிரியான கஷ்டத்தையும் போகக், விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிகவும் செலவுகையுமான நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியைச் செய்து கொடுக்கும் வகையில் பெரிய பெரிய அணை திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் உடனடியாக நிறு வேற்றி அமுதுககுக் காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரம் கொள்ளு வரவேண்டியதாய் நான் கேட்குகிறேன். கொள்ளுதேன். இரண்டாவதாக, விவசாயிகளின் செலவு யத்தை உத்தேசித்து நல்ல விலைகளையும், மற்ற உபயோகமான கருவி

[Sri M. Kandaswami Padayachi] [18th March 1953]

கனையும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஆங்காங்கேயுள்ள விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளின் மூலமாகக் கிடைக்கும்படியாகச் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். சிறிய சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கால்வாய்கள், குளங்கள், ஏரிகள் போன்றவைகளை உடனடியாகச் செப்பனிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இவ்வருஷம் பருவ மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாக விவசாயம் எல்லாம் வீணாகி விட்டது. பயிர்கள் தீயநடு போய் விட்டன. விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் நஷ்டத்திற்கு உள்ளாகி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் மாதிரும் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த விதமான கஷ்டம் வரவில்லை. தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் இதுமாதிரியான கஷ்டங்கள் வந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அப்படியிருந்தும் கூட சர்க்கார் நூறு ரூபாய்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட விவசாயிகளுக்கு மாதிரும் வரி வஜா கொடுக்கப் போவதில்லையென்று பேப்பர் வாயிலாகப் பார்த்து நான் திடுக்கிடுகிறேன். ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் காந்த பிப்ரவரி மாதத்தில் கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள், ஜில்லாக்கலெக்டரடன் கூட எல்லா கிராமங்களுக்கும் அழைத்துச் சென்று மக்களின் உண்மை நிலைமையை எடுத்துச்சொல்லி, நேரிலும் காட்டியபொழுது அவர்கள் இதற்கெல்லாம் வரி வஜா செய்யப் பட்டாமென்று சொன்னார்கள். அதனாலேயே நானும் கஷ்டத்தில் அவதிப்படும் மக்களுக்கு ஆறுதலாக இதைக் கூறி அவர்களுக்கு உற்சாகம் அளித்து வந்தேன். அவர்களும் இதை நம்பி சற்று தங்கள் துன்பத்தை மறந்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்திருப்பதைக் கண்டு நான் ரொம்பவும் வருந்துகிறேன். பஞ்சத்தால் அவதியுற்றிருக்கும் விவசாய மக்களுக்கு நாம் பட்ஜெட்டில் பணம் ஒதுக்கி உபகாரம் செய்யாவிட்டாலும் கூட அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் வரிப்பணத்தையாவது பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள், அல்லது சின்ன மிராசுதார்கள் என்ற வித்தியாசமின்றி பயிரிடாத எல்லா நிலங்களுக்கும் வஜா செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா உளுந்தூர் பேட்டையிலுள்ள மக்கள் மிகவும் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நான் அனுபவரீதியாகச் சொல்லமுடியும்.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த மக்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தை உணர்ந்து அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கக் கூடிய வகையில் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதிலும் உளுந்தூர் பேட்டையில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப்பார்த்தால் இன்னும் சிறிது நாட்களிலேயே அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பட்டினிபால் இறந்து போகக் கூடிய நிலைமை வந்து விடுமோவென்று நான் அஞ்சுகிறேன். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் வேலை கிடைக்காமல் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேலையையையும் கொடுத்து நியாயவிலைக் கடைகளின் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு நிறைய உணவு தானியமும் கிடைக்கும்படியாகச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக ஏதாவது செய்தாகவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக படிப்பு விஷயம். இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமானது. எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தி கிராமங்களில் கட்டாயக் கல்வியை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். லேபர் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களையும், முதியோர் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையும் நன்றாக நடத்த வேண்டும். பொதுவாக கல்வி வளர எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் சர்க்கார் செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“இன்றையதினம் நமது மாகாணத்தை எதிர்நோக்கியுள்ள பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கடிக்க ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தலாம். மேலும் அணைக்கட்டு கட்டவேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் கோமுகநதி என்று ஒரு ஆறு இருக்கிறது. அதில் ஒரு அணைக்கட்டு கட்டவேண்டும். அப்படிக்கட்டினால் அங்கு இருக்கும் சுமார் நூறு கிராமங்களுக்கு மேல் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியிருக்குமென்று நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பண வசதியில்லையென்று சொல்லி இதில் கால தாமதம் செய்யாமல் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இருக்கும் நிதிக்கு ஏற்பாடி முக்கியமான அணைக் கட்டுகையெல்லாம் கட்டி இந்த நாட்டின் உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தை வெகு சீக்கிரமே போக்கடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

18th March 1953]

* Sri O. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இன்றையதினம் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கும் திட்டங்களும், வேலையில்லாதவர்களுக்கு பிரத்தியக்ஷ கஷ்ட நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும் வேலை ஆகிய இந்த இரண்டும் தான் மிகவும் முக்கியமான பிரச்சினைகளாகும். உணவு பெருக்குத் திட்டத்திற்காகவென்று சுமார் நாலு வருட காலமாக அணைக் கட்டுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் நிறைய சப்லிடிகளும், மானியங்களும் அளித்து வருகிறார்கள். மேலும் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்காக நிறைய மானியங்கள் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அதோடு Grow More Food campaign ஆரம்பித்து நிறைய பிரசாரங்களும் சில ஏரிகள் மராமுத்தும் செய்துவந்தார்கள். அதனெல்லாம் இன்றையதினம் உண்மையான பலன் எற்படவில்லைபென்று தான் கூறவேண்டும். இதற்கெல்லாம் காரணம் என்னவென்று நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். 1947-ம் வருஷம் நவம்பர் மாதம் முதல் இயற்கை மழை தவர ஆரம்பித்தது. அதிலிருந்து மழை தொடர்ந்து சரியாகப் பெய்யாததின் காரணமாக விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக ஆகிவிட்டது. அதனால் இன்றையதினம் விவசாயத் துறையில் மிகவும் கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைத் தீர்ப்பது எப்படி என்பது தான் இப்பொழுதுள்ள முக்கியமான பிரச்சினை. குறிப்பாக எங்கள் தொகுதியில் உத்திரமேரூர் ஏரி என்று ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. உத்திரமேரூர் ஏரிக்கு தண்ணீர் வரச் செய்யாரில் அணை கட்டினார்கள். ஆனால் அந்த ஜலம் வரும்படியான வரவு கால்வாய் கிடையாது. அதனால் அந்த ஜலம் பூராவும் இன்றையதினம் சமுத்திரத்தில் தான் போய்விழுந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு முக்கியமாக வரவு கால்வாய் அகலமாக வெட்டவேண்டும். இதனால் மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவில் 15 கிராமங்களுக்கு நீர் சப்ளை ஆகிறது. அதன் பிறகு மதுராந்தகம் ஏரி வேறு நிரம்புகிறது. இதற்குச் சரியான கால்வாய் இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் இன்றையதினம் இவ்வளவு நீரும் வீணாக சமுத்திரத்தில் போய்விழுந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஒரு வயலுக்குக் கூட பாய்ச்ச வசதியில்லை. ஆகவே இதுமாதிரியான அத்தியாவாச்யமான கால்வாய்களை யெல்லாம் செப்பனிட, அணைக்கட்டுகள் கட்டிக்கொடுத்தால் தான் நாட்டில் உண்மையான உணவுப்பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க முடியும். உணவுப் பெருக்குக்கு மிகவும் உதவியாகவும் இருக்கும். நானே அந்த மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகா செய்யாது திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி அந்த வேலையை முடிக்க எவ்வளவு ஆகுமென்று கணக்கிட்டால் சுமார் 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் தான் செலவாகுமென்று தோன்றுகிறது. அதைத்தவிர பரயங்குளத்தார் ஏரி இருக்கிறது. சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் ஏக்கர்கள் நஞ்சை பூமிக்குப் பாயக்கூடிய ஏரி பாலாற்றிலிருந்து வேறு கால்வாய் இருக்கிறது. இந்த பாலாற்றில் மணலால் அணைக்கட்டி ஏரிக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சிக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் மணல் அணை நிற்பதில்லை. வெள்ளம் வரும்பொழுது அவைகள் அடித்துக் கொண்டு போகப்படுகின்றன. இதற்கு பூமி மட்டத்திற்கு மட்டும் ஒரு அணை கட்டுவதற்கு என்ன ஆகுமென்று ஒரு இஞ்சினியரை நான் விசாரித்தேன். அவர் ஒரு அடிக்கு 20 ரூபாய்கள் ஆகுமென்று சொன்னார். இப்படியாக நாம் லக்ஷக்கணக்கில் பணம் செலவு செய்யாவிட்டாலும் ரூபாய்க் கணக்கிலாவது செலவு செய்து மிகச் சிறிய சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளையெல்லாம் விவசாயத்துக்கு செய்து கொடுப்போமே யானால் நாம் மிகக் குறைந்த காலத்தில் உணவுப் பெருக்குக்கு மிகவும் உதவமுடியும். இந்தமாதிரியான விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையால் பரயங்குளத்தார் ஏரிக்கு பாலாற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் வர அந்தப் பாலாற்றில் பூமி மட்டத்திலாவது ஒரு அணை கட்டித் தரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதனால் பல கிராமங்களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்ச வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இதைத் தவிர மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவில் எடக்கநாடு என்ற ஒரு பிரதேசம் இருக்கிறது. அது 19 கிராமங்கள் கொண்ட பிரதேசம். அதில் 24 ஆயிரம் ஜனங்கள் வசிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த இடத்தில் இதுவரையிலும் ஒரு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிக்கூட கிடையாது. அங்கே எந்த சர்க்காரும் போகவில்லை. அங்கு நிலைமை மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. நான் போன மாதம்

[Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi] [18th March 1953]

போய் பார்த்தேன். பல பள்ளங்கள் இருந்தன. அது வாஞ்சி என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதுகளை கொண்டுதான் அங்கு நஞ்சை பூசிகளுக்கு ஜலம் பாச்ச வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஜலமே கிடையாது. இன்னும் கொஞ்ச ஆழம் வெட்டிவிட்டால் அதில் ஜலத்தை இரைக்க சௌகர்யமாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது டிமான்ஸ்ட்ரேட்டர்களும் ஆபீசர்களும் உணவையார் அதிகமாக பெருக்குகிறார்களோ அவர்களுக்கு reward அளிக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு பயிரிட்டால் ஏக்கர் 1-க்கு 50 கலம் பயிராகும். அவ்வளவு நல்ல பூமி இருக்கிறது. டிராக்டர் மூலமாக இந்த 19 கிராமங்களுக்கும் வாஞ்சிகளை ஆழமாக்க வேண்டும். அங்கு சிறு வாஞ்சிகள் அங்கு இருக்கின்றன. அந்த வாஞ்சிகளில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்துக்கும் இரண்டு மூன்று வாஞ்சிகளாவது உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்குக் கொஞ்சம் ஆழப்படுத்திக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதன்மேல் பயிரிடலாம்.

“இதைத் தவிர கோட்டைக்காடு, பனையூர் என்ற இரண்டு கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. இப்பொழுது அங்கு குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். R.W.S. கிணறுகள் வெட்டித் தர வேண்டும். இதைத் தவிர அங்கே உப்பங்கழி ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஓர் வழியாக கழிவு ஜலம் சமுத்திரத்தில் போய் விழுகிறது. அந்த கழிவு ஜலம் போகும்வழியில் சமுத்திர ஜலம் வராமல் லாக் மூலம் தடுத்து வைத்தால் அதனால் நஞ்சை பூசி வாழும். அதற்கும் சர்க்கார் ஒரு வழி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன் : அதோடு உத்தரமேரூரிலிருந்து வரும் நெல்லாய் மடுவிலே தரைமட்டத்திற்கு ஒரு அணைக்கட்டு போட்டால் போதுமானது. அந்த ஸ்கீம் நன்றாக வேலை செய்யும். இப்பொழுது ரூ. 101-க்கு மேற்கொண்டவர்களுக்கு வஜா இல்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஒரு வருஷம் இரண்டு வருஷம் மழை இல்லாமலிருந்து அம்மாதிரி செய்திருந்தால் தப்பு இல்லை. ஆறு வருஷமாக மழை தவறிவிட்டது. குறிப்பாக மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகாவில் ஐந்து வருஷமாக மழை இல்லாமல் இந்த வருஷமும் மழை இல்லாமல் அதிக பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நிலைமை இம்மாதிரி இருப்பதால் விவசாயிகள் நிரந்தரமாகக் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கடன் விஷயமாக குறிப்பிடும்போது அதை கொஞ்சம் தள்ளி வைத்தால் நல்லது. இப்பொழுது கிஸ்தி வசூலையும் தள்ளி வைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கூறுகிறார்கள்.

“ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஜூன் மாதம் 30-ம் தேதிவரை தள்ளிவைக்க வேண்டும் என்று இந்த அசெம்பளி முன்பாக கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. அது பாசாக இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுது என்ன சொன்னார்கள் என்றால் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலர்கள் தோற்றுவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுடைய காலம் நீடிக்கக்கூடாது உடனே ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஆட்சேபித்தார்கள். வாஸ்தவம்தான். அநேகர் ஜெயித்தார்கள், அநேகர் தோற்றார்கள். குறிப்பாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் எம். எல். ஏ.க்களும் அநேகம் இப்பங்களில் முனிசிபல் தேர்தலில் தோற்றுப்போய்விட்டார்கள், எம். பிக்களும் தோற்றுவிட்டார்கள். தோற்றுப்போவதற்கும் சர்க்காரை நடத்துவதற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம். ஆகவே இது விஷயத்தில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களைப் போடக்கூடாது என்று முக்கியமாக சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஒரு விஷயத்தை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் காலத்தில் ஒரு ரோடு அமைத்தார்கள். ஆனால் சென்ற வருஷம் செங்கற்பட்டு டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு பிரசிடெண்ட் அவர்கள் நேரில் பார்த்தார். அந்த ரோடில் ஒரு வண்டியும் போகவில்லை. ஆபீசர்கள் பள்ளி வைத்துக் கொண்டு பள்ளனுக்கு நேராக ரோடு போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். அந்த ரோடு பிரயோசனமில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. அவர்கள் பதவியில் மூன்று வருஷ காலம் இருந்தால்கூட ஒன்றும் செய்யமுடியாது. ஆகவே இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டை அப்படியே நீடிக்க வேண்டும் அல்லது தேர்தலை வைத்தால் நல்லது. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை வைப்பதால் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமும் நஷ்டமும்தான் ஏற்படும். அதனால் பல அசௌகர்யமும் ஏற்படலாம். ஆகவே ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை வைக்கக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[18th March 1953] [Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi]

“சில கோயில்களுக்குள்ள கிராமங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். நாளது வரையில் அதற்கு காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவில்லை. காம்பென்சேஷனை உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அல்லது கோயில்களுக்கு ஒரு கிராண்டு அளிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்யாமலிருப்பது யுத்தம் அல்ல என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். இதை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டியதுதான் முக்கியமானது. அதன்மூலம்தான் வேலையில்லாதவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதோடு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு கஷ்ட நிவாரண வேலை அளிப்பதற்கும். இதையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன்.

“மறுபடியும் சொல்லுகிறேன். சர்க்காரும் அந்தந்தத் தொகுதிக்குச் சென்று ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் செலவு செய்ய வேண்டியதில் நூலில் ஒரு பகுதியையாவது செலவு செய்து வேலைகளை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் நாம் படிப்படியாக வேலைசெய்ய ஆரம்பித்தவர்களாவோம் என்பது என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். அதற்காக ஒரு ஸ்கீம் கொடுத்தார்கள். அது சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அது இருக்கிற இடம் தெரியவில்லை. அதைப் பற்றி அநேகம் நண்பர்கள் பேசினார்கள். ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஜலவசதிகள் உள்ள கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவ்விதம் செய்வதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. இதை உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் கவனித்து ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அம்மாதிரி ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவையும் கொஞ்சம் சரிப்படுத்தினால் எல்லா காரியங்களும் சர்க்காரில் சௌகர்யமாக நடக்கும்.

“எடக்கநாட்டுப் பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கும் வாஞ்சிகளை வெட்டி அந்த பிரதேசத்தில் விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்ய சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

“பஞ்சாயத்துகள் இருந்தபோது காடுகள் நன்றாக இருந்தன. இப்பொழுது காடுகளில் செடிகள் என்பதுகூட இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. அவ்வளவு மோசமாய் போய்விட்டது. இந்த இலாகா இதில் ஏதாவது கொஞ்சம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். குறிப்பாக என்னுடைய தாலுகாவில் சின்னச் சின்ன காடுகள் இருந்தன. அவைகள் இப்பொழுது போய்விட்டன. அதனால் மாடுகளுக்கு ஜீவனத் திற்கு சௌகர்யம் இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது.

“ஐந்து ஏக்கருக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களுக்கு ஆயில் எஞ்சின்கள் கொடுப்பதில்லை என்று ஜி. ஏ. இருப்பதால் அநேகம் மனுக்களை தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள். ஐந்து ஏக்கர் வைத்து இருப்பவருக்கு ஒரு இடத்தில் இருக்கமுடியாது. அப்படி இல்லாவிட்டால் எஞ்சின்கள் கொடுக்கமுடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிட்டோம். இந்தவிதமாக இருந்தால் ஒருவராலும் வாங்கமுடியாது. அவ்வித மில்லாமல் 50 ஏக்கருக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களுக்கு கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று வைத்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை. ஐந்து ஏக்கர் உடையவர்களுக்கு உண்டு என்றால் ஒருவருக்கும் ஐந்து ஏக்கர் ஒரு இடத்தில் இருக்கப்போவதில்லை. அதை வாங்கப்போவதும் இல்லை என்று சொல்லலாம்.

“மின்சார விஷயமாக ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். மதுராந்தகம் தாலுகா பாலார் கரைக்கு வடபுரம் இருக்கிறது. மேற்கில் வந்தவாசி, தெற்கில் திண்டிவனம், கிழக்கில் சமுத்திரம் என்று சொல்லத் தேவையில்லை. மூன்று பக்கமும் எலெக்ட்ரிக் வசதி இருக்கும்போது இங்குமட்டில் ஏன் இன்னும் மின்சாரம் கொடுக்கவில்லை என்பது தெரியவில்லை.

“இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் அரக்கோணத்தை காஞ்சிவரத்தில் சேர்க்கப் பட்டிருப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது. மதுராந்தகம், கருங்குழி வரையிலாவது மின்சாரம் சீக்கிரமாக கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[18th March 1953]

* **SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA** :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a feeling amongst the public of Malabar that the Members elected, and sitting on this side of the House, are not representing the grievances of the public of Malabar to the Government, and that Members sitting on the Opposition side are representing them in the Assembly and also outside. Regarding representations in the Assembly, I would say they are more or less true, because the public do not know why we are not able to have our say in the Assembly. This is because we are only a minority from Malabar, only 4. That is the answer given to me and to some of my colleagues, when we wanted to make representations. I would tell you, Sir, how we became a minority. Members of the former Assembly were perhaps sitting quiet. Probably it is due to that we became a minority. All those people from Malabar sitting on the other side were Congressites, and they were forced to change their creed, because of the creed of some of our friends on this side. If some conciliation is not made now, from the next general election onwards, there will be only nil Members on this side from Malabar. It is with very great pain that I am making these remarks to-day. We know fully well that this State Government and the Centre are not caring much for Malabar. This is an established fact. We have been representing, whenever we get chances, in the Assembly and also outside, to the Ministers the grievances of the people of Malabar. Even last time when we came here we approached the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue in regard to the extension of the Madras Debt Relief Act to North Malabar. When we made this representation to him, he told us ‘it may be done.’ After a few minutes, a reply was sent to us stating,—‘I am directed to state that in Malabar district, particularly, in North Malabar, there is a sort of tenancy which has been described by the High Court as usufructuary mortgage whereby a tenant advances large amounts to the landlord. The landlord gives the land to the tenant as a mortgage.’ This tenant is not the tenant who is doing cultivation. It is not the cultivating tenant who is taking these lands from the landlords. Big merchants are taking the lands on mortgages and letting to their tenants for cultivation. So, the Government must extend this Debt Relief Act to North Malabar also so that the people there may be benefited. If the Government want to do this, they can do so, because, where there is the will there is the way.

“ There is a complaint levelled against the Congress Members expressly that they are not representing their grievances. We have actually been representing these matters to the Government. But if such replies, as I said before, are given by the Government, what are we to do? Representations from this side or the opposite side, when they reach Government, are not treated alike. That should not be the case. Whoever makes any representation, it must be considered and action must be taken.

1-40 P.M. “ Then, Sir, I hear that the Government of India have asked the Collector of Malabar to recommend one more taluk for being selected as a Community Project centre. In this connexion, I

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would suggest to the Madras Government to recommend Kurumbranad taluk for this purpose, for that is the darkest spot in the Malabar district with regard to industry. That taluk is full of coconut gardens and there is every scope for the development of the coir industry. As there are very many perennial rivers in that taluk, the husks can be thrown into them and there is every facility for developing the coir industry. If these rivers are properly hunded, a few thousands of acres can be cultivated by the existing cultivators. This will help the production of rice. In view of these things, I would request the Madras Government to recommend to the Centre to select Kurumbranad taluk for the starting of Community Projects.

“ Even now, firka development scheme is in force in Chirakkal, Kottayam and other taluks. But Kurumbranad taluk is the darkest spot. I do not know what would be the policy of the present Government in recommending centres for the starting of Community Projects. Sir, minorities are always treated as minorities and they are not given proper chances and facilities to become a majority. But if the Government have in view that Kurumbranad taluk is a backward area, I think they will recommend that place for the starting of Community Projects. I make this request to the Government because we are here to make due representations to them and they have to do good things in the interests of our countrymen.

“ Sir, there is one big stream passing through Kottayam and Kurumbranad taluks. Previously there was a proposal of the Government to put up a bridge over that river. But I would suggest that a dam may be constructed instead of a bridge, in the upper portion of the river so that the water might be taken to the two taluks and the cultivators there benefited. I would request the Government to bear this in mind when they consider any such proposal. Of course, the Government may plead financial stringency. From April last onwards, whenever a representation is made to the Government, we at once hear that there is financial stringency and that they could not do anything. Of course, there is financial stringency for the Government and there is financial stringency for everyone of us also. But I know full well that if the Hon. the Chief Minister is able to tackle his enemy No. 2, there is every possibility of saving a lot of money which can be made use of for the benefit of the public. I do not know whether it will be done. Anyway, we have only to make suggestions to the Government for being carried out. I am, however, afraid that representations are not now-a-days heeded. Very recently a responsible man represented to Mr. Justice Wanchoo, ‘We are not able to feed Malabar; we have to give every year several thousands of rupees for feeding Malabar.’ Malabar may be a poor, backward area. I admit it. But, at the same time, our friends forget that we are contributing to the dollar pool at the Centre with our pepper, ginger, copra, coir and timber. We may be short of rice, but if proper facilities are given to the Malayalees to grow more rice, we will be able to meet our requirements. But

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our representations are not heard or heeded either by the State Government or by the Centre. It is an established fact. So long as this state of affairs continues, there is no possibility of Malabar rising to any high level in the near future unless all the Malayalees join together, fight and get their share from the Centre.

"Some of our friends from the other side talk about Aikya Kerala. I do not know what they mean by it. Does it mean the joining of Gudalur taluk of the Nilgiris district and the Hosdrug division of the South Kanara district with the Travancore-Cochin State? If that is so, the Travancoreans may or may not agree to it. There is also the possibility of the Kannada areas joining with Mysore. Then there is the suggestion before Mr. Justice Wanchoo that Malabar is a liability on the other people. I do not know whether we are sinking into an ocean and whether our friends are not going to see that we are there in the residuary State. Anyway, our friends here will consider all these things seriously. When they do so, I hope they will consult us and consider our opinion also."

1.50 p.m. * SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on this occasion to draw the attention of the Hon. Finance Minister to some important points. Though the Tanjore district has been severely affected by cyclone, it has not been considered as one of the districts for starting some of the community project centres. If it had been considered for this purpose, it would have been much better. Most of the lands have been inundated and they are not fit for cultivation. If Tanjore district had been included among the community project centres, it would benefit the whole of the district. Once that district was called the 'Granary of South India', but now it is not in a position to feed even the people living in that district. I am ashamed to say that there is acute famine in that district. For the past five years, the monsoon has not been favourable to us. Secondly, much havoc has been caused as a result of the recent cyclone. I want the Hon. Finance Minister to take these things into consideration and start the community project centres in one of the taluks, either Mayuram or Nagapattinam, which have been seriously affected by the cyclone and famine.

"Coming to lignite deposits in the South Arcot district, I wish to say a few words. There, most of the people are living in dry lands. If the lignite excavation is taken up, the labourers in those places will be employed for this work and it will greatly benefit them. But, on the other hand if the lignite is taken to northern India for processing or if it is taken out of that district as a raw product, then it will not benefit the many labourers in that district. So I request that that district may be considered as an industrial area. There is also a small port in that district which fact also may be taken into consideration. It can also be strengthened as a port.

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"As regards the Fisheries Department, I wish to state that the amount spent on that department is a total waste. Spending money in that department is equivalent to throwing money in the Bay of Bengal. Because, when the British were here, they considered it as a hobby to spend money on that department and for this purpose they were having a number of officers who were paid sumptuously. Now there is no necessity for that department. The Sea is always giving fish and there is no necessity for a separate department. The money that is spent on that department now can very well be spent on irrigation. Very soon the Madras State will be divided and then we have to think of Tanjore district alone for feeding the whole of Tamilnad. The importance of Tanjore district must be recognized to a greater extent in future so far as the food problem is concerned. But the Government have not yet come forward to make some remodelling in the irrigation system. The rivers must be deepened. It was done during the Chola administration. Now everything is in a standstill. Some of the rivers have lost their shape also. These matters must be taken into consideration at once.

"As for adult education, the steps taken by the Government to spread literacy are nothing but a farce. Those who come forward to teach the adults are paid only Rs. 12 to Rs. 13. For the whole day they are employed in schools and in the nights they are asked to teach the adults and for this purpose they are paid only a sum of Rs. 12 to Rs. 13. The adult education schools are there only in name and no real education is imparted to the adults. Those who are employed for this work must be paid amply. Then only they will efficiently teach the adults and we can proudly say that we have an efficient adult education scheme in our State. Instead of spending a meagre amount on this scheme, the Government must spend more if they want to spread literacy among the people of this State.

"Coming to the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, I want to refer to a few points. To begin with, that Act has come in the shape of an Ordinance and later it was passed into law. Though many amendments were moved at the time when the Bill was considered in this House, the Government were not kind enough to accept them and so we find many handicaps now. Take for example section 6 which deals with the right of cultivating tenants for a period of five years. This right is given for those who have applied for tenancy and it is denied to those who have not applied for it. I do not know whether there is any provision in this Act for doing this. As regards harvesting charges and poradi nothing has been fixed. But in the Act it is merely put after deducting all harvesting charges, the produce has to be divided. What is the harvesting charge? It is not fixed and so there is confusion. It must be fixed to avoid confusion. Under section 10, one month's time is given for dividing the produce. In section 8 it has been said that the produce must be divided in the thrashing-floor. Where is the cogency? Under one section they say that the produce must be divided in one month and under another section they

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say that it should be divided in the thrashing-floor. These things must be carefully looked into and the position must be made clear so that it may really benefit the poor tenants. Eviction from manaikkatus is going on even now. This is a very serious problem so far as the Tiruvaduthurai Mutt and other devasthanams are concerned. There are many lands under their possession and they are asking the tenants who are living in those lands to quit, for no reason. The poor tenants are ready to pay a nominal rent. Still they say, 'You people must quit the land. If you do not quit, we will take necessary action against you with the help of the Munsif Court.' Thus, they file a suit in the Munsif's Court and evict the poor tenants. In order to safeguard the interests of these poor tenants we must extend the 'City Tenants Protection Act' to the mufassal villages also. If this is done, the poor people living in the cities as well as villages will be protected. I once again request the Government to extend this Act to the mufassal places also.

"So far as Public Health is concerned, many hospitals have been opened, but without any medicine or doctors. In the by-gone days we did not see such things. In every village there used to be only one native doctor. But to-day we see so many doctors and many hospitals not only in the cities but also in mufassal towns. But to our utter disappointment there are hospitals without doctors and medicines. In Sirkali there is a Maternity Hospital in which there is no lady doctor for the past four or five years. What is the use of having a number of hospitals without doctors and medicines? We must take some preventive measures in order to arrest the spread of diseases. The Government must take steps to prevent the occurrence of cholera or small-pox before it actually visits up. Then only the people will be benefited. With these words, I conclude my speech, Sir."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Thursday, 19th March 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—"On a point of order, అవ్వక, తెలుగులో ప్రశ్నలు పంపితే అవి return అయి వస్తున్నాయి. అందుకు కారణమేమని Speaker గారిని అడగుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—"All these points can be raised later. If the hon. Member has any doubts he can come to my Chamber and I shall explain everything to him. Now we shall proceed with the questions."

Justice Wanchoo's Report.

71 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received a copy of Justice Wanchoo's Report to the Government of India on the formation of Andhra State and whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative and therefore the second part does not arise. The Government of India will probably issue the Wanchoo Report to the public when they announce their decision thereon shortly."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"శ్రీ వాంచూ గారి రిపోర్టు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారికి పంపినట్లయితే దానిని ప్రకటిస్తారా?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"He wants to know whether the Madras Government will publish the report if they receive a copy of it from the Government of India."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"By the time the Government of Madras get it from the Government of India, it will have been published in Delhi."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"అవ్వక, ఈ మధ్య కాంగ్రెస్ వర్కింగు కమిటీ సమావేశం జరిగింది. మన ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు కూడా దానికి హాజరైనారు. ఆ సమావేశంలో జస్టిస్ వాంచూ గారి రిపోర్టులోని హంకములు కూడా చర్చించబడినవి తెలుస్తోంది. జయిచే ఆ రిపోర్టులో ఏముంది? తెలియకుండానే దానిని వర్క్ దానించారని మమ్మల్నూ నమ్ముతుంటారా?"

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The hon. Member says that the meeting of the Working Committee of the Congress took place very recently in which the Hon. the Chief Minister also participated, and asks whether it could have taken place without the members of the Working Committee including the Chief Minister knowing what the contents of the Wanchoo Report were."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"All questions about the Working Committee may be sent to the President of the Indian National Congress."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"Sir, జస్టిస్ వాంచూ రిపోర్టును కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించినా, ప్రకటించకపోయినా రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించే హక్కు ఉంది. అదేవిధంగా జస్టిస్ వాంచూకు సుదాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఇచ్చిన memorandum ను ఈ House కు అందజేస్తారా?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"He wants to know whether the Government of Madras will publish the Wanchoo Report, whether the Central Government do it or not and also whether the Government will place on the table of the House a copy of their memorandum to Justice Wanchoo."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The publication of the report referred to is entirely a matter for the Government of India. It is not usual for persons who have no authority to publish a particular report to attempt to publish such a report. As I have already said, the report will be made public matter very soon, as soon as the Cabinet at the Centre takes decisions on particular points. As regards our memorandum or any other persons' memoranda to Mr. Justice Wanchoo, they are part of the appendices which will go with the report."

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO:—"On a point of order, అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ ఎనెంబ్లీకి వచ్చిన దగ్గరనుంచి ప్రశ్నలు వేసే ఉద్దేశంతో ఆవకాశం కోరతే ఎన్నో సార్లు చెయి ఎత్తాను, కాని Speaker ఈ block ను ఖండించుటలేదు. ఇక ప్రశ్నలు వేయటం అందరకు ఆవకాశం కలిగించాలని చెప్పి నేను అధ్యక్షులవారిని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Whenever the hon. Member wants to put questions, he must rise from his seat."

Partition Committee Report on Andhra State.

* 72 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place the 1950 Partition Committee Report of Andhra State on the table of the House, and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Government have so far treated the Report of the Partition Committee of 1950 on the formation of the Andhra State as a confidential document. The contents have more or less become public

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matter during the Wanchoo Enquiry. It was reprinted and copies were given for personal use by important Andhra friends who desired to have copies when they met Mr. Justice Wanchoo."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అడిగిన వారందరకు Partition Committee Report యొక్క కాపీలు ఇచ్చామని చెబుతున్నారు. అయితే ఆ రిపోర్టు పత్రికా ప్రచురణకుగాను ఎందువల్ల ఇవ్వరాదు?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"ఇంకా ఫలాం 'చెప్పే' నాకు తెలుస్తుంది. లేకపోతే జవాబు చెప్పడం కష్టం."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"వాంచూగారు వచ్చిన సందర్భంలో 1950 వ సంవత్సరపు Partition Committee report యొక్క కాపీలను అడిగినవారందరకు ఇచ్చామని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తెలియజేశారు. అయితే ఈ రిపోర్టును బహిరంగం చేసి పత్రికా ప్రచురణకు ఎందువల్ల ఈయరాదని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The 1950 report was an old document and it had been treated as confidential all the time. When Mr. Wanchoo came here, leading members of the Andhra political parties—friends and others and even the Communist party—wanted copies of the report and they were given."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—"రాష్ట్ర విభజనకు గురికాకున్న ఈ సమయంలో ఈ రిపోర్టును ప్రకటించడంవల్ల అంధ్ర ప్రజలలో ప్రబలిత అనుమానాలు, అపోహలు నివృత్తి అవుతవి. అందుచేత దానిని publish చేయటం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి అభ్యంతరం ఏమైనా ఉన్నదా? అంతేకాక ఆ రిపోర్టు కాపీలను శాసనసభ్యులందరకు ఇప్పించుటకు కూడా అభ్యంతరం ఎందుకుందాలి?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The Member asks what objection there is to placing the report on the table of the House."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have no objection at all. But some of the positions taken by Andhra friends now will be found contradictory to the position then taken by them in that report. I do not wish to embarrass anybody."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Is not the Partition Committee Report of 1950 lifeless in the developments of 1953?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is lifeless; but it has served as food for people." (Laughter.)

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"1950 వ సంవత్సరంనాటి Partition Committee Report ను బట్టి, ఆనాడు కొందరు అంధ్రనాయకులు చేసిన తీర్మానాలకు విరుద్ధంగా వారే ఈనాడు విరుద్ధాభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లడిస్తున్నారని ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు తలచివచ్చారు. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కూడా ఆ సేక సందర్భంలో ప్రధాని సభాపాలక పరిషత్తు విరుద్ధాభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లడించడం జరుగుతోంది."

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అధికార పక్షం ప్రతిపక్షం అధికార పక్షం ప్రతిపక్షం
 Partition Committee Report ను వివరించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు చర్య తీసుకొంటున్నారా ?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If the question is about the 1950 report, I might again assure hon. Members that when the decisions on the Wanchoo Report are published by the Government of India, this report will certainly also be published.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ May I know whether the report of the Partition Committee of 1950 suggested any solution for the border disputes between the Tamil and the Telugu sections? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have not done post-mortem over that report.”

Proposals for the development of Rayalaseema.

8-40 a.m. * 73 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government publication entitled “ Proposals for the Development of Rayalaseema ” is included in the catalogue of Government publications;

(b) if not, the reasons;

(c) whether copies of the above publication were circulated to the members of the previous Assembly; and

(d) whether copies will be distributed to the members of the present Assembly?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) The report ‘ Proposals for the Economic Development of the Rayalaseema ’ was not intended for sale and hence it was not included in the list of Government Publications available for sale.

“ (c) Yes, Sir.

“ (d) Copies are not available for supply now.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ విభజన రిపోర్టు రాయలసీమ అభివృద్ధికిగాను చేయబడిన ప్రతిపాదనలు గుమారు 96 ఈ publication లో ఉన్నవి. వాటిలో ఎన్నిటిని ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఆమోదించారు; ఆ విధంగా ఆమోదించిన వాటిలో ఎన్నిటిని అమలుపరచారు అనే విషయాన్ని గురించి త్వరలో ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఒక statement ను issue చేస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ రాయలసీమ అభివృద్ధి ప్రణాళికలో తెలియజేసిన అంశములలో ధర్మవరం తాలూకాలోని రామగిరి వింగాడు గుండు ప్రభుత్వ రెవెన్యూ ఒక అంశము ఉన్నదా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

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SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ If the proposals are not confidential and the publication is not detrimental to public interests, why should they not be supplied to the present Members? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ When it was first printed and published, copies were supplied to the members of the Legislature. Now, copies are not available. If hon. Members want the report, they can get it from the Legislature Library.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ రాయలసీమ డెవలప్ మెంట్ బోర్డు వారు ఆమోదించిన ఎన్ని తీర్మానములను ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వం ఇవ్వవలసి అనుకుంటున్నారో తెలియజేసి ఇవ్వగలరా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The same question was put by Sri N. Sivarami Reddi and I gave a reply.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ In view of the responsibility of the present Members for the economic development of Rayalaseema, will the Government order reprinting of copies and distribute them to the Members? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ If the hon. Member is so much interested in these proposals, I would request him to get a copy from the Legislature Library and study it.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ అభ్యుదయ, రాయలసీమ Development Board వారియొక్క తీర్మానాలను అమలు చేయించి శాసనసభ్యులకు ఇప్పించడం అనాభ్యుదయ మంత్రిగారు భావిస్తున్నారా ? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ రాయలసీమ డెవలప్ మెంట్ బోర్డు అభ్యుదయకు సమావేశమైన విషయాలను వర్గించి కొన్ని తీర్మానాలను pass చేస్తున్నది. ఆ తర్వాత పాస్ చేసిన తీర్మానాలను ఏర్పాటుచేయడం శాసన సభ్యులకు అందజేస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ It would be considered.”

Cultivation of forest lands in Cuddapah taluk.

* 74 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that several people of Peddalevaka, a village in Cuddapah taluk, were arrested and fined for cultivating the forest lands lying on the banks of the river Papaghni;

(b) if so, the total amount of fines recovered from them in the year 1952 and whether any other punishment was also meted out to them;

(c) the nature of the said forest lands cultivated by them and whether they are fit for developing forests;

(d) whether there were any applications from the same people for pattas for the same lands prior to the said arrests and fines; and

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(e) the action taken by the Government on the said applications?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) to (e) Do not arise.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ఈ forest భూములు చాలాసార్ల వంతమైనవి కనుక వాటిని పేద రైతులకు పట్టాలుగా ఇస్తారా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The suggestion will be considered, Sir.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ఈ బంజరు unreserved forest భూములు. అడవులను పెంచుటకు యీ భూములు పనికిరావు. ఆ కారణంగా అనేక సంవత్సరాలనుంచి వాటిని పేద రైతులు సాగు చేస్తున్నారు. అలాంటివారికి ఈ భూములపై పట్టాలు ఇవ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వానికి ఏమైనా అభ్యంతరం ఉన్నదా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Each area will have to be considered on its own merits. No general conclusions could be arrived at now.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ఫారెస్టు బంజరు భూములను నేడ్యూ చేసుకొనుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇవ్వదలచినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు అభ్యంతరం తెలుపుతున్నారనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించారా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“If the matter is brought to the notice of the Government, it will be taken into consideration.”

Report on the development of Laccadive and Amindivi Islands.

* 75 Q.—SRI A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) (i) whether the remarks of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara have been received on the report of the Special Officer, Sri S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., in the matter of developing Laccadive and Amindivi Islands;

(ii) and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the Special Officer's Report and the remarks of the Board of Revenue and the Collectors of Malabar and South Kanara; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take on the proposals submitted by the Special Officer?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) (i) Yes.

(ii) The suggestion will be considered.

“(b) The report is under consideration of Government.”

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SRI A. APPU :—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to show the report to me, as a Member representing the islands, with the remarks of the Board of Revenue and the Collector thereon? And has any provision been made in the current year's budget to start any development works in these islands in the official year 1953-54?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“As I have already said, the report is under examination by the Government. Unless the Government examine and take decisions, it is not possible to provide for any development works in the budget.”

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—“How long will it take for the Government to come to a decision on the report, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“It will take some reasonable time. Final decision can be taken only after the report is considered by various heads of departments as it involves very important decisions and also by the Government of India on certain issues.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“What are the main proposals in the report submitted by the Special Officer?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“Sir, it is a very huge report and if the hon. Member wants a specific answer, he may put a separate question.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Will the Government show greater consideration and responsibility to reports of Committees appointed by themselves than was the custom under the Britishers?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“Most certainly. It is being done already and I am sorry the hon. Member did not note it so far.”

Recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee.

* 76 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any decision on the report of Jail Reforms Committee and implemented all or any of its recommendations so far?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“No, Sir. The Report has been referred to the heads of departments concerned for remarks and they have been asked to submit detailed proposals for implementing the various recommendations of the Committee. Their replies are awaited.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“May I know, Sir, whether the general line of reform would follow the civilized notion that crime is a disease?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“This has nothing to do with the main question.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Will the Government place the report on the table of the House? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ About 20 copies of the report are placed in the Legislature Library for reference. Unfortunately, as the Press had released the types, reprinting means a long delay.”

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—“ స్వాతిక్ మృతికి సంకాశమువలన రాజమండ్రి Central Jail లోని ఖైదీలు నిరాశాపరిచి మృతగా తలెత్తారు, ‘స్వాతిక్’ నా శత్రువు, మీరు నిరాశాపరిచి మృతరాధన వారిని బెదిరించారనే మాట నిజమేనాండి? ”

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

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, when the Government have actually received the report and how long they will take to come to a decision? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Regarding the first part of the question, I have got the particulars at present. As regards the second part, the Government will take only a few months. It is being examined by the heads of departments and the Government will take the least time possible.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Have the Committee included in the report a suggestion that the long-term prisoners should be released on parole? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ All these questions are covered by the report, Sir.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ సభాపతిగారు చిత్రియశిక్షణలకు ఇది గలవలెనట్లు చట్ట బయిటపరిచి ఉపయోగపడేది చెప్పివున్నారు? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ చట్టం అంటే ఏమిట? అది చట్టం అంటే ఏమిట? అది చట్టం అంటే ఏమిట? ”

HON. MEMBERS :—“ We want a translation of the question and answer, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ After the attainment of freedom, this Government has done much to reform the jails. It will take a few hours to enumerate them here.”

Report of the Jail Reforms Committee.

8-50 a.m. * 77 Q.—**SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to place the Jail Reforms Committee Report on the table of the House and state what action the Government are going to take on the recommendation therein?

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ As only a limited number of copies of the Report of the Jail Reforms Committee have been printed in view of the cost involved, 20 sets of the Report have been ordered to be placed in the Legislature Library for the use of the hon. Members of the Legislature and so it is not considered essential to place copies on the table of the House. The Report of the Committee has been referred to the heads of departments concerned for remarks and they have been asked to submit detailed proposals for implementing the various recommendations of the Committee. Their replies are awaited.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This question is similar to the last one.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ ఈ రిపోర్టుకు ప్రతులు కావాలని కోరినవారికి వారిని ఇవ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వం వారు అలాచిస్తే సార్? ”

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

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ మంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన సమాధానంలో, ఈ రిపోర్టుకు ప్రతులను సభ్యులకు ఇప్పించటం ‘essential’ కాదని భావించబడినది అని ఒక సాక్ష్యం ఉన్నట్లు నాకు గుర్తు. అయితే ఈ రిపోర్టును కాపీలను అందజేయడం, అందుచేత తమ తమ అధికారాలు ముఖ్యంగా ‘essential’ కాదని ప్రభుత్వం అభిప్రాయమా? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The word ‘essential’ was used because I thought that supplying 20 copies to the library of the Legislature was sufficient for the Members to study that report.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Since the subject is a very important one and since changes in policy are involved, will the Government consider the desirability of printing more copies of the report and make the same available to the Members.”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Government will consider the matter, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ మంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన సమాధానంలో ఈ Jail Reforms Committee రిపోర్టును అధికారుల పరిశీలనకు పంపినట్లు తెలియజేశారు. అధికారులు ఎన్నడు తేలు వాడవు పడినవారు కాదు కనుక ఖైదీల సాధక వాడకాలను గుర్తించాలి. ముఖ్యంగా మా కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ సభ్యులు జైల్లో విడిచిపెట్టబడి చుట్టూ కనుక అట్టివారి అభిప్రాయములను వినుకొని, ఈ రిపోర్టును పరిశీలించి తేలు పరిపాలనలో సంస్కరణలు తీసుకొనివచ్చుటకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member seems to be making a speech.” (Laughter.)

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

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SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ In order to enable the members of the House to appreciate better the report of the Jail Reforms Committee and to offer their suggestions to the Government, will the Hon. Minister consider the usefulness of declaring the members of this House as ex-officio visitors of jails in their respective districts? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The present question does not cover the one I have answered. I request that a separate question may be put.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ ఇంతకుముందు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానమివ్వగా ప్రస్తుతం వచ్చినదేమిట తెలియకపోయింది. పరిస్థితులు మారుతున్నాయి, అభివృద్ధికి గాను ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకొనివచ్చేవారు వివరించుకుంటే వ్యవధి కావలసివస్తుందని మంత్రిగారు శలవిచ్చారు. అయితే Salem jail లో 22 మందిని గోడలమధ్య నుంచో బెట్టి కాల్చి చంపడమనేది మా అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమంలో భాగమేనా? ”

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

Agreement with Hyderabad Government on the question of taking water from Paleru river.

* 78 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the State Governments of Madras and Hyderabad have come to an agreement on the question of taking water from Paleru river to irrigate the lands in Jaggayyapet sub-taluk, Krishna district and, if so, what are the terms of the agreement?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Negotiations are proceeding.”

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ ఈ negotiations ఎక్కడోగా ప్రారంభం అవుతుంది? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The Board of Revenue also have sent their recommendations to the Government and the matter is separately under consideration.”

SRI T. POTHARAJU :—“ ఈ ప్రశ్నకు, ‘Under consideration’ అని సమాధానం ఇస్తున్నారు. ఇది నిర్ణయం తీసుకుంటే ఈ విషయంలో ఒక కాంపమిషన్ నిర్ణయించగలగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ It would be very good if I could give a day but unfortunately I cannot give it.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ ఈ negotiations 2 directions లో జరుగుతున్నావో కొంచెం తెలుసా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I am unable to understand the question of the hon. Member.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member will please repeat his question.”

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ ఏ ఏ అంశములపై ఈ negotiations జరుగుతున్నావో వివరించగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I may tell the hon. Member that this is with regard to the repair of the anicut and with regard to the sharing of the waters from the anicut. The water that will be stored in the anicut will also irrigate Jaggayyapet in Indian Union and it is with regard to this that negotiations are proceeding.”

SRI PILLADAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ మంత్రిగారు సమాధానం చెబుతూ, మొట్టమొదట negotiations జరుగుతాయని తరువాత Revenue Board వారు suggestions ను consider చేస్తారని చెప్పారు. ఈ Revenue Board నిర్ణయం ఉన్నాయి. Negotiations జరిగి ఒక తీర్మానానికి వచ్చిన తరువాత దానిని తిరిగి రెవిన్యూ బోర్డువారి పరిశీలనకు పంపడంతో ఆర్థమిటి. Negotiations గురించి జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ దగ్గరనుంచి రిపోర్టు రాగానే దానిని సభ్యులకు అందజేయటం ప్రభుత్వం సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నదా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is under a misapprehension. There is no question of contribution at all. The Board of Revenue have sent their recommendations in the matter and they are under the consideration of the Government. There is no contract or anything of that sort.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినట్లు ఈ ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం ఉన్నది. Indian Union లోని జగ్గయ్యపేట తాలూకాకు ఈ అనీకం నీటిని పంపరా జరుగుతుందని అన్నారు. అయితే Hyderabad దాగ్గరి Indian Union లోనిది కాదా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ In the Madras State, Sir.” (Laughter.)

Electrification of Gingee taluk.

* 79 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the electrification of Gingee taluk will take place?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Gingee, Avalurpet, Nopalambadi and Melmalayanur villages in Gingee taluk has been sanctioned and it will be taken up when funds including local contributions for execution of the work are forthcoming.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ In the matter of collecting contributions from the villagers for the electricity connexions, may I bring to the notice of the Government that the villagers are experiencing a lot of hardship if they are asked to advance funds for capital expenditure? Will the Government consider the desirability of supplying electrical energy to the people without insisting on advance contributions? ”

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SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ May I suggest that the Government when sanctioning export quotas, will give the permits to the wholesale co-operative society of each district, so that a better price may be secured by the producer? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I shall consider this suggestion.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Among the several overseas countries, which country is the greatest consumer of our onions? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I think Ceylon.”

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—“ Are the Government aware that a number of agriculturists in the South Arcot district were affected by this quota system as they were not allowed to take their goods for sale from one place to another because they had to pass through French limits and they were put to a lot of trouble by the customs authorities? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am afraid that is a completely different problem altogether. This question relates to export to other countries like Ceylon, while what the hon. Member refers to is a problem relating to the French enclaves which exist in the South Arcot district.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ கனம் மந்திரி, அணிகள் கோட்டாவை அதிகரிக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லும் போது உள் நாட்டுத் தேவையைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டார். இன்றைய தினம் பாண்டிச்சேரி போன்ற இடங்களுக்குத் திருட்டுத்தனமாக இவைகள் ஏராளமாகக் கடத்திச் செல்லப் படுகின்றனவா? இதைத் தடுக்க சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ இதற்கு தனியான கேள்வி போட்டால் அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு என்ன புகார்கள் வந்திருக்கின்றன என்பதைப் பற்றியும், அதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பற்றியும் சொல்ல முடியும்.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ ഈ ഉള്ളിയുടെ അതിർത്തി വല കുറയ്ക്കുകയും പൊതുവാൻകുറിയുന്നതുകൊണ്ടും അതിൽ വല പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു വസ്തുവുമാണ്. ഉള്ളിയുടെയും വെള്ളയുടെയും മറ്റും ഉതിരണസംബന്ധിച്ച നിലവാരങ്ങൾ നടപ്പാക്കേണ്ട വല്ല നടപടികളും എടുക്കുമോ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no doubt that onions and even more than onions garlic, are very important items in the *materia medica* of Indian medicine as well as Western medicine. Every step will be taken to see that medical people get everything they want.”

Tapping of neera.

* 82 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Srikakulam District Prohibition Advisory Committee has requested the Government (by passing a resolution in its recent meeting) to permit sweet juice (neera) tapping at least in one taluk as allowed in other coastal districts; and

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(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ (a) & (b) No such resolution from the Srikakulam District Prohibition Advisory Committee has so far been received by Government.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Will the Government consider the possibility of giving other districts this permission to tap neera? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“ The question is being considered, and as an experimental measure, Government have allowed this privilege in certain coastal districts of Andhra.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, Prohibition was proceeded with cautiously; the same thing is done in the reverse process now.”

SRI N. N. SUVARNA :—“ Will the Hon. Minister for Prohibition say if the neera parlour started in Mangalore has been a success, and, if so, will it be extended to other parts of the district? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This question relates to the coastal districts; a separate question may be put.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister for Prohibition is the biggest advertiser for neera, will he consider the desirability of seeing to it that the advertisement is carried on properly in all the other districts also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That is why caution is advocated. Neera is a very good stuff and it is a very valuable food, whether it be neera or jaggery made out of neera, but at the same time, like many other things in the world, it can be put to misuse and hence the caution.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఇక్కడ M.L.A. లకు నీరా supply చేయబడుతుంది. ఇక్కడ వారు నీరాకు అలవాటుపడి, తిరిగి వారిని నీరానుంచే స్పీర్లుగా మార్చిన వరుసలో నీరా లభింపక పోవచ్చును. అందుకుగాను అన్ని జిల్లా లలోనూ నీరా లభ్యమయ్యేటట్లు చూచుకున్నాను ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఏమైనా ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ We will wait for a change of mentality among the Members. I do not think they will stick to it very much.” (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. Minister for Prohibition aware of the fact that neera has got a tendency to ferment and become toddy if it is left exposed for at least three hours? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The same thing takes place with syrup, with rice and with anything which contains either starch or sugar, provided we prevent the fermentation into vinegar.”

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SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“ఇటీవల ఆంధ్రదేశంలో నీరా shop లను Prohibition మంత్రిగారు open చేశారు. అది అత్యద్భుతంగా వనిచేస్తున్నట్లు మంత్రిగారికికూడా తెలుసు. అందువల్ల ఆంధ్రదేశమందంతటా ఇట్టి షాపులన్నీ కలుగజేయుటకు యత్నిస్తారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“If Members interested will guarantee against misuse, we shall hurry it up.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—“ചങ്ങനാശി 'നീര്' വില്പനയുടെ സമ്മതിക്കാരെ എന്തുതടയാം, സർ.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is about Srikakulam district.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I do not think it will be suitable in Malabar where there are no palmyra and date trees, but only coconut trees. It is very wrong and uneconomical to put coconut trees to that use.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—“ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రదేశంలో కొన్ని తాలూకాల్లో మాత్రమే నీరా సీతకు అనుమతి ఇవ్వబడింది. అయితే ఈ తాలూకాల్లోనే select చేయడానికి ప్రత్యేక కారణములేమీనా ఉన్నవేమో మంత్రిగారు నేల విస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Where there were lots of date trees which were not put to any useful purpose and where there was a request and an organization guaranteeing against misuse, this thing was allowed.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Questions are over.”

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. SPEAKER RE :

(1) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE BOARD OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have to announce to the House that Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi, M.L.A., is the only candidate validly nominated to fill a seat in the Board of Industries. I hereby declare him duly elected.”

(2) ELECTION OF FIFTEEN MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have to announce to the House that the following candidates were nominated for the election of fifteen members to the Committee of Privileges:—

- 1 Sri M. Narayana Kurup;
- 2 „ S. C. C. Anthony Pillai;
- 3 „ N. Gopala Menon;
- 4 „ K. Koti Reddi;
- 5 „ K. V. Vema Reddi;

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- 6 Sri Chinnaswami Thevar;
- 7 „ S. Ramaswami Naidu;
- 8 „ H. Sateyanarayana Dora;
- 9 „ P. T. Rajan;
- 10 „ Kunhi Mohamad Shafee;
- 11 „ P. Ramamurti;
- 12 „ T. Nagi Reddi;
- 13 „ N. V. L. Narasimha Rao;
- 14 „ P. Rangaswami Reddiyar; and
- 15 „ V. Balakrishnan.

“As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., fifteen, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges.”

(3) ELECTION OF ELEVEN MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have to announce to the House that the following candidates were nominated for election to the House Committee:—

- 1 Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar;
- 2 „ N. C. Ramaswami Kandar;
- 3 „ S. S. Kolkebal;
- 4 „ P. B. K. Rajachidambaram;
- 5 „ K. Gajapathi Reddi;
- 6 „ N. Paramasivam;
- 7 „ H. Ramalinga Reddi;
- 8 „ A. Ramaswami Thevar;
- 9 „ A. M. Sambandam;
- 10 „ R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar; and
- 11 „ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.

“As the number of candidates validly nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., eleven, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.”

“In addition to the above, under Rule 157 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I nominate the following two members to be members of the said Committee:—

- 1 Sri D. K. Raju; and
- 2 „ S. Anjaneyulu.”

III.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Governor of Madras:—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 199 (1) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill.”

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IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET
FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now take up the debate on the Budget."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of information, అధ్యక్ష, ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానాలు ఇచ్చే సందర్భంలో తమిళ మంత్రులు తమిళంలోను, మళయాళం మంత్రులు మళయాళంలోను జవాబులిస్తారు. అయితే ఒక్క తెలుగు మంత్రులు మాత్రం ప్రశ్నలు తెలుగులో వేయవలసి నప్పటికీ జవాబు ఇంగ్లీషు భాషలోనేగాని చెప్పడంలేదు. ఇకముందైనా వారు తెలుగులో సమాధానాలు ఇచ్చేటట్లు మీరు వారికి సలహా ఇవ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I would ask hon. Members to hold their souls in patience for a few more weeks."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. No more debate will be allowed on that matter."

" I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each speaker."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—" On a point of order అధ్యక్ష, Assembly సమావేశం అయినాడు మొదటి ఒక గంట కాలం ప్రశ్నోత్తరాలకు నియమింపబడ వలసి ఉన్నది. అయితే ఒక రోజు 15 నిమిషాలు, మరొక రోజు 20 నిమిషాలు, అంతా ఒక అర గంటలావుగానే ప్రశ్నలకు ఛార్జీ చేయడం జరుగుతోంది. ఎన్నో వందల ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానమివ్వవలసి ఉంది. ఈ విధమైన పద్ధతి అవలంబించడం వల్ల చాలా ప్రశ్నలకు సమాధానం ఇవ్వడం అంటూ జరగదు. కాబట్టి జవాబులు ఇచ్చే ప్రశ్నల సంఖ్య హద్దు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. నేను మీకు మనవి చేసేది."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What the hon. Member is now saying was already raised by the Leader of the Opposition the other day and the Hon. Chief Minister answered it. Mr. V. R. Krishna Ayyar will now speak."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a few observations on the Budget proposals and in a general way on the debate on the Budget. Mainly two matters are covered; one the actual Budget and its contents and two the general administrative policies that the Government have adopted or have indicated for the coming year. I must straightaway mention that, as many other members have said, the actual Budget itself can be very properly described as tasteless, colourless, odourless; it is so anaemic and rickety that it hardly holds out any signs of health or hope for the people of the State. We find that the State Government just carry on, just linger on and do not offer to the people any of the schemes which are usually expected of a Government which pretend to run a Welfare State. As a matter of fact, what is it that we expect here? What is it that the millions of the people of this State have been expecting the Government to do in a Welfare State? We expected famine to be banished once for all, not, as I said on a former occasion, by tinkering with the problem and coquetting with cholera and other epidemics which are prevalent in

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the State but by schemes of a wider and profounder character which will forbid for all time to come famines or near-famine conditions in the various districts.

" Now, what is it that we expect on the side of health, for instance? We are expecting more hospitals, more provision for health centres, maternity clinics and such like things which will guard the people of the State against collapse in their health.

" Again, Sir, as regards agriculture and food, what is it that the people of the State expect this Government to do? We expect the Government to take a leading part in promoting agriculture, which again turns on two points; one on land reform which is very important so that the agriculturist may feel the fillip and stimulus to produce more and actually help himself in the conduct of agriculture by furnishing manure and other agricultural requisites for bettering himself against conditions of famine.

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

" Regarding electricity, Mr. Deputy Speaker, all of us would urge this Government to provide more and quicker supply of electricity to the rural parts of our State. But actually when we go through the Budget, what we find is that none of our expectations has been fulfilled. Not only that, we find prominently expenditure on police, jails, political pensions and such like things. It is a most disappointing thing to note that no big schemes have been sanctioned at all in the Budget which would banish, as I said before, famine conditions in the State. Nothing at all. The Finance Minister has explained in the Budget that all he wants to do is just to carry on, just to complete what cannot be retracted from, not to undertake anything new but just only to carry on the administration in the strictest sense, namely, law and order. Is it what we expect from the State Government? Or, is that the duty of any civilized Government of the modern day? Not at all. I urge upon the State Government to take up the matter far more seriously. The Government have absolutely abdicated their responsibility of taking up schemes to prevent famine in this State. As the Finance Minister himself has indicated in his speech, almost every district is in a famine or semi-famine condition. We have also heard from the speeches of members from the Congress benches—if I may be pardoned for saying—accusing the Government of dereliction of duty in not providing amenities for the life of the ordinary man so that he can say that he has had the vital necessities of creature comforts of life, namely, housing, food and clothing. Food which is the most important of all has been beyond the reach of the ordinary man to-day. I have stressed on a former occasion that food prices have already got out of hand; they have spiralled up sky-high that the ordinary man cannot afford to buy his food. What is it that the Government propose to do in the matter? The Finance Minister has explained in a kind of complacency and self-satisfaction 'we are watching. prices have settled down at a stable level.' On the other hand, the prices of foodstuffs have gone up very high and in Malabar they have gone up beyond the

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reach of the ordinary man; and in the other districts the same thing is happening. What are the regulations or what are the hopes that this Government propose to give to the common man so that he can buy his food at some reasonable price? In Malabar and other scarcity areas, fair price shops supply 7 ounces of rice which ultimately come to 4½ ounces after the removal of the impurities. In fact, fair price shops have forfeited their right to deserve that name, because the prices there cannot be considered to be either fair or equitable. I urge upon this Government to arrange for the issue of at least 16 ounces of rice through fair price shops.

“With regard to other matters, what is it that has been done? Thousands and thousands in our villages go about saying that they do not have even midwifery facilities and clinics anywhere within a few miles of their residence. Most people resign themselves to death if they are stricken with any disease. Our mothers and sisters have no facilities for medical aid when they are about to be in confinement. Maternity clinics have got to be opened in large numbers. Health clinics and dispensaries have got to be opened. On the other hand, we find no new dispensaries, no new hospitals, no augmentation of the bed strength of the existing hospitals, and where hospitals have been opened there have been no doctors at all. This is a tragic commentary on the interest evinced by the Government in the welfare of the people. A compulsory health scheme under which every person can get medical relief at the cheapest cost is necessary. Poor, lower and middle class people find it almost impossible to get medical relief. These are the grim and tragic realities.

“Passing on to the question of irrigation and agriculture, we find that the District Food Production Committees including those in Malabar have been making all kinds of recommendations for the execution of minor irrigation projects, repair of tanks, etc. I think they are just waste paper. These Committees are a farce, considering the way in which they are bureaucratically worked by this Government. They are just a sop offered to the people. We expect the Government to listen to the people's needs. When people say that minor irrigation works have got to be executed to promote agriculture, they are told: ‘Nothing doing whatever for this session. We will consider them when halcyon days usher in this State.’ But I am sure such days will never come if this is the attitude of the Government. So I urge upon this Government to take up with a greater sense of public responsibility minor and major irrigation works instead of saying: ‘We will just continue those works which will otherwise turn out to be a waste.’ We are doing nothing however small the expenditure and however minor the project may be. This is a most disappointing factor in a country with an agrarian economy, where people depend largely upon agriculture and better production in the farms.

“Turning to education, I submit that the attitude of the Government is catastrophic. Recently there was an agitation in Malabar—in fact, it is an age-long agitation. Teachers of aided elementary schools in Malabar are not getting a living wage and their conditions

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of service are very bad and wretched. There was considerable agitation and even a threat of strike. So far as I can gather, the present budget does not provide anything for the amelioration of their lot. Recently, their representatives waited in deputation on the Minister concerned, and the reply they got was ‘No’, perhaps a soft ‘no’. Nothing is going to be done to improve the lot of these teachers. It is absolutely plain that this Government are not going to provide free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years, in spite of an article in the Constitution enjoining them to provide such education. In all nation-building activities, in all vital, ameliorative activities and in matters which are considered the obligation of any civilized State, this Government have signally failed. In the prevention of famine, in keeping down the food prices, in the provision of irrigation and electricity facilities and other aids for agriculturists, in the matter of land reform and the spread of education, in all these matters, this Government have signally failed. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong.) I will say only a few more words, as my time is up. The Government are absolutely bureaucratic. It is all a case where the people's voice is lost upon them. They never listen to the people, because it is none of their job. They depend upon their own officers who do things in their own good time. Taking, for instance, the Malabar Tenancy Act, no reform has yet been introduced notwithstanding the considerable pressure of public opinion. The scheme of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive has not been extended notwithstanding the fact that the Government have received the report of the Committee appointed to go into the working of the scheme. So far as district board elections are concerned, the Government have considerable faith in Special Officers and absolutely no faith in elections and the quick conduct of elections. The Government are behaving undemocratically and bureaucratically; they always hold out some stalking horse as an excuse. Last year they said that they were in the saddle only for a short time. This year the formation of the Andhra State has come in as a handy excuse. Next year it may be something else, and in the year next to that it may be some other thing. Unless there is a change in complexion and fundamental outlook, unless this bureaucratic frame is remodelled, we are not going to improve at all. There has been no change in the administrative machinery whatever. Are the people's representatives associated with the Government in the solution of the day-to-day problems? Long ago, I made a simple and, I think, an elementary request that all M.L.As. should be made ex-officio visitors of the various jails so that they could study the conditions under which prisoners lived and see whether any amelioration was required. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

SRI A. S. SUBBARAJ:—“Sir, I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on presenting a nominally surplus budget. At the same time, I should like to bring to the notice of the Government some pressing problems for their immediate consideration.

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Famine is prevailing in some places in Madurai district due to the failure of rain, and there is acute unemployment in certain parts. I request the Government to start relief works like the formation of roads and repair of tanks to provide employment for the unemployed famine-stricken people. When I requested the Collector of Madurai to start relief works in my constituency of Uthamapalayam, he said that it was a zamindari area which had not yet been taken over by the Government and that no relief work could be undertaken or remission of land revenue could be granted in that area. The Collector adduces the same argument for not repairing the three small dams across the Periyar river that lie in the area. I request the Government to arrange for the repair of the three dams referred to. I am afraid that, unless these dams are repaired at once and maintained in a good condition, there is no prospect of increasing the production of foodgrains in this area.

"Next, I want to bring to the notice of the Government that there is no irrigation source with an assured water-supply in the Uthamapalayam firka. Rain is the only source of water-supply for irrigation. Now that rains have completely failed, I request the Government to extend the supply of electricity to every village in my constituency so that the agriculturists may make use of the power for drawing water from the wells for irrigation. I also request the Government to give priority to the Vaigai-Kumbhari Canal scheme, which is pending for a long time. If the investigation of the Kallar scheme is expedited, it will give an idea of the potentialities in the matter of food production. Therefore I request the Government to give the utmost consideration to this scheme.

"The investigation of the Bodi-Madurai road has been completed. I request the Government to order the formation of this road immediately. This will provide employment to the unemployed people in those parts. The condition of the Periyakulam-Kumili road is very unsatisfactory. I need not stress the importance of this road which leads to the Periyar Lake. I request the Government to see that the road is maintained in a good condition throughout.

"Before resuming my seat, I once again congratulate our Hon. Finance Minister on presenting this surplus budget."

9-30 a.m. * **SRI N. K. PALANISWAMY** :—“கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட்டானது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள மக்களின் நிலைமையை அனுசரித்து தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது அல்ல என்பதாக நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் ஆறு வருடங்களாக நமது சர்க்கார்—மத்திய சர்க்காராகட்டும், மாகாண சர்க்கார் ஆகட்டும்—மக்களுக்கு நேரிடையாக வரி போட முன் வருவதில்லை. ஆனால் மறைமுகமாக தபால் வருமானத்தையும் ரயில்வே வருமானத்தையும் உயர்த்தி விட்டார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல. பல அரசாங்க அதிகாரிகள் சம்பளத்தை குறிப்பாக வரி வசூலிக்கும் அதிகாரிகளின் சம்பளத்தை யெல்லாம் உயர்த்திக்கொண்டே போய்விட்டார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்காரிலும் இதே நிலைமைதான் இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன் ஆந்திரா மாகாணத்தை அமைக்கப் போவதாகச் சொல்லி பெரிய பெரிய நிலச்சுவர்ந்தாரர்களின்மேல் போட உத்தேசித்திருந்த நிலவரியை இந்த வருஷம் நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் அப்பொழுதே சொன்னோம்,

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150 ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வரி கொடுக்கும் நிலச்சுவர்ந்தாரர்களின் மேல் வரி போட வேண்டுமென்பதாக. ஆனால் அதை நிறுத்தி வைத்து விட்டு இன்றைய தினம் ஏழை எளிய மக்கள் துன்பம் அடையக் கூடிய வகையில் புகையிலைமேல் வரி போட உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது சரியான யோசனை அல்ல. புதிய வரிக் கமிஷன் சிபார்சு மூலமாகக் கிடைக்கப் பெறும் 517 ரூபாயையும் என்ன செய்யப் போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை. இன்றைய தினம் விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான பெரிய நீர்நீர்தேக்க வேலைகளையெல்லாம் நிறுத்தி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நடந்து கொண்டிருந்த வேலைகளும் கூட நிறுத்தி வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக 10 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் வரை செலவழிக்க உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மத்திய சர்க்கார் 2 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இது எல்லாவற்றையும் செலவிட்டால் உண்மையாக நமது நாட்டில் பஞ்சமேயில்லாமல் செய்யமுடியும். அதைச் செய்யவில்லை. கனம் மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்கள் ஒரு இடத்தில் பேசும்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்காக சேலத்திற்காக 7½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், வட ஆற்காட்டிற்காக 11½ லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும், கோயம்புத்தூருக்கு 13 லக்ஷம் ரூபாயும் செலவு செய்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் என்று கஞ்சித் தொட்டி நடத்துவதைத் தவிர வேறு ஒரு வேலையும் கிடையாது. ஜனங்கள் இன்றையதினம் குடி தண்ணீருக்குக் கூட ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அந்த அளவிற்கு உடுமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகா பூராவிலுமுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களின் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்காக 16 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்கள் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் 16 அல்லது 18 கிணறுகள்தான் வெட்ட முடியும். அப்படியிருந்தும் அதிகமாகப் பணம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் பணம் இல்லையென்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். மேலும் சில பகுதிகளைத் தவிர கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லா பூராவும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும் கூட அங்கே எல்லா இடங்களிலும் வரி வஜா செய்யப் படவில்லை. சில தாலுகாக்களுக்கு மட்டுந்தான் விலக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பூரா ஜில்லாவிற்கும் வரி வஜா செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னேயே பல்லடம், தாராபுரம் தாலுகாக்களில் இருக்கக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் 7 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் அமராவதி நீர் தேக்கத்திற்காகவென்று சர்க்காரிடம் கொடுத்தும் கூட சர்க்கார் அந்த வேலையை இன்னமும் தொடரிக் கொள்ளவில்லை. அந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு 2½ கோடி ரூபாய் வேண்டுமென்று திட்டம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். லோயர் பவானி திட்டத்தைப்போலவே அமராவதி திட்டத்தையும் சர்க்கார் இனியும் காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல் நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"போன சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்திலேயே கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களின் நிலைமை சீர்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு ஒரு தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து அதை ஏகமனதாக நிறைவேற்றினோம். அதன் மூலமாக கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் தங்கள் பிரச்சனைகள் எல்லாம் தீர்ந்து விடுமென்று எதிர் பார்த்தார்கள். நாங்கள் அதற்காகக் கொண்டு வந்த திருத்தங்களையெல்லாம், 'It should be a moderate one,' என்று சொல்லி நிராகரித்து விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைய தினம் அவர்கள் குறைகள் அப்படியேதான் இருக்கின்றன. எதுவும் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இன்றைக்கு இருபதாம் நம்பர் நூல் 2½ ரூபாயிலிருந்து 3 ரூபாயாக உயர்ந்து விட்டது. நார்பதாம் நம்பர் நூல் 9 ரூபாய் வரை சென்று விட்டது. இன்றையதினம் நெசவாளர்களை பெரியதொரு நெருக்கடி எதிர்நோக்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இதுவரையிலும் மில்களில் 60 பேஸ் அந்நிய பஞ்சகளை உபயோகப்படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். இனிமேல் 90 ஆயிரம் பேஸ் ஆக பஞ்ச உபயோகப்படுத்தப்போகிறார்கள். உற்பத்தி செய்யப்பட்ட நூல்களில் ஒரு பகுதி அந்நிய நாடுகளுக்கும், ஒரு பகுதி பம்பாய்க்கும் போகும். இனிமேல் கைத்தறி, நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நூல் கிடைப்பது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கும். வெளிநாட்டிலிருந்து துணி இறக்குமதி எவ்வளவு செய்யப்படுகிறது என்று கேட்டதற்கு கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் 200 பேஸ்தான் இறக்குமதி செய்யப்படுவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். மெட்ராஸ் துறைமுகத்தில் நேரிடையாக

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GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR
THE YEAR 1953-54

[Sri N. K. Palaniswamy] [19th March 1953]

வந்து இறங்கும் துணிகளைத்தான் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதேசமயத்தில் பம்பாய், கல்கத்தா போன்ற துறைமுகங்களில் வந்து இறங்கி சென்னைக்கு ரயில் மூலமாக ஏராளமான துணிகள் வருகின்றனவென்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது.

“ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி பிரமாதமாகப் பேசப்படுகிறது. இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றப் பணம் எங்கிருந்து வருமென்று தெரியவில்லை. சென்னை சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற ஐந்து வருஷத்தில் 141 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்ய ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த 141 கோடியில் 85 கோடியை ரிசர்வ் நிதியிலிருந்து செலவு செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ரிசர்வ் பாங்கில் 9 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் இவர்கள் ஓவர் டிராப்ட் வாங்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் மாகாண சர்க்கார் 30 கோடி போட்டால்தான் மத்திய சர்க்கார் 30 கோடி போடும். அவர்களிடமும் இன்றையதினம் பணமில்லை. ஆகவே மாகாண சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரை எதிர்பார்க்கிறது. ஐந்தாண்டு திட்டத்தைப் பூர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு மத்திய சர்க்கார் அமரிக்காவை எதிர்பார்க்கிறது.

“பொதுவாக இந்தியாவிலுள்ள போலீஸார்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் ஒரு நாள் ஒன்றுக்கு 1½ ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதென்று மத்திய சர்க்கார் கணக்கெடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் செளராஷ்டிராவில் ஒரு போலீஸ்காரனுக்கு ஒரு நாளைக்கு இரண்டு ரூபாய் 9 அணு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பம்பாயில் இரண்டு ரூபாய் 6 அணு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். பீகாரில் இரண்டு ரூபாய் நான்கு அணு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் சென்னையில்தான் ஒரு நாளைக்கு ஒரு ரூபாய் இரண்டணு கொடுக்கிறோம். ஆகவே இது ரொம்பவும் தவறாகும். போலீஸ்காரர்கள் செய்த கிளர்ச்சி நியாயமானது. அவர்கள் நியாயமான உரிமையை அடைவதற்கு போராடியதற்காக அவர்களை ஜெயிலில் போட்டது ரொம்பவும் தவறாகும். அது அநியாயம். ஆகவே உடனடியாக அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் விடுதலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கனம் ராஜாஜியைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு விடுதலை அளிக்க வேண்டியதுதான் நியாயமாகும்.

“ஐந்தாண்டு கழித்து இந்த ராஜ்யம் எப்படியிருக்கப் போகிறது என்பதைச் சென்ற ஆறு ஆண்டுகளாக இந்த நாட்டின் நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கிறதென்பதைக் கொண்டே தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம். இந்த ஐந்தாண்டு காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் நான்கு நாள் பஞ்சமும், பட்டினியும்தான் அதிகரித்து இருக்கின்றது. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டம். நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளையும், நிலச் சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டங்களையும் கொண்டுவந்தால்தான் இந்த நாடு சேஷமம் அடையும். சர்க்கார் அமைத்த J. P. குமாப்பாவின் தீர்மானப்படி இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு 75% ம் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கு 25% ம் லாபம் கொடுப்பதற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் சம்மதித்தால்தான் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளுடைய கஷ்டம் போகும். ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயிகளின் கையிலும் பணம் இருக்கும். மேலும் பெரிய லேவாதேவிகாரர்களின் கையில் விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் போய்விடாமலிருக்க சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளின் கடன்களை அடைக்க முன் வர வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் இதுமாதிரியாக உற்சாகமும், வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்க முன்வந்தால்தான் இந்த நாட்டிலுள்ள உண்மையான உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கடிக்க முடியும். உணவுப் பொருள் அதிகம் உற்பத்தியானால்தான் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் போகும். எல்லோர் கையிலும் பணம் இருக்கும். தொழிற்சாலையில் உற்பத்தியாகும் சாமான்களை வாங்க முடியும். அதனால் வேலையில்லாத் திண்டாட்டம் போகும். ஆகவே அதற்கெல்லாம் அடிப்படையாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உழைப்பவனுக்கே நிலம் சொந்தம் என்று ஏற்படுத்தியாக வேண்டும். உழைப்பவனுக்கே பூமி சொந்தமாக் கப்படவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மதுரை ஹார்லி மில்காரர் போட்ட மூலதனம் ஒரு கோடி சொச்சம்தான். லாபம் மாதிரம் 40 லட்சத்திற்கு மேல் சம்பாதித்திருக்கிறார். மேலும் ரிசர்வ் நிதியாகப் போட்ட மூலதனத்தைப் பீஸ் நாலை மடங்கு எடுத்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படிப்பட்டவர்களிடம் சர்க்கார் ஏன் அவர்கள் போட்ட முதலுக்கு 6½%

[19th March 1953] [Sri N. K. Palaniswami]

வட்டி எடுத்துக் கொள்ளச் சொல்லி விட்டு பாக்கிப் பணத்தை தேசிய சொத்தாக்கக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இவைகளிலெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தினால் உண்மையாக நாட்டில் பணமில்லை யென்ற இழிவு நிலைமையைப் போக்க முடியும்.”

*SRI S. R. ARUMUGAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் 9-40
மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட 1953-54 பட்ஜெட் ஆதரிக்கும் 9-40
முறையில் சிலவார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நம்முடைய மாகாணத்தில் சென்ற ஆறு வருஷ காலமாக பருவமழையிலுமாமல் தமிழ்நாடு, ஆந்திரம், கேரளம் ஆகிய இம்மூன்று பிரதேசங்களில் உள்ள சில ஜில்லாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. இது போதாதென்று நவம்பர் மாதம் ஏற்பட்ட புயலால் தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஆகிய இந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் புயலால் அதிக சேதம் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஏழைகள் குடியிருந்த வீடுகள் புயலால் பெயர்க்கப்பட்டன. அவர்கள் தங்கி இருப்பதற்கு விடில்லாமல் பரித்வித்தார்கள், செம்பட்டவர்கள் தங்களுடைய கட்டு மரங்களையும் குடிசைகளையும் புயலின் கோரச் செயலினால் இழந்தார்கள். சிலர் புயலில் சிக்குண்டு தங்கள் உயிர்களையே இழந்தார்கள். வாழை, தென்னையை நம்பி வந்த ஏழைகள் வாழ்வதற்கு வகையின்றி தவித்தார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் தலிக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கு தகுந்த உதவியை அளித்தது. அதன் மூலம் வாழ்க்கையில் நம்பிக்கை யிழந்தவர்களுக்கு மறுபடியும் வாழ்வதற்கு நம்பிக்கையுண்டாயிற்று. இதற்காக தக்க சமயத்தில் வேண்டிய உதவிகளைச் செய்த சர்க்காரை நான் பாராட்டுகின்றேன்.

“பருவ மழை தவறியதால் விவசாயிகளும், விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களும், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்திற்குள்ளானார்கள். சாப்பாடில்லாமல் தவித்து மக்கள் மடியலானார்கள். இதைத் தவிர்க்க சர்க்கார் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி நடத்தி வருகின்றார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளில், வேலை செய்ய சக்தியற்றவர்களுக்கு தான் கஞ்சி வார்த்தப்படுகிறது. வேலை செய்ய சக்தி இருந்தும், வேலையில்லாமல் சாப்பாட்டிற்கே வழி இல்லாமல் தவிக்கும் ஏழைகளுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்களுக்கு அங்குள்ள அவசர வேலைகளை எடுத்து நடத்த சர்க்காரால் ரூ. 10,000 அளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. இதனால் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் மிக சிக்கனமான முறையிலும், உடனுக்குடனும் எடுத்து நடத்தப்பட்டது. குளங்கள் வெட்டுதல், ரோடுகள் போடுதல் முதலிய வேலைகள் நடைபெற்றன. ஆனால் சர்க்காரின் சமீப கால உத்திரவின்பேரில், கலெக்டர்கள் சர்க்காரின் அனுமதியின்றி ஒரு வேலையையும் நடத்தக்கூடாது என்று இருப்பதால், பல பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளுக்கு தடை ஏற்படுகிறது. அதனால் ஏழைகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகையால் ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்கள் இந்த வேலைகளைத் தாமே எடுத்து நடத்த உத்திரவு பிரப்பிக்கு மாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்களில் கஷ்டப்படும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன்களும், கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு கடன் உதவியும், மாட்டு திவனம் வாங்கப் பண் உதவியும் சர்க்கார் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் காலாகாலத்தில் மேற்படிக்க கடன்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போய் சேருவதில்லை. 6 மாதம், 9 மாதம் கழித்து தான் பணம் விவசாயிகளுக்குப் போய் சேருகிறது. சர்க்கார் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகள் தாமதத்தால் விவசாயிகள் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இந்தத் தாமதங்கள் ஏற்படாதவாறு பார்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படி சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கேரளமயத்தார் ஜில்லாவில், பல்லடம், தாராபுரம், ஈரோடு ஆகிய மூன்று தாலுகாக்களும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்குள்ள கால் நடைகளுக்கு தீவனம் கிடைக்காததால் அநேகர் மிக அவசியமான கால் நடைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு புற்றறைகளை விற்று விட்டார்கள். தீனி அதிகமாக உள்ள ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து, இங்கு கொண்டு வந்து சப்ளை செய்யுமாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தனிப்பட்ட

[Sri S. R. Arumugam] [19th March 1953]

வர்கள் கொண்டுவரும் தீனியை ரயிலில் கொண்டு வந்தால், ரயிலில் அரை சார்ஜ் வசூலிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமாறு மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு பொச்சு செய்யுமாறு இந்த சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எலெக்டிரிக் மோட்டார் வைத்துள்ள பஞ்ச பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து மினிமம் சார்ஜ் வசூலிப்பதைத் தற்காலிகமாக நிறுத்திவைக்குமாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் நெசவு வேலை இல்லாததினால் மிகவும் ஷட்பபடுகிறார்கள். குடும்பம் குடும்பமாக வாழ வழியின்றி அலைகின்றார்கள். சில ரகக் துணிகளை—கைத்தறிக்கு ஒதுக்குமாறு மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு விண்ணப்பித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் 40% தான் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நல்ல தூல் தந்து அவர்கள் படும் துயரத்தை போக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எல்லாத் தறிகாரர்களையும் கோ-ஆப்டேட்டிவ் முறையில் நெய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்வது நலம். கஷ்டப்படும் நெசவாளர்களுக்கு கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் திறந்து வைப்பது சிறிது உதவியாக இருக்கும். அவர்களுக்கு நிரந்தர உதவி அளிப்பது மிகவும் நல்லது என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“சர்க்காரில் Rural Welfare Scheme என்று ஒன்று வேலை செய்வதாகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக தெரியவில்லை. இந்த கிராமாபிவிருத்தி திட்டத்தின் கீழ் கல்வித் துறையில் மிகுந்த சேவை செய்யப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இந்தத் திட்டம் முதியோர் கல்விக்கு இரவு பாடசாலை வைத்து நடத்துவதல்லாமல், கிராமங்களில் ரோடு போடுதல், ஆஸ்பத்திரி வைத்து நடத்துதல், கழிவு பொருள்களைத் தேக்கி எருவாக்குதல், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிணறு வெட்டுதல் முதலிய சேவைகளில் ஈடுபட்டு இருக்கிறது. இதை அநேக கிராமங்களுக்கு விஸ்தரிக்கவில்லையானால், ‘சர்க்கார் பட்டணங்கள்’ மாத்திரம் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்துகிறது, கிராமங்களை கவனிப்பதே இல்லை’ என்ற குறை திராது. பஞ்சம் அதிகம் உள்ள ஷல்லாக்களுக்கு இவைகளை விஸ்தரிப்பது அவசியம் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கல்விதான் மிகவும் முக்கியமானது. அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு இதைத் தவிர வேறு வழியில்லை. அவர்களின் முக்கியமான தொழில் விவசாயம் தான். அவர்கள் விவசாயத்தில் முன்னேற்றம் அடைவதற்கு பூமியும் கிடையாது. இந்திய அரசியல் சட்டத்தின் கீழ் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாத் துறையிலும் 10 வருஷ சலுகை அளிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளது. மற்ற ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்களோ அந்த நிலைக்கு கொண்டு வரச் செய்வதற்கு மாகாணச் சர்க்காருக்கு அதிகாரம் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த வருஷம் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு 33 சத விதிக் சலுகையும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. சென்ற மூன்று வருஷங்களாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட தொகை 70 லக்ஷத்திற்கு அதிகமாய் போகவில்லை என்பதை நோக்க வருத்தப்படவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அரசியல் சட்டம் வந்து மூன்று வருஷங்களாகியும் அவர்களுக்கு உருப்படியான தனிப்பட்ட சலுகை ஒன்றும் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. மீதி ஏழு வருஷங்களுக்குள் மாகாணச் சர்க்கார் எந்த விதத்தில் முன்னேற்றம் செய்யப்போகிறது என்றும் தெரியவில்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இக்குறைகளை நீக்கி, ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகப்படியான சலுகைகள் கொடுத்ததுவுமே மிகவும் அவசியம் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, the *Mail* has characterized our Government and ourselves as persons living in queer street, and our budget as queer street budget. There can be no two opinions about this. We are almost on the verge of bankruptcy and we are living in hopes of getting funds from the Centre every day. Whatever it is, I have got to congratulate the Finance Minister on his having come out with the

[19th March 1953] [Sri S. Deivasigamany]

budget proposals in such a frank and candid manner. I have also got to congratulate him on his not having come out with proposals for fresh taxation. Even though our finances are depleted, I can say that we need not be alarmed at this. The Finance Minister has also indicated that we can expect money from the Centre to help us. But the tone in which he has said this is rather, I should say, mild. We have got a right to demand money from the Centre. As a matter of fact, the main income which is derived by the Centre is from the excise and customs duties which are taken from the States. It is our right that we should ask for more quota from the Centre. It is no use going to the gods at Delhi on bended knees and ask them ‘you should give us so much for the purpose of enabling our people to lead a better standard of life; you should give us so much for more amenities and amelioration for the people of our State’. When the Government of India are spending so much money on their Legations and on other useless schemes, it is but just that the Centre should grant us more money for meeting the expenditure of the States. I read some time ago in the papers that for affording conveniences and comfort to one of the Ambassadors, furniture had to be purchased from a foreign place. I also read that in certain Legations, costly banquets were being given. Money is simply being wasted. If that is the case, it is but just and necessary that that expenditure should be decreased and more money allotted to States. The Raja of Chettinad stated that we should ask for at least Rs. 50 crores from the Centre for helping us. I should say, Sir, that it is only a modest and moderate demand. The Centre should give us not less than Rs. 100 crores, because the main income which the Centre gets is from the States. The Centre should not take all the income, and then give us a pittance. Therefore, I submit that at least in future the Centre will see the justice of our case and give us more help without grudging it.

“I said in the beginning that I congratulated the Finance Minister on his not having come out with proposals for taxation. But I would like to draw his attention to the surcharge on electricity consumption. Immediately after the cessation of hostilities, the surcharge should have ceased. But unfortunately the surcharge continues. The surcharge was 10 per cent then. Now, all of a sudden, it has been increased to 20 per cent. How this has been effected is a mystery. Why it should have been increased without notice is also a mystery. We should have been apprised of the fact that surcharge would be raised to 20 per cent. The increase will, in my opinion, affect many of the poor persons who use electricity. A person who was paying Rs. 1-8-0 previously, will have to pay now Rs. 3.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ No.”

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ This increase in surcharge will be a great out in his limited resources. If the surcharge is more, naturally the increase on the surcharge will be more. The Finance Minister referred to one happy condition in regard to the

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handloom industry. He said 'we were able to decrease the stock of handloom cloth in our co-operative stores'. In this connexion, I should like to thank Mr. Annadurai and his followers for their co-operating with the Government in going through street after street and house after house, and trying to persuade people to use only handloom cloth. He roused the consciousness of the people to consume only handloom cloth. He deserves our thanks.

"In regard to village improvement, I should like to mention a few things. As I have said, villages are only a cluster of huts here and there. They are disjoined and disconnected. There are no roads to connect one village with another. If at all there are any roads, they are only rutty cart-tracks. These villages have no medical facilities. I suggest to the Government that in order to give medical aid to these villages, they should have mobile medical units to go to the villages with doctors and medicine. I have gone to many of the villages in my constituency, and I find that these villages are almost dry. There is no water in the tanks or in the wells. Wells are all dry. Even if the people dig wells, in our constituency, we come across only rock and stone and not water. In places of this kind, Government should try to dig deeper wells or drill deeper bore wells and give water facilities to the villages. I thank you for having given me this opportunity to speak a few words."

10 a.m. Sri S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I will be failing in my duty if I do not join other hon. Members in bringing home to the Government the acute famine conditions obtaining in the country, especially in my constituency. Enough has been said by my hon. Friends who represent the Ramanathapuram district, about the famine conditions prevailing there. I do not want to dilate upon it nor to say a few more things which may be more appalling. Anyway, I am confident that this Budget is, on the whole, a very satisfactory one. We have been passing through troublous times. There has been an acute and continuing famine in Rayalaseema and in the southern districts also. There has been a severe catastrophic cyclone in the central districts. Considering the loss of revenue to the Government and the additional expenditure that has been necessitated by the existence of famine conditions and the havoc played by the cyclone, I say, it is nothing short of a miracle that the Government have been able to balance the Budget and, at the same time, provide for all the amenities that are possible in the circumstances. On a perusal of the Budget, one will be convinced that no service has been cut short. The Government have been and are spending more on education, medical aid and every other aspect of life. So, I would say that the Budget is a very good one and the best possible one in the circumstances.

"Sir, we have taken up the responsibility of Government to improve the lot of the common man, the agriculturist, the agricultural cooly, and the man in the street, as he is commonly called. We have been trying to improve his lot, but I should say the

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conditions have not been favourable to us. So, we have not advanced far enough in improving his lot. This common man has been long looking at two pictures. One, of himself, is painted in very dark colour with a dilapidated hut in the background, a broken cart and emaciated bulls, and his children playing in dust and suffering from the pangs of hunger. At the same time, he looks at the other picture painted in very bright colours with a bungalow in the background, a motor car on the side and children playing with toy carts and horses. That state of affairs has been continuing for a long time. This common man who has fed and clothed the other man, has been trying to improve his own lot, but in spite of very best efforts, he has not yet been able to do that. He has been roused to such a feeling, that he is now ready to fly at the other picture and tear it to pieces. That is the condition that is obtaining now. Are the Government going to allow the common man to fly at the other man and turn him down, or are the Government going to help this poor man to raise his standard of life, to brighten his outlook? The latter, of course, has been the aim of the Party in power, and that it has been consistently trying to raise the level of the common man is a fact. But, what has been done is not enough.

"There are about 2½ lakhs of people in every taluk whereas there may be a lakh or two lakhs in every town. But all the colleges that have been built or started have been built and started only in towns. The poor man in the village has not been able to educate his children in the college and if at all he educates them, it is only at a very prohibitive cost, and that is possible only for a very few rich people in the villages. I would like to request the Government to lay it down as a condition that if a new college is started, it must be started in village environment so that the people in the villages, poor agriculturists and agricultural coolies, may be able to educate their children therein.

"Again, all the hospitals and dispensaries are in towns and in district headquarters where there may be a few lakhs of people. I would ask the Government to lay it down as a policy that for every 10,000 or 15,000 of population, there must be a hospital, however small it may be. The poor man must be able to reach it within an hour's journey and get medical aid. The same holds good in every other respect.

"The Government, this year, have been spending a lot on famine relief. Large sums, appreciable sums, have been spent. But I would suggest that it is not enough. The first question that should be decided in affording famine relief must be whether the money will be distributed throughout the villages where the people are suffering. The laying of a few roads here and there or the starting of a few tank repair works here and there will not help the poor man in the village. Therefore, I would suggest that works that would keep the poor coolies engaged in the villages themselves and would not permit of migration should be started. In that connexion, I would suggest that village roads should be

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taken up first for execution. If that is done, the coolies in every village would be kept to the village in forming those roads. I say this confidently because almost all the villages are unconnected by roads. Only very few villages have been connected. So, this will first give work for the coolies, at least for two months. Of course, we are not expecting this famine to continue. If, by chance, famine continues, I am quite confident that the Government would be prepared to spend more. They have already spent about Rs. 10 crores on this account and it is not a small sum. There has been a deficit in the Budget of more than Rs. 5 crores. The Government have been foregoing revenue collections. With all those things, they have spent about Rs. 10 crores. We can confidently expect that they will be prepared to spend a few more crores of rupees to allay the distress in the villages. So, I would suggest that road works may first be undertaken and next tank restoration or repair works. I would request the Government to have a programme of work at the outset. Things should not be left to the discretion of the District Collectors or the Famine Commissioner. The Government should lay it down as a rule that village roads should be taken up first and then tank repair works.

"Sir, it has been said that the Government have not been able to do what is really required for allaying the distress in the village side. I do not think it will be humanly possible for any Government to undertake what all works have been asked for to be undertaken, the hon. Members and by the public. Every village, every taluk, every district is suffering from the same famine conditions, and if about two crores of people were to be fed for a continuous period of six months, I do not think it is a responsibility than can be undertaken by any Government in any country. But if, by some miracle, the Government were to get huge sums of money, some hundreds of crores of rupees, it might be possible. But it is not to be expected in these days. So, what I would suggest to my hon. Friends and to responsible persons in the field is that they should try to allay the panic by saying that there is famine actually, but that the Government are trying to do what all they can, that they are spending money upon them, that they would be willing to spend money, and that we are there to tell the Government, that they should spend money, wherever necessary. The very fact that the Government have come forward to spend money should be evidence of their will and mind. So, as responsible persons, it must be our duty to go and tell the villagers that they should help us. Or, is it expected that if people are dying of starvation and if they are not able to get food, we should re-introduce rationing? Is it expected that the Government should come forward and re-introduce rationing so that everyone may be given some quantity of foodgrains to maintain oneself alive? If that is the intention, I would welcome it, for I am one of those who think that rationing should not be abolished. So, I would even now welcome it if, on that account, we can help the people live through these days of famine. But, if rationing is re-introduced, the other accompaniments of rationing will also come

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m. So, I would not suggest that. I would ask the Government to help us in this time of distress, and help the villager to raise the standard of life and help him to retain his confidence in the Government. We have got very very experienced people at the helm of Government. We have been very fortunate in having as our leader our Chief Minister, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari. It has been said that many things were expected but that we have been disillusioned. Sir, the very fact that he has been able to run the Government for this year on very sound lines, that we have been able to cope with the conditions of Nature which have been very unfavourable to us and that we have been able to make people have confidence in Government, is sufficient proof of his ability. Therefore, I would submit that this Budget, under the circumstances, is the best one and one that has to be supported by one and all of the House."

* SRI K. NARAYANA:—“అధ్యక్ష, లాగడ ప్రభుత్వం హరిజనులకు 10-10 a.m.

శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలో 5 సంవత్సరాల పరిపాలనా ఆనంతరం 1 క్రొత్తాక తయారు చేసి 35, 36 గ్రామాలలో ఇట్లు నివేశనస్థలములు ఇచ్చినామని ప్రకటన చేసినారు. 35 గ్రామాలలో ఒక గ్రామంలో కూడా ఒక నెంటు భూమి కూడా లభ్యము కావడము లేదు. అట్టి ప్రతిభిలకెల్ల స్థానికముగా వివీ ప్రయోజనములేదు. అధికారము చిన్న ఉద్యోగుల చేతులలోకి వచ్చి జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు సర్వాధికారం ఇస్తే ఇంతకంటే సౌకర్యము కలుగవచ్చును. ఇక బంజరు భూముల విషయముకూడా అంతే. హరిజనులకు వివీ సౌకర్యములు కలుగుటలేదు. క్రొత్త ఆర్డర్ల ప్రకారం మిలిటరీనుండి వచ్చిన వారికి రాజీయ భాతులకు ఇంకా ఎవరెంకోకూడా ఇవ్వాలని ప్రభుత్వం ఉత్తర్వు చేసారు. దీనివల్ల వీడ హరిజనులకు బంజరు భూములు వివీ లభ్యము కావడంలేదు. ఒక్క శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లాలోనేకాదు. తక్కిన అన్ని జిల్లాల్లోకూడా ఇదే మార్గముగా ఉంది. రికార్డులలో అన్ని సరిగా నున్నటుల వివోహా కాటస్తారు గాని కార్య రూపములో హరిజనులకు వివీ లభ్యము కావడంలేదు. నూతులు త్రవ్వట, నివేశ స్థలములు సాంక్షను చేయట మొదలైనవాటి విషయములో స్థానిక చిన్న ఉద్యో గులకు ఖాక సర్వాధికారం జిల్లా కలెక్టరువారికి ఇస్తే ఇప్పటికన్న ఎక్కువ సౌకర్య ములు కలుగవచ్చును.

“ఇక ఉద్యోగాలలో 100 కి 10 వర్సెంటు హరిజనులకు ఇస్తామని అన్నారేగాని నిజముగా చూస్తే అగ్రికల్చరు, ఎడ్యుకేషను, ఇంజనీరింగు, డిపార్టు మెంటులలో దరఖాస్తులు పంపితే ప్రస్తుతం వేసినీలు లేవు అంటారు. గాని ఉద్యోగాలు లభ్యము కావడంలేదు. S.S.L.C. వ్యాసు అయినవారు కూడా చిన్న ఉద్యోగాలైనా దొరకక రిక్తాలు లాగడం జరుగుచున్నది. ఇవి కాలా అన్యాయం. ఆఖరుకు అగ్రికల్చరు డిపార్టుమెంటులో మేస్త్రీ ఉద్యోగాలు అయినా హరిజనులకు దొరకడములేదు. ఇక హల్లు డిపార్టుమెంటులో ఒక్క హరిజనుడికి అయినా వాక్సినేటరు పోస్టుకూడా ఇవ్వలేదు. ఎడ్యుకేషను డిపార్టుమెంటులో చూస్తే ప్రెజునింగు అయిన టీచర్లకుకూడా గ్రామాలంబా చిన్న మేస్త్రీ ఉద్యోగం దొరకడంలేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్న management లు తమకు కావలసినవారినే వేసు కుంటారుగాని హరిజనులకు తమలు దొరకడంలేదు. ఈ విషయాలన్ని అయ్యా కాఖరు సంబంధించిన ఘోషలు సరిగ్గా విచారణ జరిపించి అయ్యా జిల్లా కలెక్టర్లకు సరి అయిన ఆర్డర్లు ఇవ్వడం ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క కనీస ధర్మము.

[Sri K. Narayana] [19th March 1953]

“తరువాత గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులకు జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయాలు ఇంకా
కాదు. అప్పుడప్పుడు నివారణగరించి చట్టములు చేసినారు. గాని వానివల్ల
చదువుకున్న వారికి ఉద్యోగాలలో ఉన్న వారికి కొన్ని సౌకర్యములు కల్గినవి కాని
గ్రామాలలో ఉండేవారికి ఏమీ న్యాయం జరగడంలేదు Civil Disabilities Act
తీరింద ఎన్నో కేసులు పెట్టినా రోళ్ళు లీసీ చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. ఏదైనా Act
చేస్తే చాలదు. దానిని సక్రమముగా అమలులో పెట్టేటట్లు చేసే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం
వహించాలి. ఈ విషయమై ప్రత్యేక కమిటీనివేసి అన్యాయములను సరిదిద్దటాన్ని
ప్రభుత్వం చూడాలి. హరిజనులు బంజరుభూములకు దరఖాస్తు పెట్టుకుంటే గ్రామా
లలో ముససము కరణాలు చాలా బాధలు పెడుతున్నాయి. కొందరిమీద criminal cases లు
కూడా పెడుతున్నారు. వాటిని గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు అలోచించవలసిన మరీ మరీ
ప్రారంభిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక మంచిస్థితి వాళ్ళగురించి చెప్పాలంటే ప్రతి గ్రామానికీ ఒక న్యాయ
అడ్వోకేట్ గాని ఏమీ కనబడదు. దరఖాస్తులు ఉంతున్న తరువాత enquiry
అఫీసరు వద్దకు వెళ్ళితే ఇంకా అలాంటివి మెంతు నాలేదు అంటాడు. డబ్బు లేదు అని
అంటాడు. చీపురుపల్లి తాలూకా సుమారు 3 లక్షల జనాభాగల తాలూకా, అది
తాలూకా గ్రామాలలో మంచిస్థితి వాళ్ళు అతి స్వల్పముగా ఉన్నది. గత సంవత్సరం
వర్షాలు లేక కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో శుశువులకు మనుష్యులకూడా నీరు లేకుండా
పోయింది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు మెటనే స్థానిక కలెక్టర్లకు, రెవెన్యూ డివిజన్లకు, పబ్లిక్
ఆర్డర్లు ఉపవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతటితో విషయములు ముగియవు.

10-20
a.m.

* SRI K. T. SRIDHARAN:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I
would very much wish to congratulate the Finance Minister, but
on reading the budget proposals very carefully, I see nothing but
disappointment. We all desire to set up a classless society by
peaceful and democratic means. Therefore I was expecting that
the budget proposals will lead us to that goal, but that was not
to be. There is the revenue from land revenue and irrigation
cess and forests. There is also the sales tax which amounts to
about Rs. 14 crores. This clearly shows that the tax burden falls
mostly on the rural people than on the urban people. The expen-
diture side shows that most of the money is spent on the urban
people than on the rural people. Unless the Government change
their attitude towards the rural people there cannot be a real welfare
State.

“I am sorry to find that the Government have not come for-
ward to foster the handloom industry. This is a major industry
in our State and more than 50 lakhs of people are engaged in this
industry. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to see that
this industry is fostered and nourished. There is no use of tackling
this problem in a half-hearted fashion. This problem can be
effectively tackled by them only by changing their policy. The
Government must set up a permanent financing and marketing
agency for handloom products. All the weavers must be brought
under the co-operative fold and co-operation must be made uni-
versal among the weavers. Steps must immediately be taken to
standardize the living and wage conditions of these people. The

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Government must safeguard the industry's interests against the
competition of the mill industry. They must purchase only hand-
loom products for their use.

“Sir, much has been said about the relief measures. One of
them is the opening of gruel centres for infirm handloom weavers
and their children. Here also, in choosing the composite parts
of the gruel, only Tamilian taste is adopted. The gruel supplied
in the whole State is composed of wheat, milo, greengram, onions
and of course some salt added to taste. The Malayalees are all
rice-eaters. Unless rice gruel is given to them, they will not appre-
ciate it at all. Even in this matter, the Government have drawn
a distinction between rural weavers and urban weavers. This
concession is denied to the weavers in the rural parts. I fail to
understand this discrimination. After all, they are giving gruel
to the infirm weavers only. That being so, they must extend that
concession to all the infirm weavers, whether they are in the urban
parts or in the rural parts. As for the gruel supplied in Malabar,
I request that wheat must be substituted by rice. If, however,
this is not possible, I request the Government at least to enhance
the proportion of the greengram supplied to those gruel centres. I
think half of wheat and half of greengram will be quite all right.
Milo, which is supposed to be one of the ingredients of gruel, is
not at all available in Malabar. Now in the place of milo they
are adding wheat. In addition to the other ingredients, I request
that coconut also may be added to the gruel supplied to the infirm
weavers in Malabar so that they may relish it to some extent.

“Malabar is a deficit area so far as food is concerned. For
about 8 to 9 months in a year, we have to depend on imported rice.
If this state of affairs is continued in Malabar for some more years,
Malabar would be impoverished and I am afraid a very serious
situation will arise in the near future. I request the Government
to spend more money on irrigation projects in that part of the State.
Let them start both big and small projects so that every inch of
cultivable land may be put to some use and that district can be
made a surplus area in the long run.

“Sir, I beg to refer to another matter. There is no fixity of
tenure to the poor tenants. That is why the peasants have no
impetus to seriously take to cultivation. I request the Government
to come forward with suitable measures and enact a legislation
so that all sorts of intermediaries between the tiller of the soil and
the Government may be wiped out. The sooner this legislation is
brought forward the better it will be for all concerned.

“I am really sorry to find that as regards the First Grade
College for Women in Cannanore, no effective steps have been taken
by the Government. Much has been said about this. This year
also is passing by. The necessity for such a College in that part
of the State is granted by the Government, but they have not taken
any action in this matter.

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"The Government have no policy to help the Ayurvedic system of medicine. Unless they come forward to help it, that great system of medicine in India will vanish in the near future. There is an institution in Cannanore called the Madhava Memorial Ayurvedic College and Hospital that is run by the Kerala Ayurvedic Society. The Government have recognized that institution which is doing yeoman service to the people of those parts. That institution has addressed the Government for a grant-in-aid. I hope the Government will come forward to help that deserving institution."

"The Government Hospital at Cannanore is really bursting for want of space. Representations have been made for the extension of that Hospital. But I am surprised to find that even the small amount granted last year for the construction of a few sheds in the vicinity of the Hospital, has not been provided this year. That is the only one Hospital to serve the requirements of a vast area. I request early steps may be taken in the direction of bringing out a pucca building for the Hospital so that the people of that area may be relieved of their present distress."

"As for the community projects, they were inaugurated last October. I am sorry that only one centre has been opened in Malabar, and that is in Palghat. I request that another centre may be opened in the Chirakkal taluk. That is the most affected area due to slump in the handloom industry and people are suffering very much there. If they can be brought together on co-operative lines they can get a living wage and their condition can be improved. When the Government consider the opening of another community project centre in Malabar, I request that it may be opened in the Chirakkal taluk. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion."

10-30 a.m. * SRI A. RAMASWAMI THEVAR :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to say a few words on the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister. As admitted by the Minister himself, it is an interim Budget in view of the impending formation of the Andhra State and it does not provide for any new schemes. But I dare say that the Budget has been prepared with much care and impartiality to satisfy all parties including our Andhra brethren. The expenditure figures for the past years and those for the coming years should set at rest all cheap criticism levelled unjustly that the Tamil districts have received a larger share of grants from the Government."

"Sir, I would earnestly request the Government to give better financial aid than at present to all municipalities in general and to the Tiruchirappalli municipality in particular to enable them to execute more expeditiously water-supply and drainage schemes. It is seen from the papers that the Government have recently decided to permit all municipalities in the State to raise loans for the implementation of water-supply and drainage schemes only from the residents of the areas concerned. In the present financial stringency and when the money market is tight, it is not possible

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for municipalities to raise loans from local residents who will not come forward with contributions for the loan. I would, therefore, suggest to the Government that they revise their decision and sanction loans as at present."

"I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government another matter connected with municipal administration, namely, the difficulty experienced by municipal councils in securing suitable men to run their dispensaries and medical institutions. The scale of pay for medical employees of municipalities is much lower than that given in regular Government service with the result that doctors are not willing to work in municipal dispensaries. Therefore, I would request the Government to raise the scales of pay of the medical employees of the municipalities which have surplus funds so as to bring them on a par with the Government scales. This revision should also be applied to the staff working in maternity homes and centres."

"In this connection, I would request the Government to give more powers to the Chairman and the municipal councils as already resolved at the conference of Chairmen of Municipal Councils."

"As regards irrigation schemes, I would request the Government to take up the extension scheme of the Kattalai high level channel which would irrigate about 20,000 acres in the areas of Manikandan and Thiruvarambam firkas of the Tiruchirappalli district. Even during the discussion of the Budget last year, I pointed out this scheme to the Government for early execution. I wish to impress on the Government that this scheme is of imperative necessity which will solve the food problem to some extent."

"The Government must render all facilities and help for the improvement of agriculture and for increased production of food and also extend electricity to all village parts where there are no facilities for supplying electrical energy. I would also request the Government to repair all irrigation tanks in my constituency that are fit for irrigation purposes."

"Lastly, I would come to the proposed sales tax on both raw and manufactured tobacco. I would like to point out that besides the heavy excise duties levied by the Centre, this tax will add to the difficulties and harm the trade. This is only a cottage industry and thousands of labourers earn their livelihood thereby. Tobacco is largely consumed by the common men and the labour class. The imposition of this new tax will naturally hit these people who consume tobacco in large quantities. So, in due course, the industry will dwindle and die a natural death. I would, therefore, like to warn the Government that the very object of the Government to realise the extra tax will fail. But I would like to agree to the levy of this extra tax provided the State Government make arrangements with the Centre to reduce the heavy excise duty by 50 per cent on the manufactured products."

"I would close by congratulating the Hon. the Finance Minister on having presented a very good Budget."

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* SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, let me congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on attaining the unique honour of having presented two incomplete Budgets in successive years. I appreciate the candid expressions he has made why he has not been able to provide more funds for many improvements in the State. From the Budget Estimate I see that adverse seasonal conditions prevailing in the State have not affected the position much as the revised estimates show that receipts have increased. Anyhow, adverse seasonal conditions are there and this fact has been admitted by the Government. But the relief measures adopted by the Government must be said to be far from satisfactory. After I have heard what has been stated by hon. Members sitting opposite, I should think that things are not going on well, as well as they ought to. The word ‘famine’ as it is commonly understood and as it is found to mean in the dictionary is somewhat different from the ‘famine’ which is found in the Famine Code of the Revenue Board. We all see that there is famine in an area and make an appeal to the local authorities and the Government for relief but the Famine Commissioner with his Bible, the Famine Code, in his hand says there is no famine. We want to know what is meant by famine by the Government. If necessary, why not the Government amend the Famine Code so that it may mean real famine instead of artificial famine as it was meant by the framers of the Code? In the Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore districts people were victims of a bad cyclone during December last and the Finance Minister in his Budget speech has stated that relief has been given to the peasants of the two districts and that it has cost the Government nearly 25 lakhs of rupees. Recently the Government announced land revenue remission also in respect of fields affected by cyclone in the two districts. But what kind of relief and remission? The Government have said that lands on which plantains are grown in Tiruchirappalli district will be given remission of water cess. I really wonder whether the Government, when they passed orders, were aware of the fact that nearly 90 per cent of the lands under plantains are not paying any water cess and that they are all double crop compounded lands. This fact was brought to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue and to my great surprise he told me that he was not aware that the lands were double crop compounded lands. I would request the Government to consider this point and pass orders amending the original orders and giving remission of land revenue to the ryots of this area.

“ I shall next come to irrigation. No doubt Nature has been very unkind to us for some years and even the perennial river Cauvery has failed us. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue remarked yesterday that there was some water in Cauvery. Let me inform him now that there is absolutely no water in Cauvery and there is only sand. The Government are very anxious and concentrate their attention only on new big schemes. I must bring to the notice of the Government that the maintenance of existing sources

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is not receiving as much attention as it ought to. Very many old channels dug by the late Tamil Kings like the Cholas are completely neglected. I would request the Government to pay special attention to the maintenance of the existing sources of irrigation so that they may not become completely useless.

“ Another thing to which I would like to draw the attention of the Government is this. After the monsoons have failed successively for the past so many years the Government would do well to consider the question of finding out sub-soil irrigation sources also. I find that the work of sinking wells is entrusted to the Industries department. I do not think that it is the proper department to do this work. The work of digging wells is not an industry. The work should properly go under the irrigation department. It is the irrigation department that should be in charge of surface and also sub-soil irrigation sources. A start has been made in the South Arcot district for digging these borewells. We in Tiruchirappalli are in need of hundreds of sets. Especially after the experience of the past year, we cannot any more rely on the channel water alone. (Interruption.) If it cannot be transferred to the Irrigation department, it may be transferred to the Agricultural department. My point is that the work of digging wells is not an industry and the Industries department may very well be relieved of this trouble.

“ I will be failing in my duty if I do not say a few words in this connection about electricity and the power shortage. No doubt the Hon. Finance Minister has made mention of it. But this is not the first year when the monsoons failed. The monsoon failed over a period of years and as such the Government ought to have taken sufficient steps to avert the power shortage that occurs year after year. The Hon. the Finance Minister also made mention of the thermal station at Madurai. The Hon. Minister concerned is not here just now. I am told that the Madurai station would consume about a hundred tons of coal per day if it is to be kept in working order. How much of coal would be consumed by the railways to carry this quantity of coal from northern India to Madurai is a point that has to be considered. I am of the view that stations worked by coal ought to be located in coastal areas so that we can carry the coal required by the station by ship, instead of putting more strain on the already overstrained railways.

“ Here I am reminded of another thing. I am told that machinery which can generate about 4,000 k.w. of electricity, is lying idle at Mangalore. The machinery belongs to Government and I am even informed that Government are anxious to dispose of that machinery to some private firm or mill. I ask: why not the machinery be set up in some place so that it can produce some power and relieve the power shortage which is keenly felt in the south to the extent possible?

“ Regarding the pay of officers I have to say a few words. There is disparity in the scale of pay drawn by the Central Government servant, the State Government servant and the Local Board

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servant. Article 39 (d) of the Directive Principles of State Policy says that there should be equal pay for equal work for both men and women. That being so, it has not been explained why a clerk working in the Central Government service should be paid more and the State Government servant less, and the Local Board servant lesser. If the Government want to give effect to the principle contained in the article I have quoted, the disparity in the scales of pay should go. I therefore request the Hon. the Chief Minister to go into the question and do something.

"Lastly, I want to say a few words about the horse race. I am not a race goer. I am an admirer of horses. The Government are getting nearly 25 lakhs of rupees as revenue from this source. I am not just now going into the principle of racing. When the Government are getting such a good revenue from these races I want that Government should exercise some control over these races. I am told that the stewards who are the judges in the races, are themselves owners of race horses. I want the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider whether there can be fair racing if the owners themselves act as judges. The Hon. Minister for Sports is not here now. I would therefore request the Hon. the Chief Minister to appoint a committee or depute somebody to go into the question and see whether this practice of allowing the owners of horses to act as judges should not be stopped. If that could not be done I would ask the Government to cancel the licences granted to the races. For the Government to get this betting tax of Rs. 25 lakhs, people have to spend more than 2 crores of rupees. If the races are abolished, this sum of Rs. 2 crores would be available with the people instead of being wasted on races. I would therefore once again request the Hon. the Chief Minister to go into the question and put an end to the practice of allowing the owners to act as judges, as is now done in Madras.

"Sir, as the Hon. Finance Minister has predicted that we would be meeting in another six months to discuss the detailed Budget of the Residuary State, I will have more to say on these subjects then."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in the course of the debate that has taken place on the Budget some things have been said about Agriculture. Forests, Animal Husbandry and other subjects. I would like to take this opportunity and give some information to Hon. Members about the work that is done by these departments. Ours is a Welfare State. It is the duty of the Government to give as many facilities as possible to the people to produce wealth, to grow more food and to produce articles of consumption. It is also expected of the citizens of the State that they should co-operate and work with the State towards achieving these objectives. In the Department of Agriculture, we have an organization which is helping the agriculturist in many ways for solving the problems facing him from day-to-day. It is not possible within the short time allowed to me, to mention all the work that is done by the Agricultural Department. However

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I would like to mention just a few of the activities of the department and especially about the most pressing problem that is facing the country, viz., increasing our production of rice. Recently the Government of India have launched a scheme known as the 'Japanese method' of rice cultivation. This Government are co-operating with the Government of India in every way to make that effort a great success. We feel to-day that we are in a desperate condition, when as a matter of fact we should not feel like that. It has been recognized all over that after all our food deficit is only about ten per cent. Sir, cultivators are very amply, adequately and fully represented in this House. I would ask them: Is it so difficult for the cultivators to increase the yield by ten per cent? As a cultivator myself, I would state that it is not at all so difficult. But, if it is so, why is it that we have not been able to make up this gap of only ten per cent? Sir, the Agricultural department has been trying to meet the difficulties that cultivators have in increasing their crop production by at least ten per cent. In the Japanese method of cultivation, the important points are vigorous seedlings, supplying enough manure to the field and then inter-cultivation. Of course, adequate supplies of water are always taken for granted. There is not very much that is new in this method. The Agricultural department has carried on much work on similar lines and for a long time has been impressing upon the cultivators the need for producing strong seedlings and putting enough manure in the field. It has laid special emphasis on green manure. We have devised methods by which while growing paddy we can also grow on the bunds green manure for the succeeding crop. The Japanese method also emphasises this. I would request the Members representing the rural constituencies to exert their influence in the next season on the cultivators to adequately manure their fields and thus increase paddy production.

"Sir, one of the important works that we have been attempting to do is increasing the facilities for carrying on propaganda for improved methods of cultivation. While we have already one Demonstrator for each taluk, it is also necessary to have one more Demonstrator for each taluk. But we have not been able to achieve the object yet. In many places we have almost two Demonstrators for each taluk. But till now it has not been possible for us to give a second headquarters for the second Demonstrator. We have provided second headquarters for the second Demonstrator in some taluks which, I think, will go a long way to meet the requirements of the cultivators.

"Sir, we are proposing a scheme by which practical training in agriculture would be given to the students of Agriculture before they go out into the country to teach the cultivators the doctrines they have learnt in the College of Agriculture. It is common knowledge that we as farmers do not allow our children to work in the fields. While we want to send them to schools and colleges for education, we do not want them to work at all. That is a handicap now. The boys that come to the College of Agriculture

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have no practical knowledge at all. This is a matter which, I think, all the well-to-do cultivators will think over and allow their children to work on their farms before they are sent to the College of Agriculture. Now, we have worked out schemes under which we are insisting on the Agricultural graduates to have intensive practical training in agriculture for about six months before they go out to carry on their work either as farmers which they rarely do at present and which I hope they will do hereafter in a greater measure, or as Demonstrators. I mention this particularly because some hon. Members have said that our Maistries and Fieldmen who go out into the country to teach the cultivators improved methods of cultivation do not know how to work with a spade or sickle or how to transplant or weed. As far as the Maistries are concerned, I think the criticism is not fair. We are appointing Maistries from the Labour Classes and as such luckily they know all kinds of manual labour. We are trying to improve the practical knowledge of Fieldmen also.

"As a Welfare State, we are also providing facilities for levelling the fields. We have about 300 tractors and bulldozers, roughly about 10 for each district or one for each taluk. The hon. Member Zamindar of Edayakottai was saying something about this. We have already reached the target. Now tractors are being supplied to those who want them, without transport charges. So it does not matter how far the tractors are from the cultivator's village.

"Then, Sir, we have a number of pumpsets. We are giving them to the cultivators either on hire or are selling them on hire purchase system. Here, may I take this opportunity of asking the Members to help the department in distributing these pumpsets especially to people who are greatly in need of them because people who can afford to raise money elsewhere or who have money need not come to the Government for taking advantage of this hire purchase system? That is why we have recently decided that pumpsets will be given on hire purchase only to cultivators owning not more than 5 acres of wet land and 15 acres of dry land. This will enable us to give them to those people who are in great need of it. Just now the Raja of Chidambaram

11 THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"He is Rajachidambaram." (Laughter.)

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"Of course he is also Raja. He was referring to the urgent need for tapping under-ground water-supply. Let me inform the hon. Member that Government are doing their best in that direction. I think it is a matter of pride that we have this year dug almost nearly 100 artesian wells. We have a programme for putting in 600 more in the near future. We are anxious, Sir, that the water requirements of the people are met if not by irrigation supplies at least by under-ground water-supplies. The precarious nature of our agriculture all these years has made us undergo a lot of suffering. It is our attempt now to tap under-ground water-supply to as great an extent

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as possible and in this connection I should like to bring it to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that Government either the Agricultural Department or the Industries Department carry on experiments and demonstrations in different places on the different methods of tapping under-ground water-supply. Government expect that people would go and see for themselves these demonstrations and study the method of putting in filter points. After all, these filter points do not cost very much and they can be put by private interests all over the country. It is not necessary for Government to go on with occupations or professions which could be more suitably and more economically carried on by private interests and by private capital.

"Sir, I would like to mention one or two points regarding the good work that the Department of Fisheries has been doing all these years. Some hon. Members have complained about this department. It was said 'Why waste money to fisheries? The sea is there, the fish is there. Why worry about a department?' The problem is not so simple as that. The fish cannot be caught economically by a few individuals. It should be done on an organized basis. And there comes the need for a Fisheries Department. Unfortunately in spite of our having a big coastline we have not made adequate use of the vast water surface. It is said that every acre of water surface can yield about 1,500 pounds of fish per year which is more than the average rice yield per acre in our country. The Department of Fisheries have been doing good work in this direction by conducting fisheries research and by means of demonstration farms also. They are also teaching fishermen how they could do their work in the most efficient and the most economical manner, how to catch the fish first and later how to sell the fish they catch. Fishing is one of our important industries and I think we ought to develop it. We have been helping fishermen in a number of ways. We have been helping them to cure the fish they catch by subsidising the salt that we supply. We have also started schools for the children of the fishermen. So, Sir, hon. Members may see that Government have been doing their best in the matter. We are also opening schools for fishermen's children. We have recently opened a high school at Malpe for them.

"There is another department which is doing good work for our cultivators—the Animal Husbandry Department. We are particularly anxious that this State should not lag behind other States in the matter of the proper upkeep and growth of our animal husbandry. It is my earnest wish that even the smallest man in our State should own a cow and feed his children with milk and eggs. He and his children are bound to be hale and healthy if they are fed with milk and eggs. This is not enough. He should be able to sell eggs to others who want them. Government are also carrying on research for improving the breed of cattle in our State. It is here that this department has done very good work. We are at present having too many cattle that neither give much milk nor do any kind of draught work but at the same time consume a considerable amount of fodder. We are anxious to improve

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our milk supply by producing cattle of good milk yielding capacity. We have recently started one important line of work in this direction. I refer to the work which is known by the term 'artificial insemination'. Many people may not know much about this. It is necessary that hon. Members of this House get themselves interested in this work which is now being carried on an extensive scale by the Animal Husbandry Department. A good type of sturdy bull can serve 50 to 60 cows in the course of a year through natural process. By artificial insemination as many as 600 to 800 cows have been served. With a few good and sturdy bulls we could serve the whole State. In this connexion we invite the co-operation of the public. In order to make the artificial insemination scheme a success we must get rid of the scrub bull in the villages. I hope and trust that the public will co-operate with us in this endeavour.

"One word more, Mr. Deputy Speaker and I have done. This year the Government have taken a novel step in the way of providing relief to the poor people in the famine areas. Instead of opening the usual work of repairing roads and breaking stones, the Government have gone into fields of private owners to put in contour bunds and thus increase the water holding capacity of these lands and increase their productivity."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Mr. Nagarajan."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"On a point of information, Mr. Deputy Speaker. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture was just now advocating the Japanese method of cultivation of rice. I remember to have read some time ago that in Japan due to paucity of sufficient acreage, paddy is raised even on house-tops. Does the Hon. Minister advocate that we should do likewise in our State also? (Laughter.)"

11-10 a.m. "One other point of information, Sir. There was news published in the Press that about twenty thousand Japanese families are to be imported into India to assist us. Is it a fact, and are they going to be imported here?"

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—"We have got a lot of arable land in this country, and so we need not grow anything on house-tops at all. So far as the importing of Japanese families is concerned, I think we have a lot of good and intelligent cultivators, and I do not see any reason why we should get people from another country at all."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I hope that the time taken by this interlude will not be deducted from the time allotted to me."

"Sir, to-day I am called upon to speak on the Budget proposals for the year 1953-54. Last year we closed with a deficit of about Rs. 5½ crores and for this year in the Budget proposals presented to us, somehow or other our Hon. Finance Minister has

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found it possible to show a surplus of Rs. 20,000. I do not know how it was possible for him to produce this surplus—whether it was with the object of avoiding a further pessimistic atmosphere in the State or whether it was intended to create an atmosphere of real optimism—anyway it has been somewhat of a financial jugglery in the peculiar circumstances existing to-day that a surplus is shown in the Budget. The peculiar feature about this year's Budget is that however much one may try, one does not find himself in a position to characterise the Budget in any particular way. It does not seem to be a poor man's Budget, nor is it a capitalist Budget—we are not able to say anything definite about it. Still, we can derive consolation from one fact, viz., that our Government have not this year come forward with any proposals for new taxation that may be considered oppressive on the people. They have indicated only two kinds of new taxation and they are: firstly the sales tax on tobacco which, strictly speaking, cannot be called a new measure of taxation—because instead of the Central Government collecting the tax on tobacco and dividing it between the various States in different proportions, this year the States have been asked to take up the work of collecting the taxes themselves and putting it into their own coffers. After all, there is only a very slight increase in the expected amount: whereas by way of subvention we were getting Rs. 56 lakhs, we would by this method be able to collect Rs. 72 lakhs, i.e., an increase of Rs. 16 lakhs. The other new tax that is contemplated is to amend the Court Fees Act and enhance the court fees, thereby producing an additional Rs. 50 lakhs. These are not very big taxation measures, and the amounts to be realized are not much; and so I do not think there will be any point in making any vehement criticism against these proposals. The proposal to amend the Court Fees Act and increase the scale of court-fees has been in the air for several decades now, but somehow or other every time the proposal was brought forward, it was thought that the poor litigant would be hard hit and therefore the proposal was given up for the time being. Neither will we be justifying ourselves very much if we push through this legislation, nor will it do considerable harm if the legislation is gone through. Anyway, my own private opinion is that if for some reason or other our Government are able to give up this legislation altogether, it will be very much appreciated by the common people, by the poor litigants who want speedy and cheap litigation in the courts.

"As regards the Revised Estimates for capital expenditure, it comes to Rs. 21 crores against the estimated figure of Rs. 19.86 crores; and we are able to allocate for Irrigation 10.49 crores and for Electricity Rs. 8 crores. Much of this Rs. 10.49 crores has been spent on the Tungabhadra project which is one of the biggest projects in our State."

"As regards State Trading schemes, it was expected that the disbursement would be Rs. 9 lakhs, but surprisingly enough, last year it came to Rs. 391 lakhs. Again, for loans and advances to agriculturists, it was estimated that Rs. 132 lakhs would be spent

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last year, but it came to a net outlay of Rs. 283 lakhs. The Budget also took credit in 1952-53 for a loan of Rs. 4 crores from the open market. Compared to these figures, we are certainly finding ourselves in a better position this year and we are having a nominal surplus of Rs. 20,000.

(At this stage, Sri R. V. Swaminathan occupied the Chair.)

"Looking at Capital Expenditure, we find in the Budget proposals an estimate of Rs. 1,842 lakhs, out of which Irrigation takes for its share Rs. 653 lakhs, Electricity Rs. 927 lakhs, Buildings Rs. 139 lakhs and so on. When this total amount is divided as between the Telugu and other districts, we find that the Telugu districts get Rs. 871 lakhs and the residuary area gets Rs. 971 lakhs. Last year, i.e., in 1952-53, the Telugu districts got Rs. 971 lakhs and the rest of the State Rs. 1,129 lakhs.

"As regards electricity schemes, there is an observation made in the speech of the Hon. Finance Minister, viz., that electricity will be extended and priority will be given only to schemes for which a large measure of contribution will be forthcoming from the public. Sir, on this point I should like to submit that the policy of depending on the people's contribution for extending electricity—which they are constantly and sorely in need of in the villages for improvements to their fields and for better food production—is not correct; it will not be feasible or practicable for the people to make such contributions. On the other hand, the Government being themselves a capitalist, instead of calling for contributions from the people, should somehow or other find ways and means to meet the expenditure themselves and give extensions of electricity to the people in the villages for purposes of irrigation, as far as possible.

11-20
a.m.

"Sir, now for making up the deficit in capital expenditure, the Government have indicated two ways. One is, they propose raising a loan of Rs. 500 lakhs in the open market and the other is, they propose to approach the Central Government for help in the usual way. Since we are spending large amounts on capital schemes like irrigation, electricity and other nation-building activities which are envisaged in the Five-Year Plan, we will be quite within our limits if we approach the Central Government for help. In fact, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that the National Plan as far as our State is concerned, appears to be breaking down on the side of resources. If that be so, I would submit that the Central Government must come to our rescue and give us adequate help.

"Then there are a few grievances in regard to certain activities of departments in our State. I will now take up the question of Vaidyas. These 'vaidyas' are certificated people and they number about 800 in the State. Even though they have been recognized as a sort of medical practitioners, they are not given proper facilities. I therefore request that the Government would be pleased to amend the Drug Rules, if necessary, and recognize these 'vaidyas' and also absorb them in the service of District Boards and Panchayats."

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* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—"Mr. Chairman, I am glad that I have got the best opportunity to express my feelings, to represent the grievances of the public and also other matters which are considered to be more important and which deserve due consideration at the hands of the Government.

"Sir, the subject under discussion in the House is the Budget which was presented by the Hon. Finance Minister on the 14th of March 1953. Before going into the Budget, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government and also to the notice of the members of this House that I have not had the opportunity of saying a few words on His Excellency the Governor's Address to the members of both the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council delivered on 7th March 1953. Of course, I am quite aware and satisfied that it is practically impossible and also very difficult for almost all the members of the House to have an opportunity to speak on each and every subject at the same time. But, whatever it is, I would request that special consideration and special preference be given to members of the Scheduled Caste if they come forward to represent their grievances on the floor of the House. It is not for me to give reasons for giving special consideration and special preference to the members of Scheduled Castes, except to say that it is within the knowledge of almost all the members of the House that special and statutory provisions have been made in the Constitution of India for the speedy advancement of Harijans, the so-called members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. Sir, let me not waste my time on this subject alone. I have got other most important subjects to be discussed within the specified time. However, as the time is short, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Government that the allotment of five days for general discussion on the Budget is a mere waste of time—not only waste of time, Sir, but it is also waste of energy of the members of this House: and not only that, we are wasting public money at the rate of Rs. 5,000 per day."

MR. CHAIRMAN (Sri R. V. Swaminathan) :—"What is the hon. Member's suggestion?"

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—"I will give my suggestion, Sir. After all, what is the benefit that we are going to derive if we discuss matters like this? Are the Government going to take up our suggestions and proposals at least for consideration? Certainly the Government are not going to take up our suggestions and proposals even for consideration. We know, all the members of the House are well aware of the fact—and it is an admitted fact—that Hon. Ministers are not kind enough even to hear what we say on the floor of the House. That being so, what is the guarantee that the Government are going to give consideration to our suggestions and proposals? I would even say that they would throw our proposals and suggestions not even on the floor for fear that it might be possible for members to trace them and take them up to the notice of the Government and press on them the necessity of doing something in the matter, but that

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they may throw our suggestions and proposals into the Bay of Bengal which is nearer to the Secretariat. Such being the case, I am quite right in what I have stated that there is no use of arguing and discussing the matter, wasting public money to the extent of Rs. 20,000. But, whatever it is, Sir, the public may not blame me that I have not represented the grievances of the public on the floor of this House before the Government who could do something in regard to the improvement of the conditions of the public.

"Now, Sir, let me go into the Budget speech delivered by the Hon. Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam, on the 14th of March 1953. The Finance Minister was pleased to point out that the Government had gone on the wrong side and spent 10 crores of rupees on famine relief measures against the estimated outlay of 6 crores of rupees. In fact I would be gladder—and I quite agree with the Finance Minister and the Government—if even larger amounts had been spent for the purpose. But, what I would like to bring to the notice of the Government is that the Government have not taken so much of pains to go into the question of awarding or distributing the amount equally among the famine-affected areas to relieve the distress of the people who are really suffering for want of food, cloth, water and other things. The Hon. the Finance Minister was pleased to say that famine conditions were gradually spreading over the central districts of Coimbatore, South Arcot, Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput. I would ask the Government what kind of arrangement the Government have made for the Chingleput district for improving the condition of the people; or have they taken any steps to allot even a few hundreds of rupees towards the improvement of the condition of the people of the Chingleput district? After a study of the sufferings of the people of the Chingleput district, the Members of the Legislative Assembly and Legislative Council of the district joined together, forgetting even our party principles prepared a memorandum and submitted it to the Finance Minister and also to the Revenue Minister. We represented therein that the people were really suffering difficulties for want of food and water and requested the Government to take immediate steps to relieve the people from distress. We also personally requested the Minister to give directions to the Famine Commissioner to go into the question whether the facts given in our representation were really true or not. But the Government do not seem to have taken any steps so far. Yet, the Hon. Finance Minister was pleased to say that famine spread even to the district of Chingleput. That is why I say that the Government are not bestowing as much attention on this matter as on the preparation of this Budget. I request the Government to go into this matter at least hereafter.

"In Chingleput district, no remission of land revenue or extension of time was granted and no relief measures had been undertaken. Even to-day, the people there are suffering on account of scarcity of food and water. Though we had some rainfall in the

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middle of the year, it was not of much use to agriculturists. It only alleviated the scarcity of drinking water to some extent. We have requested the competent authorities to postpone the collection of land revenue in Chingleput district on account of the famine conditions. But they do not seem to have issued any order to their subordinate officers to stop the issue of demand notices and the collection of land revenue.

"Lastly, I come to Harijan uplift. The Government have provided a small sum of Rs. 63 lakhs for this purpose. If I remember right, the sum provided last year was Rs. 73 lakhs, and even with this larger provision the Government were not able to improve the condition of Harijans. In spite of the safeguards for the uplift of the Harijans and the Backward Classes provided in the Constitution, the Government have not taken adequate steps to improve the deplorable condition of the Harijans."

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్షా! ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రవేశపెట్టిన బడ్జెట్ సామాన్య ప్రజాసీకానికి ప్రతిష్టాపాతం కలిగించేదిగా లేదు. సాధారణంగా ప్రజల యొక్క స్థితిగతులను అభివృద్ధిపరచడానికి ఈ బడ్జెట్ లో ఎటువంటి ఆభ్యుదయ పురోగామి విధానాలు సూచించబడలేదు. ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులైన మేమే కాక ప్రభుత్వ పక్షసభ్యులు కూడా యిదే అభిప్రాయానికి వచ్చినారంటే యీ బడ్జెట్ ప్రతిపాదనలో ఎంత అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకములో ఉంటుందో అది తెలిసింది. తాత్కాలికంగా అధ్యక్షాస్థానాన్ని అలంకరించిన తాముకూడా ప్రజల దింపిలలోనుంచి ఉత్పన్నమైన యీ బడ్జెట్ వల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి ఉపయోగం కలుగదని విమర్శించారు. ఆ అభిప్రాయాలతోనే మేము ఈ బడ్జెట్ ను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాము.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి తయారుచేసిన అంచనాలను 2 కోట్ల రూపాయలు లోటు ఉండునట్లుగా ఈ బడ్జెట్ ప్రతిపాదనలో సూచించబడింది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని కాపాడు వేయించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో మాత్రమే ఈ బడ్జెట్ అంచనాలు తయారుచేయబడినట్లు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఎంతమాత్రం లోటు రాష్ట్రంకాదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని స్వయంపాపకం చేసుకోవడం ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులకు తెలుసు. ఈ విధంగా అంచనాలు తయారుచేయడంలో ఏదో రాజకీయ కారణాలు ఉండివుండవచ్చు.

“బహుశా బడ్జెట్ లోని మూడు తెలుగు తాలూకాలను ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్నించి విడదీయడంలోని అంతర్యం ఏమిటి? నిర్వివాద ప్రాంతాలైన ఈ మూడు తాలూకాలను మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చడం ఆంధ్రులకు, కన్నడిగులకు మధ్య విభేదాలు కలగకుండా మాత్రమే పనిచేస్తుంది కాని వేరు ప్రయోజనం ఏమీ ఉన్నట్లు కనబడదు. ఇటువంటి కృతులుచేసి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి అటంకాలు కలుగచేసుకోవాలనే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించడం ఎంతో విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఈనాడు రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రసిద్ధాంతాన్ని వ్యతిరేకించడం ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులను వ్యతిరేకించడమే అని వారికి తెలియవస్తున్నాను. కాంగ్రెస్ మహాసంఘ ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఆమోదించి, ఆ సిద్ధాంతాన్ని అనుసరించే తన నిర్ణయం చేసుకున్నది. ఈనాడు ఈ మూల సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కాదంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్రుల మధ్య, తమిళుల మధ్య కలకలం

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పుట్టించే విధంగా ప్రసంగాలు చేయవద్దని వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరుగనున్న ఈ తరుణంలో ఆంధ్రులు, తెలుగులు స్వాధీనభావంతో ముగిచేస్తున్నాను.

ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు టెక్సు ప్రాంతములపట్ల ఎట్టి శ్రద్ధ మాపలేదని తెచ్చుకలసి ఉన్నది. కాల్వ విచారముగా ఉన్నది. రాయలసీమలో గత మూడు, నాలుగు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి వర్షాభావంవలన పంటలు పాడై రైతాంగం, సామాన్య ప్రజలు దుర్భర ట్రామానికి లోబడి ఉన్నారు. గత సంవత్సరం టెక్సు ఎంత తీవ్రంగా ఉన్నదో కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియవలసివంటిది కాదు. ఈ సంవత్సరం కూడా ఇచ్చటి కష్టప్రజలు ఆహారధాన్యాలు, లభ్యం కాకను, పనులు దొరుకక ఎంతో బాధ పడుతున్నారు. మా ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో చాలా తాలూకాలలో అందులో కదిరి, పెనుకొండ తాలూకాలలో కరువు చాలా దారుణంగా ఉంది. ఈ విషయాన్ని ఆన్ని పార్టీలకు తెలిసిన శాసనసభ్యుల మండరము రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారికి విన్నవించుకున్నాము. అయినప్పటికీ వారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోలేదు. అంతేకాక వారు ఆ ప్రాంతాలకు పట్టణపచ్చి పరిస్థితులను స్వయముగా తెలుసుకొనుటకై నను ప్రయత్నించలేదు. మూడు సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో కరువువల్ల ప్రజలయొక్క కొనుగోలుశక్తి పూర్తిగా పడిపోయింది. లభ్యమయ్యే ఆహారధాన్యాలనయినా కొనుగోలుకు వారికి శక్తి లేకుండా ఉన్నది. పనులులేని కారణంచే వారికి కూలి సంపాదించుకొనే అవకాశమేనా లేదు. గత సంవత్సరం కొన్ని గంజీకేంద్రాలను విచ్చాటుచేశారు. కాని ఈనాడు వాటిని ప్రభుత్వంవారు మూసివేసినారు. అకలా అన్న అన్నాముత్యాలే వేదప్రజలు గగ్గోలు పెడుకూంటే కనీసం గంజీకేంద్రాలుతైనా ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకొనక పోవడం దారుణమైన విషయం. ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో కరువుపనులను కొనసాగించుట కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిలిపివేశారు. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. అంతేకాకుండా కరువుపనులను అమలుజరుపుటకు కేటాయించిన మొత్తంకూడా చాలా స్వల్పముగా ఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కరువు, కాటకాలతో అలమటి మున్నవారిని రక్షించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ చూపుటలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విస్తృతమైనది కాబట్టి రాయలసీమలో కరువుపనులు చేయవసరంలేదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం తలంచేయడం అది అతిదారుణమైన విషయమని వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. కరువు, కాటకాలతో అలమటిమున్న ప్రజలపట్ల కనికరం చూపించవలసిన బాధ్యతను ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు విస్మరించరాదని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ఉన్న కొద్దిపాటి గంజీకేంద్రాలవైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం మూసివేస్తోంది అంటే అది ఎంతటి అమానుష విషయమో గుర్తించగోరాలను. మా పెనుకొండ తాలూకాలోని గంజీకేంద్రాలను, వాడూపు అన్నింటిని మూసివేశారు. ఈ మధ్య మా ఆనంతపురంజిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారు పెనుకొండ Camp పచ్చిపప్పుడు వెయ్యిమంది ప్రజలు ఆయనను దర్శించి గంజీకేంద్రాలు మూసివేయవద్దని విన్నవించుకుంటే వారు, ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏటిసి మూసివేయవలసినదని ఉత్తరువులు పంపారు నేను చేసేది ఏమీలేదని శలవిచ్చారు. ఇక కరువు అప్పులు ఇచ్చేవిషయంలోకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా కఠినంగా ప్రవర్తించారని తెప్పకలసి ఉంది. ఈ సంవత్సరం మా జిల్లానుంచి తొమ్మిది లక్షల రూపాయల ప్రభుత్వంవారు. ఈ కరువు అప్పుల పట్టికీంద వాతను తీసుకున్నారు. వేద ప్రజలు కరువు అప్పులకై దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టుకున్నప్పటికీ కలెక్టరుగారికి ఇచ్చిన గ్రాంటు మంచి ఇంతవెద్ద మొత్తాన్ని వాతను తీసుకోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. గంజీకేంద్రాలను ఎత్తివేయడం, కరువుపనులను నిలిపివేయడం కరువు అప్పులకుకూడా ముఖ్యమైనవిగా చేయకపోవడం చాలా ప్రమాదకరమైన విధానమని

[19th March 1953] [Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi]

ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని భావంతోకనుక ప్రభుత్వం సంపాదించినట్లయితే ఆకలిచాడలు సంభవించాయని, ప్రజాసామాన్యం దారుణ సంక్షోభానికి గురికావలసినందున ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తుంచుకోవాలి. ఇక వేసేతప్పనివారితోబట్టి కట్ట సీమకొవేవారి యొక్క పరిస్థితి చాలా భయానకంగా ఉన్నది. వారికి ఎటువంటి వృత్తి లేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ అసెంబ్లీ సభ్యుల సౌకర్యార్థం సమీపంగా ఒక సీరా సౌత్ ప్రారంభించబడింది. గిరా ఆరోగ్యవంతమైన, పుష్టికరమైన ఆహారమని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంగీకరించినదే. సీరా దీనుకొనే సౌకర్యం ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమపట్టి టెక్సు ప్రాంతాలలో కలుగజేయవలసి ఉంది. ఆహారధాన్యాలు నేకరించుకొనే శక్తి లేనివారు వేదకు నీటిగా సీరా త్రాగి ఆయనా కడుపు నింపుకొని, ప్రాణం రక్షించుకొనే అన కాశాస్త్రా నా కలుగజేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. కరువు పరిస్థితులు విస్తృత ప్రాంతాలపట్ల ఇటువంటి ఉపాసనభావాన్ని చూపడం చాలా దారుణమైనటువంటి విషయం. ప్రజల ప్రాణాలలో వెలగడం ప్రమాదకరం. కాస్తాభిక్త పరిస్థితులను గుర్తించి టెక్సునివారణ కార్యక్రమాలను వెంటనే అమలు జరుపుటకు పూనుకొనవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. పరిస్థితులు స్వల్పముగా ఉన్న వారి అసాధ్యపడవనని సకాలంలో ప్రజలకు సాయపడవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. పెనుకొండ తాలూకాను ఇప్పుడు B జోన్ గా పరిగణిస్తారు. ఈ తాలూకాలో టెక్సు చాలా తీవ్రంగా ఉంది. దీనిని A జోన్ గా పరిగణించి వెంటనే గంజీకేంద్రాలు తెరచి టెక్సునివారణ కార్యక్రమాలు జరుపుటకు ప్రజలను ఆదుకోవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ టెక్సు ప్రాంతాలను మంత్రిగారు స్వయముగాచూచి తగినటువంటి శ్రద్ధచూపి వెంటనే టెక్సు నివారణకు పూనుకోవాలి.

“అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తి చేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెలుాంగాన్ని దినదినం పాపకమున్నారు. అయితే ఈ అధికాహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించుటకు కావలసిన శాస్త్రజ్ఞులను మాత్రం ప్రభుత్వం కలుగజేయటలేదు. ఏదో ఇవానుపద్ధతి అని, మరొక విధానమని ప్రచారం చేస్తున్నదేకాని వ్యవసాయానికి అవ్యవసరమైన నీటి వనరులు కల్పించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం తగినంత శ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. నీటివనరులు, ఎరువులు రైతుల అందుబాటులో ఉంటే అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించవచ్చు. మా ఆనంతపురం జిల్లాలో పెద్ద ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించే సావకాశంలేదు. కాని ఉన్న చెరువులను, కాళాను మరమ్మత్తు చేయించినట్లయితే అధికంగా ఆహారధాన్యాలను పండించవచ్చు. మా తాలూకాలో మిక్కిలమైన, ధర్మవరం గ్రామాలలో పెద్ద చెరువులు ఉన్నాయి. వాటికి మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించినట్లయితే కొన్ని వేల ఎకరములకు అదనంగా నీటిని సేకరించి చేయించవచ్చు. అంతేకాక ఈ చెరువు గర్భాలలో నూతులు త్రవ్వించి వాటిలో లభ్యమయ్యే నీటిని ఇంజనల్ల సహాయంతో తోడి పొరించినట్లయితే అధిక ధాన్యాలను పండించవచ్చునని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సౌకర్యములు కలుగజేయడానికే టెక్సునివారణ సాధ్యంకాదు. రైతులకు కావలసిన నీటి సదుపాయములు కలుగజేయక పోతే అధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధ్యపడదు. కనుక వెంటనే టెక్సునివారణ కార్యక్రమం క్రింద ఈ పనులను అమలుజరుపవలసినదని కోరుతూ ఈ బడ్జెటును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను.”

* Sri N. MOUNAGURUSWAMI NAIDU :—“Mr. Chairman, I support the budget proposals. I congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on the frank and candid manner in which he described the financial position of the State. When the budget

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a.m.

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for the year 1952-53 was presented, a deficiency of Rs. 3½ crores was anticipated. But now, after the final accounts have been settled, we find that the actual deficit is Rs. 5 crores. The Hon. Finance Minister has explained that this deficit has been caused on account of the famine conditions prevailing in the State. Rs. 10 crores have been spent on famine relief works so far, and the Central Government have helped us only to the extent of Rs. 2 crores.

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

Distress conditions still prevail throughout the State. Famine has developed and spread to the South. Almost all the southern districts of Tamilnad are in the grip of famine. I am glad to state that the Government have been trying their best to alleviate distress and they have been doing all that is humanly possible to do under the circumstances. Gruel centres have been opened wherever necessary and relief works such as renovation of ponds and laying of roads have been started. I myself come from a famine-stricken area and I know the excellent work that is being done there. Even drinking water is not available in some places in my area. The Railway department has been supplying water at the rate of 20,000 gallons per day to the Udamalpet Municipal area for the last one year. Even the little rainfall that other places in Tamilnad were blessed with at the time of the recent cyclone has not helped us much. Distress conditions still continue and there is no prospect of rain in the near future. The north-east monsoon generally commences in November and till then we have to get on. The existing gruel centres have to be continued and many more new gruel centres have to be opened. Relief works have to be started. All this means that we need a lot of more money. I thank the Government for not imposing any new taxes. There is poverty everywhere and the people cannot bear the burden of further taxation. The question then arises as to how to find the required money. As the Hon. Finance Minister has proposed, a loan can be floated. The Central Government can be approached for further funds by way of contributions and loans. They must be made to understand the seriousness of the position. I endorse every word of what the Raja of Chettinad said in this connexion. We cannot close gruel centres or stop relief works for want of money. In this connexion, I want to mention one fact. Hitherto District Collectors were authorized to start relief works whose estimated cost was below Rs. 10,000. I understand that this power has now been withdrawn by the Board of Revenue. I submit that the Collectors must be re-invested with that power. Then again, I understand that the wages paid in famine relief works has been cut down to four annas for every male and 2 annas for every woman. This is a very low wage and I submit that it must be increased to at least 10 annas and 6 annas, respectively.

"Udamalpet and Dharapuram taluks constitute a famine-stricken area. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people there, and the rainfall is very low. The Government, after careful consideration, proposed to start the Amaravathi Project to

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ward off future famine conditions. Amaravathi is a river. The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 2½ crore. investigation has been completed and the scheme is ready for execution. After the dam is completed, it is expected that the project will provide sufficient water for bringing under cultivation additional 18,000 acres. The ryots were asked to pay a betterment fee and they had agreed to pay at the rate of Rs. 700 per acre. An amount of Rs. 6,00,000 had already been collected and deposited and it is now in the Government Treasury. The people of the area expected that the work would be taken up this year itself. But unfortunately the Government were not in a position to take it up. The best that the Government can do under the circumstances is to give an assurance to the people that the matter has not been dropped and that they would certainly take it up when the financial position of the State improves. The next budget is likely to be presented within five or six months. The partition of the State would be over by then. So far as the residual State is concerned, there is no new irrigation work to be taken up under the Five-year Plan. So, we can press the Central Government to include this in the Plan, and the work can be started.

"Udamalpet is always a famine area so far as drinking water is concerned. Scarcity of drinking water is a grave problem so far as that town is concerned. As I have already said, the Railway Department has been supplying water for the last one year at an enormous expense. This problem can be solved only by taking up for execution the Thirumurthi Hills water scheme. The investigation is over and the scheme has been found feasible. It is an irrigation as well as a drinking water-supply scheme. The ryots who will benefit by the scheme are willing to contribute by way of betterment fee half the amount that is necessary for executing the scheme. The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 40 lakhs and the ryots are willing to contribute Rs. 20 lakhs. I request the Government to take up this scheme also for execution as soon as their financial condition improves.

"Before concluding I would request that the Government will be pleased to immediately advise the Electricity department not to collect minimum charges so far as agricultural pumpsets are concerned. There have been no rains, and there has been power cut prevailing for the last five or six months. To compel the poor ryots, who are already suffering on account of famine conditions, to pay minimum charges, is too much. Government are already spending money by way of opening gruel centres and starting relief works for the purpose of giving people employment. It is only just in these circumstances that people are not harassed to pay minimum charges in respect of agricultural pumpsets.

"I thank you, Sir, for having given me this opportunity to speak."

* Sri C. PRABHAKARA CHOWDARY:—“అమరావతి ప్రాజెక్టును త్వరితగతిన ప్రారంభించి, దాని ద్వారా అధిక సంఖ్యలో ప్రజలకు నీరు లభించేలా చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలి.”

[Sri C. Prabhakara Chowdary] [19th March 1953]

వర్షపు మూతం ఉపయోగంలేకుండా పోతున్నాయి. సభ్యులు వారి నియోజకవర్గాలలోని ప్రజలు వదుతున్న వాదలు ఈ సభలో మొదలెట్టుకోవడం, తుంతులు ఆ మూలను ఒక వెంట్రోవిషయం రెండవ వెంట్రోవిషయం వదలివేయడం మూతం సభ్యులనుండి గాని ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలను ఆరేసి వారి ఇబ్బందులను యోచించుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం కృషి చేయడం లేదని నేషనలిస్టు పార్టీ నాయకులు విచారించుచున్నారు. గత ఎంపీల కాలంలో కూడా అప్పుడు నా నియోజకవర్గానికి చెందిన కాసన సభ్యులు ఆ ప్రావిన్స్ లియరాజుగారు ఆగ్రేక వర్షాయములు ఈ కాసనసభలో రాజమండ్రి తాలూకాలోని మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలలోని రైతాంగం వదుతున్న ఇబ్బందులను గురించి ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేస్తూంటేవారు. ఎన్నిసార్లు ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం వారికి విన్నవించుకొనినప్పటికీ ఫలితం మాత్రం ఉద్దేశాన్ని. రాజమండ్రి తాలూకాలోని మొట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో ఎటువంటి నీటి సౌకర్యాలను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటు చేయడంలేదు. అగ్రేక గ్రామాలు గోదావరి నదికి నాలుగు, అయిదు మైళ్లదూరంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఎటువంటి నీటి వనరులలేక కవురు, కాటకాలతో తాండవిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ గ్రామాలలో త్రాగుటకు మంచిచెనను సరేక లభ్యంకాక ప్రజలు ఎంతో ఇబ్బందిపడుతున్నారు. అప్పుడక్కడ ఉన్న మేరువులకు మరమ్మతులులేక వంటలు పాడైపోతున్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వం తారు మొట్టప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలకు ఎట్టిసహాయాన్ని చేయరనే విషయం గట్టిపెట్టాలి. కాని కనీసం మంచినీటి సౌకర్యాలనైనా కలుగించుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నం కొనుటలేదనేది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఇప్పుడున్న మంచి నీటి భావులనైనను లోతు చేయించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే పూనుకొనవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. కడకు త్రాగుటకై నీరు లభ్యంకాకుండుటవల్ల రాజమండ్రి తాలూకా మొట్టప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలు గ్రామాలు విడిచి వెళ్లిపోతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా గ్రామాలు నిరాశ్రయమై అయిపోతున్న ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ యావడంలేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులను తక్కువదిద్దడానికి ఇప్పుడే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోవాలి.

“ఇక ఆహార సమస్యపరిష్కారానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు వివిధంగాను ప్రయత్నం చేయడంలేదు. ఆహారభాగ్యాలు ధరలు ఇప్పటికే చాలా విచరితంగా పెరిగిపోయాయి. మిగులు జిల్లాలోని మొట్టప్రాంతాలయొక్క ఆహారాలను గుర్తించుకుంటూ భాగ్యాన్ని దక్షిణాదికి భారీ ఎత్తున ప్రభుత్వం తరలించుకొని పోతున్నారు. తత్ఫలితంగా ఈ నాడు మిగులు జిల్లాలో కూడా భాగ్యం ధర బస్తా ఒకటికి రెండు రూపాయల వరకు పెరిగిపోయింది ఇక్కడప్పుడు యందు భాగ్యంధర విచరితంగా పెరిగి పోయిందనడానికి ఎంతమాత్రం సందేహంలేదు. రాష్ట్రంలో మొట్టప్రాంతాలన్నింటిలోను ఈ సమస్యరంకదవుల పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడినాయి, వంటలులేవు. చాటకజనానికి వసులులేవు. ప్రజాసహాయస్థం పూరిగా కొనుగోలు శక్తికోల్పోయింది. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో దినదినం పెరిగిపోతున్న ఆహార భాగ్యాల ధరలను అదుపులో పెట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించక పోయినట్లైతే ఆకలికావులు సుఖవింశవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. మిగులు జిల్లాలోని వొకడిపోలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలావరకు మూసివేశారు. ఇందువలన కూడా భాగ్యములు ఆహార భాగ్యాల ధరలను విచరితంగా పెంచుచేశారు. చాటక జనానికి సరిఅయిన ధరలకు ఆహార భాగ్యాలు లభ్యమయ్యేందుకు గాను వొకడిపోలను వెంటనే సాపేక్షవలసినదనికూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇక చెరుకు వంటిదే రైతుల విషయం గమనించండి. ఫాక్టరీ యజమానులకు విశేషంగా లాభాలు వస్తున్నప్పటికీ రైతుకుమాత్రం చిల్లు యజమానుల సరియైన ఫలము ఇవ్వడంలేదు. చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తిదారులకు సరియైన వంట పెట్టించకలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వం చిల్లు యజమానులను ఒత్తిడి చేయదు సరేక రైతులు తమ వంటను తత్వక

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యీ చిల్లులకు అప్పువలసినదని ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించింది. ఇది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం రైతాంగాన్ని గాక పెట్టుబడిదారులను ప్రోత్సహిస్తోంది. ఇటువంటి విధానవల్ల రైతులు నిరస్తాహం చెందుతున్నారు. ఇక గ్రామాలలో నీటి సరఫరా సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసే విషయంలో కూడా పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాముల, పెట్టుబడిదారులయొక్క ప్రయోజనాలను మాత్రమే దృష్టిలో పెట్టి కొన్ని ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు స్క్రీములను అమలు పరుస్తున్నారని సామాన్య రైతాంగం యొక్క ఇబ్బందులను ఎవ్వరు గమనించడంలేదు. కిర్లంపూడి పంచతార ఫాక్టరీకాకి సౌకర్యార్థం ఎన్నో లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఒక రెగ్యులేటరు కట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం పూనుతోంది. దీనివల్ల పిటాపురం తాలూకాలోని 40 గ్రామాల వరకు చెబ్బలింటాయి. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వానికి విశ్వ వింశుకొనిన, వారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ యావడంలేదు. ఈ రెగ్యులేటరు వల్ల రెండ్ర గ్రామాలు మునిగిపోయే ప్రమాదం ఉన్నది. కిర్లంపూడి పంచతార చిల్లుకు ఉపయోగకరమైనటువంటి ఈ రెగ్యులేటరు నిర్మించుట ప్రభుత్వం విరమించుకోవాలి. ఈ రెగ్యులేటరు బదులు వినదిలో రిజర్వాయర్ కట్టి శస్త్రైవే వేఖాది ఎకరముల భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు, అందు మూలంగా ఆహారభాగ్యాలను అధికంగా ఉత్పత్తి చేయవచ్చు. కాని ఈ స్క్రీమును ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకోలేదు. కిర్లంపూడి చిల్లయజమానుల సౌకర్యార్థం రెగ్యులేటరు కట్టడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి డబ్బువస్తుందికాని, చిల్లారు రిజర్వాయర్ నిర్మాణానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు లేదంటోంది. దీనినిబట్టి ఇది పెట్టుబడిదారుల ప్రభుత్వమే, పేదరైతాంగానికి అండగా నిలచే ప్రభుత్వమే బోవపడుతుంది.

“రెండవ వంటకు నీటిని supply చేసే విషయంలో కూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం చాలా అక్రమంగా ఉన్నది. విలన ఉన్న కొన్ని గ్రామాలకు గాక ఇతర గ్రామాలకు రెండవ వంటకు నీటిని supply చేయడం జరుగుతోంది. ఆరవల్లి గ్రామానికి ఈ విషయంలో ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరిగింది. రెండవ వంటకు నీటి సరఫరా కావచ్చుగా నీటిని supply చేయగలిగితే ఎవ్వరు అభ్యంతరం పెట్టరుకాని గోదావరి అక్కకట్టికింద నీలుక ఉన్న నీరు చాలావరమితంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు, నీలుక ఉన్న గ్రామాలకు కాక, ఇతర గ్రామాలకు నీటిని సరఫరా చేస్తామనడంవల్ల రైతులలో స్పర్ధలు బయల్పడుతున్నాయి. పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాముల ఒత్తిడికి లొంగిపోయి ప్రభుత్వం ఇటువంటి అక్రమ విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడం చాలా అన్యాయమని మనచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పెట్టుబడిదారులకు సహాయపడుతున్నదనే దానికి మరొక ఉదాహరణ ఇస్తాను. మల్లేశ్వరి టెక్స్టైల్ చిల్లు కార్మికులు ఒక సంవత్సరం చిల్లులులేకున్నా రెండు ఏండ్లను యజమానులు మూసివేశారు. చిల్లును తెరిపించుటకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదు. కార్మికులు సంవత్సరం పెట్టుకొనడమనే ప్రాథమిక హక్కుగా మైనా చిల్లు యజమానులు అంగీకరించక కార్మికులను నిరుద్యోగులుగా చేస్తున్నా ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోకపోవడం విచారకరమైన విషయం. తొలితరం కమిషనరీయైన వాళ్ళును కాపాడుకొనుటకు సర్దు చేయడంనే ఆరువంటి కార్మికులను నిరుద్యోగులను చేయుటకు చిల్లు యజమానులు చేసే ప్రయత్నం ప్రభుత్వం అరికట్టకపోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఇక రాజమండ్రి వేలక చిల్లు వీలవరకులలో పని చేస్తోందో గమనించండి. చిల్లును అభివృద్ధి పరచే పరికరాలకు వెచ్చించుటకు బదులు, ఇవ్వలాది రూపాయలు రద్దును కొనుటకు వెచ్చించబడినాయి. ఈ నాడు వేలక చిల్లులో దొస్తలో కూడు నాలుగు సయత్న రావడం సరికొంది. ఈ విధంగా ఆనాలో చితంగాను చాలా ఖర్చులు చేయడం ఇక ముందైనా ప్రభుత్వం నిరీధించాలి. ఇక చిల్లు కార్మికులకు ఇచ్చేవారలూ కూడా

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చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. రోజుకు రూ. 0-6-0, రూ. 0-8-0 మానిరేట్లు కూడా ఉన్నాయి. మిల్లు private management క్రింద ఉన్న వుత్తు technical personnel కు రోజుకు రూ. 2-8-0 మాని ఇచ్చేవారు. అటువంటి వసూలకి రోజుకు రూ. 1-8-0 మాత్రమే ఇవ్వబడుతోంది. ఈ మిల్లును జాతీయం చేసిన ప్రతిఫలం కాగితాలు పొందలేకుండా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ మిల్లుపల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి లాభం వచ్చినట్లు కూడా రెక్కలూ తెలియజేశారు. అయినప్పటికీ కాగితాలకు ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు చేయబడలేదు, బోనస్ ఇవ్వలేదు.

“ మా రాజమండ్రిలో లోహపరిశ్రమ కర్తాగారాలు చాలా ఉన్నాయి. కాని ఈ workshop లకు సరిగా పనికేకుండా ఉన్నది. అలమినియమ్, ఇత్తడి మున్నగు లోహముల ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోవుచున్నది. పరిశ్రమ లాభనాటగా లేకపోవడం వల్ల అనేక workshop లను మూసివేశారు. తత్ఫలితంగా ఎంతోమంది కార్మికులకు పనిలేకుండా పోయింది. కాబట్టి ముడిలోహములను సరసమైన ధరలకు స్పెక్ట్రే చేయించే ఏర్పాట్లను చేయవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇక కార్మిక సంఘాలు మొదలైనవాటి జమాఖర్చులను సరిచూడడానికి ప్రభుత్వమే ఆడిటర్లను నియమించాలి. దా. 0-1-0, దా. 0-2-0 ఫభుత్వ రుసుముల కౌగిక సంఘాలు మొదలైనవి ప్రత్యేకంగా auditor లను నియమించు కోవడం అసాధ్యం. అది వాటి స్వీయతకు మించినపని. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారే ఆడిటర్లను నియమించి ఈ సంఘముల రెక్కలను ఆడిట్ చేయించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

12 noon. *SRI A. SENAPATHI GOUNDER :—“கனம் உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, தற்சமயம் சர்க்கார் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் இந்த சபையில் சம்பந்திக்கப்பட்ட வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில், நமது ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள 80 சதவிகித விவசாயிகளைக் கருத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை சம்பந்திக்கவில்லை என்பதை குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் நிதி நிலைமை சம்பந்தப்பட்ட வரையில்தான் அவர்களுடைய வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை சரிக்கட்டிக் காட்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நமது எதிரிகால நிலைமை, விவசாயிகளுடைய நிலைமை, அதுவும் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமை என்னவென்பதை அவர்கள் கருத்தில் கொண்டிருந்தாலும் அதற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு அவர்களுடைய மேம்பாட்டை கருத்தில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்ய அவர்களுக்கு நிதி நிலைமை இடம்தரவில்லை என்பதாக நினைக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் தற்காலம் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.”

“இப்பொழுது எங்கள் கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா மிகவும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதிலும் மிகவும் அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பவர்கள் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகள்தான். தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் ஆறு வருஷங்களாக பஞ்சநிலைமை ஏற்பட்டதால் நடுத்தர விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய ஆடு மாடுகளை விற்று ஜீவனம் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அவர்களுக்குள்ள சிறு காடுகளிலுள்ள மாங்கனியும் வெட்டி விற்று ஜீவித்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். சகலவற்றையும் அவர்கள் விற்றுவிட்டார்கள். இன்னும் பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்தபாடில்லே. இன்னும் பருவமழை பெய்வதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் அடுத்துவரும் சில மாதங்களில் ஒருக்கால் பருவமழை பெய்தாலும் அவர்களிடம் விதைப்பதற்கு விதைகளும், விவசாயம் செய்ய உழுவதற்கு மாடுகளும் இல்லை. இந்த நிலையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். வெளியூர்களுக்குச்சென்று பிழைக்கலாமென்றாலோ பக்கத்திலுள்ள ஜில்லாக்களும் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. அங்கு சென்றாலும் அங்கும் எந்த விதமான வசதியும் கிடையாது. இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுடைய பலம் குறைந்து நடைப்பிணங்களாக நடக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சாகாவிட்டாலும் கூட, செத்துவிட்டாலும் தேவலை என்ற நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறார்கள்.

19th March 1953] [Sri A. Senapathi Gounder]

“இப்பேற்பாட்ட நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கி பிழைக்கலாம் என்றாலும் அவர்களுக்கு கடன்கொடுக்க யாரும் முன்வரவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு கடன் நிவாரணச்சட்டம் வந்து சௌகரியமடைந்தாலும் இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்குக் கடன்கொடுக்க ஒருவரும் முன்வரவில்லை. அந்த சட்டம் வந்ததனால் இவர்களுக்கு கடன் ஒருவரும் கொடுப்பதும் கிடையாது. இந்த நிலையில் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்குக் கடன்கொடுக்க முன்வரவேண்டும். சர்க்காரிடம் கடன் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால் ஆறுமாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு விண்ணப்பம் போட்டால்தான் இப்பொழுது வருகிறது. அதுவும் முழுவதும் வந்து சேருவதில்லை. ஆறுமாதம் கழித்து கடனை வாங்கும்பொழுது ஒரு பகுதி செலவு செய்ததின்பேரில்தான் ஒரு பகுதி கைக்கு வந்து சேருகிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் கடன் வசதி இல்லாமல் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு சர்க்கார் கடன்கொடுத்து உதவும்வகையில் கிராமங்களில் பாங்குகளை ஏற்படுத்தி இந்த கடன்வசதிகள் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் பணம் கொடுத்தால் எந்த சமயத்தில் வேண்டுமென்றாலும் திருப்பி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். மற்றவர்கள் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும்போது ரூ. 100, கடன் கொடுத்தால் ரூ. 200-க்கும், ரூ. 400-க்கும் பாண்டு எழுதி வாங்கிக்கொள்கிறார்கள். அத்துடன் அதிக வட்டியும் கேட்கிறார்கள். அத்துால் விவசாயிகள் அவர்களிடம் கடன் வாங்கமுடியாமலும் வாங்கினால் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாமலும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் குறைந்த வட்டியுடன் கடன்கொடுத்து வசதிசெய்து கொடுத்தால் அடுத்தவரும் ஒரு காலத்தில் பருவமழை பெய்து சாதகமான காலம் வரும் போது அவர்கள் விதைவிதைத்து, மாடுகள் வாங்கி அந்தப் பருவமழையை பயன்படுத்திக்கொண்டு லாபத்தை அடையலாம். இந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக வேண்டியது கடன்தான். இந்தக் கடனை சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும்போது மத்திய தர குடியானவர்கள் ஒவ்வொருவருடைய அந்தஸ்திற்குத் தக்கவாறு கடன் கொடுத்து வசதி அளிக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்தப் பஞ்சமானது தாராபுரம், பல்லடம், உடுமலைப்பேட்டையில் தொடர்ச்சியாக ஆறு வருஷம் நீடித்திருப்பதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்றால் தொடர்ந்தாற்போல் ஆறுவருஷம் பருவமணித் தவறிவிட்டதாலும், நல்ல மழை பெய்தாலும் அதை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளக்கூடிய நீர்பாசன வசதி இல்லாத காரணத்தாலும், இந்த மழையணக்கொண்டு இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை சமாளிக்க முடியவில்லை. அதனை பயன்படுத்திக்கொள்ள வசதி இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. நிரந்தரமாக பஞ்சத்தில் ஈடுபடும் தாராபுரம், பல்லடம், உடுமலைப்பேட்டை தாலுகாக்களுக்கு வசதி செய்துகொடுக்க பல நீர்பாசன வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை உடனடியாக மேற்கொண்டால் இதைத் தவிர்க்கலாம். இப்பொழுது வேலையில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை போக்குவதற்கு இந்த நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை மேற்கொள்ளலாம். அப்பொழுதுதான் நிரந்தரமாக பஞ்சத்தைத் தவிர்க்கலாம்.”

“தற்சமயம் பல திட்டங்களை எடுத்து நடத்தினால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைத் தவிர்க்கலாம். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு லட்சக்கணக்கிலும் பணம் மிச்சப்படும். அதன் பிறகு சர்க்காருக்கு நிலவரி, நீர்வரி முதலியவைகளை வசூல் செய்ய வேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்படாது. இவைகளெல்லாம் சர்க்காருக்கு நிரந்தரமாக வருவாய் வரக்கூடிய திட்டங்கள். இவைகளைப்போல இன்னும் பல இருக்கின்றன. அந்த திட்டங்களை கவனித்துச் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நமது நண்பர்கள் அமராவதி திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசினார்கள். இது சொம்பவும் முக்கியமான திட்டம் என்று நானும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு செலவாகும் தொகையில் ஒரு பகுதியை மக்களை முன்வந்தது கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். என்பதை அனம் முதலீ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் அறிக்கும் தடவைகளில் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அதை

[Sri K. Kotrabasavan Goud] [19th March 1953]

“ఇంథ అనేకతరవాద అన్యాయం ఆగడం నేమో మోన్య ముంత్రిగారు దక్షతయింద సర్కార గణా దేశాన్ని అధికారిగల్గి నయినా జయ తేగ్దేశండు తన్ను ఉందిన కేరళయన్ను పునశ్చల్యవలెందు అభిమత్యేన.

“అంధ పాంతద బగ్ కలవు మాత్రుగన్ను నేలవేన్ను నేమో బుక్కర జరె యన్ను పుర అంధ్రాతరపాంతదలి బడ్జెట్ రిక్తదలి పునశ్చల్య నేమో మోన్య సర్కారకు నానా సంతోష విదేత్తేన. నేమో బుక్కర జరె యా యానాగ్ల్య సుమిరారే మర్గగంధలం మత్తు జరిత్తగంధలం కన్నడ జరె ఈగలం కన్నడన. నేజయనగర సామాన్య ముంత్రిగారు నే మత్తు కన్నాకక కింహానననీనదు బుక్కర జరె నేమో జరె యా జరె యా మోన్యరలి కేరళ యిద్దవల్యవరాగిద్దాన. అయి ఈ సామాన్యవాదిదర మదరాశిని కేరళదేశం జరె యిద్ద ఎరిదగల భాగవాద బారదా. ఈ జరె యిద్ద ఎరిదగల అజ్ఞ గన్నడ, మోరం తాలూకా మిక్రగన్నడ ఈగ మోరం తాలూకాగల్గి నాలూగి భాగవాత్త తలుగు మాత్రవాదవరదాన. ఈ బుక్ కలవు క్రిమంతర తన్ను సామాన్యమయింద బుక్ అంధ్రాతరవాదం క్రిమం. ఇవరం జరె నేమో జరె. జిల్లా బోర్డం యిద్ద అనేక సంతోగళ జరె యిద్ద ఒడియదే పుర మదరాశిని పునశ్చల్యకేందు తిమోనవాది సర్కారకు కల్గిద్దాన. కేరళర అవార్డు ఈ మోన్య వర్గగళ ఉందినదు. అవరం సక మోరం తాలూకాగల్గి temporary యాగి A.P.C.C. య అధినేరినకుదేందు కేరళదాన. అదు ఈగ అన్యయినువుది. అద్దరింద నేమో జరె యిద్ద ఒందు దివసపుర సక అంధ్రాతర నేరినబారదు. ఒందువడ్డ ఇదియం సర్కారపు బుక్ గళ విద్ద తిమోనవాదిదలి జిల్లా దరె లా కేరళాలకల మత్తు మారావంయగన నేరినపుర కలంత్తద. అద కారణ సర్కారదరె సామాన్యవాద క్రిమవాద తిమోనవాద మోద దేశాగి కేరళదేశం.”

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P.M.

* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—“అధ్యక్ష, గత రెండు మాడు రోజులుగా బడ్జెట్టు జరుగుచున్న వర్ష ముచిసట్టుయితే ఇది విశేష ముక్కుబడికి మాత్రమే జరుగ వలెనున్నట్లు కనపిస్తోంది. అనేకమంది గౌరవ సభ్యులు వారి నియోజక వర్గముల తోని ప్రజల గోడు ఇక్కడ వెడలగక్కుతున్నారు. కాని ఈ ప్రసంగాలలోని విషయాలను గ్రహించి, వాటిని పరిశీలించి ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి సహాయపడేందుకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించేయడంనే విషయం చాలా సందేహాన్ని ముగియవలసింది. గత రోజుగారి ఉత్సాహం మీద మాడు రోజులు, బడ్జెట్ వర్ష రోజులు, ఉత్సాహాలు కలిసిపోగా ఉన్నాయి. వాటికి మంత్రులు ఇచ్చే సమాధానాలు కూడా ఒకేవిధంగా ఉంటాయి. ఈ విధానాన్ని మార్చు చేయవలసి ఉంది. బడ్జెట్టు వర్ష సభ్యులలో ప్రభుత్వంవారి ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి పాలసీలను తెలియజేయాలి. వాటికల ప్రాసీకా నికే వివిధంగా ఉపకారం జరుగుతుందో తెలియజేయాలి. అంతేకాని ప్రభుత్వ రిల్ ఈ బడ్జెట్టును ఇయ్యారేస్తోందన్న ప్రజలకు వివిధ విధముల ప్రజా సామాన్యానికి రేలికగా అర్థమయ్యే విధంగా తయారుచేయాలి. తమకు ఏదో majority ఉన్నది కదా అనే భావంతో బడ్జెట్టును ఎవ్వరికీ తెలియని విధంగా తయారుచేసి కానక సభ అమోదాన్ని పొందుటలోనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు సంతృప్తిపడరాదు. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధులు మనవిచేసే విషయాలను సాక్ష్యంగా విచారించి తగిన చర్యలు తీసుకొన వలసింది ప్రభుత్వంవారిదే ఉన్నది.

“సభ్యులలో చాలామంది గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చినవారే. ఈ నాడు లోక్సభలోని అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు కాటకాలు తొందరిస్తున్నాయి. రోజు రోజుకు ప్రజల స్థితి దుర్భరంగా మారిపోతోంది. కాని ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత మాత్రం శ్రద్ధదూడడంలేదు. ముఖ్యంగా మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో పరిస్థితులు చాలా విష

[19th March 1953] [Sri G. C. Kondayya]

మంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ సందర్భంగా కరువు ములు సరిగా లేనందున పంటలు పండిపో యాయి. పనులులేక పంటక ఇకల వలసపోతున్నారు. వెంటనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు జైతునివారణ కనులను వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో అమలు జరపాలి. వెంటనే అయిదో ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న చెరువులు ముద్రాన జలాభారాలను మరమ్మతులు చేయించాలి. ఈ విధంగా చేస్తుంటే ప్రభుత్వం పనిపాటు లేనివానికి వని కల్పించడం మాత్రమే కాక ఉత్తరే తరూ కరువు కాటకాలు సంభవించకుండా కాపుదలగా ఉంటుంది. మన దేశంలో ఏ ప్రభుత్వమైనప్పటికీ వ్యవసాయదారులకు తోడ్పడడం ముఖ్య విధి. మన దేశం ముఖ్యంగా ఉండాలంటే నీటి వనరులను కలుగజేయడం ముఖ్యమైనది వంటి విషయం. తద్వారానే కరువు కాటకాలను తాత్కాలికంగా నివారించడం సాధ్య మవుతుంది. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ట్రాను నివారణకుగాను కొద్దికొద్ది పనులు చేయించుట కంటే నీటి వనరులను ఎక్కువ చేయడం ఉంది. అంధ్రా రాష్ట్రం పర్యవేక్షకుడనే కారణంచేత ఎన్నో స్త్రీ ముఖ్య ప్రభుత్వం నిలిపివేసేసింది. ఇది సంగతికీ ముఖ్యమైన పునరీవేస్తున్నాను. సూక్ష్మ, సగముగా పనులనుచేసి నిలిపివేయడంవల్ల వీరేవకడం సంభవిస్తుంది. ఇంతవరకు ఖర్చుచేసిన డబ్బుకు ఎట్టి ప్రతిఫలం ఉండదు. వనరుల కురిపించేటైతే ఈ మధ్య చేసిన మరమ్మతులు నిష్ఫలం అయిపోతాయి. ఈ పనులకు రివిన్యూ మండల పెట్టవలసి వస్తుంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వెల్లా ప్రాంతాలలో డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేయడానికి ఇష్టపడుతున్నది కాని, మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలపట్ల అంత శ్రద్ధ వహించడంలేదు. మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో నీటి వనరులు కల్పించకపోయినట్లైతే కరువు కాటకాలు మన రాష్ట్రంలో తాత్కాలికంగా నిలిచిపోతాయని గుర్తించ గోర్తాను. గత సంవత్సరం ట్రాను ప్రాంతాలలో అయిదారు కోట్ల రూపాయల వరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు పెట్టిచాడు. ఇది చాలాదు. ఎన్నో చెరువులు ఇంకను మరమ్మతు చేయించవలసి వుంది. ఈ మర మ్మతు పనులను వెంటనే చేయించకపోయినట్లైతే వచ్చే సంవత్సరం కూడా కరువు తప్పని ప్రమాదం ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. మా నెల్లూరు జిల్లా లోని అత్తకూరు ముద్రాన మెట్ట లాల్పాకాలలో కరువు పరిస్థితులు పరిష్కరి ఉన్నవి. ప్రజలలో కొనుగోలు శక్తి తగ్గిపోయింది. పనులులేక వేడ ప్రజలు చాలా కష్టాలలో గురికావలసి వస్తోంది. ఈ సంవత్సరం పంటలు పోయిన కారణంగా కొన్ని పోల్ల రైతులకు మెట్ట మండల శివు రెమిషన్లను ఇచ్చారు. కాని దేశంబయలో వర్షములు వచ్చినందువల్ల ఈ రెమిషన్లను రద్దు చేశారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. దేశంబయ నెల్లూరు వర్షాలు పురిసంతమాత్రంచేత పంటలు పండివు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలుసును. అయినప్పటికీ మండల గ్రామీన్ చేసిన శివు రెమిషన్లను రద్దు చేయడం న్యాయంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా చేయడం వర్షంకాదని కల్పించుకొని విన్నవించుకున్నాము. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రయోజనం లేకపోయింది. అ పురిస్థితులలో రెమిషన్లు గ్రామీన్ చేయడం చట్టానికి విరుద్ధమని ఆయన చెప్పారు. దేశంబయ నెల్లూరు వర్షములు కురిసినప్పటికీ విప్రాంతంలో కూడా నీళ్లు అధికం కంటేనూ తరులకు దక్కలేదు. ఈ వాస్తవ విషయాలను గుర్తించి ప్రభుత్వం వారు తదాని శ్రద్ధపడుతున్నాను. అవసరమైనట్లైతే చట్టాన్ని సవరించి అయినప్పటికీ రైతు ల్లో మేలుకలుగజేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ట్రాను ప్రాంతాలలో జీవనభృతి ఋణములను ఇచ్చుటకు ఉద్దేశ్యములు ఇది వరకూ వరభాగములను కలచారు. అనేకమంది వేదరైతులు వరభాగములు పంపుకు న్నారు. తాలూకా ఆఫీసుచుట్టు, కర్వర్ ఆఫీసుచుట్టు రెండు మాడు మానాలు తిక్కిలి నీటి కాణా ఇబ్బందులు వడ్డారు. అయినప్పటికీ వాటికి తప్పులు ఇవ్వబడలేదు.

“ఇక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విషయంలో అసెంబ్లీలోను, మైకుపాతా కాలానికి అయిన ప్రజాభిప్రాయ సామర్యం ది. కొందరు ముద్రాను ఆరవలది అంటున్నారు. చివరకు జిల్లాలో కొంత భాగం అంటే కుప్పం లాంటి మాది అంటున్నారు. దీనికి ఆధారము ఏమిటో నాకు ఆర్థిక కాలేదు. చివరకు జిల్లాలో కోయంబత్తురు జిల్లా హౌస్‌లదాయాలు తక్కువ అని వివరంగా పరిశీలించి అసెంబ్లీలో చెప్పడం ఆశ్చర్యకరం అంటే. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఇదివరలో వారు కమిటీని ఏర్పాటు చేసి దీనిని పరిశీలించి తీసుకున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు వాస్తవంగాని పది రాష్ట్ర విభజన వివరములను ఏవేదిక రూపకములో స్వీకరించి ఉన్నారు. ఈ రెంటిని ఆధారము చేసుకొని ఒక న్యాయమైన నిర్ణయం చెయ్యడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి ధర్మము. వేరేమోత ఈ వాస్తవంగాని పరిస్థితుల వ్యతిరేకంగా అయితే కాదు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఒక వ్యవస్థ అంతరించి నిర్ణయం చెయ్యడం అంటే ఇక్కడ ఉన్న ఆంధ్ర మంత్రులు, ఆంధ్ర నేతలు వారికోరిక చెప్పగలను. దేశస్వాతంత్ర్య ఉద్యమములూ ముందడుగు వేసిన ఆంధ్రజాతికి ఇచ్చిన అవకాశాలి ఇదేనా. దీనికి జవాబు చెప్పేది ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు. కానీ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలని వేసు తుననిచేస్తున్నారు. ముత్తయ్యపట్టిగారి బేషంబులకు తిరుగు వీరదాతాదా భయపడకు చెప్పగలను. చివరకు సామ్రాజ్య వాదులకి అంగీకరించే ఆంధ్రము. అలాగే చివరవారి కునాటి గుండ్రము గుండె ఇచ్చిన ప్రజాసంగమ తీర్మానం జడ్జిమెంట్‌లో ఉండి చివరవారికి అనుగుణము పుచ్చునది తీర్మానం.

[illegible]

“ഇപ്പോൾ ലക്ഷക്കണക്കായ ആളുകൾ തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ നഗരങ്ങളിൽ പോയി ഭരണ കളിൽ പിച്ച് ഇരുന്ന നാടുകൾയാണ്. മലബാറിലെ തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഇവിടെ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാർ സംസാർച്ചകൾ ആണ്. ഇവിടെ കയ്യൊപ്പമുള്ള ആയിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള തൊഴിലാളികൾക്ക് തൊഴിലുണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കുന്നത് ഗവൺമെന്റിന്റെ കടമയാണ്. മുന്നാമതായി അധ്വപകന്മാരുടെ ശമ്പളം കൂട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന അവർ മുറവിളികൂട്ടാൻ തുടങ്ങിട്ട് കാലം കറെയായി ഏകിലും ഇതിനുള്ള ഒരു പരിഹാരം കാണാൻ ഗവൺമെന്റ് ഇപ്പോഴവരെയും ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ കണക്കാക്കുന്ന വകയിൽ അടിച്ചില്ല അങ്ങനെ മലബാറിലുള്ള അധ്വപകന്മാരുടെ ഒരു പണിമുക്ക് ഉണ്ടാകുന്ന പക്ഷം ഗവൺമെന്റ് തന്നെയാണ് അതിന്നു ഉണ്ടാവേണ്ടിയെന്നു ഞാൻ ധൈര്യത്തോടെ പറയുകയാണെന്നു. നാലാമതായി കൂടി നാളെപ്പട്ടവക യാതൊരു നാലുപരിഹാരം

[illegible]

* **SRI A. RAMASUNDARAKARUNALAYA PANDIAN** : கனம் 1-10
 உபநாயகர் அவர்களை ! இந்த சபை முன்பு 1953-54-ம் ஆண்டில்
 உருவான சமீபத்தில் அதற்கு அங்கீகாரம் கொடும் நிதி மத்தி அவர்களை
 நான் ஸ்பாட்லுக்குேன்.

“கனம் ஸ்ரீ. ஆர். அண்ணா தலைவரவரின் கீழ் சென்னை சர்க்கார் நன் குடித் திட்டம் உடனடியாகவே செயல்படுத்தப்பட வேண்டும் என்று அலுவல்பொதுமக் கனம் உறுப்பினர்கள் நன்றாக வலியுறுத்தினர். பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு கனம் ஸ்ரீ. ஆர். கவண்மெடுத்துச் செய்திருக்கும் நன்மைகள் எவ்வளவோ ண்ருதும் கூட இன்னும் செய்யவேண்டிய நன்மைகள் பன் இருக்கின்றன. அவையையெல்லாம் செய்தால் இப்படி அலுவல்பொதுமக் கனம் உறுப்பினர் செல்லு திட்டத்திற்கு காங்கிரஸ் வாங்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்காது. சர்க்காருக்கு முன்மாதிரி எந்தவிதமான தடையுமின்றி சரங்கக்ஷணி வந்தால் லாபமென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் செயல்படுத்திய நன்மைகள் என்னென்ன இருக்கின்றன என்பதை மாத்திரம் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா, சங்கரன்கோவில் தாலுகாவில் உள்ள கிராமியர் அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனையில் இருந்துவருகிறது. அந்த அணைக்கட்டு திட்டம் நிறைவேற்றினால் சங்கரன்கோவில், கோவில்பட்டி தாலுகாக்களுக்கும், ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் முனிசிப்பலிட்டாரி, சாதூர்போன்ற தாலுகாக்களில் ஒரு பகுதிக்கும் நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு நல்ல வருமானம் கிடைக்கும். நம்முடைய விவசாயிகள் நிறைந்த தரம் இறாட்டில் முக்கிய தொழில் விவசாயம் தான். ஆகவே, அணைப்புப் பஞ்சத்தை போக்குவதற்கும், ஈரட்டில் விவசாயத்தை பெருக்குவதற்கும் எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழித்தாலும், செலவு செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் ஆரோசனை செய்யக்கூடாது. அதற்கு அவசிய பணம் மரகாண சர்க்காரிடம் இல்லாவிட்டால் மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து தாவது கடன் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகையால், இந்த கிராமியர் அணைக்கட்டு திட்டத்தை எப்படியாவது நிறைவேற்றித் தரவேண்டுமென்று நான் சென்னை சர்க்காரைக் கேட்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது மிகவும் முக்கிய மான் விஷயமாகும். இந்த அணைக்கட்டு திட்டத்தால் விவசாய அபிவிருத்திக்கு வேண்டிய நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளை செய்துகொடுக்க முடியும். அதே சமயத்திலே குடிதண்ணீர் பஞ்சத்தையும் போக்கவும் முடியும். மின் சர்க்காரையும் கிடைக்கும். உணவு உற்பத்தியையும் பெருக்கமுடியும். ஆகவே இதைச் செய்துகொடுத்தால் நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள பல பிரச்சனைகளுக்குச் சலுபமாக சமாளிக்கமுடியும்.

“அதற்குத் தார்பொலு மின்சார திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்குமுன் மின்சார வசதிகள் இப்பொழுது மிகச் சிறிய சிறிய கிராமங்களுக்கெல்லாம் விரிதரிக் கும்பொழுது அடையவருமா என்ற பெரிய பத்சாயத்து உண்டாகிற்று அதை விவாதிக்காதது செயல்படும் வரமுத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். தற்காலத்தில் மின்சார வசதிகள் விவாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் பெரிய பத்சாயத்துக்குக் கட்டுவது கடினமானதென எதிர்பார்த்து விவாதியின்றானாம். பத்சாயத்து விஷயம் அடுத்தபடியாக பல கிராம ஆண்டிதிகளை எடுத்திகொண்டால் பல மாதங்கொடி அதற்கு டாக்டர்கள் இல்லாமல் இராத் தினம். டீக்கியமாண்டி கிராமம் மிகவும் சரியானபடி சுகதைய சிவ்வாகத்தில் தவனம் செலுத்திக் கொள்ளி இத்தகு குறைகளுக்கும் கரணம் என்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். மின்சாரத்தினை விவதரியப் பிட்டுக்கொள்ளுதல் சர்க்கார் பட்டென்ஸ்

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நிறைய பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். புதியந்தடி போன்ற பெரிய பஞ்சாயத்து கிராமங்களுக்கெல்லாம் மின்சார வசதியை உடனடியாக விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகளுக்கு பணம் இல்லை யென்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லுவது ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடியதல்ல. ராஜ்யபா னையத்தில் சுமார் 10 மைல் நீளமுள்ள ரோடை சுமார் 10 லட்ச ரூபாய் செல வில் இப்பொழுது சிமெண்டு ரோடாக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு போட்ட ரோடுகளுக்கெல்லாம் மெட்டல் ரோடாக கூட போடாமையாக நிறைமையில் இருக்கையில் அந்த சிமெண்டு ரோடு போடுவது அவசியமா என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த மாதிரியாக பணத்தைச் செலவு செய்வதைக்காட்டிலும் இவைகளை பெய்லாம் நல்ல அவ சியமான வசதிகளுக்குச் செலவுசெய்து நல்ல நீர்த்தேக்கங்களையும், மின் சார வசதிகளையும் செய்துகொடுக்குமாறு நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுது விவசாய அபிவிருத்தி பெருகும். உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகமாகும். பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கும்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்ததற்போல் மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தினால் பயிர்கள் அழிந்துபோகின்றன. சர்க்கார் காடுகளையெல்லாம் நன்றாக பராமரித்தால் தான் மழை நன்றாகப் பெரியும். ஆகவே இந்த பாரஸ்டு டிபார்ட்டு மெண்டு நல்லமுறையில் காடுகளை பாதுகாக்க நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தற்கால கல்விமுறை நமக்கு உகந்ததல்ல. நம் நாட்டிற்கு இப்பொழுது தொழிற் கல்விதான் ரொம்ப அவசியமாகும். ஆகவே பொதுமக்களுக்கு தொழிற் கல்வியைத்தான் போதிக்கவேண்டும். கல்விக்காக நாம் 12 கோடி ரூபாய்கள் செலவு செய்தாலும் தற்கால கல்வித்திட்டத்தினால் பயனில்லை. முதல் பாதத்திலிருந்து ஆறாம் பரம் வரையில் விவசாயத்தைப்பற்றி மாணவர்களுக்குப் பாடம் கற்பிக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் இந்த சட்டசபை எப்படி நடக்கிறது. சட்டசபைக்கு எப்படி அங்கத்தினர்கள் தேர்தல் நடக்கிறது என்ற சோஷலிஸ்ட் ஸ்டூடென்ட்ஸுட் பாதத்தைப்போதிக்கிறார்கள். இது இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டிற்கு அவசியமா என்று நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே தொழிற் கல்வியைத்தான் நம் நாட்டில் நாம் பரப்பவேண்டும். இங்கு ன்று தேசத்தில் முக்கியமாக தொழிற் கல்வியைத்தான் பரப்புகிறார்கள். அதுதான் பாட திட்டத்திலும் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதாரத் துறையில் நாம் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது பெரிய கார்ப்பரேஷன், மற்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் கடன் கொடுக்கிறதே தவிர பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளுக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இந்த சட்டத்தை திருத்தி அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாட்டு மக்களின் அபிவிருத்தியைக் கோரும் கார்ப்பரேஷன் அல்லது முனிசிபாலிட்டி அல்லது பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு ஆகிய எது கடன் கேட்டாலும் கடன் கொடுத்து அந்தப் பணம் நல்ல வகையில் மக்களின் சௌகரியத்திற்கு செலவிடப்படுகிறதா என்று சர்க்கார் கவனித்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்து அல்லது மைனர் பஞ்சாயத்து எதுவாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சென்னை நகரம் போல் அந்தந்த ஊர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அல்லது அபிவிருத்தி அடைய கடன் கேட்டால் சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று மறுபடியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்கு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஆவன செய்வார்களென்று நம்புகிறேன். கிராமங்களும், நகரங்களும், பட்டணங்களும் ஒன்றுபோல் காட்சி அளித்தால்தான் இது சாதாரண நாடு என்று சொல்லமுடியும். சென்னை நகரைப் பாராக்கள், எவ்வளவு சௌகரியங்கள் இருக்கின்றன, ஆனால் கிராமங்களிலோ எந்த விதமான சௌகரியங்களும் கிடையாது. ரோடு வசதியோ, ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதியோ, பள்ளிக்கூட வசதியோ எதுவும் கிடையாது. எம். பி. பி. எஸ். படித்த பெரிய டாக்டர்கள் எல்லாம் நிறைய சம்பாதிப்பதற்காக நகரங்களிலே வசிக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கிராமங்களுக்குச் செல்வதே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் எல்லா

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பாட்கட்களும் படிப்பு முடிந்ததின் ஒரு 5 வருஷத்திற்காவது கண்டிப்பாக கிராம சற்றுப்புறங்களில் சென்று சேர வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்பொழுதுதான் நம் நாட்டில் வைத்திய வசதியை எல்லோருக்கும் செய்து கொடுக்கமுடியும். பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு இன்றைய தினம் எது தேவையோ அதையே சர்க்கார் கவனித்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்ற கால்கிரல் சர்க்கார் பொதுஜனங்களின் தேவைகளை பூர்த்திசெய்த தவறியதின் காரணமாகத்தான் பொது தேர்தலில் சில ஸ்தானங்களை இழக்க நேரிட்டது.

“இப்பொழுதாவது அவைகளை யெல்லாம் நன்றாக ஆராய்ந்து பெத்து ஜனங்களின் அவசியமான தேவைகளை தாமதமில்லாமல் பூர்த்தி செய்தால்தான் வரும் தேர்தலில் காங்கிரஸ் முன்பு இழந்த ஸ்தானங்களைப் பெற்று அதிக பலமடையக்கூடும் என்பதை திட்டமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். பொதுவாக இன்றைய தினம் மக்கள் மனதில் கேபினெட்டில் தனது ஆள் இருந்தால்தான் எந்த காரியத்தையும் சாதித்துக் கொள்ளமுடியும், நன்மை அடைய முடியும் என்ற எண்ணம் நிலவி வருகிறது. பொதுமக்களின் நம்பிக்கைக்கு பாத்திரமாக தற்கால ஸ்ரீ. ஆர். கவர்ன்மெண்டு நடந்து வருமென்று நினைக்கிறோம். ஸ்ரீ. ஆர். கவர்ன்மெண்டில் எல்லோருக்கும் ஒரே விதமான நீதி கிடைக்குமென்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் பொதுமக்கள் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். முன்னாள் ஆட்சியில் ராஜபாளையம் நண்பர் கேபினெட்டில் இருந்ததினால் தங்கள் ஊருக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்துக்கொண்டார்கள். அப்படியெல்லாம் இனிமேல் நடக்காது என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறோம். எல்லா ஊர்களையும் ஒரே நோக்கத்தோடு ஒரே கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு பார்த்து அவசியமான வசதிகளைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தற்கால கவர்ன்மெண்டு வித்தியாசம் பாராட்டாது என்று நம்புகிறேன். நல்ல நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை யெல்லாம் மேற்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்பதாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொதுஜனங்களின் சௌகரியத்தை, சுகாதாரத்தை, நன்றாய் சீர்திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியம் என்பதை வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். மின்சார திட்டம் எங்களுக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள பாப ஆசத்திலிருந்தும் கூட புளியங்குடி மின்சாரத் திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தாதது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத் தக்க விஷயமாகும் என்பதை ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன். இதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடும் புளியங்குடியில் உடனடியாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆகவே இதுமாதிரி ஜனங்களுக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமான முறையில் பல திட்டங்களை தயாரித்து அவைகளை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். பஞ்சநிவராணி வேலைகள் சங்கரன் கோவில் தாலுகாவில் ஆரம்பிக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சர்வேயாகாத ஜமீன் ஏரியாக்கள் சீக்கிரத்தில் சர்வே செய்யப் படவேண்டுமென்பதை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். சங்கரன் கோவில் தாலுகா சாதாரணமாகவே வறண்ட பிரதேசம். கடந்த 6 வருஷங்களாக மழையில்லாமல் பயிர்கள் எல்லாம் நாசமடைந்து விட்டன. இந்த பஞ்சகாலத்தில் எல்லோருக்கும் வரி வசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI GARAPATI SATYANARAYANA:— అక్షరము ఈ పేజీ 1-20

పర్యటన మొదలు 20 నిమిషాలు తరువాత 15 నిమిషాలు ఇప్పుడు 10 నిమిషాలకు వచ్చింది. ఈ స్వల్ప వ్యవధిలో విమి చెప్పాలో తెలియలేదు. చెప్పి కూడా ప్రయాణం లేనట్లువుంది. ఇవివదిలేల గూఢాయలు మిగులును చూపించిన విషయము గుండు గుత్తాగూ అంగీకరించవలెనని చెప్పారు ఆర్థికమంత్రి. ఇక్కడ ప్రవేశపెట్టినదానిపై మాట్లాడాతింజే ఆంధ్రదేశాన్నించి వచ్చినట్టి ఆంధ్రనభ్యులు విమి మాట్లాడాలో తెలియదు. విషయము చూచిన తరువాత విమి తెలియడం లేదు. ఇక్కడ ఆయా నియా

[Sri Garapati Satyanarayana]

[19th March 1953]

జనరలనుండి ఎన్నుకొనబడిన సభ్యులు ప్రజల కష్టాలను ప్రభుత్వమునకు సమర్పించ వలసినవారు. అయితే మంత్రులు వాటిని చివరకు వదిలివేయవలసింది. అంటే విమల చెప్పినట్లు లాభములే ఉన్నాయి. ఈ విధముగా మన శాస్త్రసభ్యులు నడుమనుంటే రాష్ట్రములో ప్రజలకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం విమల చెయ్యదు. మన ప్రజల ముందు తీర్పు అని అర్థమవుతుంది. తెలుగు మంత్రులు ఒకరుకూడా ఇక్కడ లేకపోవడం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర దుర్దృష్టము కాబోలు. అయినా ఇక్కడకు విదో ఎన్నుకోబడినవారు కాబట్టి ప్రజల తరపున కొన్ని విషయాలైనా చెప్పాలి. వాటిని నెలల నుండి మీరు ప్రభుత్వంలో ఉన్నారు కదా, ప్రజలకు మీరు చేసింది విమల. విమల జంతులను సాగుకు తీసుకవచ్చిన వేద తెలుసుకు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు చేసినది ఉందా అంటే విమల లేదు. సాగుకు తీసుకవచ్చిన వాటినికూడా మంత్రివర్గముతో చూసుకుంటే గర్జనవారి వార్టీలో ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసువారికి ఇవ్వడానికి సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నారు గాని ప్రభుత్వంవారు న్యాయం విమల చెయ్యడములేదు. వచ్చిన గోదావరి జిల్లాలో కొల్లెరులో వేలకొలది ఎకరాల భూమి ఉండగా అక్కడ 100 ఎకరాలను గుడివాడలంక గ్రామంలో ఆ గ్రామ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు స్వేచ్ఛ లేబరు కో-ఆపరేటివు సొసైటీ పెట్టుకొని జిల్లా కలెక్టరుకు వ్రాస్తే స్వయముగా వచ్చి తనిఖీచేసి ఆ గ్రామస్థులకు ఇవ్వవలసిన ఆయన రికార్డులు చేస్తే మా జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంటు మాగంటి సీతారామచామర గారు ఇక్కడకు వచ్చి మంత్రులను పట్టుకొని అది గ్రామస్థులకు ఇవ్వకుండా చేశారు. ఆ భూములను వారి వార్టీవారికి ఇచ్చించారు. మంత్రులకు విజ్ఞప్తి చేసుకున్నా లాభము లేకపోయింది. అంతేకాదు. తెలుగు మంత్రులు ఉన్నారు అంటే వారికో విద్యా మంత్రి M. V. క్రిష్ణారావుగారు ఉన్నారు అంటే వారివల్ల ప్రయోజనం చేకపోయింది. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయం తాలూకు అధిక స్థితి అందోళనగా ఉన్నప్పుడు ఈ బడ్జెటులో చూస్తే గ్రామం కి లక్షలవెలతుకు చూతమే కనిపిస్తుంది. అన్నామలై, మద్రాసు యూనివర్సిటీలకు వెరి ఒక రి లక్షలు కనిపిస్తున్నది. కొన్ని వెక్స్ న్ల నే చూసేవేనే స్థితి కాదు మొత్తము యూనివర్సిటీ వే చూసేవేదే తరస్థితులు వచ్చేయి అంటే ఇక్కడ ఈ క్యాబినెటులో మన M. V. క్రిష్ణారావుగారు విమల చేస్తున్నారని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రావడానికి సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నది. అప్పుడు వారు విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి డబ్బు కావలసినంత ఖర్చు చేసుకోవచ్చని రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు చెప్పినట్లున్నది. కమ్యూనిస్టులు నాకు ఒకటవ శత్రువని చెబుతున్న రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నిజముగా ప్రజలకు ఒకటవ శత్రువు ఎవరంటే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారే అని తెలిసిపోయింది ప్రజలకు ఆంధ్ర దేశములో. కమ్యూనిస్టులు ఆంధ్రులకు శత్రువులు అని చెబుతూ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల ఎదురు నిలబడవలసిన నేను సహాయ చేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు వనిపోలే ఒక blunder commit చేసినాడు అని వైస్రొజ్జ వివరించాడు. దామెల్ల వెంకట్రావుగారు చూట్కొనినపుడు నిజముగా ఖమ్మిలో ఎవరో చెప్పారు. ఈనాడు సభలో మార్పుని ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం కిమిసలు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంలో ఉన్న కాంగ్రెసు కిమిసలు పనిచేసింది. పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు వనిపోవడానికి పూర్వం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలందరు వెంటనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం డిక్లైరు చెయ్యమంటే కట్టుమానుకుని మార్పుంది ఈ ప్రభుత్వం. వైసీఆంధ్రల ఉద్దేశము ఉత్సాహము అర్థము చేసుకోలేక ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఎక్కడకో వెళ్లి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు తలకాయ లేకపోయింది మతిపోయింది అని చెబుతూ వచ్చాడు. ఇది న్యాయమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఉప్పు రాష్ట్రంలో ఉప్పుడి ప్రజాసేవానికి ప్రాధ్యత వహించిన మీరు అందులో గవర్నరుజనరలు ఉద్యోగముచేసినట్టి ఆయన తెయ్య నుడిన పని గదా అని నేను అడుగుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు సిగ్గుపడవలసినది అని

[19th March 1953]

[Sri Garapati Satyanarayana]

అన్నారు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు. నిజముగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు సిగ్గుపడడంలేదు. గవర్నరుకు తున్నారని నేను చెబుతున్నాను. సిగ్గుపడవలసినది రాజగోపాలాచారి ప్రభుత్వమే. ఆయన అనుసరించిన చర్యల వల్లే ఆయనే రుజువుచేసుకున్నాడు. ఆంధ్ర యూనివర్సిటీ కాన్వేషను జరిగినపుడు ఆచార్యులవారు అక్కడకు వచ్చి డాక్టరు బినుదము తీసుకొన వారను అని అంటే రాను అన్నాడు. కారణం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల మధ్యనుండి ప్రయోజనం తెయ్యవలెను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు విమల చేస్తాగో అని భయము. తరగ్గముగా అయినా ఈ గౌరవ బిరుదము తీసుకొనకుండా వద్దని ఆయన చేతులు దూపించేడు. సిగ్గుపడ వలసినది ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు కాదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారే. ఈ రోజున ఆయన తెలివి లేటల నుపయోగించి మొత్తం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలతో ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులతోను వీరికలు పెట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేస్తున్నారు. దుర్దృష్టవశాత్తు ఇక్కడ కొన్ని వీరికలున్నవి. కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు, కాంగ్రెసు మంత్రులు కనుక వారి కుట్రలను అర్థము చేసుకొని ఇప్పటి వైసీ ఇంగితాన్ని సంపాదించుకొని వివిధముగా అయినా త్వరలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని సంపాదించడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేయవలసిన ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులందరికీ కూడా సునవి. ఎకరైనాగాని వీరికలు పెట్టి ఒకరినైన ఒకరిని ఎక్కించి మొత్తం ఆంధ్ర దేశాన్ని నాశనం చెయ్యాలంటే అది సాగదు. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలు కావాలనంత అటవిక సిద్ధాంతమని చెబుతు ధర్మ వన్నాలు చేసి కలతలు పెంచి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు రుజువు చేసుకోవా లని ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. భాషారాష్ట్రాలు ఇవ్వడం అటవిక సిద్ధాంతం ఏలాగు అవుతుంది. భాషారాష్ట్రాలు ఇవ్వరాదనటం అటవిక సిద్ధాంతం. ఆంధ్రలో ఒకరిపై ఒకరికి ఉసిగొల్పటం, వీరికలు పెంచటం చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది బోడిగుండుకి మోకాలుకి ముడిపెట్టడం మూత్రమేగాని మరి విమల కాదు. భాషా రాష్ట్రాలను అడిగిన వారిని వరద రాజులు నాయకులగురు ఉరితీయాలని వేస్తారు. ఎవరిని ఉరితీస్తారని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలను అడగండి. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఈ భాషారాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నవారిని ఉరి తీయడానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ భాషా రాష్ట్రం సిద్ధాంతాన్ని సాధించి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు దేశాన్ని ముందుకు తీసుకొని పోవడానికి తయారుగా ఉన్నారని తెలుసుకో నండి అని చెబుతున్నాను.

“కాని ఈ రోజున బడ్జెటును గుండుగుత్తగా అంగీకరించడానికి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల సిద్ధముగా లేదు. అనాడు పెట్టుకున్న విశ్వాస తీర్మానము. ఈ రోజున వచ్చి ఆ విశ్వాస తీర్మానము పెట్టుకొనమనండి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని. ఈ బడ్జెటుతో విమల లేదని అన్ని పక్షములవారు చెప్పిన విషయమే. అందుచేత ఈ బడ్జెటును గుండుగుత్తగా అంగీకరించడానికి వీలులేదు అని చెబుతున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇప్పటి వైసీ తన కుట్రలను మానుకొని న్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తించాలని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. రానున్న ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో వీరికలు పెట్టి ఒక్కరి జిల్లాలో చూడు తాలూకాలుగా చేసేరు. చల్ల రాజగోపాలాచారిగారే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి నెల్లూరు రాజధానిగా రికసుంకు చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తుంది. అది మద్రాసుకు దగ్గరగానే ఉంటుంది అని అన్నట్లు ఉంది. వాతం నెల్లూరు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి కేంద్రంగా ఉండాలని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియ దొరికట్లు ఉన్నది. కాని ఆంధ్రరాజధాని ఎక్కడ ఉండాలి అనేది నిర్ణయం అడము రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కాదు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలందరు మార్పు ఆలోచించు కుంటారు. దానిని గురించి ఆలోచించేవారు మీ కాబినెటులో లేరు అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

* Sri C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, అం 1.30
మొదటి సారిగా సంగ్రహించి బయటపెట్టిన తర్వాత సంగ్రహించి పంపించింది. 1.30 p.m.
అం బయటపెట్టిన తర్వాత సంగ్రహించి పంపించింది. 1.30 p.m.

[Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup] [19th March 1953]

മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ് എന്ന പൊതുവിൽ ആക്ഷേപിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇന്ത്യയും കാലത്തും ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ ഭരണാനുകൂല്യം മലബാറിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ പണ്ടത്തെ മാതിരിയെന്ന അവശേഷിപ്പിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയുടെ കഴിഞ്ഞ എട്ടു മാസത്തിന്റെ ഭരണത്തിനിടയിൽ മലബാറിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിധത്തിൽ ഒരു അഭിവൃദ്ധിയുണ്ടായി എന്നു ഈ മന്ത്രിസഭയ്ക്കു അവകാശപ്പെടാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ പ്രാവശ്യത്തെ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഏതെങ്കിലും ചിലതെങ്കിലും നിവൃത്തിപ്പെടുത്തണമെന്നു ആശിച്ചിരുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഫലം തികച്ചും നിരാശയാണ് അവശേഷിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. സാധാരണ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അവകാശങ്ങളെയും, അവശ്യങ്ങളെപ്പറ്റിയും അവരുടെ പ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ വെച്ചു പറഞ്ഞുവെക്കുന്ന ശബ്ദങ്ങൾ യാതൊരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാൻ പോകുന്നില്ല എന്നതിന്റെ പ്രത്യക്ഷലക്ഷണമാണ് മലബാറിൽ ഏറ്റവും കൂടുതൽ ശബ്ദമുണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള കടിയായ നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു. ഇതേപരമം ഒരു പ്രവർത്തിക്കുവാൻ മുതിരാത്തതു എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. കടിയായ നിയമത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആങ്ങളുടെ നാട്ടിന്റെ ഭൂവ്യവസ്ഥ താമസമായിരിക്കുകയാണ്. 1946 ലെ റ്റു ഓർഡിനൻസ് പേരിൽ എത്രയോ ആയിരം കേസുകൾ ഇന്നു കോടതികളിൽ കെട്ടിക്കിടക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതുകൊണ്ട് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങളുടെ കൂടുതൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടിന്റെ നിലവാരത്തെ അധഃപതനത്തിലേക്കു പോയ്ക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ റ്റു ഓർഡിനൻസ് കെട്ടിക്കെട്ടുന്നതു ആണ് എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ജന്മിയല്ല, യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കടിയുമാണ്. ഇന്നു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ പരിഗണിക്കാതിരിക്കുകയും ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽ പ്രസംഗിക്കുന്ന പ്രതിനിധികളുടെ ശബ്ദം കേൾക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തയ്യാറാകാത്ത കാലത്താണ് ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു അവർ ജനകീയ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ തീരുമാനിക്കപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റാണെന്നും ഒരു പ്രജാധിപത്യ ഗവണ്മെന്റാണ് എന്നും അവകാശപ്പെടാൻ യാതൊരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും നിവൃത്തിയില്ല എന്നു ഞാൻ അറിയിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ഇന്നു അസംബ്ലിയുടെ മുന്മാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ബഡ്ജറ്റിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ, അതിൽ മലബാറിലെ ഏതെങ്കിലും വിഭാഗത്തിനു എന്തെങ്കിലും ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു ചോദിച്ചാൽ ഇല്ല എന്ന ഒരു ഉത്തരമാണ് പറയാനുള്ളത്. മലബാറിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ സംബന്ധിച്ച സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ പല പ്രത്യേക പരിഗണനകളും ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുന്മാകെ വെക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. കൂടിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിൽ അതു പോയിട്ടില്ലാത്ത പ്രായോഗികമായ എന്തെല്ലാം വഴികൾ ആയെന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി ഈ സഭയുടെ മുന്മാകെ പല ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർമാരും പ്രായോഗിക നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ ഉദ്ധരിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അവിടുത്തെ ഭൂസ്ഥിതിയുടെ പ്രത്യേക പരിഗണനകൾ അനുസരിച്ചു അവിടെയുള്ള ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ ഒരു വ്യക്തമായ നിലപാട് സ്വീകരിക്കണം എന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അവിടെ യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ പറയുന്നത് ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളാണ്. ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നിവൃത്തിപ്പെടുത്തുകയും, അവയുടെ കൂടി പോയിട്ടില്ലാത്തതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഒരു വ്യക്തമായ അഭിപ്രായം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ ഈ പുരത്തിയ കാലംകൊണ്ട് കേരളത്തിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ സ്വയംസന്യസ്ത മലബാറിനു ഉണ്ടാകുമായിരുന്നു. രണ്ടാമതായി അവിടെയുള്ള ഭൂവ്യവസ്ഥയിൽ സ്ഥിരപാടം ഇല്ലായ്മയാണ് ആ നാട്ടിൽ കേരളത്തിനും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനുള്ള പ്രധാന കാരണം. എല്ലാ ആളുകളും സമ്മതിക്കുന്ന ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. ഈ കയ്യിൽ കൂടി ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുന്നതാണ് കടിയായ നിയമം. എന്നെങ്കിൽ ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിന് കേരളകയ്യിൽ ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണ് പ്രധാനമായിട്ടു വേണ്ടതു് എന്നു ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഈ കടിയായ നിയമം ഇത്രകാലം വൈകിക്കുകയില്ലായിരുന്നു എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്. അവിടെയുള്ള ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ കയ്യിൽ വെച്ചു പറയുന്ന വിഭാഗം എന്നു മാത്രമേ പറയാനുള്ളൂ. കടൽത്തൊഴിലാളികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ, അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ, ബീഡിത്തൊഴിലാളികളെയും പുരുഷതൊഴിലാളികളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ, അവിടുത്തെ സാധാരണക്കാരായ കൂടിക്കാരെയും തൊഴിലാളികളെയും സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ, അങ്ങിനെ ഏതു വിഭാഗത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ അവിടെ ഒരു രക്ഷപ്പെട്ട് ഉണ്ടാകാത്ത ഒരു പദ്ധതി-ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ചോദിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. പുരുഷതൊഴിലാളികളും ബീഡിത്തൊഴിലാളികളും ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റുകൊണ്ട്

[19th March 1953] [Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup]

കൂടുതൽ വികാസിക്കുവാനാണ് പോകുന്നത്. ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിലും ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്ന പുതിയ പുക്കയിലിരിക്കും. ചുമത്തുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് മലബാറിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന നിരവധി കൂടുതൽ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുകൾ പട്ടിണിയിലാകാൻ പോകുകയാണ്. കൈത്തറവുവസായത്തിന്റെ അധഃപതനം മൂലം ആയിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ കയ്യിൽ ജീവിക്കുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ലാത്ത സ്ഥിതിയിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു. സാധാരണക്കാരന്റെ ജീവിതത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ബീഡിയുടെ തൊഴിലുകൾ. ഈ തൊഴിലുകളെ ഈ നികുതി ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടുവാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നു പറഞ്ഞാൽ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ വലിയ ഒരു വിഭാഗം ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ അധഃപതിക്കുവാൻ പോകുന്നു എന്നു മാത്രമേ പറയാനുള്ളൂ. ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും മലബാറിലെ ബഹുജനങ്ങളുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു നിലപാട് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തു് പക്ഷെ പാതപരമായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു പറയാതെ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. വൈദ്യസഹായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ കഴിഞ്ഞ അസംബ്ലി യോഗത്തിൽ വെച്ചുതന്നെ എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിന് പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുകയാണ് നാട്ടുകാർ രക്ഷയായിരിക്കുക എന്നു ഉന്നി ഉന്നി പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായരക്ഷ കിട്ടുന്നതു ആയുർവ്വേദം കൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്. ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പേരിലുള്ള ഏതു വൈദ്യസഹായപരിശ്രമവും പരാജയപ്പെട്ടു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ആവശ്യത്തിനു അനുസരിച്ചു ഡോക്ടർമാരെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല, നർസുമാരില്ല, മരുന്നില്ല, ആസ്ത്രികളിൽ രോഗികൾ കിടക്കുവാനുള്ള സ്ഥലവും ഇല്ല. കൊയിലാണ്ടിയിലെ ആസ്ത്രികളിൽ രണ്ടുമാസത്തിനു ഡോക്ടർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നില്ല. അങ്ങിനെ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഏറ്റവും അധഃപതിച്ച ഒരു നാടാണ് മലബാർ. ഇതുപോലെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ പേരിലും വളരെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ നിവൃത്തിപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ട നാടാണ് എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായം. കേരളകയ്യിൽ മലബാർ ഏറ്റവും പിന്നോക്കമാണ്. തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മയുടെ കയ്യിൽ ഉദ്ധാരണത്തിൽ എത്തിയിരിക്കുകയാണ്. എന്തിനേറെ പറയുന്നു മലബാറിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ സംസാരിക്കുമ്പോൾ ഞാൻ നിരാശനാകുകയാണ്. മലബാറിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു കേൾക്കുവാനുള്ള സമസ്ത മനോഭാവവും ഇല്ലാത്ത ഒരു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ആയിപ്പോയല്ലോ എന്നാണ് എന്റെ നിരൂപണം. ഞാൻ നാട്ടിലേക്കു തിരിച്ചു എന്റെ നിരോധനമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ നാട്ടുകാരോടു ഇത്രയേ അറിയിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നു ഞാൻ പറയും. എന്നാൽ ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ മലബാറുകാരുടെ സ്ഥിതി എന്താണെന്നു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ അവർ സാധിക്കും എന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

* SRI S. PANCHAKSHARAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Budget has been characterised as a dull and insipid one. I submit, according to me, it is a poor man's Budget. Being aware of the tax-paying capacity of the common man, the Government have come to his help. Having tried one or two measures last year, they have found that the introduction of any more taxation measures, thereby making the Budget proposals lively or interesting or controversial, is not worthwhile. Therefore, they have not included any such controversial matters in the Budget proposals. Since there are no new taxation proposals and since the common man has not been called upon to meet any further demands on his purse, I call it a poor man's Budget. We find that the Government, knowing as they do, that the rich when taxed will transfer the burden on to the poor, have dropped all ideas of fresh taxation."

" Sir, from all sections of the House we have been hearing reports about the famine conditions prevailing in all parts of the State. Rather, it has become a chronic feature in the State. There have been complaints that in Tanjore people have been suffering on account of the cyclone and that adequate relief has not been extended to them. There has been distress among the handloom weavers also. The Government are, therefore, charged with neglect of duty. Of course, there has been some recognition for all

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that has been done by the Government. Some hon. Members have been able to say that the Government have done their best. But, still, they say that they have not done anything more. If the Government have not been able to do anything more to meet the situation further, or to relieve distress, then the Central Government are to blame. As my hon. Friend the Raja of Chettinad has rightly put it, it is the Central Government that have denied us subventions, grants and loans. Therefore, there is no use blaming this Government that they have not done anything to meet the distress conditions in the State adequately. On one occasion we were unanimous in passing a Resolution on the problem of the handloom weavers. We suggested a method to the Central Government and they have not met us even half-way. The implementation of our suggestion in part has not relieved the distress of the handloom weavers. Similarly, is not the present condition such, is not the chronic famine condition in our State such, that we should all put our heads together and be united in making a demand on the Central Government to grant us subventions? Sir, this is an issue in regard to which we have got to see eye to eye with each other and be united in making our demands on the Central Government. Several relief measures have been adopted and distress has been alleviated to some extent. But, my own feeling is that people who are more influential have been able to get more subsidies and more relief for their own districts than people who come from the central districts of North Arcot and Salem. It is these districts that have been hit very badly in the last six years. Comparatively, not much has been done to alleviate distress in these districts. I say, in tackling the problem of distress in these districts, the Government must break new ground and avoid the adoption of stereotyped measures. They must change their policy according not only to the changed conditions but also to the changing seasons. Rains have failed and North Arcot has become completely dry. Last year and the year before groundnut crops were a total failure. There has been wholesale remission of kist and about 400 gruel centres are being run in my district. From this, one can imagine the suffering of the people in that district. The Government have done something towards relief of distress, but it is not enough compared to other districts. In the future, at any rate, when famine relief measures, kist remissions, postponement of collection of kist or facilities for supply of drinking water, are thought of, my district must have its due share. Let it not be treated as a stepson as it has been done all along.

“ Sir, there is another problem which is peculiar to North Arcot. In almost every village or group of villages, there are co-operative societies. These societies are financed by the Central Co-operative Bank. Almost all the villagers have hypothecated their property with the society. This Central Bank is in a position to advance loans to the villagers with the help of the funds which have been advanced by the State Bank. The State Bank has advanced money on condition that the Central Bank should repay the money lent in periodical instalments. I say the conditions in North Arcot are

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very alarming. People are not able to make both ends meet. At this juncture, the Co-operative Central Bank comes down upon the village societies which in their turn resort to coercive processes, for the repayment of loans advanced. They are in a quandary, so to say. Where can these people find the necessary money for paying the instalments due to the Co-operative Society and how can the Co-operative Society make the necessary repayments of loans to the Central Co-operative Bank? I learn that there is a lot of pressure put upon the Central Co-operative Bank for expediting their collections and compelling them to repay the money advanced. I learn that the Registrar is sitting tight upon the Central Co-operative Bank and that the State Bank is taking to coercive processes. At this juncture, I request the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation to come to the rescue of these poor villagers. I appeal to you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, you know the conditions in the district; you ought to make a representation to the Government, to the Minister concerned, and see that these people are granted time. You must explain the situation to the authorities concerned and see that for at least two years repayment of loans is postponed. Unless that is done, there would not be any hope or cheer in the people's minds. This is a peculiar problem of the district. Some relief has got to be given immediately.

“ Then, community projects are started in several areas of the State. The Government have, for this purpose, selected areas under the Periyar, Bhavani, Godavari and the Tungabhadra where people have got all facilities and amenities. Those people are living in fertile places and to them more facilities are sought to be given. That policy is not right. I would suggest that dry areas like North Arcot and Salem must be selected for starting these community projects. It is these districts that must be benefited by this scheme envisaged in the Five-Year Plan. It should not be the policy of the Government that people who have something should be given more. It is in the minds of the people of North Arcot and Salem districts that some amount of hope must be created. Unless you do that, the *per capita* income that is sought to be increased by the Five-Year Plan cannot be increased. The difference between a fertile district and a district like North Arcot can very well be seen. It will really be very great, and if we allow the present state to continue it will be very difficult to equalise the position in the various districts.

“ Coming to the community projects, I want to state that North Arcot must have these projects, so that there may be some amount of happiness and also hope in the minds of the people. Palar is there and it has become dry. There has been a dispute pending between this State and the Mysore State regarding the sharing of the water of this river. I request the Government to take up the matter seriously and see that the President of India appointed a Commission to go into this matter. The claims of North Arcot must be recognised for sharing this water. If conditions in North Arcot are to be improved, the Government must be really imaginative and take the initiative to make the best use of the various

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potential sub-soil springs on the river bed. They must chalk out a definite plan in this regard and spend the required money in constructing a number of tube wells. The Government of Uttar Pradesh have a plan to construct about 2,000 tube wells with the help of a German firm. These wells will be capable of pumping out 33,000 gallons per hour and irrigate about 10 to 12 acres of land. When it is possible for the Uttar Pradesh Government to take up such a scheme, I hope the Madras Government also must be able to take up similar schemes by utilising the potential sub-soil springs to the great advantage of the villagers in bordering villages."

* Sri M. BAPANAYYA:—ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెటును ప్రవేశ పెట్టిన ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారి ప్రవక్తాను పరిశీలించిన మీదట ఒక విషయం, అర్థశాస్త్రమిది. ఈ బడ్జెటు ముఖ్యంగా పేదప్రజలకుగాను ఆంధ్రదేశానికంతా వ్యతిరేకంగా తయారయిందని దీనిని నాయకులు పరిశీలించినప్పుడు తెలుస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడు విద్యావిషయంలోను, ఇరిగేషన్ విషయంలోను, ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ విషయంలోను ఏ రకంగా ఆంధ్రదేశానికి అన్యాయం జరుగుతుందో అనేది మన ముందుకు సవివరించారు. ఇంకొక విషయం చెప్పవలసియుంది.

"వైద్యము ఆంధ్రదేశములో చాలా తక్కువగా యున్నది. మా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతములో ముఖ్యముగా సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో రెండు A-classes హానుకులున్నవి. 1 విశాఖపట్టణములోను, 2 వది గుంటూరులోను వుంది. కాని ఈ రెండింటిలో ఒక్కటి గూడా ప్రాంతీయమైన ప్రయోగశాల హాస్పిటల్ ఒకటి గూడలేదు. ఇట్లుండుట వలన పక్షపాతపు బుద్ధితో యిటువంటి Hospitals లేకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వం చేసిన దని, ఆంధ్రులందరికీ చాలా అపకారము చెయ్యాలని చేశారు. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వైద్యం, యే విధముగాను అభివృద్ధి చెందకూడదనేటటువంటిది ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క భుద్దేశ్యంగా వుందని విశదమవుతున్నది. ఈ భుద్దేశం చాలా అక్రమ మయిందని చెప్పకదప్పదు. ఇంకొక గుండెదాదాము, ప్రతి మొదలగునవి గూడా తనవారికి యొక్కడ ప్రయోగించాలనే దుష్టభావమే, ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క భుద్దేశ్యమని ప్రజలందరికీ తెలుస్తూనే వుంది. ఇంకాకొన్ని విషయములు చెప్పతాను.

"రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అవసరపదార్థములను డీ-కంట్రోల్ చేశారు. ప్రజలందరూ గూడా దీనిని అవసరమని యుంటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో సాధారణంగా 168 పాసుల బస్తా ఒకటింటికి 18, 19 రూపాయల వరకు పెరిగింది. ఈ decontrol తరువాత బస్తా ఒకటికి 25 రూపాయల వరకు అడుతున్నావు. దీనివల్ల పేద ప్రజలందరూ గూడా బియ్యం కొనలేక పోతున్నారు. ఈ భావాన్ని అయినా రైతులందరూగూడా అమ్మకోలేక, కొనుక్కోలేక యే భావాన్ని దయచేసి దాక్షిణ్యానికి లోబడి యుండేముగా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వం చేసింది. దీనివల్ల పేద ప్రజలకు చాలా యిబ్బంది కలుగుతున్నది. ఇది పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములకు, కల్లినవారికి తప్ప, మాప్రాంతాలలో ఈ పేద ప్రజానీకానికి కించిత మూత్రం పనికిరాలేదు అందుకని ఈ పేదప్రజలందరూ గూడా దీనికి వ్యతిరేకంగా యున్నారు. ఈ సంగతి ప్రభుత్వం తప్పని సరిగా గుర్తించాలి. రాయలసీమలో మిగులు ప్రాంతాలలో కరువుగా యుంటే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మూత్రం మిగులు జిల్లాలలో కరువుకాటకాలకు స్వస్తి చెప్పారు. ఈ రోజున పేదప్రజలందరూ గూడా చాలా గోలపెడుతున్నారు. దీనికి తగినట్లుగా కూలి వాళ్లకు యిచ్చేకూలి గట్టుబడికాకుండా పోయింది. దీనిని గుర్తించి

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ప్రభుత్వం యేమీ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనియుండలేదు. ఇటువంటి వివాదం stop చెయ్యాలి. కాని యంతవరకూ ప్రభుత్వము ఏమీ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొనలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయంలో ఏమీ చేయలేనప్పుడు ప్రకటన ఒకటి చేశారు. అదేమిటంటే మదరాసురాష్ట్ర ప్రస్తుత ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులబట్టి ఒక్కొక్క కూలికి రోజు 1 కి రు. 0-12-0 యిస్తామనిగూడా ప్రకటన చేశారు. దీనివల్ల వారి అభిప్రాయాలు చెప్పనే యిదే రేటు నిర్ణయిస్తామని ప్రకటన చేశారు. ఇది న్యాయమా? కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోనే వ్యవసాయ కూలిలు, రోజు 1 టింటికి రు. 1-4-0 తెచ్చుకుంటున్నారు. రాష్ట్రంలోని తులను బట్టి రాష్ట్రంలో వేరువేరు చోట్ల వేరువేరు పరిస్థితులు వుండడము వల్ల రకరకమయిన కూలి రేటు వుంటున్నది. ఏదే ప్రాంతాలవానికి, ఆ యా పరిస్థితులబట్టి ఆయాకూలి రేటు యిస్తేనే ప్రయోగిస్తుందిగాని రాష్ట్రమంతటను ఒకే విధమయిన కూలిరేటు నిర్ణయిస్తే వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు ఆర్థిక ప్రతిపత్తి పెంపొందింపనేరదు. వ్యవసాయకూలీలను భాగ్యంధరలను బట్టి నిర్ణయించాలి.

"సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం కంటి రిపోర్టులో wages board ద్వారా విప్రాంతాలకు ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో యిచ్చేకూలి నిర్ణయించాలని, ఒకే రేటు నిర్ణయిస్తే వీలులేదని చెప్పబడి యున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో కూలి యొక్క కష్ట సుఖాలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి ఇక మరిజనుల విషయంచూస్తే యొక్కడ వున్నటువంటి మరిజనసభ్యులందరూ గూడా ఒక హరిజన హాస్టలును సెలెక్ట్ అని తమతమ అభిప్రాయాలను తెలియపరచారు. హరిజన సభ్యులందరూ ఈ విషయంలో Hostels ను అనేక చోట్లకుపోయి పరిశీలించారు. ఎక్కడ చూచినా ఈ హాస్టల్లు ఒక లిజినెస్, కంపెనీగా తయారగుచున్నట్లు అభిప్రాయమిచ్చారు. ఈ హరిజనుల విద్యా విభాగము కొందరు హాస్టల్ సభ్యులు స్వార్థ పరతత్వంతో ప్రయోగించుకుంటున్నారు. అందుచేత Hostel management లు మారబోయే ప్రభుత్వం లోపరమ కోనాలి. ఈ విషయం మంత్రిగారు గుర్తించాలి. హరిజన హాస్టల్లకుగాను 22 లక్షలు ఖర్చు పెట్టుచున్నారు, ఈ సొమ్ముపేద ప్రజలకు ఖర్చుపెట్టకుండా ఆక్రమమయిన management చేసి హాస్టల్లు నడుపుతూ సొమ్ముతా సొంతానికి ఖర్చుపెట్టుకుంటున్నారు. Hostel management స్వార్థపరతాతంగా చేయాలి కాని యిప్పుడు అలాజరుగుటలేదు. ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశ ప్రకారం సడిపించడం లేదు. విద్యార్థులు నూటికి 10 మందైనా కృతార్థులై పనికి రావడం లేదు. పైకి hostels నడుపుచున్నారేగాని, నిజస్థితి గుర్తించాలి. Hostel management లు గవర్నమెంటు మానేడిమెంటులో తీసుకోవలసి యుంటుంది. అప్పుడే ఈ హాస్టల్లు చాగుపడుతవి. ఒక్కొక్క జిల్లాలో ఒక్కొక్క హాస్టల్ కు 200 మంది వుండేటట్లు వీలయినన్ని hostels లు ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి, అవిధంగా జిల్లాకు 4 హాస్టల్లు పెట్టిన సొం 800 మంది విద్యార్థులు చదువుకోడానికి వీలువుంది. హాస్టల్లను గొడ్డనావిల్లలో బెట్టి జరుపుతున్నారు. ఇదిచాలా తప్పుగా యుంటుంది. ఈ రకంగా హాస్టల్లు మేనేజి చేసేటట్లు చే విద్యార్థులు చదువడానికి సౌఖ్యాలు కలగవు. ఇందుచేతనే విద్యార్థులు తగ్గిపోయినారు. ఇంకొక విషయంవుంది. ప్రతి Hostel కు హరిజనులకొరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు grant చేశారు. ఈ డబ్బు సరిగా ఖర్చుపెట్టు తున్నారా? లేదు. Hostels లో సరియైన staff లేదు. ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చే 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు కొంత ప్రభుత్వమే తీసుకొంటున్నది. దీని అంతరార్థము ప్రభుత్వమే గుర్తించాలి. కృష్ణాజిల్లాలో హాస్టల్లకుగాను 250 లక్షల రూపాయలు కావలసియుంటే సరియైనట్లే grant చేశారు. హరిజన ప్రజలకు యిక్కడ స్థలాలకు grants యిస్తామని చెప్పి యివ్వనందు వల్ల, బోటర్లకు సమాధానం చెప్పలేకుండా పోయింది. హరిజన భుజ్యులేపోవడంచే అనేక యిబ్బందులకు పాలవుచున్నారు.

[Sri M. Bapanayya] [19th March 1953]

“ప్రస్తుతము గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో రొంపేరు ప్రాంతంలోను, కృష్ణాజిల్లాలో దివిసేమలలోను ఒక్కొక్కచోట 18 వేల ఎకరాల బంజరు భూములున్నవి. ఈ భూములన్నియు వేలంవేయాలని ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచించింది. ప్రభుత్వానికి 20, 30 లక్షలు వస్తుందని ఆలోచన చేశారు. ఈ భూములు ప్రస్తుతం కొంతమంది కొన్ని విండ్లుగా సాగుచేసుకొంటున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం వేలం వేయటవలన నిరుపేదలయిన హరిజనులకు కాకుండా ప్రజలకు కట్టిపెట్టాలని భద్రాద్రిపురి కనబడుతుంది. నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో కొడవలూరు ప్రాంతంలో భూమియిదే విధంగా జరిగింది. భూములులేనివారికి ముఖ్యంగా హరిజనులు చాలాకాలంగా సాగుచేసుకొన్నారు కాబట్టి వేలం ఆనేది లేకుండా వారికే యివ్వాలని కోరుతున్నారు. వారు పరిహారం యిచ్చుకోలేరు. వారు వ్యవసాయకారీలుగా భుజిస్తున్నందున వారికి భూములు యివ్వకపోతే ఈ హరిజనులుకున్నా ప్రజలకున్నా అన్యాయం చేసినట్లే అవుతుంది. ఒక్కొక్కరికి తప్పని సరిగా 5 ఎకరాలకు తక్కువలేకుండా ఉండేట్లుగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించాలి. ఈ భూముల గ్రాంట్ల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం వారివివరకిచ్చిన order లన్ని cancel చేసి నిరుపేదల సాగుచేసుకొన్న హరిజనులకే యివ్వాలని కోరుతూ యింతటికో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 20th March 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

*83 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri S. P. Thangavelu is not in his place. The answer to his question will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI S. P. THANGAVELU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state when the Government propose to introduce the system of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive in Tiruchirappalli district?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“The Government are not in a position now to state it.”

Lorries owned by Producers-cum-Consumers' Societies in Malabar.

*84 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many Producers-cum-Consumers' Societies in Malabar own lorries; and

(b) how many of them are registered as public carriers?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) Sixty societies own 73 lorries in all.

“(b) Nine lorries are registered as public carriers.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware that the buying and selling of lorries is a racket on societies and that public money is used for the purpose and may I know whether the Hon. Minister will please enquire into the matter?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“It has not come to the notice of the Government. I take the information from the hon. Member and will certainly enquire into the whole affair.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“In view of the fact that the procurement system has been abolished and the societies find that there is no work for their lorries, will the Government be pleased to allow them to register the lorries as public carriers?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“It is a fact that there is not sufficient work for those lorries. Proposals have been received by the Government either to dispose of the lorries or register them as public carriers.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ My question was to the effect, whether the Government will allow them to register these lorries as public carriers. The Hon. Minister has simply given the information and not answered my question.”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ If the hon. Member had listened to my answer to part (b) of the original question, he would not have repeated the question. It contains the information that some lorries have already been registered as public carriers. We have no objection to register any further number of them.”

Handloom Weavers' Relief Scheme in Cuddapah district.

* 85 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many weavers have been benefited in Cuddapah district through the Handloom Weavers' Relief Scheme in the first quarter year of the relief period;

(b) how many weavers have been admitted into and paid share capital in the Weavers' Co-operative Societies under the above relief scheme in the said district; and

(c) the total amount of wages that have been paid for work under the relief scheme in Cuddapah district?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Six hundred and six weavers.

“ (b) Only 67 weavers joined the societies under the scheme though 349 new weavers were permitted to be admitted.

“ (c) A sum of Rs. 5,631-8-0 was paid as wages up to 30th September 1952.”

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ ప్రశ్న వేస్తున్నాను. అందు ఈ పద్ధతి జనాభాలో రిలీఫ్ గురించి ఇప్పుడు చెప్పిన సంఖ్యలనుబట్టి ఈ రిలీఫ్ స్కీమ్ ఫెయిల్యూరు (failure) పరిగణించబడునా? దీని స్థానే మరొక నిజమైన రిలీఫ్ స్కీమ్ ను పెట్టుకొంటే అలాచిస్తారా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We do not consider that the relief scheme is a failure. Evidently, some other factor more powerful than even the influence of the hon. Member and the Government, is preventing the workers from coming into the fold.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ May I know whether the Government have taken any decision on the suggestion made by the High Power Handloom Committee to give at least a minimum wage of 6 annas per knot, and also allow the handloom weavers to form into new co-operative societies under the relief scheme? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member must be aware that the recommendation of the High Power Committee is to pay the prevailing wage or 6 annas whichever is favourable. In many parts the wage level is 3½ annas, 4 annas

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or 4½ annas. It was not the intention of the High Power Committee to raise the wage and allow weavers to come into the new societies. I may add that ours is a famine wage and not a fair wage.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know the average monthly wages that a weaver gets under the relief scheme? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I would like to have notice. It all depends on the condition prevailing in the various districts.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ ఏవర్రికీ ఆ నేక స్కీములు ప్రభవ్యం చేస్తున్నది కాని ఏ స్కీముకూడా సక్సేసు (succeed) అయినట్లు ప్రభవ్య రిపోర్టులపై తెలియదు. నిజముగా ఏవర్రికీ కష్టాలు పరిష్కారము కావడానికి సరిఅయిన మార్గం ఏదైనా ప్రభవ్యం పూనుకుంటుందా అంది? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We have introduced this scheme in the hope that many weavers who are outside the fold of co-operative societies will come into it. We hope they will soon do it.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that some of the handloom weavers are not admitted into these societies on account of the existence of vested interest? May I also know the decision taken by the Government on the suggestion to organize new societies under the relief scheme? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said in answer to the original question, in one particular society about 349 new members were admitted, but of these only 67 joined the society. Therefore, it is difficult to reconcile this position with the statement just now made by the hon. Member.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The Government had guaranteed these co-operative societies against any loss that may be sustained on account of the sale of the products. Will the Hon. Minister tell us how much this Government had to pay because of this guarantee so far? ”

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

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఒక కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలో ఎంతమందిని తీసుకుంటామని ఆస్కా చేసేక వారికొందికలు చేరడములేదు అని మంత్రిగారు చెబుతున్నారు. ఆ కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీ విషయంగా ప్రగడ కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీకి సంబంధమున గురించి మంత్రిగారు విచారించి అటునంటిది జరుగుతుందా మంత్రిగారు హామీ ఇస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The intention of the Government is to permit as many weavers as are willing to come into the fold of the scheme. If the hon. Member brings to my notice instances wherein members applied but were not admitted, I shall look into the matter.”

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a.m.

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SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH :—“ My question was not answered. I wanted to know whether the recommendation for providing share capital to handloom weavers to form new co-operative societies under the new scheme would be accepted by the Government? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member knows that so far as new societies are concerned, the recommendation made by the Handloom Committee and accepted by the Government was that at least 50 per cent of those forming a new society must pay the actual share capital or all must be willing to pay 25 per cent of the share capital. ”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Is it not a fact that there is discretion given to panchayatdars in the matter of admission of weavers and if so will the Government consider the question of revising the by-laws framed under the Co-operative Societies Act? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I would like to have notice. ”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ భక్త, కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలలో చేరడానికి ఏవర్న ఎక్కువగా రావడములేదని చెబుతున్నారు. ఇంకా కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలకు ఇచ్చే సూలుకోటా చాలా తక్కువగా ఉంది. మైన్, కో-ఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీలు కూడా ఎక్కువ ధరపెట్టి మైన్ సూలు కొనుక్కోవలసి వస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయాన్ని మంత్రిగారు బిల్డింగ్ ఉండుకొని సరకార సూలులకు సొసైటీలకు ఇచ్చేందుకు తగు చర్యలు తీసుకుంటారా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, at the present moment there is enough yarn available in all counts except one or two particular counts. We have permitted the co-operative societies first to exhaust all the yarn in the society itself and then go into the open market to buy whatever counts they want. I am satisfied there is enough yarn available now. ”

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO :—“ చాలామంది చేనేత కార్మికులు తయారుచేసిన బట్ట బజారులో అమ్మకము కావడములేదు. అంతేకాకుండా చేనేత కార్మికులు సూలును కొనుక్కోలేని స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. ఇప్పుడైనా చేనేతకారికి చాకగా సూలు అందేట్లు వారు నేసినబట్ట నిలువకాకుండా ఖర్చు అయ్యే మార్గం ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా ఏర్పాటు చేస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I must say that last year—1951-52—more than 64 lakhs of rupees worth of handloom cloth was sold and at present there is enough yarn. We will do our best to see that the weaver gets yarn at cheaper rates. ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The spinning mills in our State are working for hardly 3 days in a week for the last three months in spite of what the Hon. the Minister for Industries says, viz., there is enough yarn in the State for handloom weavers. Will he explain why it is so? ”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The power cut has started only from last month. Its adverse effects may be known in three or four months' time. I may tell the hon. Member that for the month of December and also for the month of January the allotments made to most of the societies were not taken, because there was no demand. ”

Alleged use of tear gas on demonstrators near the Collectorate, Visakhapatnam.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the police used tear gas on the peaceful demonstrators near the Collectorate, Visakhapatnam, on 17th December 1952; and

(b) if so, what necessitated this action?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) & (b) It is true that on 17th December 1952 the police had to use tear gas to disperse a crowd of demonstrators near the Collectorate, Visakhapatnam. A large crowd of students, about 5,000, went to the Collectorate demanding that the Office of the Collector should be closed and squatted in front of the office. Two M.L.As. and some members of the local Bar Association also met the Collector and requested him to close his office. The Collector pointed out to them that it would not be proper for him to do so and requested them to urge the students who were squatting in front of his office to disperse. These gentlemen informed the students accordingly. Thereafter the police party under the charge of the Assistant Superintendent of Police and Personal Assistant to the Collector were pelted with stones and shoes. After due warning the police used tear gas to disperse the crowd. One student tried to attack a constable and he was arrested and was set free later on. ”

It is not correct to suggest that the demonstrators were peaceful. Government are satisfied that the use of tear gas was right and that, but for it the situation might have taken a much worse turn. ”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రిగారు ఒక చరిత్రను వదిలేరు. అందులో ఈ విషయం కలగావులనం చెయ్యడం జరిగింది. బిల్లా కలెక్టరువద్దకు వెళ్లి లిట్ వచ్చేలావున బియరు గ్యాసు (tear gas) ఉపయోగం వడము జరిగింది. ఈ బియరు గ్యాసు అక్కడ ఉన్న A.S.P. అనుగుణముగా ఉపయోగించేడు. అక్కడ ప్రజలనుండి ఏమైనా ఏర్పాడులు వచ్చినవా? వానిపై ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా విచారణ జరిపించినారా అని నేను అడుగుతున్నాను. ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I do not accept the statement of facts as put by the hon. Member which differ from what I have stated already to which I stick. ”

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SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“ఈ టియరు గ్యాసు ప్రయోగము జరిగినపుడు ఎంతోమంది వక్తల ప్రముఖులు అక్కడ ఉన్నారు అనే విషయాన్ని గమనించి వారు అందరు కోరుతున్న విధముగా ఒక ఇన్క్వైరీ (enquiry) జరిపే వాదానికి, ఈ టియరు గ్యాసు ఉపయోగము పరిమితమే కాదో విచారించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకుంటుందా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The use of tear gas has not produced and does not usually produce very serious consequences. It is intended to prevent a more serious turn being taken by the demonstration. No enquiry is called for for the use of tear gas. It did not produce any bad effects except on the Police who received some injuries.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“The question that was asked was whether the Government had received memoranda from the public giving a different version from what the Chief Minister has just given to us and if so what action was taken by the Government on those.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I understand the history of memoranda said to be sent by the public as it is called. But these memoranda are prepared by parties which are interested in attacking the Government in all their aspects.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“An insinuation is not an answer. The question is whether the Chief Minister is prepared to stand the test and prove that the memoranda were prepared by interested parties; if not, are the Government prepared to have a detailed enquiry into the case?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“In all these cases, enquiries have been held by magistrates.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Is there not an element of force involved in the attempt of the demonstrators to force the Collector to a decision and, therefore, is not the right of the demonstrators to call themselves peaceful forfeited?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I have already stated that force begins from zero and goes up to hundred degrees and wisdom consists in preventing developments at the proper stage. The story that I have narrated, which I think is true, shows what exactly the dangers were on the occasion.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“The Hon. the Chief Minister said that enquiries had been held by magistrates. Did the magistrates give notice to the public about the enquiry and may I know whether the enquiry was held publicly and whether evidence was taken?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“In the state of things that prevailed there, no magistrate could possibly hold an enquiry without the knowledge of the public and the public

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were fully aware of the enquiry. A number of witnesses were examined and any further enquiry and any further proceedings in the matter will only lead to a worsening of conditions.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“May I know from the Chief Minister why tear gas was not first used in the other places like Nellore and Guntur before shooting was resorted to?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Next time it will be done, Sir.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఈ టియరు గ్యాసు ఉపయోగించడానికి ప్రధాన కారణము అక్కడకు వెళ్ళిన డిమాండ్స్ట్రీట్స్ అని వారు శాంతియుతముగా లేరు అని ఆరోపణ జరిగింది. డిమాండ్స్ట్రీట్స్ శాంతియుతముగా లేరు కాబట్టి టియరు గ్యాసు ఉపయోగించినాము అని మీరు అంటున్నారు. ‘అది సరికాదు. ప్రజలందరూ శాంతియుతముగా ఉన్నార’ని ప్రజలు చెబుతున్నారు. ఇందులో ఏది నిజమో ఎంక్వైరీ చేయవలసి మేము ఇప్పుడు కోరుతున్నది. మీరు ఇంక్వైరీ చేసినామని అంటున్నారు. ఎవరిని విచారించినారు? ప్రజలందరికీ ఇకాటిమేషను ఇచ్చి విచారణ చేసినారా? ఎవ రెవరైతే పిటిషన్లు ఇచ్చినారో వారికి పోటీను ఇచ్చారా అని నేను అడుగుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Such enquiry as was just, reasonable and useful has been made. I do not accept the position that a further enquiry now will be of any use whatsoever except in starting false evidence.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—“May I know, Sir, the names of the two M.L.As. who asked the Collector to close the office.”

8-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I am sorry, Sir, I have not here the names of the two M.L.As.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Question No. 87, Mr. Krishna Rao.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“On a point of order, Sir.”

AN HON. MEMBER:—“ఈ ప్రశ్న మీద తగిన వ్యవధి అయినా ఇవ్వాలి. లేకపోతే ఆరే ఘంట వరకు అయినా అనుమతి ఇప్పించాలి అని నేను కోరుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Now we are having the general discussion on the Budget and the hon. Member has not spoken, so far; I will allow him sufficient time during this general discussion to speak on this subject. I cannot however allow a half-hour debate especially when we are having the general discussion on the Budget.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఒక చిన్న విషయము. బడ్జెటు వర్ష 6 రోజులలో అయిపోతూ ఉంది. ఈ 6 రోజులలోను figures (అంకెలు) ను గురించి అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం గురించి, ప్రజల కష్టాలగురించి మాట్లాడుతారు. Firing 6 గురించి మాట్లాడే అవకాశం ఉండదు. కాబట్టి ఆరే ఘంట వరకు అవకాశం ఇవ్వడం చాలా అవసరం. అంధ్ర దేశములో కాల్పులు జరిగినవి. ఈ కాల్పులకు ప్రజలదే తప్పు అని అకాబ్దులుగారు చెబుతున్నారు. ప్రజలు తప్పు చేయలేదని రుజువుచేసే కాగితక మామీద ఉన్నది.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Granting for argument's sake that I allow a half-hour debate, I will only allow three members to take part in such a debate. First I will allow ten minutes for the hon. Member who asked for this half-hour debate and 5 minutes each for two more hon. Members. During the remaining ten minutes the Hon. Minister will reply. That being so and when we have 375 members, I cannot satisfy all the hon. Members even if I allow a half-hour debate."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" ఈ సలుగురికి ఇచ్చిన అవకాశముతో సరి అయిన జవాబులు చెప్పడానికి అవకాశము దొరకదు. కాబట్టి ఆరేళ్ళు అవకాశము ఇవ్వడం చాలా మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం. బడ్జెటుకు నియమించినది 5 రోజులు ఉన్నప్పుడు దేనినిగూర్చి మాట్లాడాలో తెలియదు."

MR. SPEAKER :—" My point is, that when there is an opportunity to refer to this matter during the general discussion on the Budget I need not allow a half-hour debate on this."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Now the question is: normally a Budget session lasts for about a month when various demands are taken up and they are debated upon for 14 or 15 days. Unfortunately for various reasons into which we need not go at present, the debate on the demands is limited to bare two days. Many things have happened in the State,—questions of fundamental policy of the Government—and there are many problems of great consequence to the people. Under these circumstances, it will be difficult to discuss all these things within the two days allotted for the debate on demands. That is why a half-hour debate is requested on this question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Police demand is coming up before the House on Tuesday. I will give the hon. Member ample opportunity then to raise this question."

" I will now take up question 87."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If I have any place in the discussion as to time being allotted for a discussion . . . (Interruption.) Mr. Speaker, if you have closed it I do not wish to say anything."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, that matter has been closed and I am on the next question."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు రిఫరు చేసిన ఇద్దరు M.L.A. లలో నేను ఒకడను. కలెక్టరుగారిలో మాట్లాడినది నేనే. జరిగిన విషయములు నాకు స్పష్టముగా తెలుసును. పార్టీలలో తప్పు ఉన్నది కాబట్టి నేను చెప్పవలసిన అవసరము ఉంది."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member referring to the same subject? (Hon. Members. 'He is referring to the same subject.')"

" That subject is closed. I am not going to allow any more hon. Members to speak on this matter. I now pass on to question No. 87."

[20th March 1953]

Rates charged for electricity in Nellore town.

* 87 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have taken up the question of 'equalization of rates with reference to those of other areas' in the case of rates charged for consumers of electricity in Nellore town further to the answer to question No. 1068, dated 5th April 1951, in the Assembly, and if so, with what result?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The question is under examination."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" ఆర్యా, కోవూరు, నెల్లూరు రెండుకూడా నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలోనివే అయినపుడు ఈ రెండు చోట్లలోను రెండు రకములైన రేట్లు ఎక్స్‌ప్రెస్‌గా వేర్వేరు చేయడము ఎందుకు జరుగుతున్నదో ప్రశ్నార్థానికి తెలుసునా. ఆ విధముగా రెండు రేట్లుగా వసూలుచేయడానికి కారణము ఏమిటి?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Nellore town and Kovuru Panchayat areas were previously supplied by the licensee. Therefore the rates that were prevailing before the Government took over were adopted. So far as the other areas are concerned the departmental tariff has been adopted."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" తమిళ జిల్లాలలో ఉండే పవరు స్టేషన్లుకంటే వసూలుచేసే వార్జికి ఇవతల ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాల పవరు స్టేషన్లుకంటే వసూలు చేస్తున్న వార్జికి చాలా disparity (డిస్‌పారీటీ) ఉంది. అది లేకుండా ఉభయాలకు సరికొత్త రేట్ల విధింపుచేస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" As the hon. Member said the rates are different, with regard to hydro-electric schemes and the thermal schemes. An attempt will be made later on to revise the rates when the whole State is connected by means of a grid."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—" ఒకే స్టేషన్‌లో ఉత్పత్తి అయిన ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీకి ఈ విధముగా రేట్లలో భేదము ఉండడము అనుచితము కాదా? వెంటనే దీనిని సరిచేస్తారా. 30 వేల యూనిట్లు ఉత్పత్తిచేసే కెపాసిటీ (capacity) ఉన్నాకూడా ఇప్పుడు 5,000 యూనిట్లకన్నా ఎక్కువ ఉత్పత్తిచేయకపోవడం waste (వేస్టు) కాదా? ఇది ఎందుకు జరుగుతున్నది అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is true that the rates are different in the same district though power is generated in the same station. Government are therefore examining whether a uniform rate should not be prescribed. The Chief Operation Engineer has been asked to send proposals and time has been fixed for fixing a date, that is by the end of March 1953. I hope the Chief Operation Engineer would submit his proposals by then and only one rate adopted for the whole of the Nellore district."

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ఇది ఎన్ని నెలలనుండి consideration లో ఉన్నదంటి?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“This undertaking was acquired on 28th September 1951. From that time it has been under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI G. C. KONDIAM:—“గవర్నమెంటు అంతిమ నిర్ణయానికి రావడానికి ఎంత సమయం పడుతుంది. ఇంతవరకు ఎక్కువ రేట్లను ఇస్తున్నవారికి సబ్సిడీ రేటు ఇస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I have already mentioned that a uniform rate is likely to be introduced by the end of March 1953. So far as the rebate is concerned, that is not the policy of the Government at present.”

SRI B. SANKARAYYA:—“ఒక ప్రశ్నకు మాత్రం జవాబు ఇచ్చారు. ముఖ్యమంత్రి యూనిట్ల capacity ఉండగా ఇంతవరకు 5 వేల యూనిట్లు మాత్రం ఎందుకు ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు మా జిల్లాలో వ్యవసాయానికి కేవలం 20 యూనిట్లు మాత్రమే ఇస్తున్నారు. ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆ విషయం ఎందుకు consider చేయడంలేదు?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The Nellore thermal station commenced operation only on 2nd October 1950 and the load development will take time to reach to full station capacity.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఒక థర్మల్ స్టేషన్లో ఏయారు అయిన ఎంజీ సిటీకి ఎందుకు రెండు రేట్లు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు? ఇందులో ఉన్న principles ఏమిటో కొంచెం enumerate చేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I have only to inform my hon. Friend again that Nellore and Kovuru areas were previously served by the licensee. Therefore the rates that were in force while the licensee was supplying power were adopted. So far as the rest of the area is concerned the departmental tariff rates are adopted.”

9 a.m. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell this House why the Government are not able to supply electricity at the same rates at which the licensee was able to supply?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The same rates are being continued.”

SRI K. RAMIAH CHAUDARY:—“నెల్లూరు థర్మల్ స్టేషన్లో ఉత్పత్తి అయిన విద్యుత్తుని నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలకు supply చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నం చేస్తుందా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“To the extent power is generated, it will be utilized and further areas will be served.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, the Hon. Minister did not understand me properly. When the licensee found it possible to supply electricity generated in Nellore Thermal Station at a particular rate to the people of Nellore, why is it the Government are not able to supply power produced in the same station at the same rate whether it is Gudur or Nellore?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I am afraid the hon. Member has misunderstood the answer. The rates charged by the licensee were higher whereas the departmental tariffs are lower.”

Question No. 88 postponed to 21st March 1953.

Report regarding the revenues and expenditure of Andhra State.

* 89 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government furnished a report to Justice Wanchoo regarding the revenues and probable expenditure—annual—of the Andhra State and of the Residuary Madras State and whether the Government will place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“No report regarding the revenues and probable expenditure—annual—of the Andhra State and of the Residuary Madras State was furnished to Sri Justice Wanchoo, nor was such a statement called for. An analysis of actual figures of 1951-52 was asked for and was given. Publication of Sri Justice Wanchoo's report or papers connected with it lies with the Government of India.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ఈ figures 1951-52 ఆయవ్యయముల బట్టి తయారుచేశారు. ఒక విధముగా ఆర్థిక రాష్ట్రం వస్తే deficit బడ్జెట్ వస్తుంది కాబట్టి అవసరంలేకని డెటర్మినింగ్ ఫ్యాక్టర్ గా ఉండేట్లు తయారు చేశారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. Data ఏ criteria తో తయారు చేసియున్నారు. ఆ criteria ఏమిటో తెలియచేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, hon. Members persist in imagining something. Sri Justice Wanchoo asked for certain facts and figures and they were obtained from the Accountant-General's office from the old accounts and furnished. There was nothing else and I want the hon. Member to drop this imaginary fears.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“వాంచూ గారికి ఇచ్చిన రెక్కలలో ఇప్పుడు డెవలప్మెంట్ బడ్జెట్ జిల్లాను రెసిడ్యూయరీ (residuary) ప్రావిన్స్ క్రింది చూపించి ఇచ్చారా? లేకపోతే ఆర్థిక రాష్ట్రంలో చేస్తున్న రెక్కలు ఇచ్చారా? లేకపోతే అయినా తాలూకాల రెక్కలు వేరే తీసి ఇచ్చారా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The figures could not be analysed with any sense of accuracy with respect to taluks. The figures could be obtained, and were

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asked for, by districts. Therefore figures were given for the whole of Bellary district and it was open to Sri Justice Wanchoo and the public to treat the figures as they liked. These were only figures obtained from actual registers."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ వాచూకు నచ్చే చేసిన figures వాని ఇతర విషయముల వైనగాని కాపీటలు విషయమేగాని ముద్రాకు ప్రభుత్వం తన అధికారము తెలియజేసిందా? ఆచార్యులవారు కాపీటలు గురించి డిమాండ్లు గలర్న మొత్తముకు తెలియజేసేరా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The question has nothing to do with the revenue and expenditure of certain districts on which the matter was previously discussed. The question of Capital is wholly different and may be thoroughly discussed later on.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ జిల్లా జిల్లాకు వేరే ట్యాక్సు ఇచ్చేదని ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినా ఉన్నారు. కాని తాలూకావారీగా ట్యాక్సు ఇవ్వడం న్యాయంకాదా? అవసరమైనప్పుడు ఇస్తాము అనడం విమతి? కాబట్టి ఈ సందర్భములో జిల్లాలవారీగా ట్యాక్సులు ఎందుకు ఇచ్చింది. ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క ఉద్దేశం విమతి? ప్రజలమధ్య తగ్గటం పెట్టడానికి ఈ మార్పుగా చేస్తున్నారా ప్రభుత్వం వారు? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Again, Sir, Mr. Nagi Reddi is under some imaginary notion. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'No, no.') Don't say 'No'. When Sri Justice Wanchoo put a question, the Government was bound to answer it; when he asked for certain things, we had to give those things. It is open to Members to calculate the average cost or by any other means arrive at the figures with respect to taluk accounts. Taluk accounts are not separately kept by the Accountant-General. If any further information is wanted, the registers are there and any one may go into them.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ వాచూగారికి ఇచ్చిన అంశాలు తాలూకాలకు separate చెయ్యకుండా ఇచ్చేరు అని ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినా ఉన్నారు. అసలు రిపోర్టులో ఏ తాలూకాలకు వేరే ట్యాక్సులు ఇచ్చేదన్న సంగతి ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి తెలియదా? వెనుక విభజన సంఘ నివేదికలో ఈ విషయం జిల్లా విషయంలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి 38.1/3% అని ఆంధ్రేశ్వర ప్రాంతానికి 66.2/3% అని అన్నారు. ఈనాడు వాచూకు సమర్పించిన ట్యాక్సులో 36—64% అని అన్నారు. ప్రస్తుత విజ్ఞాపనలో 35%, 65% అని ఆ మున్నారు. ఈ ట్యాక్సుల తేడాలు రావడానికి కారణము విమతి? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have not been able to follow the speech, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ వాచూకు గోపాలకృష్ణయ్యగారు అడిగిన ప్రశ్న చాలా ప్రధానమైన ప్రశ్న (1) వాచూగారికి ఇచ్చిన అంశాలు తాలూకావారీగా ఇచ్చిన విషయము ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారికి తెలియదా? వాచూకు ఇచ్చిన ట్యాక్సులో

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జిల్లాకి ఏ తాలూకాలకు ప్రత్యేకముగా ట్యాక్సు ఇచ్చేరు అనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియదా? ఆ విషయము ఇచ్చిన ట్యాక్సులకు మీరిచ్చిన అంశాలకు తాలూకావారీగా ఉంది. దీనిగురించి ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు జవాబు ఇవ్వకపోతే నేను ఏ తారు చేస్తాను.”

The hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah began to speak in Telugu.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ For once, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah will tell me in English.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ What the hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi said, I will explain myself. The first point is that the three taluks of Bellary were included in the Andhra districts when figures were given to Sri Justice Wanchoo for all the Andhra districts. The second point is: in the Partition Committee when apportionment was made for the Andhra area 36-1/3 per cent was given while 63-2/3 per cent was given to the non-Andhra area, but in the figures given to Sri Justice Wanchoo 36 per cent was given for the Andhra area and 64 per cent for the non-Andhra area; and in this Budget 85 per cent is given to the Andhra area and 65 per cent to the non-Andhra area. What is the reason for all this? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Let me be heard without prejudice and preconceived notions. The entire district account was there and the figures were obtained. It was open to any person to divide it roughly in any way he liked. Once it was proposed as 36 and 64 per cent and another time 87½ and something else. The whole thing was just worked out as to how much should be allotted to the three taluks and how much to the seven taluks so that it was merely a conjectural division and it did not depend upon any account.”

House rent allowance to the menial staff in Tirupati.

* 90 Q.—**SRI T. POTHARAJU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether in the year 1951-52 or in 1952-53 the Government accorded sanction for payment of house rent allowance to the menial staff in the Tirupati Municipality? a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ In November 1951, the Government sanctioned the payment by the Municipal Council, Tirupati, of a house rent allowance of Rs. 3 per month each to the sanitary workers until the municipality was able to provide them with necessary quarters, subject to the condition that the workers who were acting in temporary vacancies and those who were absent, would not be eligible for this allowance. No house rent allowance was sanctioned for other menial staff of the municipality.”

SRI T. POTHARAJU :—“ తిరుపతి మునిసిపల్ కౌన్సిల్ house rent allowance 1951-52 లో ఇచ్చినట్లు మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. అలాగే 1952-53

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మునిసిపల్ టెంపు నియంత్రి house rent ఇవ్వాలని ఆదేశం జరిగి మాడు పైలు అయినది. దేశవాద మునిసిపాలిటీ సుమారు 7 లక్షల మిగులు ఉంది. ఇంకా కొన్ని మునిసిపాలిటీలు కూడా ఈ allowance ఇవ్వడానికి సిద్ధముగా ఉన్నాయి. అయితే ఉత్తర్వులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఎందుకు ఇంతకాలము జాగు జరుగుతున్నదో సమాధానము చెబుతారా ? ”

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

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ఈవిధముగా తిరుపతి మునిసిపాలిటీ sanction accord చేసినట్లు తదితర మునిసిపాలిటీలవారికూడా ప్రభుత్వ పెరిషన్ sanction చేస్తుందా ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Government in their order, dated 21st January 1953, have sanctioned the payment by the Municipal Councils of a house rent allowance of Rs. 3 per month to each of their sanitary workers until the municipality provides the permanent workers with quarters.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ వాషట్ట, దేశవాద మునిసిపాలిటీలకు house rent ఇస్తూ, తీర్మానాలు చేసినవి. వాటి అర్హతకీమాదా వాగా అవకాశం ఇస్తుంది. ప్రభుత్వం వాటికీమాదా పెరషన్ నిరాకరించింది. ఇప్పుటికైనా staff కు house rent ఇవ్వడం దివ్యముల అనుమతి ఇస్తుందా ? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This has nothing to do with the main question which refers to the payment of house rent allowance to the menial staff in the Tirupati Municipality. The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“ వేరే ప్రశ్న కావలసినది మంత్రిగారు అన్నారు. ఎందుకు అవసరమో తెలియదు. వారం రోజుల్లోపట్ట దేశవాద మునిసిపాలిటీ లక్షలు ప్రకటించబడింది. విడు లక్షల మిగులు అందులో ప్రకటించారు. House rent allowance ఇవ్వాలని ఆదేశం ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు వివర్య తీసుకొనలేదు. 2 మాసాలు కాదు 3 సంవత్సరాలుగాని పైను తీసుకుంటారా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think the hon. Member is making a speech ! ”

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“ It is not a speech, Sir. It is a straight question.” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ I have already stated that Government have passed orders permitting all municipalities to pay house rent allowance to their permanent sanitary workers till they were provided with quarters.”

Visit of Hon. Minister for Law to Meppadi.

* 91 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON (on behalf of Sri M. K. Padma-prabha Gounder) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state what the Government business was on which he visited Meppadi, Wynad taluk, on 25th October 1952?

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The Hon. the Minister for Law happens to have gone to Meppadi in his personal capacity.”

Prohibition constables in Cuddapah district.

* 92 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH (on behalf of Sri V. Chidanandam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) how many temporary prohibition constables are in Cuddapah district;

(b) whether all of them will be merged into permanent service;

(c) whether it is a fact that recently very few of them were selected to be sent for training;

(d) if so, when the rest will be trained;

(e) whether the Government are going to disband any of the existing men; and

(f) what is the number of years of service such men have put in by now?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ (a) There are 148 temporary guards in Cuddapah district.

“ (b) No. Only such of those who satisfy the conditions of recruitment laid down by the Government for the regular selections as prohibition guards will be merged into permanent service.

“ (c) Yes. Out of 148 temporary guards only 18 of the guards were selected as they only satisfied the conditions laid down by the Government for the selection of prohibition guards for regular appointment and these will be deputed for Police training in due course.

“ (d) The question of training the remaining prohibition guards in Cuddapah does not arise at present, since they have not satisfied the conditions prescribed for regular selection, i.e., 5 feet 6 inches in height and a pass in VIII standard or III Form.

“ (e) Not now. But in due course when suitable persons to fill up the posts are available.

“ (f) The service of such men ranges from 6 months to 2½ years.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ At the time when the Prohibition constabulary is to be disbanded, will the Government consider the feasibility of absorbing all of them into their regular constabulary taking into account their past service and relaxing some of the qualifications prescribed for the post? ”

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Government have not yet come to any conclusion on this matter. When that question comes up for the Government's consideration, the suggestion of the hon. Member may be considered.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, do the Government contemplate any increase in the number of Prohibition staff please? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ That is not under consideration at present, Sir.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Have the Government notified these constables who have no qualified permanent service that their names would be struck off and they would be sent out at any time? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Of course these constables have been recruited only temporarily, and therefore no notice seems to be necessary.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, when these constables were recruited on a temporary basis, how did the Government find their qualifications sufficient and if the Government have found them fit to be retained for as long a period as 2½ years, cannot they pass orders making the service of these constables permanent? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ This Government is not aware of the policy of the then Government, Sir.” (Laughter.)

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“ కొన్ని జిల్లాలలో ఈ ప్రాసెచ్యూరు దివార్లు పెంతు ఎ తివేసి పోలీసు దివార్లు పెంతుకు ఇచ్చి వేసేరు. ముతం అన్ని జిల్లాలలోనూ ఈ చర్య పోలీసులకు ఎందుకు ఇవ్వలేదో తెలుసా? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Translation please! ”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Does the rule provide for the translation of the speech of one hon. Member by another? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There is no rule. But the Chair can allow it if it thinks it necessary.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ In some districts Prohibition is put in charge of the Police department while in some it is under the charge of the Excise department. The hon. Member wants to know whether it would not be feasible to have only one department entirely in charge of Prohibition or hand over the whole to the Police department.”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ The matter is under the consideration of the present Government.”

[20th March 1953]

Closing of Government offices on 10th February 1953.

* 98 Q.—SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state why 10th February 1953 was declared a public holiday to mourn the death of India's Defence Minister only for public offices in the City of Madras and not for those in the districts?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Government offices both in the City and in the districts were asked to be closed on 10th February 1953.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“ Sir, this is one of the questions that had suffered much in the hands of the Assembly Secretariat, in the course of the amendment. My original question was whether 10th February 1953 was declared a public holiday to mark the death of India's Defence Minister and if so, whether the Government were aware of the fact that all public offices in the State especially outside Madras were not closed but were opened as usual, and if the answer is in the affirmative the reason why the offices were not closed in the mufassal? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the hon. Member has put the question in the original form in spite of the correction in the office. I wonder what your ruling will be in regard to that procedure.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Speaker has power to amend the question.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ As a supplementary to the present question the hon. Member has just now put the original question. This is not a practice that could be encouraged as otherwise the amendment made by the office would serve no purpose. I am not objecting to the present question now. I have only explained the correct procedure. However I shall try to explain. Let me not be taken as though I agree to the present procedure. The death was a sudden one and orders were sent immediately that all public offices be closed as a mark of respect. It may be that the offices in the mufassal might not have received the telegram in time and there is no great harm if they had worked.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As far as the amendment is concerned, I must verify it from the office. I must see the original question. Then only I can say whether the present question has been amended or not.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member actually says ‘ my original question was so and so ’.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“ My intention was not to ask why the order was made applicable only to offices in the City of Madras and not to the offices in the districts. My intention was

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not that. My question was, at any rate, the spirit and purport of my question was: an order was passed by the Government to close the offices; in spite of that order, why were the offices in the mufassal not closed? The exact reason seems to be that telegrams were received at 5-15 or 5-30 p.m. in the district courts and sub-courts in the Tiruchirapalli district, and that seems to be the reason. I want to know why there was so much delay in sending the telegrams or in the receipt of the telegrams in the mufassal?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry that we are spending so much time on this. The death took place and instructions were given with respect to the flags, with respect to office working and with respect to many other matters; and the instructions from Delhi had to be absorbed here and re-issued to the districts. Wherever it was near, the instructions reached in time, and wherever it was distant, the instructions took some time. There was no case of disobedience or discrimination."

The Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order.

* 94 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) when the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order was received by this Government;

(b) the date on which the Order was brought into force in this State;

(c) the number of licences so far issued under the order by the Government; and

(d) the steps the Government propose to take to prevent unlawful dealers purchasing and selling paddy which is going on on a large scale even to-day?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) 11th July 1952.

" (b) 29th November 1952.

" (c) The information cannot be furnished readily without reference to all Commercial Tax Officers, who alone are empowered to grant licences.

" (d) If any person is dealing in foodgrains in quantities exceeding fifteen maunds, without a licence, he is liable to be proceeded against criminally besides confiscation of the stocks of foodgrains held by him. Further in the event of any emergency such as unreasonable rise in the prices of foodgrains, necessary powers are already available in the Order to requisition stocks and distribute them at reasonable prices through fair price shops or other Government agencies."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"May I know why the Order was not enforced immediately after it was received from the Central Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Government thought it was unnecessary."

[20th March 1953]

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of fixing the ceiling price of paddy and rice throughout the State as an effective step to check and prevent the soaring up of prices?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am afraid it does not arise out of this question."

Reorganization of District Boards.

* 95 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have taken any and what decision on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to report on the reorganization of District Boards?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The Advisory Committee for Reorganization of district boards submitted its report to Government on the 31st January 1953. The Government are considering the Report."

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—"Will the Government consider the advisability of placing a copy of the report on the table of this House?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"After the Cabinet takes a decision, and if it is permitted, it will be done."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"ఆ కమిటీవారు చేసిన సిఫార్సులు ఏమిట? గిస్ట్ (జిస్టు) అయినా చెబుతారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"They cannot be revealed now." "ప్రజల అభిప్రాయం లీసుకునే ఆ కమిటీ ఇకనుండేవు చేసింది. వాటిని కాబినెట్టు అలోచించిన తరువాత మేము ఆ రిపోర్టు మీముందు పెడతాము."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"May we know at least some of the salient features of the recommendations of this Reorganization Committee?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The report will be placed on the table of the House some time later; it is considered to be secret now, and the recommendations cannot be given in answer to a question here."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"రిపోర్టు కాబినెట్టు పరిశీలిస్తూ ఉండగానే మేము కూడా పరిశీలిస్తే అలస్సులు కాకుండా ఆ సిఫార్సులను అవరణలో పెట్టడానికి వీలు అగునంది కదా? లేవంతట కాబినెట్టు రిపోర్టు వెలువడితే, ఆ తరువాత అసెంబ్లీ సభ్యులు, అటు తరువాత ప్రజలు ఈ విధంగా జరిగితే చాలా అలస్సునికే కారణం కాదా?"

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"Will the Government consider the report and come to a conclusion before the next elections to the district boards?"

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The Government are just at present busy with this Budget Session and also with questions pertaining to the division of the State. They will come to a conclusion as early as possible."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Does the reorganization of the district boards include the revival of taluk boards?" (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is the same thing as asking for the recommendations."

Petrol purchased for Government Transport buses.

* 96 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of gallons of petrol consumed by the Government Transport buses per day;

(b) whether petrol is purchased directly or locally;

(c) the percentage of direct purchase and local purchase; and

(d) the price of petrol per gallon directly purchased and locally purchased?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The average number of gallons of petrol consumed by the Government Transport vehicles per day is 4,388 gallons.

" (b) Petrol is purchased in bulk direct from the Oil Companies. Retail purchases are also made at Parry's and Mylapore for midday fuelling of buses in Madras City, and also at Tirupati, Nellore and Naidupet for State buses plying to these places.

" (c) Direct purchase 77.6 per cent.

Local purchase 22.4 per cent.

" (d) Petrol directly purchased from the distributing companies is paid for at their authorized selling prices while that purchased from retailers is paid for at prices not exceeding the authorized retail prices which vary from time to time."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, நேரடியாக வாங்கும் பெட்ரோல் 77.6 சத விதிகமும், பாரிஸ் கார்னரில் இம்மாதிரி வாங்குவது 22.4 சத விதிகமாக இருப்பதால் இம்மாதிரி பெட்ரோல் வாங்குவதனால் பொதுமக்களுடைய பணம் நஷ்டமாவதால் இந்த வழக்கத்தை நிறுத்திவிட்டு பஸ்களுக்கு வேண்டிய பெட்ரோலை நேரடியாக வாங்குவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்துமா என்று கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the price of petrol as taken from the installation is Rs. 2-9-6. The price of petrol at Parry's Corner and Mylapore is Rs. 2-9-9, i.e., quarter-anna above the price of the company. We have worked out and found that this quarter-anna will be much less than the amount of petrol the bus will consume to go every afternoon to the Bodyguard Lines to collect petrol from the main installation."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" What is the price of petrol per gallon in Nayudupet and Tirupati? Is there a big difference between the price obtaining in Madras and other places?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The price obtaining in Madras at the main installation is Rs. 2-9-6; at Parry's Corner and Mylapore, it is Rs. 2-9-9. At Tirupati it is Rs. 2-13-6, at Nellore Rs. 2-12-9 and at Nayudupet Rs. 2-12-9."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" When the Government are consuming so much of petrol per day, may I know why they have not been able to obtain petrol from the bulk supplier and the usual commission they give to their own agents?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I should like the idea to be put in a separate question."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Why should not the Government open a bunk of their own at Parry's Corner?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Enforcement of the Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Act, 1951.

* 97 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) when the Government propose to enforce the Madras Civil and Village Courts (Amendment) Act of 1951; and

(b) the reasons for not enforcing the same till now?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) & (b) The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 282 given on the floor of this House on 5th December 1952. The position remains the same."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" As the Act is intended to give relief to the litigant public, will the Government give an assurance that it will be enforced immediately after the Court Fees Act is amended, without further delay?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" After the Court Fees Act and the Suits Valuation Act are amended, this can be implemented."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions over. Next item on the agenda."

SRI G. C. KONDIAM :—" On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" In regard to points of information, let the hon. Member come to my Chamber."

[20th March 1953]

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

II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

9-30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have fixed a time-limit of ten minutes for each Member. Mr. Kalyanasundaram will now speak. I shall allow him to sit and speak as he is not well.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த மந்திரி சபை அதிகாரத்திற்கு வந்து பத்து மாதங்களுக்குமேல் ஆகியிருக்கிறது. ஜனநாயகத்தைப்பற்றியும் குறிப்பாக காங்கிரஸ் ஜனநாயகத்தின் மேன்மையைப்பற்றியும் முதல் மந்திரியும், மற்றவர்களும் அடிக்கடி பேசி வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த சபை அங்கத்தினர்களை, மந்திரிகளும் சரி, அதிகாரிகளும் சரி எப்படி நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதை இந்தச் சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு மாதச் சம்பளமாக 150 ரூபாயும், தினப்படி அலவன்ஸ், போக வர அலவன்ஸ் என்பதாகவும் பணம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இப்படி அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பதின் அர்த்தமென்ன? வாங்கும் பணத்திற்கு அவர்கள் செய்யவேண்டிய வேலைகள் என்ன? இவைகளை நோக்குங்கால் நாங்கள் எங்கள் தொகுதியில் மக்கள் எப்படி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், அவர்களுக்கு எந்த வகையில் சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும் என்பன போன்ற விஷயங்களைச் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர முழு நேரமும் வேலை செய்ய வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். அந்த நோக்கத்தைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு பல விஷயங்களை மந்திரி சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறோம். ஆனால் நாங்கள் செய்யும் முயற்சியால் என்ன பலன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றுதான் எங்களால் சொல்லமுடியவில்லை. கடிதங்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எழுதினால் அதற்கு அதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து சரியாக பதில் வருவதில்லை. அந்த விஷயங்களை மந்திரிகளிடத்தில் நேரிடையாகச் சொன்னாலும் விஷயங்கள் கவனிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இதற்கு நான் பல உதாரணங்களைக் கூற முடியும். முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ராஜாஜி ஓர்வர்தான் ஏதாவது விஷயத்தைச் சொன்னால் அதில் கொஞ்சம் கிரத்தையாகக் கவனம் செலுத்துகிறார். மற்றவர்கள் நேரிடையில் பேசும்பொழுது உடனே செய்துவிடுபவர்கள் போல இனிமையாகப் பேசுகிறார்களே தவிர காரியத்தில் எதையும் செய்வதில்லை. ஆனால் முதல் மந்திரியைப் போட்டி காண்பது எவ்வளவு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறதென்று நான் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. கம்யூனிஸ்டு, காங்கிரஸ், உழைப்பாளி என்ற கட்சி போதில்லாமல் பெரும்பாலான அங்கத்தினர்கள் நான் சொல்வதை ஒப்புக்கொள்வார்கள். அவரவர்கள் தொகுதியில் எவ்வளவு பேர்கள் நேரிடையாக முதல் மந்திரியைப் பார்த்து தங்கள் ஏறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று பணத்தைச் செலவழித்துக்கொண்டு சென்னைக்கு வந்துவிட்டு ஏமாற்றத்துடன் திரும்பிப் போயிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது அவரவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். மந்திரிகளை ஒப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொன்னது போல அவர்களைக்கண்டு பேசுவது மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. கலெக்டர்கள் அங்கத்தினர்களை மரியாதையாகக் கூட நடத்துவதில்லையென்ற புகார்கள் ஏராளமாக இருக்கின்றன. அதோடு கூட அவர்களுக்கு என்ன கடிதங்கள் போட்டாலும் அதற்கு உடனுக்குடன் எந்த விதமான பதிலும் போடுவது கிடையாது.

“ திருச்சியில் முனிசிபல் நகர சுத்தித் தொழிலாளர்களில் ஒரு 60, 70 பேர்களை திருச்சி சதி வழக்கில் சம்பந்தப்படுத்தி அவர்களை வேலையில்லிருந்து நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். கோர்ட்டால் அவர்கள் குற்றவாளி அல்லவென்று விடுதலை செய்யப்பட்டிருந்தும் கூட இன்னும் அவர்கள் எல்லோரையும் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றி ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன மந்திரி, சுகாதார மந்திரி இவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்தாகிவிட்டது. ஆனால் அந்தக் கடிதங்கள் இப்பொழுது எந்த இத்திலிருக்கிறது என்பதை எந்த மந்திரியாலும் சொல்லமுடியவில்லை. இது இப்படி இருக்க மற்ருரு உதாரணத்தைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். புகளூர் வாய்க்காலின் மேல்பக்கத்தில் சில பெரிய பணக்கார

[20th March 1953] [Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

மிராசதார்கள் பம்பு செட்டுகளை வைத்துத் தண்ணீர் இறைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதனால் கீழ்ப்படிந்திலுள்ள சிறு சிறு விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி எனக்கும் சர்க்காருக்கும் ஒன்பது மாதங்களுக்கு மேலாக கடிதப் போக்குவரத்து நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களையும், அதிகாரிகளையும் நேரில் கண்டு இதைப் பற்றி பேசி பெரிய மிராசதார்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய அக்கிரமத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். கடைசியாக சென்ற நவம்பர் மாதத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டது. அதாவது உடனேயே பம்பு செட்டுகளை அகற்றவேண்டுமென்பதாக உத்தரவு போடப்பட்டது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அப்படி, உத்தரவு போட்டும் கூட அந்த இடத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் அதிகாரிகளைப் பார்த்து அப்படிச் செய்தால் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் செல்வாக்கு அதிகரித்து விடுமென்பதாகச் சொல்லி அந்த கவர்ன்மெண்டு உத்தரவை இன்னமும் அமுல் நடத்தாது வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி இன்னும் மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நான் ஒரு கடிதம் கடுமையாக எழுதியிருந்தேன். அதற்கு பதில் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள், ‘நீ இவ்வளவு கடுமையாக எழுதியிருக்கவேண்டாம். அதைப் பற்றி நான் விசாரிக்கிறேன்,’ என்று எழுதியிருந்தார். என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டது என்று இன்றுவரை தெரியவில்லை. கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும், விவசாய மந்திரி அவர்களும் இந்த விஷயத்தில் எப்பொழுது கவனம் செலுத்தப் போகிறார்களோ தெரியவில்லை.

“ நம்முடைய தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள், மற்றவர்களைவிட சுலபமாகப் பேட்டி கொடுப்பார். ரொம்பவும் சகஜமாகச் சிரித்துக்கொண்டு பேசுவார். ஆனால் இதனெல்லாம் மக்களின் துன்பங்கள் அகற்றப்படமுடியாது என்பதை நாம் மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. அவர் கையில்தான் லேபர் டிபார்ட்மென்டும், லேபர் கமிஷனர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். திருச்சியில் ஒரு சுருட்டக் கம்பெனி லாக்-அவுட் பிரச்சினையைப்பற்றி, அட்ஜூடிகேஷனுக்கு விடவேண்டுமென்று லேபர் கமிஷனர் சிபார்சு செய்திருந்தும், இன்னமும் அமுல் நடத்தப்படவில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் சர்க்காருக்கு எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் விளக்கிக் கடிதம் எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் அதுபற்றிய பிரச்சனை என்ன ரூபத்தில் இருக்கிறதென்பதற்கு இதுவரையில் பதில்லை. இன்னும் இதுமாதிரியாக அனேக எம்.எல்.ஏ.-க்கள் புகார்கள் எழுதியிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். எழுதிய கடிதங்களுக்கு உடனுக்குடன் எந்தவிதமான பதிலும் கிடையாது. அவைகள் எங்கே போகின்றன என்றே தெரியவில்லை.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ குப்பைத்தொட்டியில் போடப்படலாம்.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ குப்பைத்தொட்டியில் போடப் படலாமென்று தோழர் ராமமூர்த்தி சொல்லுகிறார். அப்படித்தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் 6, 7 மாதங்களானாலும் அதைப்பற்றி எந்தத் தகவலுமே கிடைப்பதில்லை. மேலும் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து சில சம்பங்களில் மாமூல் பதில்கள் வரும். இதில் வார்த்தைகள் மாற்றமோ, கருத்து மாற்றமோ எதுவுமே காணப்படுவதில்லை. இவைகளை அச்சடித்துக்கூட வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ஏதாவது கடிதம் எழுதினால் அதற்கு அவர்கள் வழக்கமாக அனுப்பும் பதில் இதுதான். ‘I am directed to state that the Government are unable to interfere in the matter.’

“ இவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு பக்கத்தில் இருக்கப் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம், புயல் நிவாரணம், தக்ஷைக் கடன் முதலிய விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பல குறைபாடுகளை நான் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். புயல், பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கும்போது கூட அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி தங்கள் அரசியல் செல்வாக்கை பெருக்கிக் கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாகத்தான் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. உதாரணமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன், காங்கிரஸ்

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram] [20th March 1953]

அங்கத்தினர்கள் உள்ள தொகுதிக்கு உடனே எந்த நிவாரணமும் அளிக்கப் படுகிறது. ஆனால் கம்யூனிஸ்டோ, இதர எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களோ உள்ள தொகுதிக்கு அந்தப் பிராந்திய மக்கள் காங்கிரஸுக்கு விரோதமாக வேட்டுப் போட்டதாலோ என்னவோ உடனடியாக எந்த நிவாரணமும் அளிப்பதில்லை. கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் சார்பில் அனுப்பப்பட்ட மனுக்களுக்கும், representation-களுக்கும் எந்தவிதமான மதிப்பும் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அவைகளுக்கு குப்பைத்தொட்டியில் போடும் தனி மதிப்பு கொடுக்கிறார்கள் போல் இருக்கிறது.

“ஜில்லாக்களில் நடக்கக்கூடிய காரியங்களைப் பார்க்கிறபொழுது அரசியல் அதிகாரத்தை பயன்படுத்தி இந்த மந்திரி சபை தங்கள் கட்சி செல்வாக்கைப் பெருக்கத்தான் முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள் என்று முடிவு கட்டவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

“சிறையில் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்கு விசேஷமான கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவோ தடவை தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். சேலம், மதுரை முதலிய சிறைகளில் நிறைய கம்யூனிஸ்டு கைதிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சிறையில் நடத்தப்படும் முறைகளுக்கு மட்டும் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கைதிகளாக நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களைத் தனிக் கொட்டகையில் அடைத்து வைக்கிறார்கள். வார்டர்களின் அறைக்கு அருகே கூட அணுகக்கூடாது. மற்றவர்களுடன் தனித்துப் பேசக்கூடாது. இம்மாதிரி யான தனிக் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கைதிகள் என்ற காரணத்திற்காகக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மற்றவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப் படும் வசதிகளோ, உரிமைகளோ எதுவும் மறுக்கப்படுகிறது.

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a.m. “அவர்களை சாதாரணமாக கிரிமினல் கைதிகளைப்போல் நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி முறையிடும் காலத்தில் அரசியல் கைதிகளைப் போல் சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் அரசியல் கைதிகளாக நடத்தப்பட வேண்டுமா, வேண்டாமா என்கிற பிரச்சனை ஒருபுறமிருக்கட்டும். தற்சமயம் அமுலில் இருக்கும் விதிகன்படி அளிக்கப்படவேண்டிய உரிமைகளை கம்யூனிஸ்டு என்கிற காரணத்திற்காக மறுத்தால், அதை அரசியல் வஞ்சம் என்றுதானே கூறவேண்டும். உதாரணமாக பணக்காரக் குடும்பத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களோ அல்லது சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளோ, லஞ்சம், கொலை, மோசடி போன்ற வழக்குகளில் தண்டனை யடைந்தால் “B” வகுப்பு கைதிகளாக நடத்தப்படுகின்றனர். ஆனால் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் சமூக அந்தஸ்து உள்ளவர்களுக்குக்கூட “B” வகுப்பு மறுக்கப்படுகிறது. இந்தப் பாரபட்சமேன்? இதுதான் ஜனநாயகமா அல்லது நேர்மையா?

“அதைப்போலவே கம்யூனிஸ்டாக இருந்தவர்கள் ஏதாவது முனிசி பாலிட்டி அல்லது கார்பொரேஷன் அல்லது டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு அல்லது பிரைவேட் மானேஜ்மெண்டு ஸ்கூல்களில் டீச்சராக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்குப் பின்னால் ஸ்பெஷல் ப்ராஞ்சு போலீஸ் காண்ஸ்டபிள்கள் சுற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உதவி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களாக இருந்தால் அந்த ஸ்கூலில் ஒரு கம்யூனிஸ்டு சொந்தக்காரரை வைத்திருந்தால் நிர்வாகிகளை போலீசார் பயமுறுத்துகின்றனர். அடுத்த நாள் அந்த உதவி பள்ளிக்கூட மாணேஜர் பயந்துகொண்டு அவரை வேலையைவிட்டு நீக்கிவிடுகிறார். இதைப்போல் எத்தனையோ உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“சர்வீஸ் கமிஷனில் செலக்ஷன் பண்ணி இருந்தும் கூட சில டாக்டர்களை போலீஸ் ரிப்போர்ட்மீது செலக்ட் பண்ணி வெளியேற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆறுமாதம் வரையில் காத்திருந்து செலக்ஷன் ஆன பிறகு அந்த சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் உத்தரவை ரத்து செய்து விடுகிறார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளிடம் அனுதாபம் வைத்திருக்கும் காரணத்தால், உத்யோகத்திலும், தொழிலிலும், விவசாயத்திலும் உரிமை கிடையாதா? தக்காலிக் கடன் கொடுப்பதில் கூட கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் இருக்கும் பிரதேசங்களில் ஸ்பெஷல் ‘கவனம்’ காட்டப்படுகிறது. உதாரணமாக திண்டுக்கல் தொகுதி கணம் மதனகோபால் இருக்கக்கூடிய தொகுதி. அங்கு ஜனங்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் அதிகமாக இருந்தும் கூட தக்காலிக் கடன் கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள்.

[20th March 1953] [Sri M. Kalyanasundaram]

கொடுப்பதாக இருந்தாலும் ரூ. 15,000 தான் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தொகுதியாக இருந்தால் உதாரணமாக காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர் டாக்டர் செளந்தரம் இருக்கும் தொகுதிக்கு ரூ. 60,000 வரையில் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கணம் மதனகோபால் தொகுதியில் 108 மனுக்கள் வந்ததில் 106 மனுக்கள் நிராகரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஜனங்களுடைய கஷ்டங்களைப் பார்த்து கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் யொழிய அரசியல் விவகாரங்களை கருத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடாது. இதில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகாரர்களுக்கும் தகராறு இல்லை. இப்பொழுதுள்ள சர்க்கார் ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் நடந்துகொள்ளுகிறார்களா, இல்லையா என்பதுதான் பிரச்சனை. (இந்த சமயத்தில் டாக்டர் செளந்தரம் பேச முயன்றதற்கு கணம் மெம்பர் இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை). ஆகையினால் சர்க்கார் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்னென்றால் பொது மக்களுக்கு வசதி செய்யும் விஷயங்களில் பயல் நிவாரணமே, பஞ்ச நிவாரணமே, அல்லது விவசாய சலுகைகளே, கொடுக்கும்போது அரசியல் துவேஷங்களை நம் கண் முன் வைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. அரசியல் துவேஷங்களை விட்டுவிட்டு ஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற ஒரே எண்ணத்துடன் வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதற்குக்காரர்களையு. தொகுதியில் கஷ்டம் இருந்தால் அந்த இடத்திலும் நாங்கள் வந்தாடுவோம். அதற்கும் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். புகளூரில் ஏழைகளுக்கும் புணக்காரர்களுக்கும் தகராறு, காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கும் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளுக்கும் தகராறு இல்லை. அரசாங்க நிர்வாக வேலைகளில் ஆட்சியாளர் அரசியல் விருப்பு, வெறுப்புக்கு இடம் கொடுத்தால் நாட்டில் அமைதி இருக்காது என்பதை எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். மக்கள்மீது குறைகளை அடைந்திருக்கத் தீர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எங்களுடைய கோரிக்கை. இதில் நம்முடைய அரசியல் துவேஷங்களைக் கொண்டுலந்து புருத்தக்கூடாது. இல்லாவிட்டால் அமைதிக்கு பங்கம் ஏற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்திட்டன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“To-day being Friday, the House will rise at 11 o'clock. I must also inform the House that we will meet again this afternoon at 3 p.m.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“The reason for it may also be stated.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The reason for having the meeting in the evening also to-day is to enable more Members to take part in the debate, as this is the last Budget session in which both the Andhras and the Tamils will take part. I have for this reason reduced the time limit also.”

* SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister for his realistic approach to the immediate problems of the people with the resources at his command. Sir, I call this Budget a realistic Budget. In the present circumstances and in the interim arrangement nobody would have done better than the present Government. I know, Sir, from the very beginning that this Government began to shoulder the responsibilities of this State and before they could formulate ways and means to relieve the already suffering masses, they were faced with new problems, unknown problems, unexpected and unprecedented famines like those in Rayalaseema. Before they could tackle and successfully complete their relief measures in Rayalaseema they were faced with another problem, more serious and more dangerous, namely, the cyclone havoc in Tanjore and

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Tiruchirappalli districts. While they were arranging relief measures in the Tanjore area, for we know several thousands of people have lost their dwellings and property, and several also died—they were faced with another danger, namely, disturbances in Andhradesa. Thanks to the Government, they so promptly and quickly maintained law and order there.

"Sir, of course, we could see at every point the sincere efforts made by the Government to solve the problems of the people. But, unfortunately, nature was very cruel, especially in the southernmost districts of Tamilnad—Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli—and the Government were aware of all the difficulties of the people. In fact, the Hon. Finance Minister referred in his Budget speech to the distress in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts. I think the Government are contemplating to start test centres of work in these famine-affected areas, not only to relieve the real suffering but also to assess the real magnitude of the suffering of the people in each centre. I think every responsible member of this House must co-operate with the Government in solving the immediate problem of the people there because the problem is ours.

"Sir, much has been said regarding the neglect of the rural areas. Sir, I also feel that the amounts allotted under the heads, Rural Water-Supply, Harijan Uplift, and Public Health are not quite adequate to the actual requirements of the people. But what is possible under this interim arrangement has been done. In the rural areas, the real sufferer is the agricultural worker. In the past, sufficient attention had not been paid to the social and economic wellbeing of the agricultural workers, who constitute nearly one-third of the entire rural population. A large proportion of the agricultural workers belong to the Scheduled Castes and in a real sense the main economic problem of this section of the community can be solved only if the land system in our country provides for increased opportunities of work to these agricultural workers. Therefore in its significance for the future the land problem overshadow all other problems. Unless we tackle the land problem satisfactorily, it will not be possible for any Government to solve unemployment or the food problem. Unless we solve the food problem and thereby create better economic conditions in the country, I am afraid that even the implementation of the Five-Year Plan will be very difficult. If we tackle the land problem satisfactorily in the larger interests of society so as to help to reconcile the conflicting interests in our agrarian economy and remove the existing social disparities and economic inequalities, I think our economy as a whole will improve in several directions, and that will solve many of the difficult problems which are facing us at the present time. Our economic framework should be such as to provide for a balanced growth of the village community. Therefore in future, this land problem, which stands in the way of our economic progress, should engage our serious attention. Calm and cool thinking is necessary for solving this problem, and there is no use of simply criticizing the Government without giving them

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sufficient time and co-operation. We must allow some time to the Government. The other day, my friend Mr. R. V. Swaminathan was talking so much about storm, calm, normalcy and other things. I feel that every Member who is not bold enough to face the difficult problems and co-operate with the Government in solving them, will not be able to find peace even in his graveyard. Public co-operation is one of the most important factors for implementing the Five-Year Plan. I do not want to take any more of the time of the House, and I resume my seat."

SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Mr. Speaker, I hope you will excuse me, if I make a request to you to kindly have the doors of the Chamber opened out to let fresh air blow out the dank and musty smell of this closed House. (The doors were then opened.)

"May I make another request also in connection with the Budget and that is to allow every demand to be discussed in this House, if only to avoid deterioration in the departments which always escape criticism?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"What is proposed is only a Vote on Account and it is not possible to allot more time."

SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Thank you, Sir."

"Sir, before the Budget was presented, we expected a lot of slashing of the expenditure. But on the contrary, again and again we are confronted with new taxation proposals. Vampirism, I am afraid, seems to set no limit to the greed for the blood of the tax-payer. What is happening to all this revenue? Much, too much of it is going down the drain, as they say. More than half of the revenue of Rs. 65 crores goes to maintain a large number of idle personnel in the establishments. One hundred and twenty people are working in a place where there were but 10 before. Let us take the case of Police. We were spending a crore and a half in 1938-39, but now we are spending 7 crores. There are 12 constables working in a place in my district (the Nilgiris district) where there was only one before, just to prevent one measure of good rice getting into that unfortunate district. Actually the checking is done by one or two constables, while the rest are seen polishing their belts or boots. Another instance comes from Tanjore where seven Assistant Tahsildars, who were appointed in 1944 for Civil Supplies work, are still continuing, though Civil Supplies have been stopped long since. We cannot help it, say the Government. If we put up retrenchment proposals, say they, there is an all round opposition. I should have thought that no sane taxpayer would oppose any measure of retrenchment, if it is going to reduce his burden.

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

"With regard to the policies of the Government, I will take up two subjects—land revenue and Prohibition. The assignment of land to the so-called "political sufferers" is a great tragedy, more tragic than the death of Mahatmaji himself because he lived

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and died for truth *inter alia*. Which contemporary does not know that it was all a mock-battle from which these heroes came out victorious? None of them deserves even a cent of land, because graft and sacrifice do not go together. Most of these so-called political sufferers have leased out their lands and gone to the cities or towns and are enjoying themselves there. That is a right which is denied to the ancient settlers like the Todas to whom I made a reference the other day. The Hon. Minister's reply was disappointing in the extreme. His arguments were thoroughly inconsequent. However, I make allowance for it. He is an idol of his own cave with a big stick to boot. Nevertheless, I have not lost my hopes. I hope he will regain his soul and do something for those poor unfortunate creatures.

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a.m.

"In regard to Prohibition, Sir, I really do not understand the idea behind opening a tavern within the premises of the Legislative Assembly. Toddy served from a lime-coated mug, becomes the elixir of the Gods and Hon. Ministers, and toddy not served from a lime-coated mug becomes the drink of criminals! Be that as it may, I have not got the slightest doubt that Prohibition will be scrapped sooner than later, and then the treasuries of the Government will simply be inundated with the people's money. Then again, we will have the same spectacle of the huge drain, which will take it off. I hope the Government will do something to help the people from out of this revenue, avoid wastage, avoid graft, avoid partiality and avoid everything that has made this party Government unpopular. It has ceased to be a party Government now. It looks like a factional Government. I do hope that Government will hereafter at least do something to save their prestige, if they had any. I know we are crying in the wilderness. Nobody in power now will listen to us. I hope the people will tell them to be more careful at the next general elections. May the Government live long, become wiser, and become more useful to the people."

"I personally do not like the party system of Government at all. It may be all right in foreign countries. But here I would like every member to come in with an open mind, and vote on the merits of each case. I think that was the idea of Mahatma Gandhi himself when he suggested the dissolution of the Congress. If that is done now, there will be no more trouble with these Communists. Both the Congress and the Communists might very well get out of the way. Let everybody come in with an open mind and with an honest opinion to express himself in the interest of the people. I resume my seat with these words hoping and praying that God will give greater wisdom to the Treasury Bench."

* SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIYAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I make my observations about the general points in the budget, I wish to join the chorus of appeals made by my colleagues from the three southernmost districts of the State about the famine conditions existing there. Not that the Ministry is not aware of them, but we feel that it is our duty to bring home to

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the Hon. the Chief Minister, the very acute conditions prevailing there. Personally I feel that this budget session should continue for some months more. It is a problem for us to return to our homes. Sir, I was forced to sell my bulls for want of fodder—not that I am lacking in money to maintain them. I am simply thinking of reverting to tractor ploughing now and purchasing bulls in August or September. Recently I toured in my constituency. I saw that a person who was owning nearly 100 acres of dry land had nothing left with him now. Even cotton crop has failed. It is very rarely in dry tracts and in black cotton areas, cotton fails. Even if there is a rainfall of four to five inches between *Purnuttal* and *Thal*, cotton will not be a failure. Even if we lose other crops than cotton, we will not mind. This year I myself sowed cotton, but nothing has come up. My hon. Friend, Mr. Subramaniam will bear me out when I say that cotton in the southern zone has completely failed. Even the South Indian Mill Owners' Association has reported that only 20 per cent of the total normal crop could be had. When cotton has failed, that is an index that other crops have completely failed in these districts. I hope Government will take all these factors into consideration and create the purchasing power that is required in the villages. Purchasing power in the villages has been lost, and I do not know how the Government are going to manage the lean months. The Hon. the Finance Minister is thinking that prices have stabilised. Last year about this time a big mirasdar was telling me that *cumbu* was selling at 4 measures per rupee, and that it was not profitable to resort to agriculture. But at the end of the lean months, *cumbu* was sold at 12 measures per rupee. This is now the harvest time, and now itself it is selling at 12 measures per rupee in our area. I think that our Food Minister is under an illusion if he feels that he can stabilise prices. I think he must proceed with caution and make arrangements for meeting the deteriorating situation in the lean months. I leave the famine conditions at that.

"I know that Government are in very difficult circumstances. It is no use becoming emotional or using strong language. There are difficulties for the Government. At the same time, people expect the Chief Minister, Rajaji, to perform some miracle and save the situation. I am still having that confidence. I do not think there is any disillusionment, as some hon. Friends are thinking there is. People are having confidence in the Chief Minister that he will rise to the occasion as he rose to the occasion last year to avert the catastrophe that threatened this State. I also have the same confidence in Rajaji. I think Rajaji will rise to the occasion and do the needful at the right time."

"Now I should like to make some general observations regarding the proposals contained in the budget. I shall now take up sales tax. Last year, I was referring to the introduction of the single-point tax system. There is no place for the dishonest trader in the multi-point sales tax. This multi-point sales tax has made people dishonest traders. There is a system called 'white chittai'. People who are dealing in 'white chittai' thrive more

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than the honest traders who do not want to resort to this 'white chittai'. I think the hon. Member Sri V. V. Ramasami will support me when I speak about what is happening in our areas and how sales tax is being evaded.

Another thing I would like to mention is this. When we go to attend the meetings of the Food Production Council, we see an array of officers. I do not know what these people are doing. There are the District Supply Officers and there are also the Taluk Supply Officers. I do not know what they are doing. There is no necessity for the former set of officers as they have nothing to distribute to the villagers and the Taluk Supply Officer is there. I do not know why these two posts are kept on without being abolished. The two posts can be combined into one and some economy can be effected.

Then, there is the Rural Development Committee. There is a statutory provision that every month there should be a meeting of this Committee. A member who does not attend the meetings of this Committee for three months consecutively is debarred from being a member. I had the painful duty of telling the Collector that, after all, we were not disbursing a few thousands of rupees, and asking what work we were transacting there. There is only an array of officers. From the Collector down to the Revenue Inspector, about 200 people assemble in a village and the amount that is spent on this account is not even equal to the amount proposed to be disbursed. If an office member has to attend the meeting, he has to rush down to the meeting place and just imagine what the travelling allowance will come to. I think the Government will do well to reconsider the statutory provision of making it obligatory on the Collector to convene a meeting every month, and pass suitable orders.

"Sir, it is said that we are suffering for want of money. I think I will not be misunderstood when I draw the same picture as the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad did. Sir, it is the duty of the Centre to see that famine is averted. I think it is not for this Government alone to bear the responsibility. It is equally the responsibility of the Centre. Some people feel that the responsibility of maintaining the people and adopting ameliorative measures is the direct responsibility of the State. The Centre is left scot-free. Sir, they are collecting from the rich people as much as they can. I think our Chief Minister will appeal to the Central Government to give a better share to the State, especially at this time of distress.

"Sir, one word more about interviews. The hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram was referring to the difficulties in getting interviews with the Chief Minister. I am in full agreement with him. I neither sought for an interview nor was it rejected. It is necessary that the Hon. the Chief Minister should allot some time every day to see the legislators. Whether he agrees with us or not, we will have the satisfaction that we have done our duty. This is the feeling of many hon. Members on this side. Though

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the Hon. the Chief Minister knows everything, it should be remembered that he is likely to be changed after hearing the other side as it has happened in many cases. With these observations, I close."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY:—“**ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్**, ఈ రెండవ బడ్జెటు నిజానీకంగా ముందుగా చాలా చాలా విషయాలు చూపబడ్డాయి. ఇందులో ప్రధానంగా ఎన్ని చూచినా కూడా ఒక విషయం ప్రతిపక్షాన్ని వచ్చింది. టేషన్ గురించి గత సంవత్సరము బడ్జెటు ప్రకటనలో వచ్చినాము. కరువు నివారణకు ఖజానాలో నష్టపోయింది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పుకున్నాయి. కానీ ఈ నాడు మళ్ళీ టేషన్ సంత త్వరంతరం బడ్జెటు తర్వాత గుర్తుకు వచ్చింది. అన్ని వైపులా చూడగా ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పిన టేషన్ నుంచి కూడా టేషన్ అనే విషయం ప్రతిపక్షాన్ని వేరు వేస్తుంది. ఈ గత సంవత్సరం టేషన్ నివారణ కోర్కె కాక గత కేంద్రము బడ్జెటు, రోడ్డు, development, వనరుల విభాగ స్థాయి, బడ్జెటు అన్ని గత కేంద్రము చెప్పుకుంటూ వచ్చింది. కానీ టేషన్ ఒక ప్రారంభించి మరెంత ప్రాంతానికి ప్రాకిపోయింది. ఈ నాడు తమిళ ప్రాంతాల నుంచి అనేకమంది రాయలసీమకి కాకుండా, సర్కారు జిల్లాలకు, జనగానులకు, కృష్ణా జిల్లాలకు కూడా, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలుగా అనేక రోడ్ల మరమ్మతు పూర్వకంగా పోయినా ఉన్నాడు. ఈ నాడు టేషన్ కూలీలుగా తమిళ జిల్లాలనుంచి చాలా మంది ఆయి పోతున్నారు. ఈ టేషన్ వల్ల యితర ప్రాంతాల నుంచి కూడా రాయల సీమకి కాకుండా నేడు టేషన్ వల్ల వస్తున్నవంటి గుంటూరు ప్రాంతాలకు కూడా తమిళ ప్రాంతాల నుంచి టేషన్ వల్ల చాలా వాళ్ళు పడినట్లున్నాయి. టేషన్ గురించి అనేక మిత్రులు ప్రస్తావించారు. ఈ టేషన్ వల్ల వేరు వేరు విధములుగా జీవించుకున్నారని చెప్పి కొంతమంది మిత్రులు ఈ సందర్భం ప్రశ్నించారు. అందుచేత ప్రాంతానికి చాలావారికి ప్రభుత్వం గత సంవత్సరం నుంచి కూడా టేషన్ నివారణ కోర్కె నిరుత్పాదకం అయిపోయింది. టేషన్ వల్ల వస్తున్నట్టి నూతన టేషన్ వల్ల వచ్చిన వారి పరిపాలనలో ప్రభుత్వంగా టేషన్, నిరుత్పాదక సమస్యలు చూడగా అవసరము అనిపించుకుని నిరుత్పాదక సమస్య పరిష్కరించి వారు జీవించటానికి తగు మార్గాలు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గమనించారు. ఈ టేషన్ నివారణ పాటు మన మిత్రులు చెప్పినట్లు పెద్ద భూస్వాములు కొంతమంది ప్రభుత్వముగా ప్రయత్నించి చెప్పి గత సంవత్సరం కంటే వచ్చింది. లీకుకు వచ్చినా మన చెప్పి, తంజావూరు లిల్లు పెట్టినప్పుడు చాలాంటి లిల్లు లీకు ప్రవేశపెట్టారు. తంజావూరు జిల్లాకు మూడవ అది పని చేస్తుందని గత సంవత్సరం చెప్పారు. ఈ తంజావూరు లిల్లు రాష్ట్ర వ్యాప్తంగా ఈ గత సంవత్సరం ప్రస్తారం ఎందుకు పెట్టారు? ఈ నాడు రాష్ట్రంలో పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు కొంతమంది గ్రామాలలో వారి పొలాలనుంచి వెళ్ళిపోతున్నారు. పెద్ద భూస్వాముల పేకులు చూచినట్లు తాలూకా మద్దరాళిపాడు గ్రామంలో, 2 వేలు ఎకరాలు గల భూస్వామి శ్రీ శ్రీశాములను అన్ని స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని 4, 5, ట్రాక్టర్లను బెట్టి స్వయంతుగా వ్యవసాయము చేసుకుంటున్నాడు. అందువల్ల భూస్వాములకు కొంత ఖర్చుకు మధ్య, ఈ కాలంలో బడ్జెటు ప్రభుత్వం అమలుకు లీకుకు రాకపోకల వల్ల చాలా చాలా నష్టం జరుగుతుందని భవనించేస్తున్నాము.

“**రెండవది** బండ్ల భూమిల విషయము మనవి చేస్తాను. దేశములో సాగు చేక తడి యావత్తునుండి బండ్ల భూములు ప్రభుత్వం వేలం వేస్తూ ఉంటున్నాయి. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కూడా చాలా చాలా భూములు సుమారు 18 వేల ఎకరాలు బండ్ల భూములుగా ఉన్నాయి. భూములు వేలం వేస్తూ ఉన్నాయి. “ఎ. కుమారస్వామివంటి పెద్ద భూస్వామి

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seen. In the year 1951-52 the amount in the Revenue Reserve Fund was Rs. 23.32 crores, by way of Government of India loan Rs. 23.42 crores, by way of State's own resources, Rs. 34.78 crores and within this Rs. 34.78 crores, Rs. 10 crores has been raised as loan from our State. On the whole, it comes to Rs. 81.52 crores. The amount yet to be spent for the years 1954-55 and 1955-56 is Rs. 59.32 crores. From this, I can assure the House that the Five-Year Plan will be a great success.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Rs. 10 crores or so has been spent on famine relief. In this connection, I wish to state one thing. The huge deficits of Rs. 5.01 crores and Rs. 5.40 crores that we have witnessed in the previous years are due to the famine, cyclone, land revenue remission and the loss of revenue from sales tax.

10-30 a.m. " The revenues have increased in the year 1951-52 to Rupees 44.89 crores and the present Budget puts the figure at Rs. 49.20 crores, that is, an increase of 4½ crores of rupees nearly. This increased revenue is due to the Madras Sales Tax and also the three crores of rupees that the Union Government have given in respect of excise duties. We must be obliged to the Union Government for having made this increased allocation to us and we must also thank the Finance Commission in this regard. I may say that it is a great misfortune for us that even though we have had so much increase in revenue by way of taxes, we had to spend some ten crores of rupees over famine relief, cyclone relief and remission of land revenue due to failure of monsoons. But for these unexpected items of expenditure, our cash balance would have been better.

" Sir, I wish to say a few words as regards the separation of the Andhra State. Of course, I must drag in the name of Rajaji here for a good purpose. He is great. Why I call him great is because he is really great. He is great in all respects. He is innocent, perfect, sincere and impartial. He possesses all these great qualities. He is the saviour of our State. He is not only the leader of this State, but one of the leaders of the whole Union. Some people think that Rajaji is the leader of Tamil Nadu only. He is neither the leader of the Tamils alone nor of the Andhras alone, but of the whole Union. He is most impartial. He has done the best he could do all these nine months. Therefore, I call him our saviour. Within the short period of his term, he has done all that he could to improve the administration. I must congratulate him for his putting forward before the Congress Working Committee at Delhi the most reasonable grounds why the Andhra capital should not be located even temporarily at Madras. Why do I call them reasonable grounds? Suppose there is a family of two brothers. If they want partition, it must be done from the beginning to the end and not at one point only. Instead of dividing the whole property, if you set aside a portion of it and divide the rest, it is unjust. Partition must be from top to bottom. Otherwise, it is not proper. Rajaji has advocated this method before the Working Committee of the Congress and therefore I call him perfect. I must also warn the Central Government that if any

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decision is made against the suggestion of Rajaji, certainly there will be trouble in this State. Therefore, we must whole-heartedly follow Rajaji's decision. He will guide us in the proper way. What he thinks, what he talks and what he does are all for the welfare of the State. Let me point out to my Andhra friends that for the last so many years and even this year, out of the total income of the State, nearly two-thirds have been spent in the Andhra area and the rest one-third only on the other areas. But still my Andhra friends are not satisfied. Crores of rupees have been spent in Rayalaseema on famine relief works. Even then my Andhra friends are not satisfied. What is the position of the southern districts, like Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Madurai, where also famine conditions on the same scale as in Rayalaseema and even worse in some pockets prevail? But yet the amount spent on relief here in the south is quite insignificant and is only a few lakhs as against so many crores spent on Rayalaseema. Hence, I would request the Government to do their best and start the necessary famine relief works immediately on a large scale, on the same scale as in Rayalaseema, and to give relief to the southern districts."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, even at the outset, I must tell the House that I have to sing the same 'landana tana' padam of last year the burden of our song being that our districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam are neglected altogether. Member after Member from Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts pointed out both during the last Budget debate and the present one the sad and deplorable and sorry state of affairs that is prevailing in these areas. But we are very sorry to note that the Hon. Ministers have not cared to look into the speeches made by us nor have they a mind to do so. The first and foremost thing that is troubling the mind of every peasant, every public worker and everybody else in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts is that even the normal maintenance of irrigational sources is neglected by the Government. I want to bring to the notice of hon. Members of this House the resolution passed by the Food Committee of Srikakulam on the 3rd March 1953. It states that there is great unrest and much discontentment among the peasants in villages taken over by the Government under the Estate Abolition Act and under the Rent Reduction Act due to the Government not bestowing due attention to repairs to irrigation sources and requests the Government to immediately sanction funds and staff sufficient for the maintenance of normal irrigation and production in Srikakulam district which comes under the list of backward areas. Please note the words 'to maintain normal irrigation and production'. This is a resolution passed not by the Communist party or the K.L.P. party or by the Socialist party, but by a statutory body presided over by the District Collector and attended by all Revenue Divisional Officers, estate managers, tahsildars and responsible district Government officials. I want the Government to note the discontentment and unrest that prevail in these two districts. I would like to give the House a brief history

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of these villages. In Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, vast tracts of land—Vizianagaram zamindari, Bobbili zamindari, Salur, Mandasa and other zamindaris, whose area is more than 3 to 4 times the previous ryotwari areas in the districts—were taken over by virtue of the Estate Abolition Act. The Government did not care to appoint sufficient staff even after abolition and taking over of the irrigation sources from the Food Production Department by the Revenue Department and the regular Public Works Department. In this connection, I would like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members that last September or October, the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture, Sri Nagan Gouda, presided over the Srikakulam District Food Committee meeting. He knows the actual condition there and the various sentiments expressed by its members and he ought to have apprised the Cabinet and the Government of the serious situation that is prevailing in those districts. Though seven or eight months have passed since the Hon. Minister's visit, we see no sign of improvement being effected to the irrigation sources, let alone the investigation and implementation of the projects of Vamsadara, Nagavalli and Bahuda and other projects. I would like to draw the special attention of the Hon. the Chief Minister to the condition prevailing in those districts and request that all possible steps ought to be taken to help the people. If the situation there gets out of control, there is no use blaming the people or the workers. I therefore request the Hon. the Chief Minister to pay personal and immediate attention to this matter and not to come with Police forces afterwards.

"Sir, I want to say a few words about famine in the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts. I am very sorry to note that no reference whatever has been made to this in the Governor's Address or in the Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister, while introducing the Budget. In many taluks in these districts, crops have miserably failed. The Collector of Visakhapatnam requested the Government to sanction about six or seven lakhs of rupees, a very meagre amount, for starting famine relief works in that district. But the Government turned down that request. This is the treatment meted out by this Government to that district. I would like to tell the hon. Members that the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts are as backward and often famine-stricken as Rayalaseema, if not worse. Therefore, the people of those districts are agitating and asking the Government to form a Development Board on the lines of the Rayalaseema Development Board. The other day, the Hon. the Chief Minister, while answering a question of the hon. Member Sri Latchanna in his usual tactful manner, said that the Government were not going to appoint a Board because there is no community project in that area. We are not asking for such development boards at places where there are community projects. We are asking for a development board on the lines of the Rayalaseema Development Board. I would, therefore, request the Government to reconsider our request.

"Sir, last year it was stated and this year also it was repeated in the Governor's Address and the speech of the Hon. the Minister

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for Finance that the Government are giving some attention and making some improvements to minor ports. I do not see any sign of improvements being effected to the minor ports in our districts, namely, Bimilipatana, Baruva and Kalingapatana. I request Government to take up the work of improving these minor ports.

"On account of the survey settlement operations taking a long time, the peasants in estates taken over by the Government under the Estates Abolition Act and the Rent Reduction Act are suffering a lot. It can be seen from the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister that it would take at least ten or fifteen years to complete these operations. So, the peasants in the estates taken over by the Government are not in a position to avail in full of all the advantages the peasants in ryotwari areas enjoy. I would, therefore, request the Government to appoint more staff so that the operations can be completed within at least three years."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is the Second Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister in this Assembly. We know that he presented the last Budget in June of last year. The time and the circumstances under which the Budget was presented last year did not induce the public to evince any interest in that Budget. Then some of us thought that at least his second Budget would interest the public and would be of some use to the ordinary man. At the outset, Sir, I can say that this Budget has no life in it, that it contains nothing over which the ordinary man would feel enthused. As soon as the Budget speech was over, the impression that was created in my mind was that there was nothing in the Budget that could interest the man in the street. Member after member from all parts of this House rose and narrated the real conditions of the masses, the famine conditions prevailing in many parts of the State, the high prices from which the people suffer, the shortage of food and so on, and they talked about the fond hope of the people that at least in the future they would be able to purchase sufficient food at fair prices. What has the Budget presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister done for these people? Sir, Minister after Minister visited various places in the State. The condition of the people is not a thing which is not known to them. I read in a newspaper that when the Hon. the Revenue Minister visited a particular place, he was visibly moved by the sufferings of the people he saw there. The Hon. the Finance Minister also visited Coimbatore and other places. In his speeches he has also admitted that the people are living in very bad conditions. The Cabinet is aware of these things. The Hon. Ministers of the Government are aware of these things. The Hon. Chief Minister, the Ministers of Government members and leaders who tour the districts are aware that the conditions of the people are worse. The Hon. the Chief Minister who visited Madurai did not deny it. He only said that certain people had exaggerated. For all these things, what is the remedy we are going to have from the Government? What is it that the Government are going to do to help the people? The people suffer in so

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many ways and in so many places. The other day the Hon. the Chief Minister was very vehement in saying that there was absolutely no starvation death. If a member from the Opposition says that there is starvation death, it is false. If a Member from the Communist Party says that, his answer is: 'You cannot do better than I do'. If a Member from the Congress Party says that his answer is: 'it is all exaggeration. I depend upon the reports of my own village officers who are responsible to the Government. What they say is correct.' Congress Party Members here and there plead for co-operation from members of other parties in whatever the Government do. But what is the attitude of the Government towards the Opposition? It is: 'The Opposition Member is not to be believed. His statement is false. The Communist cannot do better things. The Congress Party Members are exaggerating because of party trouble.' That is the mentality of the Government.

10-50 a.m. " Sir, what is the real condition of the people today? I would invite the Hon. Ministers to travel down south by the Shencottah Passenger. Early in the morning in every station they would find tens and hundreds of people, people who had come to Tanjore district in search of employment. I happened to see about twenty people lying down on the platform of the Budalur Railway Station. I asked them to which place they belonged and why they were there. They said that they belonged to Dindigul and had come there in search of employment. The harvest was over and they could not get any employment. They did not know what to do and where to go. This is the usual sight one can see in many places in Tanjore. Sir, all this creates the problem of begging and makes begging popular also. The Hon. Chief Minister was saying the other day that this beggar problem was present throughout the world. But here we are creating circumstances whereby begging becomes more popular. The problem of the professional beggar is always there. Certain people are bent upon begging and we are not concerned with them. But I want the Government to go into the circumstances under which the people are taking to begging; it is mostly due to unemployment. Even last year I suggested that it was high time the Government opened beggar homes at least in all municipal towns. Nowadays we see beggars able-bodied beggars in every place, outside the Legislature Hall, near the coffee hotels, cinema halls and railway stations. They are all professional beggars who can work but are unable to get employment. I would suggest to the Government that the properties of maths and temples should be utilized for providing employment to all these able-bodied professional beggars and they may be forced to raise vegetables especially when vegetables are not in plenty. I am sure, Sir, this will go a long way in reducing the beggar nuisance to the public.

" Sir, when we compare the condition of people in towns and cities with that of people in villages, the former are happier. The hon. Member Sri Javarama Reddiar was saying that he was not prepared to go to his village. It is because everything is available

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to him here. In towns we get our food, we have cinemas and we have good transport. (An hon. Member: 'We get our allowances also'.) We are all happy. The other day I went to the Ramakrishna Lunch Home near the Law College and had to wait for five minutes in queue for paying two annas and a half. There is queue in cinema houses. This is the condition of people in towns and cities. Even last year I suggested that these restaurants should be taxed. It is a lucrative business nowadays. About 90 per cent of the people in towns and cities and about 45 per cent of the people in rural parts depend on hotels. But in what way further taxes are being raised? The Government are going to increase the court-fees! I do not know whether it will be *ad valorem* tax. The receipts from court-fees have already fallen. There is not sufficient work in courts and people are averse to going to courts for want of money. And if we increase the court-fees now, even those who want to realize their assets cannot realize them or there may not be people to advance money to those who are in need. This will hamper all the development works in the State.

" Let us look at the levy system in Tanjore district. Already prices are soaring high and in the normal times of Adi people won't find sufficient foodgrains. Yet, paddy is being exported to other districts. What are the people going to do in the month of Adi? God only knows! When the policy of procurement was started, it was calculated how many *kalamis* would be required for home consumption . . . "

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—" The hon. Member's time is up. Sri M. R. Ramachandran will now speak."

* SRI M. R. RAMACHANDRAN:—" Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister. I am happy that there are no proposals for fresh taxation in spite of the heavy deficit in our Budget. Courageous man that he is, he is not scared by the huge deficit. As he has stated in the Budget speech money is after all borrowed work and if there is honest and sincere work and that much of enthusiasm, we are sure to replace the reserves that we have so far depleted.

" Sir, I should not forget to mention the various points that need immediate attention. In regard to Agriculture, as far as Chingleput is concerned, we are told that there is a good rainfall. It is not quite true. The first crop has already failed and the second crop is in a precarious condition. All the fields are withering. So I would request the Government, if it is possible, to postpone the first collection this year also. The Grow More Food Schemes, though their results might not have been spectacular, have given certain substantial benefits to the ryots. But they are not enough to increase the standard of living in the villages. The food scarcity and consequent rise in the price of foodgrains is not a phenomenon to be counted upon. When the prices of foodgrains go down and other conditions remain the same the agricultural wage earner will not be attracted to cultivation since his earning may not be enough to meet even his ordinary requirements. The

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farmer will not be in a position to eke out his livelihood. Therefore it is necessary for the Government to provide alternative employment to the ryots, like fishing and poultry. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture was saying the other day, as far as Fisheries are concerned, that there was a lot of improvement and that the fishermen were enjoying many benefits. Sir, it is not correct. In Chingleput, the fishermen take the fish in the most uneconomic condition. They do not know what conveyance they can use as there are several disadvantages which prevent them from enjoying all the benefits that a modern society gives. The best thing would be to entrust the research work to men of the same community who would be in a position to understand it better and could explain to their people better.

11
a.m.

"Sir, poultry farming has been neglected for a long time for various reasons. I have seen the eggs exhibited in the poultry farming station and we are told that they are reserved for sale only for the purpose of keeping them in the incubators for hatching chicken. I find a lot of difference between that egg and the egg that is found in the market. The same hen lays egg and it is getting smaller and smaller as compared with what is being displayed in the Madras poultries at Teynampet. But I do not know the reason why our villagers who form the majority of our population are not given sufficient impetus to rear a better type of poultry so that the villagers could get sufficiently healthy food products and that too at cheap rates.

"The disparity that one finds in the services is again a problem to which I want to draw the special attention of hon. Members of this House. Whereas a graduate who is a clerk in the Secretariat or the Revenue Department can hope to become one day a Gazetted officer by gradual promotion, the miserable condition in which a graduate clerk finds himself in the Registration Department is really appalling. Of course initially he is contented with his lot but imagine his miserable plight when after 20 or 25 years of service he finds that the utmost he could attain is a Sub-Registrar or a Deputy Registrar's post. Similar is the case with regard to the Panchayat Officers. I request Government to provide more opportunities of promotion to these men.

"I would like to mention a word or two about the teachers, I mean the teachers working in the schools of the district boards. It is they who come in frequent contact with our villagers. But behold their miserable condition! They are given only a pittance of Rs. 40 or Rs. 50 a month. I say this is not enough. This is in direct contradiction to the scales which the Government offer for their own teachers in their schools. This disparity in pay of the teachers in District Boards and those under the management of Government should be removed.

"There is a lot of scope for retrenchment in the Education department. At present I find the jurisdiction of the Divisional Inspectors of Schools is too large. Take the case of the Divisional Inspector stationed at Madurai. Except for attending his routine

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papers, I do not think the officer has got any work. As such I do not think it is advisable to continue these posts of Divisional Inspectors of Schools.

"Incidentally I want to refer to what is happening in certain municipalities of our State. They are not paying their servants the Government scales of pay. The Government have allowed certain municipalities like Vellore to pay their servants the Government scales of pay but they have not allowed certain others. I trust that Government will immediately remove this disparity between one municipality and the other.

"I am really sorry to find that not a word about the backward classes has been mentioned in the present Budget. I thought that at least a casual reference would be made to the appointment of the Backward Classes Commission. That commission has only very recently been inaugurated by no less a person than our honoured President. Sir, the backward class people deserve to be given special attention by the Madras Government. A 15-years survey has been recently made in the Council. What is the progress of the Backward communities? We do not find that the backward classes have risen to the level of other advanced communities. The very fact that they have come in such large numbers to the present legislature is by itself a factor for serious consideration. As such it is but natural that they are given some extra privileges that are at present denied to them. Ours being a large State it is of paramount importance that we should not let our Backward Classes down. Justice should be meted out to them.

"I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity you have given me for making this speech."

* SRI V. K. KANNAN :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்போது விவாதத்திலிருந்துவரும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஒரு விதத்தில் மிக மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கிறேன். சில வருஷகாலமாக நம் மாகாணத்தில் பட்ஜெட் வெளியிடும் முறை மக்களின் மனதில் அனேக விதமான பயங்கள் இருந்துவந்தன. காரணம் புதிய வரிகள் தான். ஆனால் இந்த வருஷம் வரி போட வழியில்லாமல் விட்டு விட்டார்கள், என்று சொல்லுவதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளாமல் மக்களின் கஷ்டம் தெரிந்தே புதிய வரி போடாமல் விட்டுவிட்டார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். அதற்கு என் மனமார்ந்த நன்றியை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

"இந்த பட்ஜெட் மிக சிறமத்துடன் தயாரித்தாலும் ஒரு சில குறைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நமது முதல் மந்திரி ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய அனுபவத்தாலும் ராஜ தந்திரத்தாலும் அநேக கூச்சல்களுக்கு இடையே சரியான காலத்தில் சொல்லவேண்டியவர்களுக்குச் சொல்லி நமது சென்னை நகரத்தை தலைநகராக ஆக்கிக்கொடுத்தார்கள். அப்படிக் கொடுத்ததற்கு அவர்களுக்கு நாம் எல்லோரும் நன்றி செலுத்த கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம். ஆந்தராலிலேயே அவர்களுக்கு தலைநகரை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொள்ள ஏற்பாடு செய்ததற்கும் வரவேற்கிறோம். ஆனால் ஒன்றை மட்டும் குறைப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். பல்லாரியைக் குறித்து பலர் புகார்கள். சித்தாரைக் குறித்து சிலரும் சொல்லவில்லை. தமிழ் மணம் கமழும் பேர்களுடைய பல்லவனேரி, சித்தூர், புத்தூர், திருகாளஹத்தி, திருத்தணிகை, சந்திரகிரி போன்ற தாலுகாக்களை தமிழ் மாகாணத்தில் சேர்க்கத் தகுந்த ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டுகிறேன்.

"தவிர ஜமீன் ஒழிப்பு சட்டம் எடுத்தத்கொண்டு சுமார் 3, 4 வருஷ மாகியும் வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லா ஆரணி ஜாகிர்களில் வரி வசூலிக்க

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ரயத்தவாரி நிலங்களைக் கீண்டுர்களே அன்றி விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த விதமாவைப் பன்னும் தரவில்லை. பஸ்தாப்பட்ட கஷ்டங்களுக்கு ஆளாகி இருக்கிறார்கள். நிலங்களினமீது சர்வே செய்து அதில் கடன் வாங்க வழியில்லை. கோவாபேட்டில் நில அபுமன பாங்குகளும் கடன் தருவதில்லை. பணமுள்ளவர்கள் அதிக வட்டி எதிர் பார்க்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் பணம் தொல்லை சொல்ல முடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் ஆட்சியாளர்கள் உடனடியாக சர்வே செய்ய ஆவன செய்வார்களென்று வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் சேர்க்காத விஷயங்களையும், சிககன முன்றலில், செலவு செய்ய சேர்த்திருக்கும் பகுதிகளையும், கூட்ட வேண்டினால்; இதுவும் செய்யலாம், இன்னமும் செய்யலாம், பணமில்லாகுறைக்கு யார் என்ன செய்யலாம் என்று மங்களம் பாடிவிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தேவையான மிச்சார வசதி, விதை, உரம் முதலிப்பவைகளை அதிகரிப்பதுடன் கால தாமதமின்றி தேவையானபேது கிடைக்கும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்யக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் வருகிறது. உடனடியாக இல்லாமல் போனாலும் அடுத்த வருஷத்தில் வருகிறது. ஒத்தவைப்புக்குக் காணம் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டியதே. ஆனால் உபத்ரவம் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டு வரும் காலாவதியான சில போடுகளையும் அதன் தலைவர்களையும் தேர்தல்களில் பதவியிலிருந்தே கலந்து கொண்டு தொந்தரவு கொடுக்காமலிருக்க ஜில்லா பேர்டுகளை கலைத்து ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

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a.m. “கல்வி தான் நமது நாட்டினுடைய ஜீவநாடி ஆகும். எழுத்து அறிவு ஆற்றவர்கள் நமது நாட்டில் நூற்றுக்கு 80 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பிற நாடுகளில் கற்றவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை மிக அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் பற்றுக்குறையினால் நம் சர்க்காரால் கல்விக்காக அதிகப்பணம் செலவிட முடியவில்லை என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியும். சிலவழிக்கும் பணத்தைச் சரியான வழிகளில் சிலவழிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கூடுமான வரையில் ஒரேவிதமான புத்தகங்கள் வைத்து கல்வி போதிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேதான் எல்லாப் பள்ளிகூடங்களையும் சர்க்காரே ஏற்று நடத்த வேண்டுமாய் கோருகிறேன்.

“ஆரணியில் பெரும்பகுதியினர் ஏழைக் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கதி இந்த சட்ட சபை மட்டுமல்லாது நாடுபூராவும் அறிந்ததே. அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் அநேக கஷ்டங்களில் வயிறு ஓட்ட பசியால் வாடும் கஷ்டம் ஒன்று. அது நிரூபிக்கொள்ளும் கஞ்சித் தண்ணியாவது கொடுத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். அதையும் இப்பொழுது நிறுத்திவிட்டதாகத் தெரிகிறது. ஆகையினால் நமது சர்க்கார் தயவுசெய்து கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளையாவது இன்னமும் கொஞ்ச காலம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“சகாதாரத்துக்கும் வைத்திய வசதிகளுக்கும் இன்னும் அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்ய வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதரர்களால் நடத்தப்படும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை மக்கள் ஆதரிக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சிகிச்சையை கோரி போகும் பொழுது வைகுந்தத்தாக்குப்போகும் வழியில் உள்ள அங்குமிடமாகவே கருதினாலும் வேறு வழியின்றி சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் சிகிச்சைக்குப் போகின்றார்கள். ஆகையினால் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நடக்கும் அடர்வியங்களை நீக்க சரியான முறையில் நடத்த ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தற்போது வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் சில தாலுகாக்களில் முக்கியமாக ஆரணி தாலுகா கிராமங்களில் உள்ள ரோடுகளில் யிசுமோசாக இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு முதலிய விவசாய சாதனங்களை எடுத்துச் செல்ல ரோடுகள் இல்லாத கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஜாகீர்கள் உள்ள கிராமங்களில் இன்னும் கஷ்டப்பட வேண்டிய நிலையில் தான் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆகையினால் கிராம ரோடுகளை உடனே நல்ல திட்டம் போட்டு வேலை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று

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கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தக்காவை முதலிய கடன்கள் கோரும் பொழுது சீக்கிரமாகக் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆறுமாசமானாலும் காகிதம் இருக்குமிடமும் தெரிவதில்லை. சிலருக்கு வருஷமாகியும் கோரிய கடனைக் கொடுத்தபாடுதில்லை. சர்க்காரால் ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த ஒரு சில நன்மையும் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் காலத்தில் கிடைப்பதில்லை. விவசாயிகளின் நன்மைதான் நாட்டின் நன்மை. ஆகையினால் இது போன்ற விஷயங்களில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கவனம் செலுத்தி ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை இந்த சபை மெம்பர்கள் போற்றுகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் வெய்யாக்காலத்தில் அவர் பதனீர் கிடைக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதால்தான். ஆகவே அவர்கள் கள்ளுக்கடையையும் வைத்துவிட்டால் அவர்களை இந்த மாகாணத்திலுள்ள எல்லோருமே போற்றுவார்கள் என்று நான் மிகத் தாழ்மையுடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it was not my intention to intervene at length in this debate; but since a large number of hon. Members of this House have made reference to Education, I thought it was my duty to intervene for a little while."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" On a point of order, Sir. The debate on the Budget is not yet closed ; I do not know why the Hon. Minister for Education intervenes just now."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"It is not a point of order. It is impossible for all the Ministers to reply on one and the same day and so it was thought better that they should be asked to reply to the debate now and then. And that is also the procedure in Parliament. The Education Minister will now continue his speech."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, it may be generally stated that in this Budget there is some little increase in the provision for Education, though it may not be quite satisfactory to the Members. A good many new schemes, specially relating to buildings, have had to be postponed or deferred, both for the proposed Andhra State and for the residuary State, i.e., for the entire State, because of the impending formation of the Andhra State. But for that, the increase is due to the normal expansion which goes on from year and year and to the expenditure incurred in regard to the fee concessions that were provided in the last Budget, which have to be continued.

“ One question has figured largely in the course of these discussions and that is with reference to the problems concerning elementary school teachers in Malabar in particular, and teachers in general. Attention has been drawn to the representations that have been made from time to time from the Malabar area, and specially to a resolution threatening a strike on the part of the elementary school teachers in Malabar. In this connexion, Sir, I have to submit that so far as the question of emoluments of the elementary teachers is concerned, it is not a problem that is peculiar to Malabar; it is common to the entire State. So, that has to be dealt with not in the particular sense of its being related only to Malabar. But, as I promised during the last Budget session, the Government have gone into the question of the condition of the

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elementary school teachers in Malabar. The Director of Public Instruction was particularly asked to investigate the condition of the elementary school teachers in Malabar and his report has been submitted to the Government. Apart from the question of emoluments which is common to the whole State, as I said, certain difficulties were found and certain remedies also were suggested. The main grievances of the teachers relate to security of tenure in aided schools, the question of the relationship between the management and the teachers in aided schools, etc. It is alleged that the managers instead of making their contribution to the provident fund on their side, deduct the contribution from the salary of the teachers in some cases, and that salaries are not given regularly and so on. Sir, instructions have been issued to the effect that no teacher should be removed from service without taking the educational authority in the locality into consultation and taking his opinion. The proposals of the Director regarding the making of arrangements for ensuring that the managers' part of the provident fund amount is duly paid, that no interference is made with the emoluments due to the teacher and for seeing that the salary of the teacher is paid regularly and with promptitude, are under the active consideration of the Government, and we hope that very soon some of these problems will be satisfactorily settled.

11.20 a.m. " With regard to the question of emoluments which is common to the whole State, if you review the salary of the elementary school teachers during the last five or six years, it will be seen that the salary was increased from Rs. 20 to Rs. 25 and later to Rs. 27. It was also proposed that Rs. 3 more should be given by the Managements. The dearness allowance was increased to Rs. 19. So, altogether, the elementary school teacher is now getting Rs. 27 plus Rs. 19, that is, Rs. 46 per mensem. The managements have failed in most places to take the suggestion of the Government and the teachers have been asking for that from the Government. It will therefore be found that during the last five years the emolument of the teacher has increased, almost doubled itself. But, in view of the distress and the unfavourable circumstances in the country, no doubt the school teacher is hard hit like other people in similar circumstances. Unfortunately, Sir, during this year on account of well-known conditions, it was not possible for us to meet this demand which will involve the Government in a recurring commitment ranging from 25 lakhs to 50 lakhs of rupees per annum. So, it was not possible to make this provision during this year in spite of our earnest desire to meet the requirements of the elementary school teachers. And what little could be done during the last Budget was done with regard to fee concessions and that was only to meet the requirement of each according to his need but it did not meet all the needs of every teacher.

" Sir, on another occasion I said and I reiterate it on behalf of the Government, that should our financial conditions improve and should it be found possible to revise the scales of any category of teachers in the State, the first priority will be given to the elementary school teacher. More than that, Sir, with all the

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sympathy and with all the earnestness of the Government to make financial provision it was not possible to do so. The Finance Minister was not able and the Government was not able to find money to make the provision.

" Now, Sir, as regards the certificates of teachers that were cancelled some years ago in Malabar, a very liberal policy has been followed during the year and in many deserving cases credit was given for the previous service of the individual and it is proposed to dispose of the pending cases in as liberal a manner as possible on the reports that we have before us. When I referred to elementary school teachers, the same conditions that precluded us to meet their demands apply to the secondary school teachers as well. So far as Malabar is concerned, Malabar district has a larger number of aided schools than all the other districts in that educational division and Malabar district gets the largest amount of its share of expenditure more than any other district in the State with regard to elementary education. I am not saying this just to show that Malabar does not deserve more, but what I wish to submit is that the question of emolument is a general problem for the whole State and it cannot be viewed in isolation with reference to Malabar alone.

" With regard to reorganization of elementary education, I may state that the Government are considering this question very actively. The main purpose of the scheme is to secure that the school-going children do not lose the habit of doing manual work which their parents have been doing and because of the schooling they should not become physically and mentally incapable of earning from the toil of their hands; the long school hours impairing the health of the children should be reduced and they should have opportunities of usefully engaging themselves in varied activities so that they might improve their general knowledge and usefulness to the community and the young boys and girls should be allowed a place in the social organization that constitutes the family in the village. There is also a proposal to reduce the school hours during the day at the elementary stage, to three hours a day and to provide for some spare time in the other part of the day for children to go and learn the crafts of their parents if they have one and for those who have none it is proposed to create facilities for their watching and learning some work in the farm or in a work-place. These proposals are under the active consideration of the Government and the details are being worked out. In addition to regular learning of crafts and cultivation in this manner, all the pupils may be organised to render service in the village in whatever manner it will be possible for them to do, such as agricultural operations, building sheds, laying bricks, digging wells and so on. If this movement for reorganization is taken up in all earnestness, it is proposed to confine it to villages of small size and the teachers who are expected to take a great interest in this will receive some additional remuneration.

" With regard to Basic Education, Sir, namely, the principle of education through work, the principle has been accepted by the Government and an *ad hoc* committee with Mr. G. Ramachandran

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as Chairman was appointed and that Committee has submitted a part of its report. That report is under the consideration of the Government and very soon the Government will come to decisions. At present we have 60 Basic training schools in our State but only about 600 basic schools. Now, it is necessary to consolidate the position and try to increase efficiency; and rather than increase the number of training schools, we should try to increase the number of basic schools. What I have stated in reference to the reorganization of elementary education is to give a basic orientation to the entire field of elementary education.

"Then, Sir, so far as secondary education is concerned, as you are all aware a Secondary Education Commission has been appointed to go into the question and the Government await the recommendations of that Commission.

"Now, Sir, I wish to refer to some of the points that have been raised in the course of the discussion. Sir, reference was made to the need for a Polytechnic in Anakapalle. The fund that was offered was not sufficient to start a Polytechnic and so the local people decided to start a second grade college and I am told they have also appointed a Principal already. Naturally it will be one of the aided colleges. So, the question of Polytechnic has been dropped by those who sponsored it. (Sri K. Govinda Rao: 'One lakh was offered. Yes, one lakh was offered, and that was not sufficient. The Government, on their own initiative, could not afford to start a fresh Polytechnic. But, I am only referring to the local move of the committee who came forward with the proposal. There were two views in the committee and they finally decided to start off with a second grade college.

11-30 a.m. "Then, Sir, reference was made to grants to Universities. Whenever a University started a new scheme, Government were making provisions for it, and the grants to the Universities as they stand to-day are the accumulated result of the grants that were made from time to time. Reference was made to the Andhra University. In the last budget, provision was made for a Chair in the Electro-Chemical Technology and for improvement of the laboratory, apart from the Silver Jubilee grant. This year, as I have already stated, all new schemes and grants relating to all Universities have been deferred so that this can be settled in the respective budgets of the residuary and the Andhra States.

"Before I close, I cannot help referring to the present situation. We are meeting for the last budget session in the composite State of Madras. A fast decision has been made by the Government of India that the Andhra State shall be created very early and all Andhras have welcomed that decision. I submit to the House that personally I am one of those who think that the reorganization of boundaries of States on a linguistic basis is the natural rational and inevitable corollary of the freedom and democracy that have accrued to us to-day. (Cheers from the Opposition benches.) I do not think that the decision made by the Congress long ago was a mistaken decision. I believe that this is a problem which has got to be faced and tackled in a satisfactory manner. We were a

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little nervous when complete independence was demanded for our country; we were also a little nervous when we wanted full democracy with adult suffrage. No doubt adult suffrage is a double-edged sword. Still, we accepted it and had the courage to work it. I feel that it is desirable to reorganize the boundaries of States on a linguistic basis, i.e., formation of such areas into States where there is a sufficiently large population speaking a particular language, and where the resulting financial and administrative difficulties are not insurmountable. This is a problem that affects our country south of the Vindhyas. If this problem is satisfactorily solved in spite of the difficulties that are involved, I think we will have taken a large step in the direction of consolidating democracy in our country. The Constitution has laid down that after fifteen years the regional language shall be the State language and Hindi the inter-State language for administrative purposes. When once it is decided that English cannot be the official language after fifteen years, to my mind it looks as though the reorganization of States on a linguistic basis is inevitable. Of course there is always the danger that a spirit of separatism may come in, and there is also the danger of the situation being exploited by some people for power purposes. But on these grounds we cannot delay or defer taking up this question. As a person coming from the Andhra area, I feel and I have always felt that public opinion was ripe for the formation of the Andhra State long ago, and that many of the problems that have latterly arisen and caused head-ache to all of us have been due to the undue deferring of the formation of linguistic States. Already the people had to face a lot of unhappiness. Now that the problem is satisfactorily settled, I hope and everyone else hopes that the Andhra State will stabilize itself, will face its problems squarely and will make an all-out attempt to solve them not only in her own interests but also in the interests of the Indian Union to which we owe loyalty and to which we are proud to belong. When I say that it is inevitable to have linguistic States, I wish also to submit that any further suppression or deferring of this will rather create problems than solve them. I hope that this question will be taken up by the Government of India in a straight manner and solved. Linguistic States will be most helpful for the spread of education through the mother-tongue and the carrying on of administration through the local language. Of course, we have to develop Hindi as an All-India language. We have to consciously and deliberately work for bringing the linguistic States together so that we may reach a stage 25 or 50 years or a century hence when there will be the possibility of even abolishing the linguistic States and have one common lipi and one common language for the whole of India. But I must say that the continuance of English as an administrative language will lead to so many troubles and complications. These are my views about linguistic States and in fairness to this House I have to express them.

As regards the minor controversies that have arisen over this question, I feel that the problem of the location of the temporary capital of the Andhra State has received an attention out of all proportion to its importance. It is a question of practical difficulty and

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“സാധാരണ കൊല്ലത്തക്കൊളം അധികം അഞ്ചു രൂപാടി ഉറപ്പിക ഇക്കൊല്ലം കേന്ദ്ര ഗവണ്മെന്റിൽനിന്നു ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു കിട്ടുമെന്നു കാണുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ചില ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ദേശശുദ്ധാരണപദ്ധതികളിൽ ഉന്നു രൂപാടി ഉറപ്പികയിലധികം ചിലവു ചുരക്കിയതായി കാണുന്നു. ഇതു അനുസരിച്ചു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു, സർവ്വവികസനത്തിന്നു ഇനങ്ങളിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചിലവു ചുരുക്കുവാനാണ് ഉദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. കർഷണപദ്ധതിക്കു നല്ല സാധ്യതയും ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഗണ്യമായി കുറച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതേ സമയത്തു തന്നെ ഹെവിന്റാർക്കു കെട്ടുപൊതുവായി 75 ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പികയിൽ ഇക്കൊല്ലം ഒരു വൈപോലം വെട്ടിച്ചുരുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റു നോക്കുമല്ല. പത്തു ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക ഗവണ്മെന്റു എന്ന ഒരു സ്ഥാപനം നിയന്ത്രിക്കുമ്പോഴായി ചിലവഴിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നു ഒരു വൈപോലം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു കുറച്ചുവൻ നിയുക്തമായിട്ടു. ജനങ്ങൾ പട്ടിണികിടക്കുന്ന കാലത്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റു ചുരുക്കി വെട്ടുവാനും ബാക്കുവെട്ടുവാനും ഉറപ്പു ലക്ഷക്കണക്കു ചുരുക്കി ഉറപ്പിക ചിലവാക്കുന്നതു അർത്ഥനഷ്ടമായ ഒരു അപരഗ്രാമമായിട്ടാണ് ജനങ്ങൾ കണ്ടുകാണുക.

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16. "കുടിയൻ ബിറ്റിനെ പററി രാജവടം പറയാതെ ചിരിക്കുന്നത് ശരിയായിരിക്കുകയില്ല. മന്ത്രിയുടെ യോഗം കൂടുന്നതും ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതും കേൾക്കാനുള്ളത്. ഈ മല എന്നാണ് ഏലിയെ പ്രസാദിക്കുക എന്ന മലബാറിനെയും ആട്ടുകാരും അതിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ അന്തിമിതാവസ്ഥ അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുന്നത് ഏതെങ്കിലും മന്ത്രിയായാട്ട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നു. മലബാറിന്റെ സകല വിധ ആവശ്യങ്ങളും അവ ശരിചിട്ടയ്ക്കും മലബാറിനറിന്നു വന്ന എല്ലാ കക്ഷികളിൽപ്പെട്ട മലബാറും ഒരു പക്ഷേ ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടു വരുന്ന കാര്യവും ചെയ്യാതെ ഈ മന്ത്രി സഭയിൽ ഇരിക്കാതെ അതിരവല്ല വാണം എന്നു കൂടാർ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മലയാള മന്ത്രിയോട് അവസാനിച്ച് മുമ്പിന്നു അഭിമുഖംകൊള്ളട്ടെ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am intervening to-day with your permission in order that the Leader of the Opposition and the Ministers in charge of Finance and other important subjects might have full time tomorrow. I have been listening with great patience and mixed feelings to the debate that has been conducted over the Budget. Ordinarily, the Budget debate should be a debate on the finances of the State and on the main policies connected with expenditure of money. Unfortunately for us all, this debate over our Budget has been dominated by totally irrelevant issues, that is to say, irrelevant for the purposes of our Budget, viz., the *pros* and *cons*, and the procedure and the incidental difficulties and problems connected with the carving of the new Andhra State. We are dealing with a very limited Budget, practically limited in period for the next six months, for it has been definitely and expressly explained that we will have to consider the Budget as a whole again. Even the scope of the estimates has been limited, in view of the context in which we are now placed, to practically non-controversial matters, completely non-controversial matters. I had hoped that with these limitations both as to the subject-matter and to the period which the Demands should cover, we would have a very calm and considerate examination of our difficulties and our problems. On the contrary, much more time has been spent by hon. Members giving vent to their feelings in regard to matters relating to the carving of the new Andhra State than to the examination of the proposals and estimates in the Budget. I am sorry for this, because we are in difficult times and one should have hoped and must hope for assistance in our difficulties from all sections of the House. Everyone agrees, everyone knows only too well, that the National Plan, so far as we are concerned, has been completely upset on the resources side. Everyone knows also that large tracts of our State are suffering acute distress not only in regard to water but in regard, specially, to purchasing power to carry through. Not only the agricultural class, but every class is affected on account of the situation. It is not right to limit the use of the terms ‘famine’, ‘drought’, etc., only in

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respect of the farmers. Every section of society which is mainly and fundamentally agricultural is affected by the present situation. So our difficulties are very great. Hon. Members—even the newer Members—are now sufficiently conversant with public affairs to see that the Government cannot be richer than the people of whose affairs they are in charge. If the people suffer, there will be a corresponding reflection in the Government's affairs, of the same difficulties and the same suffering. If the people are unable to buy and if the people are unable to live satisfactorily, the Government cannot hope to have its finances in a good condition. In the present difficult situation, the Government—and I in particular—claim the sympathy of the House. We want hon. Members to examine the situation not on party lines or with a view to exploiting the very difficulties to one's own party advantage, but from the general point of view to assist one another so as to overcome these common difficulties. I know that hon. Members are not unsympathetic and I also know that there is a great deal of co-operation. But our battle and our difficulties cannot be overcome by mere sympathy. We want very active assistance from hon. Members which is necessary to overcome our present difficulties. I have no doubt the Finance Minister will deal with the matter in his own way. I only wish to say generally that we have to get funds from the Central Government. The Central Government tell us that they cannot find funds for every State which is in a condition more or less similar to ours and that they have their own limitations. Therefore we have to consider how we can operate on the Central Government in order to overcome our difficulties and how to answer the objections raised by them. I have been closely watching whether any suggestion comes from an atmosphere not prejudiced by Governmental ideas, —that is from the Opposition benches—which could be used to overcome our financial difficulties. Everyone is agreed that there is only one way of meeting the situation and that is by getting help from the Centre. Nobody has suggested any new kind of tax or new kind of levy or any other legerdemain. Therefore we all agree that Madras cannot cope with the difficulties of the present year unless the Centre helps us. Now, could I single-handed carry conviction to the Centre in that respect? I had hoped for a more whole-hearted, a stronger and greater volume of assistance from the Opposition in that respect. But everyone seems to be content with explaining and dilating on the difficulties and the distress of the people and it is only one or two stray Members who referred to the help from the Centre. Everyone has it in his mind. I do not deny it. It has not been given expression to. That is all. Why do I want them to give expression to it? Because, we are dealing with a distant Central Government. And do we give them time to think about our State in a calm manner in respect of our difficulties? No. We have given them full work for all the 24 hours in a day in respect of other issues. We have not at all helped them to think over our real difficulties. I don't say that the urge for linguistic States is not a real difficulty. It is very much of a real difficulty now and I

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do want it. But far more real than all these is the condition of our people. Farmers, weavers, small craftsmen, those who have no crafts, those who have no lands, all these people are in great difficulties and we cannot help them by magic or by abusing one another. We have to help them by creating honourable work and facilities for honourable work in such a way that it will not debase them, but will lift them up in mental, psychological and spiritual planes also. We do not wish to make people beggars, we do not wish to make people exploiters. We must keep them alive by giving them work which they will do for the time being until they find their own voluntary work. All these things require financial reorganization and we want that financial reorganization to be helped and assisted by the Centre. Therefore we must put emphasis in this budget session on that aspect rather than on anything else. I am somewhat sorry that that has not been effectively done. There is the usual fallacy that when we know that something is true, we imagine that other people also are equally convinced about it. The gentlemen in charge of the Government at the Centre and especially the Finance Minister at the Centre have to deal with so many States and with such a variety of problems not only of India but of the whole world—for they have got international problems also. I know that they are hard-worked. Unless we make ourselves felt very positively, we will suffer. That is why I said I was sorry. I do not blame anyone, because we yield to the pressure of the hour. It is natural that when Members speak, they speak of difficulties in their own constituencies. We must take it they speak illustratively of the whole State. The Government know the state of distress very well and there is no reason for advertising their knowledge. They will not be assisting the people by shouting about it. They should keep silent about the difficulties of the people in order that they may think more about them and help them. When they speak of their own constituencies they must remember the same conditions prevailing in a vast area of which their constituencies are only illustrations. It may look that the four or five districts that made up the Rayalaseema hitherto have received so much attention that some people are getting jealous about it. Some people in the southern districts now wish to run a race, so to say, with the Rayalaseema in order to get assistance for famine. Uninformed people may imagine like that. But that is not the case. The people about whom we are concerned are patient and they suffer a lot of difficulties silently.

I know, therefore, the hard work we have before us to do and the difficulties that we have to overcome. But I am certain that unless the Centre comes to our assistance, it would be a disaster. The problem is of such dimensions that this State at this juncture cannot cope with it. The Finance Minister of the Government of India has prepared a plan, a National Plan, for a longish period, for five years. None of the works in our State over which we have spent our moneys are outside the plan. In fact, our Government might claim that this State has anticipated,

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the plan in regard to many matters and we have spent moneys also. Now, there has been a complete disturbance of the resources of our State in relation to that plan. It would not be wrong if I said that the resources side of the National Plan for a period has been so much disturbed by the present conditions so far as this State is concerned, that it is not just a failure on the part of this Government but an error in planning itself. We cannot make a plan without allowing for occurrences and difficulties of this kind. A plan is not just like an insurance company's plan. They deal with a number of individual cases and the law of probabilities operates and, therefore, mistakes can be easily overcome in any insurance company's business. But so far as the National Plan is concerned, we are not dealing with a number of individual cases, but with a few States in India, the monsoon in India, the conditions in India and the problems in India so that there is not much scope to set off good luck against bad luck as in the business of an insurance company. Therefore, I should say that we cannot accept a plan as complete wherein we have made no adequate provision for disasters and droughts and monsoon difficulties such as we have gone through. Such a plan cannot be expected to work automatically. So, I repeat what I said that unless we, Members of the Legislature with one voice make it clear and emphatically clear that the assistance of the Centre is legitimate, due and essential in the sense of physical necessity, we shall be in great difficulties. Whether we divide or whether we are one, what I say applies to both the States, the new Andhra State and the residuary State. We are here to-day together and we must be clear on this point. We must put forward our case with force and we must not let people in Delhi imagine that we spent the Budget session in quarrelling with one another over the issue of the Andhra State, which has been decided and over which any further discussion is wholly unnecessary. I hope that we will not mislead the Centre in that way. That is why I began my speech to-day with this subject. Unless we help one another, unless we forget our differences with regard to politics and unless we forget any possible party advantages we might get, one over the other, by doing one thing and not doing the other thing, and pull together in all departments of life we shall all suffer together. We must all pull together both in the field of agriculture and in other departments of industry. We have not got very many industries. We are not a greatly industrialized State. We are very poor in this respect. Yet even that little is important. Unless we pull together in these matters—all parties in Opposition—we shall find it very hard. We shall suffer together. I do not think people or even any section of the people can gain anything substantially by trying to make political use of any of these difficulties. I appeal to my friends and workers on the ministerial side, as also to friends and workers in the various Opposition groups and also to individuals here in Madras, whether they be in the Andhra area or in the residuary area, to work now together and later separately in order to overcome all our difficulties. It is true that in one season one district may be a little better than another

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district. But on the whole I must say that Nature has been unkind to our State for several years consecutively and we will have to learn our lessons from that unkindness.

Sir, Mr. Kalyanasundaram referred to difficulties arising out of the Government's prejudice against Communists. I hope I have rightly enunciated his case. Briefly put, he imagines that Government are swayed by prejudice in respect of the members of the Communist party. Of course, he thinks so, because it is natural; because there is good reason for Government being so prejudiced, he naturally thinks it is so. As a matter of fact, he will not believe me if I contradict him and say 'no, in spite of everything that has happened, I am not prejudiced and in spite of everything that I say about Communists, I am as kind to them in their special difficulties as I am to anybody else'. Though the Congress is supposed to be the party that is governing, all Congress workers and Members imagine that I am kinder to the Communists and take more kindly to requests and suggestions from the Opposition than to any suggestions which my own partymen sometimes dare to make. I say 'sometimes' because they hardly see me. They have given up hopes of me because they know I am an old man and have no great future before me and I am not likely to please any one to obtain any position. My friends know that I am by nature compelled to be disinterested and that, therefore, they can get nothing out of me. But Mr. Kalyanasundaram will not believe this. He would feel that in spite of everything that I say a certain caste feeling prevails in my mind and that I am harder on the Communists than upon other people. It is not true. I can only say that very emphatically. (Sri M. Kalyanasundaram: 'I wanted to get that assurance.') An assurance is nothing if my mind is not really that. I am only explaining the actual working of my mind. It is not true. I like people who are active and busy and work for their country whatever their opinions may be. Opinions change. But so far as the Communists are concerned, he says that prisoners are finding this difficulty and that. I do not think that I should waste the time of the House now with mere promises. I may only explain to him my general attitude that I am not inclined to be unjust or unfair in these matters. I shall do my best in respect of these matters. But there is not enough time for me to see everybody. It is impossible. Even if I wished, I would only break down and there would be no success in the experiment. Therefore, Members should not misunderstand me if I am unable to see them whenever they desire nor is there any use in my seeing also because I cannot keep everything in my mind and do everything in that way. Things will have to be done with care and after examination of data. But I promise that as long as I am here I, and my Colleagues, as long as they are here, will try to do the best. They will be doing something totally against my intentions and desires if they have prejudices of this kind. I must also say that I do not believe in perennial imprisonment of people and things like that. I have tried to release as many

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prisoners as possible. Of course, I have a feeling that murder is a serious offence. That is one thing that I cannot get over. Life must be respected. Some people imagine that political murder is less heinous than other murders. I am sorry if I am laying down a new proposition. But I must say what I feel. Is it right to kill a man because you hold a particular political opinion? Is it right to kill a man to gain a political objective? I think it is more right for a man to kill another for the sake of gain—in a quarrel over a piece of land or something like that—than over a creed or a political doctrine. It is presumptuous on our part to imagine that a political doctrine is so important that we can kill a man over it. I am only restating the doctrine of Ahimsa or non-violence so to say. It is an important thing that can be understood easily. We should not disregard the importance of life. So, I am explaining that I find it somewhat difficult in dealing with murder. But in any another matter I am prepared to go far. Very often, time is the curer of many things. Even murder if it took place long ago, I am prepared to forget. So, the Communists have to wait and deal with me in a gentlemanly manner, if I may say so, in order to get the best of me. Let them not imagine that I stand in the way of clemency or good treatment or justice. Let them not imagine that I am politically biased in regard to individual cases. I shall leave it at that point.

"Now, coming to the situation created by the Budget debate itself, I have been told by many good friends that I should not worsen the situation by discussing the Andhra State matters afresh. I believe that is good advice. I had no intention whatever to indulge in any further discussion of this subject. I thought that the Governor's Address gave sufficient opportunity—and it was taken advantage of—and that in the Budget debate we would not have much to talk about it. But, unfortunately, so much has been said about me in particular. Especially when any Member rose to speak in Telugu, although I may not understand what was said, I heard my name repeated so often and I would be a fool if I thought it was flattery or praise for me. (Laughter.) I cannot simply be listening to a Budget debate and go away as if my conscience were guilty. Plainly and simply put, I must say Sir, personally I have no guilty feeling in that matter. I do not feel I have done anything wrong. Friends have risen one after another and alleged that the census figures were wrong. Can the census figures be wrong? Of course, they can be wrong in certain respects. Can they be deliberately made wrong in order to meet some particular situation? It is a fantastic allegation to make. 'The figures were wrong' they said, when I talked about the Madras City. But the figures are there and there is no more talk about it. Then they say: 'The Accountant-General's figures are wrong.' They say: 'I have given wrong figures or my Government have given wrong figures to Mr. Justice Wanchoo about the revenue and expenditure of past years.' They are figures which cannot be tampered with. They are all in the accounts kept by another department. They are all written up in the registers of

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the Accountant-General and figures from these registers are taken and given for the information of hon. Members as well as for the information of Mr. Wanchoo. They are pure figures and data. And it is believed really by intelligent men that the figures have been manipulated, in order to produce what effect, I cannot understand, unless it be to be caught doing a very wrong thing and be exposed and be disgraced in public life. I cannot understand any intelligent motive for one to give wrong figures in respect of this matter. (Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah: 'To postpone the creation of the Andhra State.') Do you believe it? Do you think I am not quite tired of you? (Laughter.)

"Never mind the interruption, Sir. I was coming to it. I am glad the hon. Member Sri Gopalakrishnaiah reminded me about the point. He rightly thinks I should not miss the point and explain it. He says the reason to give wrong figures was to postpone the division of the State. Yes. There was a time—I never flinch from stating my real opinion; it may differ from the opinion of every other Member of the House; I do not mind it—at a certain time I did believe in the interests of all concerned that the partition should not be hurried, that it should be put off to better times. But it is not the case now. That was long ago; that was when Sardar was alive. But now I have come to the conclusion that the Andhra State should be formed at once and I have advised to that end. It may not be gladsome advice, it is unwilling, sorrowful advice that we must part, just as a Doctor would tell me if my father was ill: 'Yes, he will not survive, the medicine is of no use.' In that way, I have come to the conclusion that the Andhra State should be formed and I told the Prime Minister that everything should be done quickly. It will be done. But I am not the only arbiter in these matters. There are many others concerned. Not only that. The issue is also complicated by the demand for a number of other States also. So, even the hon. Member Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah must be satisfied. The whole thing is not in my hands. Other people and other issues are also entangled in it. Therefore, they may not accept my advice to hurry up the business as quickly as possible. That was the case before, when Sardar was alive. The issue was complicated. But today let no one have any doubt in his mind that I am trying to postpone this thing. On the other hand, from the personal point of view, nobody would be happier than I if it could be divided tomorrow and disposed of. This is absolutely true and those hon. Members from the Opposition Benches who know me and have contacted me more than can be done sitting in the House, who have talked to me and have seen me at closer quarters, I am sure, would accept my statement that nobody would be happier than myself if we could divide quickly, and tomorrow if possible, or at the earliest possible moment. Let no one nurse the impression that I was so foolish as to direct the office to give wrong figures. Hon. Members do not know how the office works. Can I suggest to the Chief Secretary to do something disgraceful? Can I ask the Home Secretary to do something that is not proper? Can I direct the clerk to do something that is not proper? It is all impossible. Yet, hon. Members

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imagine that I put up false figures and gave them to Mr. Wanchoo for postponing the division of the State. What do I gain by postponing it except worry, trouble and difficulties?

"Sir, it has been proved now beyond doubt that the residuary State stands to gain by getting rid of chronic famine areas. No man can hide these facts. It is not a good thing to feel like that. But it is the fact. There is no motive, there is no reason why I should delay the division that is sought to be made. I would never agree to a proposition that because some tracts are poor, and are suffering from famine, we should divide them off and leave them to God. No. It is wrong to attribute to me that I stupidly desire to delay it. Today, it would be really stupid to postpone it. Hereafter, at least after this debate, when I have made this statement, let no one imagine that I want to postpone partition or the formation of the Andhra State. I said last time in the other House when I spoke there that it might take till October. It is because I was told in Delhi that they could not possibly introduce the Bill before July. And then there are the accounts. We at least keep quarterly accounts. In other States they keep only half-yearly or yearly accounts. So, I thought we could begin actually working in October. Therefore, I advised the Hon. the Finance Minister to ask for a vote on account for six months so that September could be covered. But if by any chance, ability and good luck, this could be divided earlier, nobody would be gladder than myself. I have no doubt about it. There is no difficulty about accounts. We can manage it somehow if the division could be done earlier. The accounts are wrong! The census figures are wrong! All kinds of allegations have been made and in interpellations also things have been said which I should treat with contempt. It is not in a mood of arrogance I say this. Some allegations and insinuations are so utterly wrong that I would dislike even touching them by way of answering or controverting. Let no one, however, go with the notion that I accept or admit those false allegations and let no one believe that those statements are true. In the old days, in the feudal days, there were some virtues in spite of many evils and defects. People were brave in those days; people were loyal in those days. To-day, in the age of electoral democracy as I would call it, in spite of many good things and in spite of many other virtues which we may have acquired, we have lost some of the good virtues we had in the old days. Instead of the courage of the feudal times when men spoke what they felt and when men laid down their lives for one another and showed loyalty to one another, today the dominating passion of all important men is to please the largest number of people. Courage has been displaced by fear. People are afraid of what other people think; they are afraid of their opinion differing from other people's opinions. To escape from difficulties of that kind is the dominating urge of people these days. Instead of the courage to speak what we feel, we speak now what is not likely to hurt other people and avoid what will possibly displease other people. We try to say things in order to be in harmony with the largest number of people. It is a good thing if all the people were good people and if all the people were intelligent

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people. It would be a good thing to be in harmony with such people. What the people now do actually is even where people do not agree very much with the opinions of other people in a particular matter, they try to ride along the current, so to say, in those matters. I do not like this. But it is inevitable in the present order of things. What do I see in this House, in this debate itself? I hope my Communist friends will not be displeased if I tell them that, having held a position slightly different, wisely different, from the position which other sections among those who upheld the Andhra Linguistic State had taken and having differed in some respects, they now try to shout and use more extreme language against me than even the others. There is a common platform now and that is to attack the Chief Minister and make allegations against him. Hon. Members of the Communist Party of the Andhra area too are now, to use a military parade expression, "dressing up". Hon. Members know the order given to *dress up*, viz., to stretch out the hands and move nearer or farther from one another and arrange the alignment more properly. There is an attempt on the part of the Communist Members from the Andhra to dress up or dress back and come a little closer to others. It may be a very laudable idea to align closer. But it does not display the virtue that I referred to just now, the virtue to have the courage of one's own conviction and loyalty to one's own decision. Dressing up or dressing back is necessary in electoral democracy. But it does not appeal to me. What does it matter if we stick to our conviction and speak frankly even in this debate? If the Communist Members had spoken their minds, it would have helped all round unity and all round uniformity of action, instead of raising the same cry that Rajagopalachari has done this with this motive or that motive. It is bad for Communist Members who do not believe in it, to say so. I do not mind if those who believe in it say it. But I give the benefit of the doubt to the Communist Members. They are well-informed. But if they say: 'We too believe', then I withdraw. Perhaps compensatory extravagance is indulged in to make up for the possible difficulty on account of previous opinion. Even Friends on the Ministerial side did so. It is a phenomenon arising out of human nature and out of the context. I don't mind it. It was mentioned by—I need not mention the names—it was mentioned that I have done very wrongly in objecting to the City of Madras being given for the temporary location of the Capital of the new State. I have explained it over and over again. It is not in a spirit of grab I oppose it; it is not an idea that I own this place. It is not due to any idea that I want to do any wrong to the Andhra people. It is entirely wrong for responsible people to think or say so. A time will come when the scales will drop and they will see what I said was not really motivated in that manner, but that I said what I thought to be wise and proper for harmony and for the creation of future harmony at least. I honestly felt and I honestly feel and I have no doubt in my mind that it would be bad if we locate the Capital here now. It is wrong. As a Surgeon, as a Physician, and not

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as one interested in this or that, I say it would be bad. We may do many things later on. But it is not good to-day. That is why I do not want the Capital to be located here. Andhra Friends do not stand to gain by it. They will stand to lose as a matter of fact. I wish people examined it in cold light. Even Andhra friends belonging to various parties, if they examined it in cold light will see my point. But I do not pretend to speak on their behalf. Everyone must be taken to speak on behalf of one's own interests and one cannot claim to speak on behalf of another's interests. I shall not claim to speak on behalf of Andhra interests. I say it will not help harmony and good feeling to grow. So I oppose it. For God's sake, I appeal to hon. Members, 'don't impute to me other motives for that reason.'

"As some hon. Members have pointed out, I belong to a village where the peasants speak Telugu and Kannada and very few of them speak Tamil. I belong to that village and I was born and bred in that village. Andhra Members will have to take me also if they want that village. That village is not going to bring prosperity to the Andhras in any great measure, unless of course they take me along with it. (Laughter.) Apart from that joke, it was mentioned that Mr. Venkataswami Naidu committed a grave crime by saying in connection with Tirupati that the culture of the great temple there was Tamil culture. Now, Mr. Venkataswami Naidu, my Colleague, who was in the Justice Party till 1936 came out of the Justice Party and has been the staunchest and most active Congressman since that time. He has solved many problems for the Congress in the Corporation and elsewhere. He is loyal to Madras and he speaks Telugu. He is a Telugu man. But my Andhra Friends in the coastal areas imagine that any one who speaks Telugu is an Andhra in the political sense. It is not so. Mr. C. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Mr. K. S. Ramaswami Reddiar and Mr. Venkataswami Naidu who is here, all these people talk Telugu. I would make a present of them all to the Andhras and more particularly to the coastal Andhras and ask them to see if they could be digested. But it is not possible. They cannot be digested. Mr. Venkataswami Naidu speaks Telugu. He is a Telugu man. But he is a Madras citizen and as I claim Madras City he claims Madras. He is aware that it is full of Tamil people. But that apart, let me come to his observation regarding Tirupati. He referred to the cultural character of the Tirupati temple. Surely nobody can doubt it. Is there any point arising out of what he said? Has it anything to do with political division? I can claim that that the temple is full of Tamil culture. In fact the devotional songs sung, viz., the 'prabandhams' are Tamil, whatever script they may be written in. The substance of the songs is a thing for all humanity. The characters in which they are written may be any character. But the language is Tamil. In fact not only in Tirupati but in several other temples, even in Brindavan in Upper India one can hear the 'prabandhams' sung. They are Tamil. In fact they form part of the family of world culture. Very many of us know that some of our best literature is in Tamil. But has all

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this anything to do with the political division of Tirupati? Can it be said simply because the cultural character of the Tirupati temple is Tamil and many Tamilians live in Tirupati that Tirupati should go to the residuary State, i.e., the Tamil area? No doubt the cultural character of the temple is Tamil. But let not my friends claim Tirupati on that account for the Tamil area. Perhaps my Tamil friend Mr. Vinayakam may be angry with me now. I must say that in spite of our history and in spite of our Tamil literature putting down Tiruvengadam, i.e., Tirupati to be the northern boundary of Tamil Nad. Tamil Nad has lost Tirupati so far as the political character is concerned. It is now part and parcel of Andhra. It is no use my friend Mr. Vinayakam fighting for it. He can fight for other purposes. He can fight for the appointment of a boundary commission without any heat or passion. That does not matter. He can claim some villages in the border areas. But I say these borders with mixed languages will always remain whatever be the time and manner in which the main division takes place. Let us remember that the law of humanity always works. It is but in the nature of things that people move from one place to another. They cannot be put behind iron walls. The people are bound to move from place to place. It is impossible to prevent it. That was why when I was in Bengal I said: 'Please do not prevent those women who go about and sell vegetables in the Pakistani border areas in East Bengal. Let them be allowed to sell their vegetables'. Let us remember that these things will go on whatever and wherever the line may be drawn. There will be people speaking the language on both sides and we must provide for the education of their boys. We must provide them, majority or minority, with all facilities that are necessary. There is no meaning, there is no wisdom in trying to prevent extra facilities being given to minorities in these areas.

"Let me come back to Tirupati. It may perhaps be interesting for my Tirupati friends to know that I belong to a very ancient family. I am speaking for myself and not on behalf of Government. Along with 50 others my ancestors were the followers of the Bhakti school of Advaita called the Visishtadvaita of which the Alwars were exponents. Sri Ramanuja is known to be the founder of the school of Visishtadvaita. Sri Ramanuja acknowledged the authority of my ancestors along with 50 others who were Visishtadvaitins. Even before Sri Ramanuja's time the founder of my family had a house and he was living in Tirupati near the great temple. The other day when I had been there, that old house was shown to me by one of the elder citizens: 'This is Nallan Chakravarthi Tirumaligai'. He was the head of my family and a man of God. Sir, I am not making any claim over Tirupati now on that account (Laughter). But all this is history. It is of no importance in political matters. Let not the Tamil people bother about Tirupati. Let us not bother about the villages. Let us part in amity, in contentment. Let us not part with ill-will against one another. But let us help one another. Let us create

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conditions for mutual help and pray for the fulfilment of that hope. (Sri K. Vinayakam: 'Will a Boundary Commission be appointed?') Yes, the Boundary Commission if at all it has to be appointed, is possible only after the two Governments have begun to function. If I were to offer my opinion I may say it should not be appointed now. Just as I said 'no elections in Andhra now please' so also I say now 'no Boundary Commission immediately to confuse matters still further'. It is only we people who sit here who go on talking about border areas and the like. The people who live in the borders do not talk much about it. They do not know even to distinguish between Tamil and Telugu. Some of them think *onnu rendu moonu* is Telugu and *ogati rendu moodu* is Tamil. That is the sort of people we have in the borders. It is only we people who are sophisticated who give a name to the language we speak. It is not good for the people in the border areas to appoint a Boundary Commission now. That is my view. I am not speaking for the Government of India. I do not know what the Government of India will do. I appeal to hon. Members here and say that if at all a Boundary Commission is to be appointed it should be done later by the two Governments. All these disputes could be more easily settled then than now. Let us remember that we are not dividing any property now. On the other hand we are dividing the responsibility that we have been shouldering all these years. The responsibility has got to be shouldered hereafter by the two Governments properly and amicably. We have to divide not only the districts into Tamil and Telugu. We have got to divide officials, papers, even important records have got to be divided, not to speak of many of our present debts also. All these things have got to be carefully looked into. If all these things are settled and the two Governments are on a stable footing, then my friend Mr. Vinayakam's plea for a Boundary Commission may be considered, but not before. Not now. The work may be more easy then. It may in the meanwhile be taken for granted that nothing is finalized. No one need imagine that any particular village is given away once for all to one or the other. We are bound to commit mistakes. No one can do everything correctly. Errors are always bound to occur and they stand to be corrected later. I give that assurance now. I hope there will be no further issues added to the issues already here.

"Sir, I hope I have said enough. Let me refer to the difficulties I am personally bearing with. I refer to the allegations that have been wrongly made against me. These slanders and calumnies are not new in this world of ours. They characterized olden times also. Let me quote a passage from Burke. Let hon. Members listen to it though it was couched in the old, high, eloquent style of those days. It contains truth. It is as follows:—

"The number of idle tales spread about by the industry of faction and by the zeal of the foolish good intention"—

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there are some people who spread the tales sincerely believing them and some spread them knowing them to be false. Burke refers to both of them—

"The number of idle tales spread about by the industry of faction and by the zeal of foolish good intention and greedily devoured by the malignant credulity of mankind tends infinitely to aggravate prejudices which in themselves are more than sufficiently strong."

This quotation applies, I submit, Sir, word by word to the present atmosphere. I sincerely hope that my friends will be wise enough to forget all these and help us to tide over our present difficulties.

"Again I come back to the main point. We have to go on working together for some time to come. Let us remember that fact. Let us be united in order to endeavour to remove the distress of the people and to find ways and means to do it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock to-day."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, I would first of all like to point out that there has been unanimity of opinion with regard to the meagreness of the allotment made for famine relief works. Members on both sides of the House have one and all complained about the inadequacy of the famine relief granted during the current year, and in spite of it, I find that even for the coming year, 1953-54, the allotment made is only Rs. 15 lakhs, which is not even a drop in the ocean. I should like to submit that this sort of piecemeal grant for famine relief works leads to a policy of drift, indecision and vacillation which makes the famine relief works haphazard and not uniform. We have been for the past five or six years hoping that the next year would be a better one but unfortunately we found, to our bitter experience, that the coming year was always worse than the previous year. I find from the Budget speech of the Hon. Finance Minister that he is hoping that next year normal conditions would be restored and that we would have timely rains and good crop and good employment for the people. And that is why he has made an allotment of only Rs. 15 lakhs. I should like the Hon. Minister to presume that as in the past, the coming year would be a difficult one again and therefore he should make sufficient provision for famine relief works. In the expectation that conditions would become normal, many of the gruel centres have been closed in my constituency, and I am sure it has been the case in many other constituencies also. Instead of closing them in the hope that normal conditions would be restored very soon, why not continue them until normal conditions actually come? Therefore I request that taking into consideration the unanimity of opinion on both sides of the House regarding the meagreness of the allotment for famine relief works, a greater

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allotment should be made for this item, and the present famine works, whatever they are, should be continued until normal conditions are restored.

"The Hon. Chief Minister has rightly pointed out that if for this purpose we have to get a block grant or a subvention from the Central Government, there must be a greater pull from both sides of the House. Sir, many members have of course touched on this subject, but many have not touched upon it merely because it will be unnecessary repetition. I can assure the Hon. Chief Minister that with regard to the necessity for a subvention from the Centre, all of us will give a unanimous vote, and that if all of us have not touched on the subject, it is only because we think it would be a repetition, and not because we do not want it.

"The next subject I want to deal with is Harijan uplift. I want to point out that I have been trying to open a Harijan hostel in my own constituency; but the conditions laid down by the Harijan Welfare Department are onerous; for instance, they require, as a condition precedent to their giving some grants towards the upkeep of the hostel, that the hostel should be run for one year before we can get any grant from that department. Sir, I submit this condition works a great hardship. To run a hostel for a year without any grant whatsoever is not an easy thing, and it involves much expenditure. I would therefore request that the department must make it a policy to open at least one hostel in each taluk headquarters.

"In regard to the new policy adopted in the Electricity Department in the matter of extending lines only to those areas where voluntary contributions come forth, I submit it will work great hardship to small agriculturists because the small agriculturists, even if supply is given free on the spot, are not able to purchase the required machinery. And for purchasing the required machinery, they have to go to the Irrigation Co-operative Society or apply for loans from the Government. Such being the case, and when they are not able to purchase even the required machinery like motor pump, pipes, etc., how can they be expected to make any contribution towards the construction of extension lines? We must take it for granted that extension lines will therefore be constructed only in areas where big landlords live, to whom the cost of these lines is nothing, while as a matter of fact it is the small peasants that stand sorely in need of such lines. Many members have already welcomed this Budget on the ground that there is no proposal for new taxation. Though there is no proposal for new taxes, I find there is a proposal to levy a local excise duty on tobacco in addition to the already existing heavy Central excise duty. This, I submit, will work great hardship on the poor tobacco-grower.

"The next item I want to touch upon is the proposal to levy a higher court-fee. Sir, there has been agitation already for some years past that litigation is becoming very costly and that the present scale of court-fees is very high. The present

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scale of court-fee is Rs. 11-4-0 per Rs. 100 at the lower level and at the higher level it works out to 3 per cent. Instead of enhancing this rate of court-fees, I submit the Government can reverse the process. At present the fee is at the rate of 11½ per cent for the first thousand rupees and beyond Rs. 1 lakh it is 3 per cent. Instead of that, I suggest that the rate may be 3 per cent for the first thousand rupees, and beyond Rs. 1 lakh it may be 11½ per cent. In that case, the Government can get a higher income from court-fees. Apart from this, there are certain anomalies in the Court Fees Act which I am sure the Finance Minister will have to take into consideration when drafting the Bill. For instance, for purposes of court-fees, in respect of a whole survey field, the market value will be ten times the assessment; but if it is a part of a field, the value also is a part; so, for a greater area the court-fee is small, while for a smaller area, the fee is much greater. This anomaly must be set right without reducing the court-fees.

"There is a hill settlement called Elagiri Hills in my area, with a population of nearly 4,000. The people there are completely cut off from the civilized world. There are 25 square miles of arable land there, but there is no road communication worth the name to go up the hills . . ."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Mr. Narayanan Nambiyar."

* SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, വളരെ 3-10
അധികം പ്രതിഫലം കൂട്ടിയിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് ഫൈനാൻസ് മന്ത്രിയുടെ പ്രസംഗം P.m.
കേട്ടു. ബഡ്ജറ്റ് വായിച്ചതും. എന്നാൽ നിരാശനാകുകയാണ് ഉണ്ടായത്. ഈ
സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ബഹുഭൂരിപക്ഷം വരുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാരായ ജനാവലിയെ തീവ്ര അധഃപാതി
കളാണ് ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റ് എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് കണ്ടുവെക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുള്ളത്. പ്രത്യേ
കിച്ചു തെക്കൻ കണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയെ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു നിലയിലാണ് കാണ
പ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ളത്. ചലഞ്ചറിനെ അവഗണിക്കപ്പെടുന്ന എന്ന വലിയ ആക്ഷേപങ്ങൾ
ജെ. സെ. ബു. യുടെ അകത്തു പുറത്തു കേൾക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. തെക്കൻ കണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയ്ക്കു
കേന്ദ്രം ഉൾപ്പെടെ ഭരണകാര്യങ്ങളായിട്ടുള്ള മെച്ചം വളരെ കുറവുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു വല
മായൊ മാത്രമാണ്. തെക്കൻ കണ്ണാടക ജില്ലയിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ സംരക്ഷണ
ത്തോളം ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിൽ ഇത്രയധികം കൂട്ടിച്ചേർക്കുക അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന ഒരു വിഭാഗം
എവിടെയെങ്കിലും ഉണ്ടോ എന്ന സംശയമാണ്. സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ ഇതരഭാഗങ്ങളിൽ
Estates Land Act, Malabar Tenancy Act എന്നീ നിയമങ്ങൾ തീർക്കു തെക്കൻ
കണ്ണാടകത്തിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു സംരക്ഷണം നൽകുന്ന യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലുള്ള നിയ
മവും ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതു പറ്റാത്തൊ മാത്രമാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കൃഷിഭൂമിയിൽ സ്ഥിരാവ
കാശം നൽകുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും തെക്കൻ കണ്ണാടകത്തിൽ ഉണ്ടാക്കു
വാൻ ഉള്ള സന്നദ്ധത ഗവണ്മെന്റു ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. കടി കഴിപ്പിക്കുന്നതു തടയുന്നതി
നുള്ള പ്രവർത്തനവും, അവിടയില്ല. അവിടെ കടി കഴിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ കോടതിയെ
സമീപിക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല. ഇപ്പോൾ അവിടങ്ങളിൽ പഞ്ചായത്തു എലക്ടർ
നടക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ നിരക്കുകളിൽ കൈ പൊക്കിക്കൊണ്ടാണല്ലോ വോട്ട് വേല
പ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്. ഈ നിരക്കുകളിൽ ജന്മി അനുഭവിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥാനാത്ഥിക്ക് എത്രയധി
കമായി വോട്ടുവേലയ്ക്ക് അവസരം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ പോകുന്ന അനുഭവം എന്താണെന്നു
ഉറപ്പാക്കണം. എന്റെ അനുഭവം വെച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു സാധാ
രണ കൃഷിക്കാരൻ സ്ഥാനാത്ഥിയായി നിന്നു. എന്തുസ്ഥാനാത്ഥിയെയാണ് ജന്മി സഹ
യിച്ചിരുന്നത്. ഈ കൃഷിക്കാരനായ സ്ഥാനാത്ഥിയോടു പിൻവലിക്കുവാൻ ആവശ്യ
മില്ല. പക്ഷെ ആ സ്ഥാനാത്ഥി പിൻവലിച്ചില്ല. പക്ഷെ അയാൾക്കു വോട്ടുകൾ

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State the Budget Estimate is Rs. 425.97 lakhs and the Revised Estimate is Rs. 380.22 lakhs. Therefore, Sir, it will be seen that the provision has been maintained at the same level, and the cut has been imposed not only with regard to the Telugu area but also with regard to the residuary State. Therefore, Sir, I submit that there is not much substance in the criticism that has been levelled by the hon. Member, Mr. Lakshmana Das.

"Well, Sir, I would like to mention at this stage that hon. Members from various constituencies have complained to me that so far as extensions of electricity are concerned, they have not progressed satisfactorily or have been stopped at a very incomplete stage. I would like to tell them that the Government could not carry forward these things to a stage wherein they could stop conveniently because the Chief Engineer was told that this allotment of Rs. 8 crores should not be exceeded. This direction was given to him only very late. So, some of the works which were under execution as it were, had to be stopped. As I said, this direction to the Chief Engineer had to be given because the State was faced with a huge expenditure on providing relief in famine areas. As you have heard from the Finance Minister the State had spent Rs. 10 crores for providing famine relief. It was for this reason that the State Government had to give the direction to the Chief Engineer and therefore the works had to be stopped in certain places at a very inconvenient time. It is for the very same reason that the Government have evolved a new policy of inviting loans from beneficiaries, I mean, it is because the Government were unable to execute these extension schemes by themselves, they invited loans from beneficiaries. I think, the hon. Member, Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnayya wanted to know at what stage the scheme of inviting loans from beneficiaries stood. He wanted to know the details. I could only give him in brief a few of the conditions that are laid down for inviting loans, how the loans could be collected and how the scheme could be executed. They are: All sanctioned schemes will be open to contribution by local beneficiaries of advances for capital expenditure; where contributions are paid fully to meet the capital expenditure involved such work will have first priority for execution and where the contribution is less than 100 per cent and the scheme calls for ways and means resources priority will be given in the order of relatively high rate of contribution towards the cost of the scheme. All such advances will be repaid in not less than 10 annual instalments with interest at 3 per cent, the first instalment to commence after two years. The above orders are applicable to schemes already sanctioned but not taken up for execution on the date of the order, and not to schemes sanctioned after the date of the order. Under the above Government Order the Chief Engineer for Electricity has been authorized to give service connections provided the loans are given voluntarily subject to repayment in not less than 5 annual instalments and provided also the rate of interest to be paid on such loans does not exceed 3 per cent. Service connections in such cases should be given under

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special priority. Regarding the procedure to be followed for the collection of contributions and moneys in respect of electricity extension schemes and individual service connections, the Accountant-General's remarks are awaited and after his remarks are received, the question will be examined by the Finance Department and final orders will be issued as early as possible. Pending the issue of final orders the Government have permitted the Chief Engineer to authorize the officers of the Government Electricity Department to accept voluntary contributions for service connections and effect service connections under special priority provided the consumers give written undertakings to abide by the orders of the Government which will be issued regarding the details of the voluntary contribution system.

"This in brief is the system under which the voluntary loans are to be collected from the beneficiaries of extension schemes.

"Hon. Members of this House have complained that a cut has been imposed on the use of power. It is rather unfortunate that this State has been subject to severe drought and successive failure of monsoons for the last five years. Hon. Members will realize that, if there is failure of monsoon, there is suffering not only for agriculturists but also for hydro-electric projects which depend for their working on a good storage of water. Owing to monsoon failure, there has not been sufficient storage of water in the dams or reservoirs. Therefore we had to impose a cut on the use of electricity. Owing to the cut, the industrialists suffer a huge loss. If the machines do not work, the wage-earners also suffer just as the capitalist suffers. Unfortunately the State has no other go and it cannot help either the capitalist or the wage-earner. Hon. Members suggested that thermal stations could have been erected to provide regular supply of electricity in a contingency like the present one. No doubt this suggestion is a useful one. But I am afraid it has not been made keeping in view the financial position of the State and the needs of the people. I may state for the information of this House that those living in the hydro-electric areas are not the only people who should be benefited by the use of electricity. There are other areas in the State where thermal stations will have to be established and where there is no scope for any hydro-electric project. The people of those areas are asking for the erection of thermal stations for supplying power, and the cry has been loud and insistent from the ceded districts and the circars. If we have adequate finances, we could have thermal stations as a standby in hydro-electric areas and also in the other areas. In view of the financial stringency, I submit that it is not possible in the present circumstances to have thermal stations in hydro-electric areas as a standby.

"I would like to say a word or two with regard to irrigation schemes. Hon. Members have been voicing forth their grievance that adequate finance has not been provided for irrigation and

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that there are schemes which ought to be taken up for execution but which have not been taken up. Some hon. Members complained that many irrigation schemes which they suggested during the last budget debate had not been taken up for execution at all, that they did not know when they would be taken up and that a discussion over the figures provided in the budget was useless or futile. We realize that irrigation schemes, both major and minor, are very useful for enhancing the prosperity of the people and for improving the welfare of the common man. I wish we had sufficient finance to take up all the schemes suggested by the hon. Members. But situated as we are, we cannot take up all of them. Let me also tell hon. Members that we are committed to the completion of the works already under execution. Bigger schemes could be taken up only later on. Hon. Members will probably remember that at the time of the last budget it was mentioned in this House that the investigation of no new scheme would be taken up as there were many investigated schemes which had not yet been taken up, and that the investigation of any new scheme would only mean the raising of false hopes."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“పంపిణీ ప్రాజెక్టులను కాదు ఏటా యింప 99 లక్షల రూపాయలను ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్‌లో చేర్చటానికి, బక్కరి జిల్లాలోని 3 తెలుగు తాలూకాలను పశ్చిమ గోదావరిలో చేర్చటానికి కారణమేమీ మంత్రిగారు ఇవ్వరా ?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Probably this is a point of information.”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I was just mentioning that the policy of this Government was not to take up the investigation of new schemes as they would not be able to execute them on account of financial stringency and when there were already investigated schemes pending execution. Some Members might have had to tell the voters that they were not able to get any new schemes investigated and taken up for execution. I realize that this is a very hard task for the Members. The major projects under execution are the Tungabhadra, Manimuthar, Lower Bhavani and the Malampuzha projects. Hon. Members will see that a decent provision has been made in the present budget for the execution of these projects. The provision made for the Manimuthar Project is Rs. 114.88 lakhs. For the execution of this project, the people of Tirunelveli district contributed by way of loan to the extent of Rs. 1,30,00,000. Though the work was commenced two years ago, the ryots had been complaining that the project had not made sufficient progress, even though money was collected from them two years ago. Therefore this year a decent provision has been made for that project. The House is probably aware that the Central Government have prepared a Five-Year Plan, and all these projects are included in it. So the responsibility for completing the execution of these projects rests not only with the Government of Madras but also with the Central Government. So, these

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major irrigation projects and the other projects included in the Five-Year Plan will not suffer any slowing down this year, as some projects suffered last year. The Amaravathi project which has been recommended for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan for the Madras State, has not been included. The people who are to be benefited by this project have collected nearly Rs. 6 lakhs, and they have deposited that amount in the Government treasury. They have acted on the same lines as the beneficiaries of the Manimuthar project have acted. They came with liberal amounts for the execution of the project. They have shown their willingness to bear the betterment levy if it is to be levied later on. But, unfortunately, the Planning Commission has not included any irrigation project except one river valley project on the Krishna though the Madras Government have recommended eleven projects. Recently some of the ryots to be benefited by the Amaravathi project waited in deputation on me, and they wanted me to press the inclusion of this project in the Five-Year Plan. I may submit that the Five-Year Plan has been completed and it only remains to be implemented. I do not know whether it will really be profitable to press for the inclusion of any one of the projects which have been investigated and which have not been already included in the Five-Year Plan. But this much I can say. On account of the separation of the Andhra State, it would appear that the residuary State has no irrigation projects to be executed in the next two or three years. After the separation of the Andhra State, it may be advisable to press for the inclusion of this particular project in the Five-Year Plan. I hope that when the time comes, this project will be pressed for being included in the Five-Year Plan.

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“I am not anxious to mention anything about the Khosla Committee. But, unfortunately, the Khosla Committee's recommendations have been referred to by hon. Members Subbarayudu, Subba Reddi and another. May I remind the House that the Khosla Committee was constituted for the purpose of finding out how best to utilize the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari? Before this Committee was constituted, the Madras Government had prepared a scheme called the Krishna-Pennar project for the utilization of the waters of the Krishna. That scheme would benefit largely the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema like Cuddapah, Kurnool, a portion of Chittoor and a portion of Nellore. But after the Khosla Committee's recommendations had been received by the Madras Government, those recommendations were considered in a meeting of the Cabinet, and the Government gave it as their policy that so far as the utilization of the Krishna waters was concerned, the famine-stricken areas of Cuddapah, Kurnool, Chittoor, the upland taluks of Nellore and the upland taluks of Guntur, should have top priority, and that whatever scheme would be useful for irrigating these areas ought to be taken up. It is rather unfortunate that this Khosla Committee, in trying to show how the waters of the Krishna could be utilized to the greatest possible extent, denied a larger share of the waters

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to Cuddapah and Kurnool. I may mention at this stage that the Gandikota project which is to be fed by the Krishna waters has been denied the use of the Krishna waters according to the Khosla Committee's recommendations. May I submit that so far as the Khosla Committee are concerned they retain every feature of the Krishna-Pennar project, namely, Siddeswaram project, Krishna-Pennar east canal, west canal, link canal and all the other things that are mentioned in the Krishna-Pennar project, but they say that Gandikota need not be fed by the Krishna waters at all because water has been given to another place which requires water equally badly. Let me submit at this juncture that people have carried on false propaganda against me that I am against Nandikonda project. I am not at all against that project. I never said anything against Nandikonda project. People began asking me, 'Would you say that Nandikonda project is better than the Krishna-Pennar project?' I said that I did not know anything about Nandikonda project, that it has not been investigated and that so far as the Madras State is concerned, there are no facts and figures by which I can say that it is better than the Krishna-Pennar project. I can only say that the Krishna-Pennar project will irrigate so many acres in this district and so many acres in that district. I cannot go to the same extent as other hon. Members and say that Nandikonda project will irrigate a larger extent of land and it will benefit many more districts than the Krishna-Pennar project. Let me make my position clear here. Let my friends understand that I am not at all against the Nandikonda project. So far as the policy of the Madras Government is concerned, it has been already enunciated on the 8th December 1952 that in regard to the utilization of the waters of the Krishna, top priority should be given to the famine-stricken areas which I have already mentioned. The Madras Government had already urged the inclusion of Tungabhadra high level canal in the Five-Year Plan. But unfortunately the Planning Commission has not included it. No doubt, the people who are to be benefited by the execution of this project have complained to me that the Madras Government have not shown sufficient interest in the projects. Let me tell all those friends who have made that accusation that the Madras Government—it is not the present Government but the last Government—have recommended the inclusion of this project, but it has not been included just like the other ten projects which have not been included. May I say at this stage that so far as the Khosla Committee is concerned, it has been rather unfair about the Tungabhadra low level canal and high level canal. The share of water this Government got by the agreement of 1951 went for the storage at Nandikonda and for the dam at Siddeswaram. Nothing more has been left for the high level canal. It is not very clear whether the Committee's recommendations go to the extent of saying that the high level canal need not be constructed or the waters meant for the high level canal should be taken over for Nandikonda or for the Siddeswaram dam. But the Madras

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Government have reserved 25,000 million cubic feet for the use of the High Level Canal. So far as the Khosla Committee's recommendations go, it seems highly doubtful . . .

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Has the Hon. Minister read the Khosla Committee report?"

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I have read it, Sir. It is not very clear whether the water reserved for the Low Level Canal is meant to be utilized for irrigating the additional ayacut through the re-modelled K.C. Canal. Therefore, it is but right that hon. Members like Sri Subbarayudu should raise their voice of protest against the recommendations of the Khosla Committee. My hon. friend Mr. Subba Reddi said that I was chuckling with joy the moment Mr. Subbarayudu said that Nandikonda dam should be postponed. Not at all. It is wrong. I can only say that so far as the execution of this river valley project is concerned, Siddeswaram should be given top priority for the simple reason that it will serve a famine-stricken area. May I appeal to hon. Members that it is not on any basis of linguistic division? I am saying that just as famine-stricken people in any area are to be protected, we should also have sympathy and consideration for those people who have to get water from this Krishna river. May I submit that the proposal according to the Khosla Committee is to let Godavari water into the Krishna at a later stage, and that even after letting Godavari water into the Krishna, Cuddapah and Kurnool would not get any benefit at all? Whatever extent will be irrigated by the Khosla Committee's recommendations by the use of Krishna waters would only be irrigated and no further extension is proposed even after Godavari water is let into the Krishna. But what happens when Godavari water is let into the Krishna in the third stage? That water will be utilized for irrigating lands south of Madras. After all, for Cuddapah and Kurnool to suffer and other areas to be benefited should this kind of agitation be carried on against those people who are speaking the same language and are affected by famine constantly? I can only submit that the Khosla Committee were not very just and right in saying that these areas did not require so much water as other areas. I may also submit that the Khosla Committee has said that Cuddapah and Kurnool will not be served by this water whereas water for the second crop can be given to other areas. If they say that a larger extent could be irrigated in Cuddapah and Kurnool, do they not deserve to carry on cultivation, have they not the capacity to cultivate? It is in that sense that the hon. Member Sri Subbarayudu has mentioned that this famine area should get top priority and that it is only after satisfying the need of the famine-stricken areas that water has to be taken down below.

"There is also another point. So far as the Tungabhadra High Level canal is concerned, it will irrigate only certain lands. Some fifty years ago, an irrigation scheme known as the Mackenzie's scheme was conceived which would irrigate lands in

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Bellary, Anantapur, Tadpatri and Cuddapah and ever so many other places. Now, on account of the full share of the water that the Madras Government will get being utilized at Nandikonda and Siddeswaram, no water is left. The intermediate strip between Guntakal and Tadpatri will be completely deprived of the use of any water, either from the Tungabhadra or the Krishna. Therefore, we say that either we should supply some water from the Tungabhadra or some project should be taken up for execution immediately. I think it deserves consideration. Though there has been no project under contemplation immediately, if some water is reserved for them, I think the people of these areas will be satisfied. Sir, the other day I went to Tadpatri. It is one of the areas included in the list of areas to be helped by the old Tungabhadra Project. Now they tell me that the whole thing had been surveyed, that some survey stones had been planted but that they find that this project has not been taken up. So far as that part of the country is concerned, I think it is a legitimate objection and I think we should seriously consider whether we should not at all give some water for the use of the people of that intermediate strip so that they may also get the benefit of the project."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :— "తాదపత్రం ప్రాంతం నీరు పడేలా చేయాలి?"

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"Tadpatri will get water by an extension of the High Level Canal Scheme."

"Next, Sir, I would like to refer to the Krishna Anicut. It is true that the Anicut was damaged severely and when repairs were sought to be effected, four or five officers lost their lives. I am very sorry, and I am sure the hon. Members will all join with me in offering our condolences to the members of the bereaved families. Those officers had done very valuable and useful work and in discharging their duty, they lost their lives. This Government were not at all negligent in effecting the necessary repairs to the Anicut. May I tell the hon. Members that, even after the Anicut had suffered such severe damage, the area that had been irrigated by the Krishna Anicut was fully irrigated? There was no question of any land being deprived of the use of the water. There was a bumper crop. To that extent, I think I can say that so far as the repairs to the Krishna Anicut are concerned, the Government have done their best and helped the ryots. But the point seems to be, as some hon. Members have said in this House and also outside, that the Enquiry Committee has recommended the construction of a road-cum-regulator and that it ought to be taken up immediately. With regard to this, incorrect and inaccurate reports have appeared in the Press and also responsible men have been making statements inaccurately that this State was not prepared to give its share of contribution. Sir, hon. Members would have seen the Press statement issued by this Government very recently that so far as the Madras

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State is concerned, it is never against any proposal for the construction of a road-cum-regulator. On the other hand, it has been doing its very best to see that this scheme is taken up immediately and executed. Apart from that, let me tell hon. Members that the Madras Government have prepared an estimate costing about Rs. 3 crores for the construction of this road-cum-regulator. They have also sanctioned the estimate and a token motion will also be moved shortly. But, there is one difficulty standing in the way of taking up this work immediately as is suggested by hon. Members. Hon. Members are probably aware that any irrigation scheme costing more than a crore of rupees cannot be taken up immediately. It has to go to the Centre and get its approval. Then only it will have to be taken up by this State. This condition is imposed and it should be remembered that a plan has been prepared for the execution of irrigation projects. So far as the Five-Year Plan is concerned some projects have already been mentioned and this project also will be taken up after we get the approval of the Centre for it."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—"On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I know it will not be a point of order." (Laughter.)

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—"కృష్ణా అంకట్ల సరఫరాకు విషయంలో కొంత దుష్ప్రభావం జరుగుతోందని మంత్రిగారు అన్నారు. అంకట్ల సరఫరాకు గాను 40 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు చేయబడినప్పటికీ బడ్జెట్లో దాని విషయం ఉపసంహరించబడినది. అనుమాన నివృత్తి కోసం యీ విషయాన్ని స్పష్టం చేయడం మంచిదిని మంచి చేస్తున్నాను."

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

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"Does not the hon. Member see with his own eyes the repairs to the Krishna Anicut? Why does he worry whether a provision has been made for it or not?"

(Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah rose.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding. I won't allow the hon. Member to speak. Let the Hon. Minister continue his speech."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"The point is that repairs have not been effected. But the hon. Member can see with his own eyes that the repairs are being carried out. So far as the execution of the road-cum-regulator bridge is concerned, we are awaiting instructions from the Centre. If the Centre asks us to go on, surely we will go on. So far as the project is concerned, the Centre also will have to provide money for its execution as it comes under National Highways. Therefore, let me assure hon. Members that there was no negligence on the part of this Government, that this Government were never hostile or inimical and that they had no animosity at all. On the

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other hand, they have been showing their eagerness and anxiety to push on with the scheme. In this connexion, it is rather unfortunate that one of the hon. Members—I forget his name—made some adverse comments against Sri Venkatachari, the previous Chief Engineer. Let me tell this House that Sri Venkatachari was one of the trusted and able Chief Engineers that the Madras State had produced, and we are really sorry that he resigned his post. It is no doubt true, that after the Report of the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee had been published, he felt that, though he was not directly responsible for any of the things that happened at the Krishna Anicut, as Head of the Department, he should take the responsibility on his head and tender his resignation. The Madras Government have accepted his resignation and have also placed on record their appreciation of the services rendered by the Chief Engineer and wished him Godspeed. I therefore submit that it is not correct to say that Mr. Venkatachari was responsible for the Krishna Anicut incident."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ వాళ్ళు కాకపోయినట్లయితే వెంకటాచారిగారు ఎందుకైతే రాజీనామా ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది ? ”

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Well, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah, I told you just now. Let me tell the hon. Members of this House that though the Government had resolved on a policy of not investigating any new scheme, irrigation scheme, this Government deviated from that policy and said that so far as the Vamsadhara Project was concerned, it could be gone into. This Project is in the Srikakulam district. The Government have ordered detailed investigations to be carried out on this Project. As this is in a backward area, Government thought that it should be taken up for the benefit of the people in that area and ordered detailed investigation even now so that whatever State may come later on may take it up for execution. This is one of the Projects not included in the Five-Year Plan. Even previously a number of questions were put why this Project had not been included in the Five-Year Plan and why it had not been investigated, as if this Government were responsible for the non-inclusion of that Project in the Plan. Let me tell the hon. Members of this House that if any Project is to be included in the Five-Year Plan, it should first have been thoroughly investigated in its various aspects and stages—financial, technical and others. As the Vamsadhara Project has not been investigated in this manner, it was not included in the Five-Year Plan. Now, the Madras Government deviated from their policy and have ordered detailed investigation. When this investigation is over, I am sure the new State will take up the matter with the Central Government and press for its inclusion in the Five-Year Plan.

“ Sir, hon. Member Sri Swaminathan and other friends have urged the inclusion of a scheme called the Kallar scheme in the Five-Year Plan. I wish to submit that so far as this scheme is concerned, it has been previously investigated—probably preliminary

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investigation was carried out—and it has been dropped for two reasons. One was that it would be impossible to store adequate quantity of water and the other was that the scheme would be prohibitively costly and would not be commensurate with the benefits expected. Sri Swaminathan and other hon. Members have suggested that another Expert Committee must be appointed to investigate this scheme. Sir, I think it is not worthwhile to take up that suggestion and appoint a Committee to go into this scheme.

“ Some hon. Members have pressed the taking up of the Giriar Project. I may mention for the information of the hon. Members of this House that detailed investigation of this Project was sanctioned in 1950 and plans and estimates are still awaited from the Chief Engineer.

“ Other Members said that the tank repairs in the zamindari areas have not yet been effected. Let me submit that the question of carrying out improvements to the tanks in estates that have not yet been taken over by Government is a matter concerning the Revenue Department just now. After they take over those estates and the repair work is transferred to the Public Works Department, everything that is necessary will be done.

“ With regard to the Minor Irrigation schemes, I may submit that quite recently—a week back—the Central Government have granted us about Rs. 30 or 40 lakhs. This will go a long way to help some of these Minor Irrigation schemes.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This being the last session of this House in which the hon. Members from Andhra as well as Tamil Nad will be taking part, a large number of Members want to take part in the debate. So, the House will sit to-day till 7 o'clock. I have reduced the time limit to 5 minutes. Mr. Ramaswami Dass will now speak.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Sir, 5 minutes is not at all sufficient.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have consulted the party leaders and they are agreeable to this.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Till now Members were given 20 to 25 minutes. Now if a time-limit of 5 minutes is fixed, it will not at all be possible for us to speak anything.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A large number of Members wish to take part in the debate. In spite of the fact that we are sitting till 7 o'clock to-day, it is not possible to allow all the Members to speak. That is why I have reduced the time limit.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Let the time for the discussion of the budget be extended, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is not possible.”

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“అభ్యుదయ, మీరు సభ్యులను ఇచ్చిన వ్యతిరేక చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. (1) నిమిషముల వ్యవధిలో చూపుచున్నాము. తలియజేయడం అసంభవం. కాబట్టి హెచ్చు వ్యవధి మంతారు. రెండు వారాని కోరుచున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not a point of order. I would suggest to the hon. Member to learn what a point of order is so that it may be useful to him in the new Assembly also. I am not going to allow him to continue his speech. Now Mr. Ramaswamy Dass will speak."

*SRI K. RAMASWAMI DOSS:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த ஆண்டிற்கான ராஜ்ய வரவு செலவைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது எங்கள் தாலூகாவை பற்றியும், குறிப்பாக என் தொகுதியைப்பற்றியும் சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். கோவில்பட்டியிலிருந்து பல்போக்குவரத்து ரஸ்தாக்களை தவிர மற்ற கிராமங்களுக்குப் போவதற்கு வசதியுள்ள ரஸ்தாவே கிடையாது. போக்குவரத்திற்கு வேண்டிய ரோடுகள் கிடையாது. எங்களுடைய கிராமங்களிலுள்ள குழந்தைகளுக்கு ரஸ்தா என்றால் என்ன, அந்த எவ்வாறு போடுகிறார்கள் என்று கூட தெரியாத நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். கால்நடைகள் உள்ள வண்டிகளைத்தான் அவர்கள் பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் தாலூகா பெரினும் கரிசல் பிரதேசம். அங்கு சிறு தூற்றல் போட்டாலும்கூட அங்குள்ள ரோடுகளில் நடமாட முடியாது. அங்கு தூற்றல் தூறும்போது உணங்கள் நடமாட லையக்கற்ற நிலமாக இருக்கும்போது அங்கு வண்டிகளும் லாரிகளும் போவதற்கு வண்டிகளும் இல்லை என்பது சொல்லலாம். மணக்கு விவசாயத்திற்கு வேண்டிய மழை இல்லாவிட்டாலும்கூட தூற்றல் தூறும்போது போக்குவரத்து அற்றுப் போய் விடுகிறது. அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு நல்ல கப்பி ரோடுகளைப் போட வேண்டியது அவசியம் என்று வற்புறுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். அதைத் தவிர ஏற்கனவே ஆரம்பிக்கப்பட்ட ரோடுகளை எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் கட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். திடீர்தனம், ஈராசிய வழியாக, பசுவந்தனைக்கு, கடலையிலிருந்து முதலாவபுரத்திற்கு கட்டாயம் ரோடுகள் தேவை. தவிர கோவில்பட்டியில் இருந்து கலையூருக்கு ஏற்கனவே அங்கீகரிக்கப்பட்ட ரோடுகள் நான்கு ஆண்டுகளாகியும் இன்னும் பூர்த்தியாகவில்லை. எட்டையாபுரம்-அருப்புக்கோட்டை ரோட்டில் உள்ள எவப்பாறு மேல் ஓர் பாடம் கட்டிவண்டியுத அவசியம். எங்கள் பிரதேசங்களில் பெரும்பாலும் வியாபாரம் லாரிகளின்மூலமாக நடக்கிறது. இந்த வைப்பாற்றிற்கு ஒரு பாடம் கட்டினால் போக்குவரத்து வசதிகள் அதிகரிப்பதுடன் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலை கிடைக்க வசதியும் கிடைக்கின்றன.

“எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் உயிர் வாழ்வதற்கு அவசியமான குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லாதது ஒரு பிரச்சனை. இதுக்கிறது. சென்ற ஆண்டின்மே லாந்த்தில் குடி தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது இந்த வருஷம் பிப்ரவரி மாதத்திலேயே இந்தக் கஷ்டம் ஆரம்பித்தது. ஆகவே கிராமங்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்துகொடுப்பது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. “பாபநிசைம், இராணைபுரம் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு பட்டாளத்தின் உதவியால் கிணறுகளை ஆழப்படுத்தியது போல் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிலும் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப்பட்டது. அதை இந்த ஆண்டிலாவது ஆரம்பித்து பூர்த்தி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கிணறுகளை ஆழப்படுத்துவதற்கு அந்நாட் அரசாங்கத்தினுக்கு முன்வந்தி அதிகமாக அளித்த ஒலவேண்டும். அதிக பட்ச வரம்பை அதிகரிப்பதன்மூலம் அவர்களே எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொள்ளுவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும்.”

44. தவிர் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் டீஸ்டியை எதிர்பார்த்துதான் விவசாயத்தை நடத்தவேண்டிய நாடு இருக்கிறது. ஆங்கா மூன்று பெரிய கண்மாய்கள் இருக்கின்றன. வைப்பாற்றின் குறுக்கே ஒரு அணைகட்டினால் மழை காலத்தில் இந்தக் கண்மாய்களில் தண்ணீரைப்பெருக்கி டீஸை உதாரணமாகக் கொண்டு

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சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவருவதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கும். மாசாரப்பட்டி பிர்க்காவிலுள்ள குளத்தை வெட்டுவதால் பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் மக்களுக்கு வசதி கிடைக்கும்.

“ எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் கல்லூரி நிலையிலும், ஆரம்பப் பள்ளி நிலையிலும் ஆண் பெண் கூட்டுக்கல்வி இருந்த பாதிலும், பெண்களுக்கு ஒர்தனி உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளி அவசியம் என்று உணரப்படுகிறது. கோவிலப்பட்டியிலுள்ள பெண்கள் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிகளை உயர்நிலைப் பள்ளிகளாக மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்று சென்ற வருஷமே நெல்லி ஜில்லா போர்டார் கோறினார்கள். இன்னும் அது நடைபெறவில்லை. இந்த வருஷமாவது அதை எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஸ்கூல் பண்டு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் ஆஸ்பத்திரியாக மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அங்குள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் மருந்து வசதி ஒன்றும் இல்லாது. ஆனால் நான் ஒன்றுக்கு சுமார் 300 out-patient-களும், 30 in-patient-களும் வருகிறார்கள். அங்களுக்குப் படுக்கை வசதி 14 பேர்களுக்குத்தான் இருக்கிறது. மாறும் Maternity Ward அவசியம் அமைக்கவேண்டும். பெண்களுக்கு குழம்பக் கட்டுப்பாடுகளைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக்கொடுக்க அரசாங்க நிலையங்கள் தேவை என்ற இந்தக் காலத்தில், கிராமத்தினர்களுக்கு பிரசவ வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். இந்த வசதி இல்லாமல் அங்கு பிரசவத்திற்குக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். Maternity Centre அவசியம் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் மற்ற எல்லா திட்டங்களையும் நிறைவேற்றி வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ అధ్యక్షా, రాయలసీమ ప్రజాసేవకు ఈ బడ్జెటు సమావేశములో తమ కరువు ప్రాంతమైన రాయలసీమకు ప్రభుత్వం కరువు నివారణకు తీవ్రమైన చర్యలు, విస్తృతమైన కార్యక్రమం ప్రకటించడం ఎదురూచింది. గాని మంత్రులు కరువుకు సంబంధించిన అనేక ప్రశ్నలకు ఇచ్చిన సమాధానములను బట్టిగాని, 18 వ తేదీన రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన ఉపన్యాసములను బట్టిగాని, బడ్జెటు స్పీచిలో ఘనస్సు విస్తర్యుగా చేసిన దానిని బట్టిగాని, బడ్జెటుకు సంబంధించిన allotment ను బట్టిగాని చూచినట్లయితే ఎటువంటి ఆశకు అవకాశము లేనట్లు కన్పిస్తున్నది. పోలే రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలో కరువు ప్రాంతాలను రెండు ప్రాంతాలుగా విభజించి పూర్తిగా కడవుతో ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలలో మాత్రమే కొంతవరకు కరువు నివారణ పనులు చేస్తూ ఉన్నారు. కాని తక్కిన ప్రాంతాలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు విమూలము గాంచినట్లు లేదు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా మొదటి తరగతి ప్రాంతాలలో పాటు తరచు స్థాయిలో కడవు పండితులు తీవ్రంగా తిన్నాయి. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఇప్పుడు కూడా విస్తృతముగా శివులు పనులు చేస్తున్నారు. గండి కేంద్రాలను పూర్తిగా తీసివేసి నారు. కరువు పనులు విమూలము జరగడములేదు. కడపజిల్లాలో కపలాపురం తాలూకాలో, పాలగిరి, గంగిరెడ్డిపల్లె, తంగేడుపల్లె, భురుకురు గ్రామాలలో కొందరి రైతుల ఎదు జల్లు చేసారు. గంగిరెడ్డి పల్లెలో స్పెషల్ పోలీసులకు పెట్టి నిర్బంధంగా శివులు పనులు చేస్తున్నారు. పొట్టిమర్తి గ్రామంలో ఇద్దరు రైతుల మీద కేసులు బనాయించి నడిపిస్తున్నాడు. ఈ విషయము గురించి ప్రభుత్వానికి అవగాహనా తమలవగా తయారుచేయడం జరిగింది. ఫిబ్రవరి 7 వ తేదీన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారికి, వర్కింగు మంత్రిగారికి ఈ విషయం తెప్పడం జరిగింది. ముఖ్యమంత్రి మీరు ప్రభుత్వానికి కనుగొనడా అప్పుడు మీరే చూస్తుంటారు కనుగొన్నాడు. అంత రాష్ట్రం వస్తుందని ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయంగా కరువు నివారణ కార్యక్రమానికి చూపు చింతనూ, ఇప్పుడు, నీకు కాన్ఫిడెన్స్ ముఖ్యముగా ఇవ్వగలమున్నది. మంత్రిగారు

[Sri M. P. Subramaniam] [20th March 1953]

சேலம் ஜில்லா, ஆத்தூர் தாலுகாவில் நிலம் இல்லாத ஏழைகளுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் பரிசீலனைக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இன்னும் ஆங்காங்கே வெட்டிக் கொடுத்து தண்ணீர் வசதியை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும்.

“சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் கொல்லி மலையிலும் பச்சை மலையிலும் வாழும் மலை ஜாதியாருக்கு கல்வி வசதி அளிக்க வேண்டும். குறைந்தது 1 கிராமங்களுக்கு இல்லாத ஒரு பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். அவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கு பண உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4-40 P.M. *SRI C. MUTHIAH PILLAY :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ஆரணிபாறு, வலைபாறு, மாலம்புழா திட்டத்திற்கு அதிக தொகை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கையில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நாளடைவில் சீர்கெட்டுவதும் காவேரி, வெண்ணாறு, வெட்டாறு திருத்தத்திற்குக் கவனம் செலுத்தப்படுவதில்லை. Tail-end கிராமங்களுக்கு இவ்வருடம் ஜலமே வந்து பாயவில்லை. சீர்காழி தாலுகாவில் வேட்டங்குடி, பெருந்தோட்டம் முதலிய கிராமங்களில் கால்பிற்பாடாய் ஜலம் பாய்ந்து பிறகு சாகுபடி செய்தார்கள். சமீபத்தில் அடித்த புயலில் பயிர்கள் பூராவும் அழிந்து கிராம மக்கள் மறுவருட சாகுபடிக்கு விதை நெல், சாப்பாட்டு நெல் முதலியவை இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டார்கள். நான் என்ஸ்டை முயற்சியினால் அக்கிராமத்திலுள்ள தேவைக்கு நெல் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்து வந்தேன். மேலும் இந்திலையில் சர்க்கார் ரூ. 100-க்கு மேல் கிஸ்தி ரிமீஷன் கிடைப்பது என்று உத்தரவிட்டிருப்பது மக்களுக்கு அதிருப்தியளிக்கிறது.

“கிராம மக்கள் கிராமத்தில் கோருபவை வைத்திய வசதி, மின்சார வசதி, கல்வி, ரஸ்தாவே தவிர இங்கு நடக்கும் ஆந்திரப் பிரச்சீனையைப் பற்றியோ, இதர நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பற்றியோ அல்ல. கிராமங்களில் ரோடு அமைத்துக்கொள்ள கிராமத்தவர்களே தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ரோடு போடும் பாதை P.W.D., ரெவினியூ முதலிய டிபார்ட்மெண்டிலிருந்து Highways மாற்றுவதோ, சொந்த பட்டாதார்களிடமிருந்து acquire செய்து கொடுப்பதோ கிடையாது. ஆகையால் ரஸ்தா போகும் இடத்தை acquire செய்து கொடுத்துவிட்டால் கிராமவாசிகள் அவர்கள் ரோட்டை போட்டுக்கொள்வார்கள். Harijan தெரு ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் கிராமத்தைவிட்டு சில மைலுக்கு அப்பால் இருப்பதாலும், பல வாய்க்கால் களைக் கடந்து அவர்கள் தங்கள் வீட்டிற்குப் போகவேண்டியிருப்பதாலும் உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு உத்தரவு செய்து, நிதியையும் கொடுத்து கிராம போர்டுகளைச் சீர்செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றேன்.

“சீர்காழி தாலுகா தலைமை ஆஸ்பத்திரியை கவர்ன்மெண்டார் எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என விதி இருந்தும் பல வருடங்களாக எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படவில்லை. மேலும் Maternity ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருந்தும் Lady doctor பல வருடங்களாகப் போடவில்லை.

“பிறகு கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் நிலையை சர்க்கார் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். வெட்டிமை, தலையாரி, கிராமத் தலைவர், கர்ணம் ஆக 6 பேருக்கும் மொத்த சம்பளம் ரூ. 115. இதற்கு சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பது அசாத்தியம். சர்க்கார் வருடாவருடம் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளிடம் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு அதிக கௌரவம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் அவர்கள் நான் சர்க்காரின் அடிப்படை அஸ்திவார உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் என்றும் சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களின் குறைவை சர்க்கார் போக்கவேண்டுமானால், பஞ்சாயத்து எலக்ஷனில் கலந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றும், சர்க்காரால் மட்டும் அனுப்பிக் கூப்பிடும் இடங்களுக்கு Travelling allowance-ம், N.G.O-க்களுக்கும், உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கும் வைத்திய, கல்விச் சலுகை காட்டியது போல் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் காட்டப்படவேண்டும். கர்ணங்களில் நன்றாக வேலை செய்பவர்களையும் Resurvey-க்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். அப்படிக்கம் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும். கிஸ்தி வசூல் காலங்களில் ரயத்துக்களிடமிருந்து வசூல் செய்யும் முன்பு, அவர்களைத் தாலுகா

20th March 1953] [Sri C. Muthiah Pillay]

உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் நெருங்கிப் பணத்தைக் கேட்பது மிக்க கஷ்டத்தைத் தருகிறது. ஜமீன்நதி மரமூல் பழக்கம் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும் ஜமீன்நதி நிலம் கிராம உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களை மிக்க வேலமாய்க் கூப்பிடும் பழக்கம் நிறுத்தப்படவேண்டும்.

“தஞ்சை விவசாயச் சட்டம் அதிக பலன் கொடுத்திருந்தாலும், ரயத்துகள் விவசாயிகளிடம் பழைய கடன்களைப் பிடித்தும், மனைக்கட்டுகளைக் காலிசெய்தச் சொல்வதும் அதிகத் தொந்தரவாக இருப்பதால் சர்க்கார் இதற்கு ஒரு வழி, செயதாக்கவேண்டும். நடுத்தரக்காரர்கள் (குத்தகைக்காரர்) குத்தகை நிலத்தை எடுத்து சட்டத்தினால் கூடுதலாக கொடுக்கும் பாகத்தை நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் தள்ளிக்கொடுத்துக் கொண்டும் எனக் குறிப்பிடவேண்டும். இது சின்ன குத்தகைதாரர்களுக்குச் செய்யுமா விடில் அவர்களது சொந்த சொத்தை இழக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள்.

“கொள்ளிடம் பாலம் சுமார் ரூ. 28 லட்சத்திற்கு மதிப்பிட்டு ஆரம்பித்து 2½ வருடமாகியும் இன்னும் அஸ்திவார வேலை முடியவில்லை. சென்ற 6 மாதகாலமாக 1 டிவிஷன் அப்படியே தூங்குகிறது. அதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக வேலைவை ஆரம்பித்து கூடிய விரைவில் முடிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“என் தொகுதியில் மீன் பிடிப்பவர்கள் அதிகம். அவர்களுக்குத் தேவையான நூல், கட்டுமரம் முதலியவை சர்க்காரால் கடனாக கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும். குடியிருப்புகு கடற்கரை ஓரமுள்ள சர்க்கார புறம்போக்கை இவர்களுக்கு இனுமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். புயல் நிவாரணத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் நேரிடையாக ஏழைகளைக் கவனித்து உதவியதற்கு நன்றிசெலுத்தி எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for the first time we are given official figures showing the income and expenditure of the Andhra districts. These figures show that the income of the Telugu area is less than half of the income shown against non-Andhra districts. In arriving at this disparity certain discrimination was made in apportioning the income-tax, the Union excise duty and the sales tax. The income from Bellary district and the entire income from the Madras City are excluded from the Telugu share and expenditure on Tungabhadra project is shown against expenditure of the Telugu area. Anyhow, there is now no use of quarrelling over the accounts rendered by the Government at a time when the partition is impending.

“With regard to individual items in the Budget, I would like to make one or two observations. It is now proposed to levy sales tax on tobacco, both raw and manufactured. It is explained in this connexion that the Government of India have stopped giving the compensation of fifty-six lakhs of rupees per annum and that we are given back the freedom to levy sales tax on tobacco. But this cannot be the criterion to levy sales tax on tobacco which is mainly the luxury of the poor man. I would, therefore, suggest that instead of levying a tax on tobacco the Government should examine the scope of increasing the sales tax on luxuries of the rich people in the State.

“Sir, in Bapatla and Ongole taluks, there are vast tracts of land which can be brought under wet cultivation by enlarging the head sluice of the Kommamur canal at Vijayavada and by expanding the irrigation channels from the Kommamur canal. The ryots

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also do not grudge to pay a betterment tax for this purpose. The possibilities of this improvement were also examined by the Krishna Western Divisional Executive Engineer of the Public Works Department and I would request the Government to expedite the execution of the scheme and thus bring the vast tracts of lands lying in the area under wet cultivation.

"It is reported and the Government are also aware of the fact that the people of Guntur town are experiencing lot of difficulty in securing drinking water. I would request the Government that they should expedite the execution of the water-supply scheme which has been withheld for want of adequate finances. I would also request the Government to examine the proposal of keeping the Kommamur canal flowing till April 15, in order to enable the Guntur Municipality to fill up its reservoir for drinking purposes.

With regard to khaddar even when we were in the grip of foreign rule Gandhiji announced a prize of one lakh of rupees to any one who could invent an improved charka which was capable of spinning more yarn to enable the spinner to earn a decent wage. But our Government wedded to Gandhian principles, have not been working in that direction. While admitting the acute distress among the handloom weavers, no provision has been made in the Budget for their immediate relief. It is also reported that the gruel centres opened in certain weaving areas in Rayalaseema have since been closed. I wish to urge the Government to take immediate steps for providing relief to the handloom weavers and I would like to point out that there is no use in mere expression of sympathy on the part of the Government. They should take immediate steps to relieve the distress."

* Sri K. VENKAIAH :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష! ఈ బడ్జెటును ప్రభుత్వం తరఫున ఆర్థికమంత్రి ప్రవేశపెట్టినాడు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యలను, తదితర సమస్యలను వివరించే రిపోర్టును కూడా ఇక్కడ ఉంచారు. ఈ రిపోర్టును చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. అందులో బహుశా జిల్లాను తీసుకొని వైట్ ఆంధ్ర తర ప్రాంతంలో కలిపి ఆర్థిక భయము మానము ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతపు భవిష్యత్తు చేర్చడం చాలా విచిత్రమైన విషయం కాదు అని అనుకున్నాను. వివాదాన్ని రిపోర్టులోకి తీసికొన్న చర్యకాదు అని అనుకున్నాను. ఇందులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలందరూ కూడా ఈ విషయమీద చాలా ఆందోళనపడుతున్నారు. అంతేకాదు ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ఎన్ని పార్టీలున్నా వాటికూడా ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విషయమే విషయంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ఉద్యమముకు వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉన్న వారిని ఎదుర్కొనగలరు. మత్తయ్య చెట్టిగారు ఆయన ఒక గొప్ప ధనవంతుడు కావచ్చును. ఆయన పూర్వంనుంచి కూడా జైల్లో పార్టీలో ఉన్నాడు; బ్రిటిషువారి హయాములో వారి అడుగులకు మడుగు వేసేవాడు. ఆర్యుడు కూడా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని వ్యతిరేకం చేస్తూ వచ్చారు. అలాంటి పెద్దవనిపి కాంగ్రెసు పార్టీ ఫలానివాసి, శంకర రెడ్డిగారిని, నాయకులుగా ఎన్నుకొనడం తరచు చెప్పడం ఆంధ్ర రాజకీయాలలో నెరవేరుతున్న తయారీచేయటం కుట్రమే అవుతుంది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలుసుకోగలరు కాబట్టి ఆంధ్ర కాంగ్రెసు వారు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల ఆధిపత్యమును గమనించియేనా అని కాంగ్రెసు అన్ని విషయములను గమనించి మత్తయ్య చెట్టిగారికి పాతం చెప్పినందుకు సంతోషం. అంతేకాదు తమ సమస్యలను కాగిత

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పరిష్కరించుకోవాలని, తమ భాషలో తమవ్యవహారాలు జరుపుకోవాలని, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కావాలని ఆంధ్రులు కోరుతున్నారు. తమ పరిపాలన తమ భాషలో వ్యవహరించుకోవాలని రాష్ట్రాన్ని సాధించుకున్నారు. ఇటువంటి సమయములో నిజముగా ఆధిపతిని చూసినది హాయి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అన్ని అవరోధములు కల్పించి రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం కావాలంటూ ఆటంకం తప్పక అని చెప్పాడు అంటే, అనంతరం చేయసాగడంటే ఇది లెక్కలోకి రక్కెడు ఉంటుందా? ఈ రీతిగా రిపోర్టును బడ్జెటు భవిష్యత్తు ఆంధ్ర సమస్యలు వున్నాయి అని, అసలు విషయాన్ని విడిచి మాట్లాడారంటూ నిజంలో పాడడుతున్నారేమిటా. అనుమానాలు కలిగించి చర్య ప్రకటించేటట్లు చేశారు.

“ఆర్థిక కమిటీ చాలా కష్టముగా ఉన్నదని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చెప్పారు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం చాలా ప్రమాదమైన స్థితిలో ఉన్నది అన్నాడు. ఈ రోజున ఆర్థిక కమిటీ చాలా ప్రమాదములో ఉన్నది అనేది వాస్తవమే. ఆర్థికమంత్రి దీన్ని అంగీకరించాడు. ప్రభుత్వం వంశపూర్వ ప్రయోజనం అంగీకరించింది. గాని దానికి పురి టులనే సంది కొట్టింది. దీన్ని ఆర్థికమంత్రి చెప్పాడుకూడా. ఈ సమస్యలు పరిష్కారం కావాలంటే ప్రజల కోరికలు శక్తి పెంచావంటే, అంటే రైతాంగం నికే భూములను ఇవ్వాలి. అంతేకాని బంజరు భూములను మార్కెటులో పేలకుండు పెడతామంటే అది నిజముగా ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేయడమా? రైతాంగమును కృణ్ణా కోరికలకే పెంచడానికి బదులు అన్నింటికీ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడ్డగించడం చేశాడంటే పూర్తి పరిష్కారం కాదు అని చెబుతున్నాను.”

* Sri P. CHELLATHURAI :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர் 4-50 களே, இந்த நெருக்கடியான சமயத்தில் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தைத் தயாரித்து இந்த சபையின் முன் வைத்ததற்கு அவரை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா திருவாடாளை தாலுகா எல்லா வகையிலும் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த தாலுகா ஜனங்கள் பறும் கஷ்டம் செல்ல முடியாது. அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கினாலும் தகுதியாக இருக்கும். அவர்கள் பறும் கஷ்டங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்வதற்கு அவகாசமில்லை. திருவாடாளைக்கு பக்கத்தில் தொண்டி என்ற ஒரு சிறு துறைமுகப் பட்டணம் இருக்கிறது. அது புராண காலத் திலிருந்தே ஒரு துறைமுகமாக இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் அந்த தாலுகாவிலுள்ள தெர்ண்டித் துறை முகத்தைப் பெரிதாக விஸ்தரித்தால் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவின் பொருளாதார நிலைபை ஒரு வகையில் பலப்படுத்தலாம் என்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது நெருக்கடியான காலம் என்று அரசாங்கத்தார் சொன்னார்கள். பணம், இல்லை என்று பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உள்ளத்தைக் கொண்டு நல்லது செய் என்று பழமொழி சொல்லுவார்கள். அந்த வகையில் இப்பொழுது பஞ்ச நவராணத்திற்கு என்று ஒதுக்கப்படும் பணம் பாமர விவசாய மக்களுக்கு உதவும் நிலையில் போய்ச் சேருகிறதா என்று கண்காணிப்பது மிகவும் அவசியம். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கூக்குரல். பஞ்சத்திற்கு என்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் விவசாய கட்டணுக்கு என்று ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணம் விவசாயிகளுடைய கைக்குப்போய்ச் சேருவதில்லை. ரூ. 100 கடன் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்றால் ரூ. 200 வரையில் செலவு செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது என்ற கூக்குரல் பலமாக இருக்கிறது. இது மிகவும் வெட்கமாகவும் வேடிக்கையாகவும் இருக்கிறது. ஆங்கில ஆதிக்கம் இருந்த காலத்தில் சில அதிகாரிகளிடம் இருந்த லஞ்சப்பழக்கத்தை கண்டிப்பும் இப்பொழுது மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அதையும் பரிசீலனாக்கத் தரிண்டவம் இருக்கிறது. இதை ஒழிப்பதற்கு வழி என்று தான் தோன்றுகிறது. இதை நேருஜியா அல்லது ராஜாஜியா அல்லது வேறு ஒரு தலைவரோ அவதரித்தாலும் கூட இன்றைய தினம் இருக்கும் இந்த லஞ்சப்

[Sri P. Chellathurai]

[20th March 1953]

பழக்கத்தைப் போக்க முடியாது. சமூகத்தில் காந்திய முறையில் பொது உடமைத் திட்டம் புகுத்தப்பட்டு அப்பொழுது நாம் எல்லாரும் சேர்ந்து முயன்றால் தான் இதை ஒழிக்க முடியும் என்பது என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மேழிச் செவ்வம் என்ற ஒரு மாதாந்திரப் பத்திரிகையை அரசாங்கம் நடத்துகிறது. ‘சும்மா இருந்த சங்கை ஊதித் தெடுத்தானும் ஆண்டி’ என்று ஒரு தமிழ் பழமொழியுண்டு. அந்தப் போல இந்தப் பத்திரிகையில் தாசில்தார் ரூ. 500 வரையில் கடன் கொடுப்பார். ஆர். டி. ஓ. ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் வரையில் கடன் கொடுப்பார், ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் ரூபாய் 5,000 வரையில் கடன் கொடுப்பார் என்றெல்லாம் எழுதி இருக்கிறது. அதை வாசக சாலைகளில் பர்த்து வாசித்து விவசாயிகளுடைய குழந்தைகள் தங்களுடைய பெற்றோர்களிடம் சொல்லி அவர்களை எங்களிடம் அனுப்புகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் வந்து இந்த மாதிரி ஒரு உத்தரவு இருக்கிறதாம். நீங்கள் கேட்டு வாங்கித் தவிலில்லையே என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அதைப்பற்றி அதிகாரிகளைக் கேட்டால் அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லுகிறார்கள், அந்த மாதிரியான கடன்கள் கொடுப்பதற்கு கடுமையான நிபந்தனைகள் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், தகுதி இல்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்து அந்தப் பணம் திரும்பி வருவதற்கு மார்க்கம் இல்லாவிட்டால் எங்களுடைய சம்பளத்திலிருந்து சர்க்கார் பிடித்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று. இவ்விதம் நிபந்தனை ஏதும் இருந்தால் அதை நீக்கி விட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உடனே கடன் கொடுத்து உதவவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தினிடம் பணம் இல்லாவிட்டால் அவர்களால் கடன் எழுப்ப முடியும். அரசாங்கம் விரும்பினால் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து கடன் பெற முடியும். பாமர விவசாயிகளுக்குப் 5, 6 வருஷமாக பஞ்சப் பேய் பீடித்திருக்கிறது. அவர்களுக்கு வேறு யாரும் கடன் கொடுப்பார் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்குக் கடன் கொடுத்து உதவி செய்ய வேறு வழிகளும் வகுக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே நிபந்தனை இருக்குமானால் அதை எடுத்து விட்டு விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கடன் வசதி உடனடியாகக் கிடைக்கும் படியான ஏற்பாட்டை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI B. GANGAYYA NAIDU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Budget represents the policies and programmes of the Government, and is placed before the Assembly for the approval of the Members. As such I wish to offer a few observations upon the proposals contained in the budget. On an examination of those proposals, I find they are in no way helpful to the common man. Therefore I regret to say that I cannot agree to the proposals and provisions made in the Budget. I shall presently submit my reasons for saying so.

“ Sir, unemployment is on the increase. Instead of finding ways and means for solving this problem, I find some of the legislation passed by the Government only accentuates the problem. For example I wish to refer to the results of the introduction of Prohibition in our State. After the introduction of Prohibition lakhs of people who do not own lands and who are accustomed only to do manual labour have been thrown out of employment. They are not able to maintain themselves and their families. They are reduced to abject poverty. Again, after the introduction of Prohibition, Government definitely promised that they would give ‘banjar’ lands and cultivable waste lands to these people for cultivation. But the Government failed to implement that promise. The result is, a majority of these tappers who were thrown out of their profession, are idle.”

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“ There is another class of people who are suffering on account of this unemployment problem. They are the weaver class and they form a considerable part of our society. They are not able to find employment. The wages they earn are not sufficient to maintain them and their families consequent on the dumping of mill-made cloth in rural and urban areas of the State. In this matter, Government should take steps to impress upon the Government of India the need for accepting the recommendation made by this legislature, namely, reservation of manufacture of certain varieties of cloth by the handloom weavers. This alone will relieve them from the distress and starvation which they are now facing.

“ I would now like to say a few words about our agricultural labourers. As we all know, about 85 per cent of the people in our State are purely dependent on agricultural industry. Of these only a very few own lands and the rest are agricultural labourers. Agricultural operations give them employment only for a month or two in the year and during the rest of the year they are idle. It was therefore suggested to the Government on the floor of this Assembly that they should start cottage industries in centres where the agricultural labour population is dense. This suggestion was not accepted and nothing has been done to find employment for this large number of agricultural labourers.

“ With regard to the tenancy reforms introduced in our State I wish to bring a few points to the notice of the House. Consequent upon the introduction of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act, big landlords and proprietors in my district and especially in the taluk of Veeravalli are taking the law into their own hands and evicting thousands and thousands of poor tenants. We are not able to find work for these poor people”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up. Mr. Rangasami Reddiar.”

* SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“ Sir, the one redeeming feature in the budget presented this year is that it shows a small surplus though nominal in nature. Perhaps the Hon. Finance Minister did not want to be a Prodigal son for a second time in succession. Whatever may be the reasons, to that extent of showing surplus, he deserves all congratulations. But, how far the several allotments made under different heads are going to be utilized properly for the maximum benefit of the common man, one has to wait and see. I have got my own misgivings and I don't have any optimistic views about it because of the bitter experience in the past. Sir, for the past ten days the walls of this House have been resounding with the cries of the poor people through the voice of their chosen representatives regarding the famine conditions. Time and again, both in this House and outside, the Hon. Members on the Treasury Benches are reminding us that the famine conditions are mainly due to the failure of monsoons in successive years during the past 5 or 6 years. No doubt it is the main reason. But it is not the only reason. The Government also have failed in their duties and responsibilities. On a cursory glance of the several

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demands, one cannot fail to notice the huge amounts demanded by the hon. Minister in charge of Public Works Department. Out of a total sum of Rs. 69.64 crores, an amount of Rs. 10.60 crores is demanded under five heads for capital works, minor and major irrigation works and electricity schemes. But it is the view of many people outside, besides myself, that these funds are not being properly utilized for the benefit of the common man. It is misused in many cases. I would cite a small example. There is a small anicut for irrigation on the river Ayyaru near the village of Mettur in Tiruchirappalli district. It was constructed some 100 years ago and during the unprecedented floods of 1941, it was completely washed away. During 1943-44, the Government spent about Rs. 54,000 on constructing a new dam. Unfortunately during the next floods, the entire new construction was again washed away. All these nine years from 1944 to 1953, the Government are annually putting up temporary mud dams at a cost of Rs. 3,000. Investigations were made and in one of the interpellations on 5th December 1952 the Hon. Minister for Public Works said that he could not forecast when the construction of a new dam would be undertaken. I have to say this because there is an ayacut of about 249.24 acres of wet land under this dam and the agriculturists are assured of water-supply year after year and now they have to suffer a lot on account of the failure of water-supply.

"Also there is a tank in Maradi and this is fed by a channel from the river Talughai and it has an ayacut of about 200 acres. In 1943 the Government proposed to construct a head sluice at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1,200 and they demanded one-third of the cost from the ryots. The ryots readily deposited the money in 1943 and till now the construction is not taken up. On the 17th March 1953 the Superintending Engineer visited the place and inspected the site and to-day I have received a letter to that effect from the villagers. All these things will go to show that the agriculturists are not being properly encouraged and their interests are not being properly looked after by the officials. The outlook of the officials and that of the Government is the same old outlook and in the same way idea of sovereignty still continues. Many public servants create an impression that they are still the representatives of foreign ruler and not the representatives of the public whose interests they should have in mind."

*SRI K. H. BOMMAN:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் 1953-54-ம் ஆண்டின் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை இச்சபையின்முன் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார். கடந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் மூன்று கோடி ரூபாய் துண்டு விழும என்று எதிர்பார்க்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் ஐந்து கோடி ரூபாய்க்குமே துண்டு விழுந்தது. அப்படி இருந்தும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் புது வரிகளைப் புகுத்தாமல் 2½ ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் உபரியாகத் காண்பித்திருப்பதைக் கண்டு அதைத் தயார் செய்த கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களை பாராட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தவிரவும் இந்த மந்திரி சபை அரசாங்கத்தை மேற்கொண்டு சுமார் 1 வரு-மாகிறது. இந்த குறுகிய காலத்தில் பல கஷ்டங்களை அனுபவித்து நல்ல முறையில் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தி வருகிறது. ஒரு பக்கம் பஞ்சம் மற்றொரு பக்கம் புயல், இவைகள் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் பஞ்சத்தை

[20th March 1953] [Sri K. H. Bomman]

தடுக்க வேண்டியதற்கான கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளையும் இன்னும் மற்ற ஏர்பாடுகளையும் நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். புயலினால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் நிவாரணம் அளித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இவையெல்லாம் மிதப்பினும் என் ஜில்லாவையொட்டி சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் காணாத ஒரு புதுமையை இன்று நாம் காண்கிறோம். அதாவது நீலகிரியில் இரண்டு ஆண்டுகளாக குடி தண்ணீருக்கு நீரைய கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஏன் குடி தண்ணீருக்கு இவ்வளவு கஷ்டம் வந்திருக்கிறதென்றால் காட்டிலா காவின் கவனக் குறைவால் அங்குள்ள காடுகளெல்லாம் விவசாயத்துக்காக அழிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் மழை பெய்வதற்கு வசதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன். நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் புல்லாந்தரை பூமிகள் ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர்களாகப் பரவி இருக்கிறது. அங்கு காடுகளை வளர்ப்பதற்கு முன் வருகின்ற தனி நபர்களுக்கு நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கச் சர்க்கார் எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து காடுகளை வளர்க்கச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இதற்கு வேண்டிய பண உதவியையும் சர்க்கார் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டும். இரண்டாவதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பட்ஜெட் பிரசங்கத்தில் மின்சார வெட்டினால் வேலையில்லாத ஊடாட்டம் ஏற்படும் என்று யூசமாக தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால் இந்த மின்சாரத்தை தென் இந்தியாவின் ஒரு பகுதிக்கு பைக்காரா மின்சார நிலையம் உற்பத்தி செய்து கொடுக்கிறது. பவானிசாகரை விவசாயிகளின் நன்மைக்காக பல கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் போட்டுக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு வருகின்றார்கள். இந்த சாகர் நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவின் தண்ணீரை எதிர்பார்த்துத் தான் இதைக் கட்ட சர்க்கார் முன் வந்துள்ளனர். இன்று நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் மழையில்லாவிட்டால் பவானிசாகருக்கு தண்ணீர் எங்கு கிடைக்கும். பவானிசாகரைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமானால் நீலகிரி ஜில்லாவில் காடுகளை வளர்க்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இதற்காக நிலங்கள் அதாவது புல்லாந்தரைகள் ஆயிரக்கணக்கில் இருக்கிறது. காடுகளை வளர்க்க முன் வரும் தனிப்பட்ட நபர்கள் முன் வருபவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து உடனடியாக காடுகளை வளர்க்கச் செய்தால், பவானிசாகரைக் காப்பாற்றமுடியும் இல்லாவிடில் சிலவு செய்த பணம் சர்க்காருக்கு வீண் விரயம் ஆகும். அந்த புல்லாந்தரையில் சாய மரமும் (Wattle trees) சைகோனாவையும் பயிரிடலாம். இப்படி இந்த மரங்களை உற்பத்தி செய்தால் மழை வருவதற்கும் தவிர நம் நாட்டுக்குத் தேவையான சாயப்படையும் கொயினு மருந்தும் கிடைக்கும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக அங்கே சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நிலங்கள் பரந்து கிடக்கின்றன. அந் நிலங்களை நிலமில்லாத ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று உத்திரவு இருக்கிறது. பின்னால் ஒரு உத்தரவு பத்து வருஷங்களுக்கு யாருக்கும் நிலம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்றும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு உத்திரவுகளும் ஒன்றுக் கொன்று முரணாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பிந்திய உத்திரவை சர்க்கார் ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படி செய்தால் முந்திய உத்திரவுப்படி நிலமில்லாத ஏழைகள் தரிசாய் கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை விவசாயம் செய்யமுடியும். இப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஊரில் ரேஷன் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கும் அரிசி ரொம்பவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அதைப்பற்றி கனம் ஆரி கௌடர்கூட வெகு தெளிவாகத் தெரிவித்தார். இப்பொழுது ரேஷன் கடைகளில் கொடுக்கப்படும் அரிசியை சாப்பிட முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. சாப்பிட்டால் வயிற்றில் பிணி ஏற்படுகிறது. சாப்பிடாமல் இருந்தால் பட்டினியால் சாகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. Open market-ல் அரிசியை அதிக விலைக்கு விற்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்களுக்கு அதை வாங்கும் சக்தி இல்லை. இதைத் தவிர தக்காணி கடனுக்கு ஒரு தாலாகாவில், அத வது குன்னூர் தாலாக வில் வாய்தா கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற தாலாகாவுக்கும் வாய்தா கொடுக்கும்படியாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்களையும் நேரில் கண்டு பேசியிருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே உதகமண்டலம் தாலாகாவுக்கும் வாய்தா கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[20th March 1953]

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p.m.

* **SRI B. SANKARAYYA** :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా! నేడు ఆంధ్రదేశమంతటా కూడా కరువు పరిస్థితులు చాలా తీవ్రంగా వున్నాయి. ఆయినప్పటికీ ఆవిషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవటం లేదు. టేము నివారణకుగాను తగినంత మొత్తాన్ని బడ్జెటులో కేటాయించలేదు. కరువు కాటకాలలో అలమటిస్తున్న వేద ప్రజానీకాన్ని ఉద్ధరించడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం సంకల్పించకపోవడం చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లా ఎన్నిటిలోనూ కరువు పరిస్థితులు విస్తృతమైనవని విశయం. కరువు తగ్గింపడానికి తెలియనటువంటిదికాదు. బిడ్డవృత్తికి తమకేమన్నట్లు వారు ఉదాసీన భావించి ప్రదర్శించడం సహించరాని విషయం. ఆంధ్రలపట్ల ఇటువంటి వైఖరి ప్రదర్శించడం ఎంతమాత్రం సక్రమమైందికాదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. పక్షపాతికరంగా, ప్రాంతీయ విభేదాలకు ఆతీతంగా ఈ మంత్రివర్గంవారు పనిచేయాలి. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అమలుపరుచవలసిన అనేక ప్రాజెక్టులను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆపివేసింది. అనేక స్కీములకుగానూ కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలను తగ్గించివేసింది. ఇందుకు కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలు మనవిచేస్తాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం బెజవాడ ధర్మరేణువునుకుగాను బడ్జెటు అంచనాలలో 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయించారు. అయితే రైజైజాడు ఎన్టీమేట్లలో దానిని మూడు లక్షలకు తగ్గించారు. ఆదేవిధంగా మాకేకండ్ ప్రాజెక్టు నిమిత్తం కేటాయించిన 261 లక్షల మొత్తాన్ని 216 లక్షలకు తగ్గించారు. ఇక తమిళదేశంలోని స్కీముల విషయం గమనించండి. అవిలో మద్రాసు ఎలక్ట్రిసిటీ స్కీముకు 19 లక్షలు కేటాయించేవాడు. కాని దానిని రైజైజాడు ఎన్టీమేట్లలో 51 లక్షలకు పెంచారు. ప్రాంతీయ పక్షపాతికర ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని స్కీములపట్ల అలక్ష్యభావ ప్రదర్శనకు ముప్పుకుదాతమే వై విషయాలు మనవిచేశాం. విద్యాభివృద్ధి విషయంలోకూడా యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్ర తమిళ విభేదాలు ప్రదర్శిస్తోంది. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి 3,90,000 ల రూపాయలు, తమిళదేశంలోని రెండు విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలకు ఒక్కొక్కదానికి దాదాపు 8 లక్షలకు అసగా మొత్తం 16 లక్షల రూపాయలు యీ ప్రభుత్వం గ్రాంట్లుగా మంజూరు చేసింది. ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంపట్ల యింత అలక్ష్యం చూపడం సమ జనమా అని మంత్రిగారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను.

“ఇంక వ్యవసాయదారుల విషయం గమనించండి. వస్తాభావంపట్ల మెట్టకాలాకాలాని వైరులు పూర్తిగా పారేపారాయాయి. ఈ విషయం తెలిసివుండినా ప్రభుత్వం రైతులకు శిస్తు రెమిషన్లు యివ్వటంలేదు సరికదా పాత బకాయాలన్నీ కూడా భూస్వాములకు చెల్లించాలని రైతులపై ఒత్తిడిచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ బాధలకు తట్టుకోలేక రైతులు కొంప, గోడు, కడకు పశువులనుకూడా అమ్మకాని ఊళ్ళనుంచి తరలిపోతున్నారు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధి సాధించటానికి, అభివృద్ధిని ప్రోత్సహించటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనుసరమైన విధానం యిదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“ఇక అహారధాన్యాల సేకరణ, పంపకం విషయాలు గమనించండి. ఆంధ్రదేశం నుంచి దక్షిణానికి ధాన్యాన్ని భారీ ఎత్తున తరలించుకొనిపోతున్నారు. అయీ జిల్లాల అవసరాలేమా గుర్తించకుండా ఇప్పటికే లక్షలాది టన్నుల బియ్యం తమిళ జిల్లాలకు తరలించబడుతోంది. మిగులు జిల్లాలోని మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో యిప్పటికప్పుడే ధాన్యం ధర విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయింది. కరువు పరిస్థితులు కనిపిస్తున్నాయి. పంట చేతికి వచ్చి రెండు మూడు నెలలయినా కాగేదు. అయినప్పటికీ ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరిగిపోయినాయి. ఇప్పుడే ధాన్యం బస్తా 80 రూపాయలవరకు అమ్మతోంది. ఇక కొద్ది కాలంపాతే ఇంకా ధర పెరిగిపోతుంది. ఆ పరిస్థితులలో వేద ప్రజానీకం ఎలా పొట్టు పోతుకుంటుందో ఊహించలేకుండా ఉన్నాము. ఉగాడినాటికే మెట్టకాలాకాలాని

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ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం అకలి యాత్రలు సాగించవలసిన దుర్గతి వట్టింది. కాని ప్రభుత్వవారికి ఏమకట్టకట్టయినా లేకపోవడం విచారకరం. ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలనుంచి ఆ జిల్లా అవసరాలను గుర్తించకుండా తమిళ జిల్లాకు విశేషంగా ధాన్యాన్ని రవాణాచేయడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారి పక్షపాతికర ఆచరణ నిదర్శనం.

రైతులను, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకాన్ని దుర్భర పరిస్థితులకు వదలివేసి మెకలకుండా తొక్కుస్తూ యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి వ్యవస్థకు సహాయపడుతోందో గమనించండి. కరువు కాటకాలలో తొందరపడుతూ ప్రాంతాలలో టేమునివారణ కార్యక్రమాలు అమలు జరుపడానికి డబ్బు కేటాయించడం యీ ప్రభుత్వం మరచిపోయింది. కాని వందలాది సంవత్సరాలుగా రైతులను పీల్చి పీల్చిచేసిన జమీందార్లకు, శ్రోత్రియదార్లకు నష్టరీ హరణునే తీసుకోవీరి లక్షల రూపాయలు ముట్టవెప్పటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం యీ భిక్షులలో డబ్బు కేటాయించింది. భూస్వాములకు అండదండగా నిలచే యీ ప్రభుత్వం రైతాంగానికి సహాయపడుతుందని ఆశించడంకూడా పొరపాటేనేమో. 1947 వ సంవత్సరంలో శిస్తు తగ్గించు పట్టం పాస్ చేయబడింది. కాని యీనాటివరకు దానిని సక్రమంగా యీ ప్రభుత్వం అమలు చేయలేకపోతోంది. అనేక గ్రామాలలో యిప్పుడు కూడా పాత పద్ధతినే ధాన్యరూపంలో శిస్తులు వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. వింతవరకు రైతాంగాన్ని పీడించడం, బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారి దయఁల శిస్తు వసూలు హక్కు పొందిన జమీందార్లకు శ్రోత్రియదార్లకు అధిక ఆదాయం వచ్చేటట్లు చూడడం యీ ప్రభుత్వము అనుసరమైన విధానం. భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని పోషించి పెంచి పెద్ద చేయడం, ధనికవర్గాన్ని ప్రజలకుమటుగా చేయడం యీ ప్రభుత్వ సంకల్పం. అందుకొంతో నష్టపడవలసిన వేద జమీందార్లకు, శ్రోత్రియదార్లకు యీ సంవత్సరం వీరి లక్షల రూపాయలు యివ్వ సంకల్పించారు. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్న అనేక తెరువులకు మరల్లుతులు లేవు. ఎక్కో చెఱువుల కట్టలు తెగిపోయాయి. తూములు పాడైపోయాయి. అయినప్పటికీ వాటికి మరమ్మతులు చేయించటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోదు. కాని ఈ ఆశ్చర్యకరతకు కారకులైన జమీందార్లకు శ్రోత్రియదార్లకు లక్షలాది మొత్తాన్ని వారి కేదో నష్టం సంభవించినట్లుగా తలచుకుంటుంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకుంది.

“పాతే కార్మిక కర్షకులకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి సౌకర్యాలూ కలుగజేయలేదు. కార్మికల పనికాలం తరమితంచేయాలని ఏనాడో 1931 వ సంవత్సరంలో కాంగ్రెస్ మహాసభ తీర్మానించింది. కాని ఈనాటివరకు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వాలు 3 తీర్మానాన్ని అవరణలోనికి తీసుకొనిపోలేకపోయినాయి.”

* **SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD** :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, the election to minor Panchayats by show of hands is not a fair and free election. It is calculated to disturb the unity and calm of the countryside. It is anti-democratic, anti-progressive, anti-Congress, anti-popular and anti-everything else. It was opposed by the members on this side as well as by the members on the other side of the House and a hue and cry was raised by the public also. A deputation was sent to wait on the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to plead that the election by show of hands may be dispensed with. But nothing turned out to be of any avail. Mr. Narasimhadewa Satyanarayana whom the Hon. Chief Minister describes as the protagonist of panchayat administration of our State has himself criticised this system of

[Sri R. Siddanna Gowd] [20th March 1953]

election to panchayats by show of hands. Yet no sympathetic response has been forthcoming from Government. The Government have just now conducted the elections to the Parliament and the State Assembly by means of an open election and by secret ballot. When such is the case I do not see any reason why they should adopt this curious system of conducting the election by means of show of hands which is on the face of it very unpopular. I am sure that if the elections are conducted by show of hands it is bound to incite public feelings against the present Government. Nor am I able to accept the lame excuse of the Government that they do not have sufficient funds to conduct the Panchayat elections by means of secret ballot. Let them raise the present nomination fee of Rs. 5 in case of Panchayat election to Rs. 25 or Rs. 50. I am sure the public will not grudge. They only want the elections to be conducted in a free and impartial manner. If the Government have the interests of the country at heart, I am sure they will not grudge nor will they feel shy in conducting the elections just as they did for the Assembly.

"Hon. Ministers have spoken at great length and have waxed eloquent over the relief measures the Government have afforded. The Hon. Revenue Minister comforts himself by saying that wherever distress conditions exist, Government have given land revenue remissions. But is anybody aware of what actually happens in the villages? The village karnams and the revenue inspectors appropriate 20 to 25 per cent of the collections and spend it during the time of Jamabandi when they spend the same on drink and other luxuries for the officers. Even very high officers succumb to this temptation. I explained this fact to the Hon. Chief Minister while he was camping at Anantapur."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Please give me one more minute, Sir."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"No, the hon. Member will kindly resume his seat."

5-20 P.M. * SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHAYYA:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, this Budget is an interim Budget and further at one glance it gives a true and correct picture of the finances of this State. It neither gives us hope nor infuses in us pessimism. So, I call it a *via media* Budget. However, it gives a true picture of the State's finances."

"Then again, Sir, the crippled finances of the State are due to famine conditions or near famine conditions that have overtaken a major portion of the State. Again, cyclone and failure of crops have added to our difficulties. Yet the Government are doing their best. In fact they have spent 10 crores of rupees to combat the situation and to give relief to the victims of various natural calamities. Taking all these things into consideration, we cannot expect a better Budget than the one that has been presented. It is gratifying to note that a large amount of the revenues of this State has gone to alleviate the sufferings of the masses."

[20th March 1953] [Sri S. C. Virupakshayya]

"Sir, coming to my own constituency, Kollegal, I have to state that it occupies a very peculiar geographical position and on account of this, it is not getting as much attention on the part of the Government as it merits. It is still an undeveloped part of the Coimbatore district. It is almost about 112 miles away from Coimbatore and is surrounded on all the three sides by the State of Mysore. Distance stands really as an impediment to various ameliorative measures that have to be introduced in this taluk. Of course, administrative difficulty could really be appreciated when I point out that it is tacked on to various districts in the south. For postal administration it is tacked on to the State of Mysore, for Public Works to the North Arcot district, for education to the Nilgiris and for revenue purposes it is tacked on to the Coimbatore district. That is the peculiar position of my taluk which I want to bring to the attention of the Government, and so something should be done to alleviate the sufferings of the taluk which it has been patiently bearing all this time."

"Now, Sir, it is said that agriculture is having top priority of the attention of the Government. Repairs to various tanks in this taluk which are the main sources of irrigation in the taluk have not been attended to. A number of jungle streams, for instance, could be tapped at no great cost so that water-supply may be assured and ryots can be made to depend on them. There has been failure of crops year after year and so they must be protected from such failures. There are two or three small rivers which can very easily be made use of, one is Honnahalla, the other Gundal and the third Tattahalla and they can be tapped to ensure regular supply of water."

"Now, Sir, I wish to make a reference to the educational facilities that have been afforded to this taluk. There is only one Boys' High School to serve the needs of the entire taluk with a population of 160,000. The public of the place donated a sum of Rs. 50,000 and the Government promised to give building grant for that school. The District Board constructed half of it and the other half remains yet to be constructed. The District Board says that the building grant has not yet been received from the Government and so they have to stop construction of the rest of the building. I therefore request the Government to give the necessary building grant and see that the entire building is completed at an early date. At present there is great inconvenience felt because of locating the institution in two buildings at distant places."

"Now, Sir, coming as I do from the Kannada area, I have to make some mention about the impending division of the State. All Kannada speaking people in the State including those in the Bellary district have naturally to remain in the residuary State."

"Then again, Sir, there is a great deal of delay in the grant of takkavi loans. The people in my constituency have been complaining that they have to wait for a long time to obtain the takkavi loans and that still there are a number of applications to be disposed of."

[Sri S. C. Virupakshayya] [20th March 1953]

" The river Godavari is running two and a half miles from the town of Kollegal and yet we have not been able to harness its waters either for protected water-supply or for irrigational purposes. It is a highly regrettable state of affairs.

“ Coming to the Department of Agriculture, preference should be given to agricultural classes so that more and more of them may be appointed as maistries, fieldmen and demonstrators. Handloom comes next.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over."

* SRI S. VADIVELU :—“ கனம் உபதலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த சபைக்கு முன்பாக வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் பார்க்கும்போது அநேகம் வகைகளில் செலவுகளைக் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மேலும் துண்டு விழும் தொகைகளைச் சரிக்கட்டுவதற்கு வரிகள் போடப்படுவதாகவே இருக்கிறது. இந்நாட்டிலுள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கும் விவசாயி னுக்கும் எந்தவிதமான தன்மைமயம் காணப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை உயர்த்துவதற்கான உறுப்படியான திட்டம் ஒன்றும் இதில் காணப் படவில்லை. அந்நிய ஆட்சியை ஒழித்த நம் சர்க்கார் சதந்தரம் அடைந்து இரத்த ஆறு வருஷகாலமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் சரிப்பதத்தையே வ ணக்கவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் தொழிலாளர்கள் வருவாயினறி கஷ்டப் படுகின்றார்கள். கைநெசவு தொழிலாளர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறீ யால் சிக்கிறார்கள். மற்றொரு வகையில் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டிலாவது தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது வசதியைத் திருக்கிறார்களாவென்றால் ஒன்றும் அளித்திருப்பதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. விவசாயிகளை கவனித்தால் அவர்களுடைய முதுகெலும்பு ஒடிக்கப்பட்டு வேலை வாங்கிவருகிறார்கள். நிலச்சுவ ந்தார்கள் இழைத்துவரும் கொடுமை களினால் அவர்கள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். விவசா யிகள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையில் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். கடந்த வருஷத்தைக் காட்டிலும் இந்த வருஷம் அதிகமாக குறைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் நிலைமை உண்மையிலேயே உயரவேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் கல்வித்துறையில் முன்னேற்றமடையவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் இருக் கும் நிலைமையைப்பார்த்து அவர்களுக்கு சாப்பாடு போட்டு ஒரு ஜோடி வேஷ்டி துணி மணிள் கொடுத்தால்தான் அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வர முடியும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் நடத்தப் படும் பரீட்சைகளுக்கு கட்டணம் கட்ட வேண்டாம் என்று சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு இருந்து கூட முன் கூட்டியே பணத்தைக் கட்டி விட்டு பின்னாடி திரும்பவும் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம் என்று நெல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஹரிஜன மாண வர்க்குப் பணம் கட்ட முடியாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். படிப்புத் தடைப்படுகிறது.

“ இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையைப் பாரக்
கும்போது அங்குள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை நமது சர்க்கார் போலீஸ்
அதிகாரிகள் ஹரிஜன சேரீயில் நுழைந்து அடிக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக
அங்குள்ள நிலைமையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அவர்களை மனிதர்களாகக்
கருதுகிறார்களா அல்லது மிருகங்களைக் கருதுகிறார்களா என்பது தெரிய
வில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இன்று சம அந்தஸ்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நிலச்
சுவாந்தாரர்கள் கெடுமை இழைக்கிறார்கள் என்று கோலீஸ் அதிகாரி
களிடும் கூறிலை போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் மாறாக தங்களுடைய வார்த்தை
களைக் கேட்டு கொண்டு தாழ்த்தப்பட மக்களைத்தான் கட்டி வைத்து அடிச்
கிறார்கள். இன்றைக்கே வடுகேரியில் சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் புகுந்து சுமார் 30
விவசாய ஹரிஜனங்களை arrest செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலைமை
நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறது. 100-க்கு 90 என்று இருக்கக்கூடிய கிராம
விவசாய சகோதர மக்கள் இந்த சர்க்காருடைய காலத்திலே கஷ்டப்பட்டு

20th March 1953]

[Sri S. Vadivelu]

கூடிய நிலைமையில் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக விரல் விட்டு எண்ணக்கூடிய மிராசுதாரகளுக்குதான் டோலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் பக்க பலமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படி இருந்தும் இந்த சர்க்கார் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கென நெப்படியான ஒரு திட்டமும் வருக்கவிடலை என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“சமீபத்தில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சட்டத்தை முறியடிக்க வண்டுமென்று அங் குள்ள அதிகாரிகளுக்கு பிராசுதார்கள் லஞ்சம் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். இதனால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான விவசாய மக்களுடைய குடும்பங்கள் பாதிக்கப் படுகின்றன. சமரச அதிகாரிகளுக்கு மனுப்பாட்டால் ஒரு மாதத் தள்ளி வைக்கிறார்கள், அதற்குள் விவசாயிகளினால் ஒன்றும் செய்து கொள்ள முடிய வில்லை. விசாரணை நடக்கும்போது விவசாயிகளை எட்டி வைத்துவிட்டு அவர்கள் ஏதோ இங்கிலீஷில் பேசிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளுக்கு ஒன்றும் புரியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கடவுளை பிரார்த்தித்துக்கொண்டு தீர்ப்பை எதிர்பார்க்கும் நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சமரச அதிகாரிகள் வந்தும் கூட அவர்கள் இங்கிலீஷில் பேசிக்கொள்வதால் விவசாயிகள் பழைய நிலைமையிலேயே தானிருக்கிறார்கள். ரொம்பவும் திண்டாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மகாத்மா காந்தி சர்க்கார் தீர்மானம் கூட இந்த ஹிஜ்ஜன்களுக்கு ஒரு நன்மையும் செய்யவேயில்லை. பிணங்களை சுடுகாட்டுக்கு கொண்டுபோகக்கூட வழியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER :—“ மதிப்பிற்குரிய உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இந்த சபையின் முன் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்து வைத்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டின் மீது சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எனக்கு முன் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியிட்டார்கள். சிலர் இதை ஆதரித்தும், சிலர் இதை எதிர்த்தும் பேசி இருக்கிறார்கள். என்னையும் பொறுத்தவரை ஒரு கவர்ன்மெண்டை நடத்துவது என்றால் அதில் எவ்வளவுவோ கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன வென்பதை நாம் உணருகிறோம். இந்த ஆதர்போதிலும் கூட நம்முடைய நாட்டிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் பாடுபட்ட கஷ்டியவர்கள். சிலர் தொழிலாளர்களை முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவர கங்கையை கட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வியாபாரிகள் அவர் னுடைய செல்வாக்கால் அவரவர்களுடைய குற்றங்களை தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு என்று உழைப்பதற்கு இன்றைக்கு ஒரு வரும் இல்லை. அதனால் விவசாயிகள் தலித்தாக்கொலையுருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்வுக்காக எந்த விதத்திலும் சுகமில்லாமல் நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். மழை இல்லாமல் விவசாயிகள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். புயலிடாமல் போனால் அவர்களுக்கு உதவிசெய்ய ஒருவரும் இல்லை. கவர்ன்மெண்டும் அவர்களுடைய கடமையைச் செய்து தலரிவிட்டார்கள். உதாரணமாக திருச்சி ஜில்லா கரூர் தாலுகாவில் ஆறு வருஷங்களாக மழையில்லாத காரணத்தால் விவசாயிகள் தங்களுக்கு உணவு இன்றி ஒடுக்கப்பட்டும் இன்று கால் நடைகளுக்கும் தினி இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் இன்னும் இரண்டு மெம்பர்களும்தான் உணவுகூட்டும் கரூர் சப்-கலெக்டரிடமும் தேரில் சென்று எங்களை ஜில்லாவின் குற்றகளை எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். அவர்கள் அதைப் புறக்கணித்திருர். மேலும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் சொல்லும்போது அவர்கள் ஜில்லாக்கலெக்டரைக் கேட்டு அவர்கள் அனுப்பும் ரிகார்டுகள் மூலம் கவனிப்போம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் நான் கேட்கிறேன், இப்பொழுது ‘Government of the people, by the people, for the people’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது பொது மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டு பிரதிநிதிகளாக வந்தவர்களுடைய வார்த்தைகளுக்கு மதிப்பா, அல்லது கீழிட்டு வரும் ரிகார்டுகளை மாத்திரம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு அவைகளை உயர்த்திப்போம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே அது நியாயமா? அது ரொம்பவும் வலுநீர்த்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக ஒரு கிராமத்தின் நிலங்களை விவசாயம் செய்திருந்தார்கள். விவசாயத்தில் வெள்ளாண்மை சரியாக மாணவர்களை ஆண்டு இரண்டு கணக்குப்பிள்ளைகள் அந்த கணக்குகளை சரியாக

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder] [20th March 1953]

எழுதாமல் தப்பாக எழுதி வைக்கிறார்கள். ஏன் என்று கேட்டால் அதிகமாக வருவாய் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று எழுதவேண்டும் இல்லாவிட்டால் எங்களுடைய வேலை போய்விடும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உண்மையில் விளையாத நிலங்களை விளையாததாக காண்பிக்கிறார்கள்.

“இப்பொழுது எங்கள் பிரதேசத்தை ஒரு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகக் கருதவேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரியிடம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டும் கூட அவர் ஒன்றும் செய்யவில்லை. எங்களாலும் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியவில்லை. மக்கள் எங்களை நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் மேலே வந்து கேட்டால் ரிகார்டு ஜேமியிருந்து வரட்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். போய்ப்பார்த்தால் ரிகார்டுகளை தப்பாக எழுதி அனுப்புகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்த பிரதேசங்களுக்கு நேராகப்போய் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். சிறிது காலத்திற்கு முன்பாக ரிவினியூ மந்திரியவர்கள் வந்தபோது அந்தப்பஞ்சப்பிரதேசங்களை காண்பித்தோம். 1:00-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு முன்னால் கரூர் கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஆனால் 1909-ம் வருஷத்திற்கு பின் அதை திருச்சி ஜில்லாவுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்டது. அதனால் திருச்சி ஜில்லா பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாக இல்லாததால் கரூரையும் பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாகக் கருதவில்லை என்று தெரிய வருகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் கரூர் ஒரு அனாதை நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவை பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாகக் கருதி அதற்கு சகல வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். கரூர் தாலுகாவிற்கு எந்தவித வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே கவர்ன்மென்ட் பார் விவசாயிகளுக்குள்ள குறைகளை நீக்க அவர்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டியவைகளைச் செய்ய தவறி விட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டுமே யொழிய வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. அந்தப் பகுதியில் எந்தக் கஞ்சி தொடர்பும் வைக்கும்படி சொல்லவில்லை. அந்தத் தொகுதியில் வருங்காலத்தில் நீர் பாசன வசதிகள் செய்து கொள்வதற்கு வசதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஜில்லா கலெக்டரும் சப்-கலெக்டரும் அந்தத் தொகுதி M.L.A. க்களும் கலந்து யோசித்து மக்களுக்குச் செய்யவேண்டியதை செய்தால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைத் தீர்க்க முடியும். ரிகார்டுகள் மூலம் ஒன்றும் செய்ய முடியாது என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, எங்கள் தாலுகாவை ஒரு பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாகக் கருதி அதற்கு ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Sri V. KRISHNASAMI PADAYACHI :—“ உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்த கனம் நிதி மந்திரியவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

“சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் விசேஷமான அம்சம் இல்லை என்று பேசினார்கள். ஆனால் நிதி மந்திரியவர்கள் தற்போதைய நிதி நிலைமையில் ஒரு மிச்சமுள்ள பட்ஜெட்டைத் தயாரித்திருக்கிறார். இன்றைய நிலையில் இது ஒன்றே தான் சாத்தியம். நாம் இதுவரை எதிர்பார்த்திராத வறட்சியையும் பஞ்சத்தையும் இன்று அனுபவிக்கிறோம். இத்துடன் இயற்கையும் கொரோமாக இருக்கிறது. பெரிய புயலையும் அனுபவித்திருக்கிறோம். கனம் மந்திரியவர்கள் சொல்லியதுபோல் அந்தப் புயலின் சேதத்தை பணத்தால் அளவிடமுடியாது. இப்போதும் கூட வானம் ஏமாற்றுகிறது. பருவமழை தவறியதின் விளைவாக மின்சார சக்தி குறைந்து எல்லா தொழில் நிலையங்களும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ளன.

“பஞ்சம்தான் நாம் உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்கப்படவேண்டியது. இந்த மாகாணம் எங்கும் அது பரவியுள்ளது. சர்க்காரும் அதை இதுவரை சமாளித்து வந்திருக்கின்றனர். இருப்பினும் இன்னும் அதிகமாக பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும். ஏழைகளுக்கு ரோடு வேலை, மராமத்து வேலை போன்ற வேலைகளைக்கொடுக்கலாம். அநேக கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகளே இல்லை. இந்த வேலைகளை அதிகமாகத் தேவைப்படும் கிராமங்களில் ஆரம்பிக்கலாம்.

“விவசாயத்தின் அவசியத்தை நான் எடுத்துரைக்க வேண்டியதில்லை. ஜனத்தொகையில் 80 சத வீதம் விவசாயத்தை தங்கள் முக்கிய தொழிலாகக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றனர். ஆகவே, விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன்,

[20th March 1953] [Sri V. Krishnasami Padayachi]

இன்று வெட்டுதல், உரம் உதவி செய்தல் போன்ற உதவிகளைச் செய்வது மிக மிக முக்கியம். போதுமான நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் இல்லாததாலும் அதிகாரிகளின் பராமரிப்பு இன்மையாலும் விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றனர். பருவ மழை தவறியதனால் அநேக இடங்களில் பயிர்கள் காய்ந்துவிட்டன. ஆனால் தூதிரட்டவசமாக இவர்களுக்கு பாதியாகவோ அல்லது பூராவாகவோ வரி வஜா அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவே, உணவு உற்பத்தி அதிகரிக்கவேண்டுமானால் சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எல்லாவிதத்திலும் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். ஜப்பானிய முறை விவசாயம்போன்ற புது முறைகளைக் கற்றுக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“உணவு நிலை மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. பருவ மழை தவறியதே இதற்கு முக்கிய காரணம். மக்கள் உணவு பங்கீட்டு முறையை நீக்கியதை மிகவும் ஆதரித்தனர். ஆனால் உயர்ந்து கொண்டே போகும் விலையினால் ஏழைகளால் அரிசி வாங்கமுடியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் அநேக இடங்களில் நிவாரணக் கடைகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் அது உடனடியாகத் தேவை.

“ஆரம்பக் கல்வி உபாத்தியாயர்களின் பொருளாதார நிலை மிகவும் பரிதாப நிலையில் உள்ளது. அதை உடனே கவனிக்கவேண்டும். வாழ்க்கைச் செலவு அதிகமாயிருக்கும் இந்த நாளில் தங்களுக்குத் தேவையானவற்றை வாங்கவே அவர்களால் முடிவதில்லை. முதியோர் கல்வியைப் பரப்புவதற்கு பதில் கட்டாயக் கல்வியைப் பரப்பினால் ஏழை மக்களின் குழந்தைகள் பயனடையமுடியும். மேல் படிப்புகளில் ஆராய்ச்சியை நாம் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள போர்டோ நோவோலிஸ் அண்ணாமலை பல்கலைக் கழகத்தார் ஆரம்பித்துள்ள பயாலாஜிகல் லாபரடரிக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவியளிக்கவேண்டும்.

“சுகாதார விஷயத்தில் அநேக கிராமங்கள் சரியாக கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. கிராமங்களுக்கு பொது வசதிகள் செய்வதற்குமுன் அங்கு சுகாதார வசதிகள் செய்யவேண்டும். டவுன்களிலும் பெரிய பட்டணங்களிலும் இவைகள் கவனிக்கப்படுகின்றன. நகரம் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று கஷ்டப்பட்டு ஆயிரக்கணக்கானவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் பிரசவ ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் அநேக கிராமங்களுக்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி மிக அவசியம். ஏனென்றால் அந்த கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு சுகாதாரத்தைப்பற்றி தெரியாது. இதனால் காலரா பரவி என் தொகுதியில் உள்ள ஒரு கிராமத்தில் ஜன நெருக்கம் குறையக் காரணமாயிருக்கிறது.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ரெய்வேலியில் பழுப்பு நிலக்கரி சுரங்கம் கண்டுபிடிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கு தொழில் விருத்தியடையக் காரணமாயிருப்பதற்கு நன்றி கூறுகிறேன். இந்த தொழில் விருத்தியடைந்து போர்டோ நாவோ, கடலூர் போன்ற துறை முகங்கள் விருத்தியடைந்தால் நிலக்கரியை மற்ற இடங்களுக்கும் ஏற்றுமதி செய்யலாம். வேலைவிலல்ல திட்டாட்டமும் ஒருவாறு குறையும். தென்னிந்தியாவில் வியாபாரமும் தொழிலும் விருத்தியடையும்.

“பஞ்ச காலத்தினாலும் மில் துணிகளின் போட்டியினால் அநேக நெசவாளர் வேலையில்லாமல் இருக்கின்றனர். அவர்கள் மிகக்ஷ்ட நிலையில் இருக்கின்றனர். சர்க்கார் ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் வைத்து உதவி செய்கின்றனர். இவர்களை மில்களின் போட்டியிலிருந்து காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். இதை உடனடியாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“புயலாலும் பஞ்சத்தாலும் ஏற்பட்ட நிலையை சமாளிக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். எதிர்காலத்திலும் உடனடியாக நிவாரண நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கும் உணர்ச்சி நீடிக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

* Sri V. ARUMUGAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே திருநெல் 5-40 வேலி ஜில்லாவில் 1919-ம் வருஷம் ஆரம்பத்தில் மட்டும் சிறிது கஷ்டம் p.m.

[Sri V. Arumugam]

[20th March 1953]

இருந்தது. இதில் சர்க்கார் பஞ்ச வேலைகளை இன்று ஆரம்பித்து ஏழை தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிப்பதற்காக குளங்கள் வெட்டுதல், ரோட்டுகள் போட்தல் முதலிய வேலைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டுள்ளார்கள். ஆனால் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் திருச்செந்தூர், பாபநாசம் முதலிய இடங்களில் தான் தண்ணீர் கொண்டு போகப்பட்டது.

“பருவ மழையின்மையால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வரட்சி ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. பதினென்று குளங்கள் தண்ணீர் இன்றி வரண்டுபோயிருந்தது. விவசாயத்திற்கு போதிய தண்ணீர் இல்லை. ஏழைகளெல்லாம் குடி தண்ணீர் இன்றி வாடுகிறார்கள். இன்று வேலையின்லா திண்டாட்டம் அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றன. குளங்கள் போடுவது ரோடுகள் போடுவது என்று கிராம வேலைகளுக்காக மராமத்து வேலைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முடியும். இப்படி மராமத்து வேலைகள் கொடுத்தால்தான் நன்மை ஏற்படலாம். இதற்கு சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நல்லது.

“அங்கு குளங்கள் வெட்டி சில கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் போட்டுக் கொடுத்தால் அங்கு மிக கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டு வசிக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கமுடியும். ஆள்வார்திருநகரி பிரக்கா தென்கரைக்கு எத்தலிருந்து சுமார் 5 குளம் வரையிலும் தண்ணீர் இல்லையாம். காய்த்துப்போய்விட்டது. ஆகையால் பொது ஜனங்களுக்கு மராமத்து போட்டுக்கொடுத்தால் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க முடியும். தேமால்குள கிராமத்தில், சர்க்கார் புரம்போக்க நிலத்தில் சுமார் 33 ஏக்கர் நிலம் சம்மா கிடக்கிறது. அந்த நிலத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருக்க வீடுகள் கட்டியும் கொஞ்சம் நிலத்தைத் திருத்தி அனுபவித்து வருவதை அவ்வூர் மிராசுதார்கள் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்களை அதை விட்டு காலி செய்யுமாறு தொந்தரவு செய்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தடுக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் ரூ. 500 வரை கொடுக்கலாம் என்று ஒரு சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு மிராசுதார்கள் பணம் கொடுத்தார்கள். விவசாயிகள் வேளாண்மை இல்லாததினால், வருமானம் இன்றி அந்தத் தொகையைத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலைக்கு வந்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் சர்க்கார் வட்டியின்றி ரூ. 500 கொடுத்துத் தவிர மிகவும் நன்மையாக இருக்கும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஸ்ரீவைகுண்டம் தாலுகாவில் காயல் கிராமத்தில் 1937-லிருந்து உப்புத் தொழிலாளிகள் அந்த இடத்தில் உள்ள 65 ஏக்கர் நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி உப்புத் தொழில் செய்யத் துவங்கினார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு உரிய தீர்வையையும் செலுத்தி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேறு எந்த விதமான சொத்துமில்லையாது. செவ்விய பணக்கார முகலானி அவர்கள் “இது எனக்குச் சொந்தமானது, நீங்கள் இதை விட்டு வெளியேற வேண்டும்” என்று துன்புறுத்துகிறார். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும்படி உடனடியாக ஒரு உத்திரவு கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தாசில்தார் ஆபீசில் தாசில்தார் மூலம் கடன் கொடுக்கப்படுவதை பெரும் பணக்காரர்கள் தான் உடனே பணம் வாங்க முடிகிறது. ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு, வீடுகள் கட்டிக்கொள்ளவும், மாடுகள் வாங்கவும் பணம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR:—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது எல்லா வகையிலும் சென்ற வருஷத்தைவிட இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பல செலவுகள் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தாலும் கூட குறிப்பாக உணவு விஷயத்தில் மிகவும் மோசமாகக் குறைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள் சர்க்கார் கையில் அதிக உணவு இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதை வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு ஆள் இல்லை என்றும் கூறுகிறார். இந்த விவாதம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்றால் தெலுலிராமன் பூனைக்கு பால் வைத்தது போல்

[20th March 1953] [Sri P. Venkatesha Sholagar]

இருக்கிறது. ஜனங்கள் பட்டினியாலும் பஞ்சத்தாலும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் நேரத்தில் ஜனங்கள் வாங்கமுடியாத அளவிற்கு உணவு விலையை உயர்த்திவிட்டு இம்மாதிரி சொல்வது என்பது மிகவும் மோசமான வாதம் என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருகிறேன்.

“உணவு கண்ட்ரோலை எடுத்தவிட்டு முதல் மந்திரி சொன்னார் யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் என்னவிடக்கு வேண்டுமானாலும் விற்பனை கொள்ளலாம் என்று. அதை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு இன்றைய தினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பெரிய மிராசுதார்கள் லட்சக்கணக்கில் நெல் மூட்டைகளை அடுக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு இப்பொழுது அவைகளை சென்ற காலத்தைவிட அதிகப்படியான விலைக்கு விற்பனை பணம் சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். யாருடைய பணம்போகிறது? ஏழை ஜனங்களுடைய பணமும், தன்னுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கே போதுமானதாக இல்லாமலிருந்து கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் உபாத்தியாயர்கள், சர்க்கார் சிப் ந்திகள், குமாஸ்தாக்கள் இவர்களுடைய பணம்தான் இந்த பெரிய மிராசுதார்களுக்குப் போய் சேறுகிறது. ஏழை ஜனங்கள் அதிகமாகக் கஷ்டப் படுகிறார்கள். அதே சமயம் பணக்காரர்கள் அதிகமான பணம் சம்பாதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் உணவு கொள்கையில் மாறுதல் ஏற்படுத்தி உபரி தான்யங்கள் பூராவையும் கொள்முதல் செய்து ஜனங்கள் வாங்கச் சாப்பிடும் விலையில் குறைத்துக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு நாளும் மக்கள் பட்டினியால் சாகமாட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அதற்குப் பதிலாக அவர்கள் போராட்டத்தை நடத்த முன் வந்தால் அது மிகையாகாது என்பதை கூறிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் மக்கள் பட்டினி கிடந்து சாக மாட்டார்கள். அதற்கு பதிலாக உணவு போராட்டத்தில் மக்கள் இறங்குவார்கள்.

“தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தை எப்படியாவது காரியசாத்தியமாற்றதாகச் செய்துவிடவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிராசுதார்கள் சூழ்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷத்தில் காலம் தள்ளி தண்ணீர் வந்ததாலும் மகசூல் குறைவாக இருப்பதாலும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமித்து எங்கெங்கு ரிமிஷன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கலெக்டரைக் கேட்டோம். அவ்விதம் எழுதி இருந்தும் இன்னும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கவில்லை. அதற்குப் பதிலாக ஸ்பெஷல் போலீசை கிராமங்களில் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் விவசாயிகள் பயந்துகொண்டு அறுவடை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எப்படியாவது சட்டத்தின் பெயரால் வெளியேற்றலாம் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு கடைசி வரைக்கும் தள்ளி வைக்காமல் சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய்வருவதற்கு கான் காமதம் ஏற்படும், அதற்குள் வெளியேற்றி விட்டால் என்ன செய்வது என்று பயந்துகொண்டு இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகள் அறுவடை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் conciliation ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கவில்லை. நியமித்த இடங்களில் சென்றால் பத்தாயிரம் விவசாயிகள் இருக்கும் இடத்தில் பத்து மனுக்கள் தான் வருகிறது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஏனென்றால் நான் ஆக ஆக மனுக்கள் குறைந்து விடுகிறது. பின்னாடி வெளியேற்றி விடுவார்களோ என்று பயந்து கொண்டும் கிடைத்தது போதும் என்றும் அறுவடை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் சரியானபடி குத்தகையை அம்மக்க முடியவில்லை. இதை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு மிராசுதார்கள் சட்ட பூர்வமாக விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகளால் சட்டத்தை புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. எப்படியாவது குத்தகையை எழுதி வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள் பண்ணையாட்கள் கையெழுத்துப் போடவில்லையென்றால் எப்படியாவது மிரட்டி கட்டி வைத்து அடித்து கையெழுத்து வாங்கி விடுகிறார்கள். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தான் கட்டி வைத்து அடிப்பதற்கு கணக்கில்லையே. இவ்விதம் எழுதிவாங்கி conciliation ஆபீசரிடமும் கோர்ட்டுக்கும் போக முடியாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பல முறைகளில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை முறியடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று முயற்சித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த சட்டத்தில் சரியானபடி கவனம் செலுத்தி வரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[20th March 1953]

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p.m.

* **SRI CHINNATHAMBI THEVAR** :— “கனம் உதவி தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த பட்ஜெட் சம்பந்தமாக பல விஷயங்களைப்பற்றி பேச வேண்டுமென்றிருந்த எனக்கு ஐந்து நிமிஷங்கள் கொடுத்து அதற்குள் பேசவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதால் என்ன பேசுவது என்பதே புரியவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி பல விஷயங்களைப் பேச வந்த நான் மற்ற விஷயங்களை விட்டுவிட்டு ஒரே ஒரு விஷயத்தை மட்டும் பேச வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதாவது எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பஞ்ச நிலைமைக்கு இந்த 1953-54-ம் வருஷ வருஷ செலவு திட்டத்தை கவனிக்கும்போது இந்த பஞ்ச விஷயமாக எந்த தொகையும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஒருக்கால் வருஷ வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டாக இருப்பதால் வருஷ தமீழ் வருஷத்திலேயே நல்ல மழை பெய்துவிடும், அதனால் பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்துவிடும் என்று நினைத்திருக்கிறார்களோவென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதனால்தான் தொகை ஒதுக்கவில்லையோ என்றும் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆனால் முன் நிலைமையை யோசித்தால் பணம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்க வேண்டும். நடப்பு வருஷத்தை கவனித்தாலும் ஆரம்பம் முதல் பெரிய பஞ்சம். பல வருஷங்களாகவே பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பல முறைகள் பிரதிநிதிகள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். என்ன பிரயோசனம். திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்ச நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றே நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் நம்பவில்லை. கனம் மந்திரி சங்கர ரெட்டி அவர்கள் அந்த பிரதேசங்களில் வந்து பார்த்தார். அந்த பிரதேசங்கள் பரிதாப நிலையில் இருக்கிறது என்றும் அதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்வோம் என்றும் சொன்னார். அதற்கு ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருப்பதாக பத்திரிகையில் படித்தேன். அந்த ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாயும் எட்டிலிருக்கிறதேயொழிய ஒரு ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்க்குக் கூட எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வேலை நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. சர்க்கார் கொடுத்ததும் கொஞ்ச தொகைதான் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குள் எல்லா வேலையும் நடக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு வேலையும் நடக்காதபடி சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் ஏதாவது ஒரு பிரச்சினையை எழுப்பிக்கொண்டு காலதாமதம் செய்வது வழக்கம். மந்திரிகள் இந்த விஷயங்களை நன்றாக கவனித்து குறிதமாக வேலைகளைச் செய்ய ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும்.

“எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் முதலாவதாக செய்யவேண்டியது வரிவசூல். அதை கட்டாயம் செய்யவேண்டும். பல தாலுகாக்களில் பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கெல்லாம் சீக்கிரமாக நிவாரண வேலை நடப்பதே வேண்டும். வரிவசூல் செய்வதோடு வசூலிக்கும் வாய்தா காலத்தையும் தள்ளி வைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தாலுகாவிற்கு தாலுகா வித்யாசம் காட்டப்படுகிறது. அது கூடாது. ஆலங்குளம் தொகுதியிலும் மற்ற சங்கரன்கோவில், கோவில்பட்டி முதலிய இடங்களில் பால பஞ்ச நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் கூட அந்த தொகுதி மக்களுக்கு வரிவசூல் இடந்தாகவே இதுவரைக்கும் தெரியவில்லை. ஜனங்கெல்லோரும் எவ்வளவு தூரம் முறையிட்டும் கூட அதைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. ஆகவே நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்வதென்ன வென்றால் இந்த தாலுகாவிலும் வரிவசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்னும் வரிவசூல் செய்வதில் இரண்டு காரியங்களை உவர்கள் செய்கிறார்கள். பெரிய பட்டாதாருக்கு வசூல் இல்லையென்றும் சின்ன பட்டாதாருக்கு வசூல் உண்டு என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அப்படி செய்வதற்கு நியாயம் இல்லை. பஞ்சம் என்பது சின்ன பட்டாதாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி பெரிய பட்டாதாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி இரண்டு பேர்களுக்கும் ஒன்றுதான். இந்தமாதிரி வித்யாசம் இல்லாமல் இரண்டு பேருக்கும் வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* **SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI** :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த நெருக்கடிபான காலத்தில் துண்டு விழாத ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்ததற்கு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் வருமானங்களுக்கு புகையிலைக்கு வரி விதிப்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு ஐயம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த புகையிலைக்கு வரி விதிக்காமல் இந்த வருஷ செலவு திட்டத்தை ஒழுங்கு செய்ய முடியாதா என்பதை

20th March 1953]

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

தீவிரமாக சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் இந்த வரியினால் அதிகமாக குண்டு ஜில்லாவும், கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவும் தான் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். சமீபத்தில் marketing society புகையிலையையும் மற்ற பொருள்களோடு சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் பல வியாபாரிகள் அதிலும் குறிப்பாக சிறிய வியாபாரிகள் கூட ரூ. 50 லைசன்ஸ் கட்ட வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சிறிய godown களுக்கும் ரூ. 5 கொடுத்து லைசன்ஸ் வாங்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நில விற்பனை வரியினால் அவர்கள் பாதிக்கப்படுவதாக இருக்கிறது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல, விவசாயிகளுக்கு புகையிலையில் இவ்வளவும் நல்ல விலை கிடையாது. இன்னும் விற்பனை வரியையும் இதில் சேர்த்தால் இன்னும் அதிகமாக வியாபாரம் குறைந்துவிடும் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. ஒரு வேளை குண்டுகளுக்கு இது சாதகமாக இருக்கலாம். ஏனென்றால் குண்டர் புகையிலை வெளி நாடுகளுக்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்யப்படுகிறது. அது மாதிரமல்ல, தினசரி வியாபாரம் செய்து சம்பாதித்து சாப்பிடக்கூடிய இந்த பெட்டிக் கடைக்காரர்களை இந்த சட்டம் ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கும். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் கணக்கு வைத்திருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் வாங்குவோரிடமிருந்து வரியை அவர்கள் வசூலிக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே நன்றாக சிந்தனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக இந்த வரியினால் ஏழைகளும் பெட்டிக் கடைக்காரர்களும் தான் பாதிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. வேண்டுமென்றால் சிகரெட்டுக்கு வரிபோட்டுக்கொள்ளட்டும். சாதாரணமாக ஏழைகளை பாதிக்கக் கூடியவைகளுக்கு வரிபோடவேண்டாம். எது உசிதம் என்று கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சிந்திக்கவேண்டும். நன்கு புனராலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இன்று மின்சார வெட்டு காரணமாக நூல் உற்பத்தி பெரிதும் குறைந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. குறிப்பாக எங்கள் தாலுகா சமாதி பத்தாயிரம் தறிகள் இருக்கக்கூடிய இடம். அங்கு ஜமக்காளம் நெய் கிராசிகள், பவானி ஜமக்காளம் என்பது பெயர்போனது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய 2/20-ம் நம்பர் பாவு நூல் இந்த ஹார்லி மில் ஒன்றிலிருந்துதான் தயாராக வருகிறது. அதில் கன்சியூமர் கோட்டாதார்கள் பெரும் பகுதியை பெற்றுக் கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். இன்று பவானி ஜமக்காளம் உற்பத்தியாளர் தூது கோஷ்டி வந்திருக்கிறது. அதனால் 2/20-ம் நம்பர் பாவு நூல் ஜமக்காளத்திற்குக் கிடைப்பதில்லை என்று தெரிவித்தார்கள். அந்த முறையில் அங்குள்ள நூல்களை உற்பத்தியாளர் சங்கங்கள் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த சங்கங்கள் மூலம் விநியோகிக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியம். அது மாதிரமல்ல, கீழ் நம்பர் உள்ள நூல்களை வெளி நாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்தால் வருங்கால மாதங்களில் ரொம்ப தறிகள் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். ஆகையினால் வெளிநாட்டிற்கு ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதை தடுப்பதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்கு சிபார்சு செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் அதிகம். அங்கு குடியிருக்கும் நிலங்களெல்லாம் பட்டாதாரர்களுக்கு சொந்தமாக இருக்கிறது. குடியிருப்பதற்கு நிலத்தை விடுவதற்கு பதிலாக வருஷம்தோறும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய் பெறுமான குப்பைகளை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு அடிமைகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். கொஞ்சம் அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டாலும் ஹரிஜனங்களை வெளியேற்றும் நிலையில் இன்று அந்த பட்டாதாரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை வெளியேற்றாமல் காப்பாற்ற ஒரு சட்டம் செய்வது அவசியம். நிலங்களை ஆர்ஜிதம் செய்து ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்து விடவேண்டியது அவசியம். உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் இதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொண்டு அமைதிபெறுகிறேன்.”

* **SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO** :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த நெருக்கடிபான காலத்தில் துண்டு விழாத ஒரு பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்ததற்கு கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் வருமானங்களுக்கு புகையிலைக்கு வரி விதிப்பதைப்பற்றி ஒரு ஐயம் இருக்கிறது. இந்த புகையிலைக்கு வரி விதிக்காமல் இந்த வருஷ செலவு திட்டத்தை ஒழுங்கு செய்ய முடியாதா என்பதை

[Sri G. Vaggesam Pillai] [20th March 1953]

கொண்டு இவ்வருஷம் அறுவடைமீது சிறுமான் முறையில் நடத்தும் வடிக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டோம். அதன்படி 100 கிராமங்களுக்குமேல் அமைதியாக முடிந்துவிட்டது.

“ தினம் பட்டணம் படி-2 படி வருஷத்திற்கு 15 கலம் நெல் 100-க்கு 36 வாரமாக வாங்கிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று உறிக்கைவிட்டோம். அதன்படி அனைத்தாய் 150 கிராமங்கள் பின்பற்றி வேலை நடத்தப்பட்டது. அங்கு 15 கிராமங்களில், 100-க்கு 36 கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று நிலச்சுவாந்தாரிகள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் சாகுபடிக்காரர்கள் யாரும் முன் வரவில்லை. ஆகவே ரத்தினசபாபதி பிள்ளை 100-க்கு 25 கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறார் என்று சகஜானந்தர் சொன்னார். அப்படி இல்லை, அவர் 100-க்கு 36 கொடுக்கத் தயாராய் இருக்கிறார். அப்படி கொடுத்த நெல்களுக்கு வட்டி இல்லாமல் திருப்பி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளவும் சம்மதிக்கிறார்.

“ அடுத்த வருஷம் இந்த பசுமியிலேயே, தஞ்சை விவசாயப் பண்ணையான் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலும் (Deltaic portion of Chidambaram taluk) விஸ்தரிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை விஸ்தரிக்காவிட்டால் கிளர்ச்சிகள் அதிகமாகும். இந்த வருஷம் 15 கிராமங்களில் தான் கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் இதை விஸ்தரிக்காவிடில் எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் ஏற்படும். வருகிற வருஷம் இவ்விதமான கிளர்ச்சிகள் ஏற்படாமலிருக்க இச்சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். Non-deltaic தாலுக்காக்களில் இந்தச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. 150, 200 கிராமங்களில் இந்தப் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வரவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. விறைவிலே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாற்றி அமைக்க வேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இது விஷயமாக நானும், ஸ்ரீ கிருஷ்ணசாமி பட்டையாச்சியும், சுவாமி சகஜானந்தர்வும் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரியிடம் சொல்லி இருக்கிறோம்.

“ அவசியம் 1953-ம் ஆண்டு மேஜ் முதலிலேயே சிதம்பரம் தாலுகா deltaic portion-ல் இந்தச் சட்டம் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படும் என்று சர்க்கார் ஒரு அறிக்கை விரும்படி வற்புறுத்திச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறேன்.

“ தென் ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் விருத்தாசலம் அணைக்கட்டு ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அது protective scheme-ல் சேர்ந்தது. அதற்கு 10,000 (பத்தாயிரம்) ஏக்கர் ஆயக்கட்டு இருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமங்களுக்கும் ஏக்கர்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அணைக்கட்டு உயரம் இல்லாமலிருப்பதாலும், மண் துந்தபோயிருப்பதாலும் சொற்ப வெள்ளம் வந்து வழிந்தபோய் விடுகிறது. ஆகையால், ஏழு அடி உயர்த்தி இன்னும் இரண்டு மணல்போக்கி (sand rent) கட்டும்படிக் கோருகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் 10,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்கு மேற்பட்ட ஆயக்கட்டு உள்ள வாய்க்கால்கள் அதாவது கருங்காலி வாய்க்கால், சந்திரன் வாய்க்கால், வட ரெட்டை, தென் ரெட்டை, பெரிய மதகு முதலியவை குடிகள் பராமரிப்பிலேயே இருக்கின்றன. அதனால் கரைகள் பராமரிக்கப்படாமலும் துந்தபோயிருக்கிறது. 1,000 (ஆயிரம்) ஏக்கர் ஆயக்கட்டு மேலுள்ள வாய்க்கால்களை P.W.D. எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பராமரிக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வடவாறுக்கு ஆயக்கட்டு 85,000 ஏக்கர்களுக்குமேல் இருக்கிறது. அது துந்தபோயிருப்பதால் F.S.L.-ல் 1,730 கன அடி தான் ஜலம் வருகிறது. ஒரு அவசரக் காலத்தில் 40-க்கு ஜலம் வரவேண்டி இருப்பதால் வடவாரில் 2,300 கன அடி ஜலம் வரவேண்டிய முறையில் மாற்றி அமைத்து, அதாவது வாய்க்கால் வெட்டியும், தலைப்பை அகலப் படுத்தியும் ஏற்பாடு உடனடியாகச் செய்யும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் பூராவும் பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாய் இருப்பதால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குடியிருப்பு வசதி குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு scheme போட்டு ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஐந்து செண்டாவது கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யுமாறு கோருகிறேன். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் தனி ஆபீசர், அதாவது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு ஜாரி செய்வதற்கு நியமித்து வீடுகள் கட்ட உதவி செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

20th March 1953]

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, the allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs for the uplift of backward communities in this State is quite inadequate. The backward communities constitute about 60 per cent of the total population of this State, and they are the backbone of the country. The meagre allotment is not commensurate with the large population. If anyone goes to the villages, he will find that there is no difference between Harijans and the backward classes. Backward classes are no better than Harijans educationally, economically, socially, politically or otherwise. The only difference is that the backward classes are touchables whereas the Harijans are untouchables. I say this not because I envy the position of my Harijan brethren, but because I want to stress that the allotment for the upliftment of backward classes should be at least equal to, if not more than, the allotment for the uplift of Harijans.

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“ The institution of the Harijan Welfare Department for the amelioration of the condition of the backward classes is a welcome feature. But the name of the department is misleading and also, if I may say so, a misnomer. So many backward class students do not know that the department is giving fee concession and other forms of help to backward class students. That is why the amount allotted for the backward classes remained unspent in several years. The most appropriate name for the department is Backward Classes Welfare department, as the term ‘Backward classes’ includes Harijans also.

“ The Government are supposed to be granting half-fee concessions to backward class students. But there are a number of backward class students who are not enjoying the concessions, because the managements of educational institutions are refusing the grant of the concessions, even if the applicants satisfy all the conditions laid down in rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules. When an appeal is made to the District Educational Officer, he simply forwards the appeal to the management of educational institution concerned which simply lodges the appeal. So there is no remedy for the backward class students even though the Government are for helping them. This state of affairs can be put an end to only if a penal provision is introduced in the Madras Educational Rules to the effect that Government grants will be withheld from those educational institutions whose managements reject applications from eligible candidates.

“ The reservation of 25 per cent of seats in educational institutions and Government appointments is quite inadequate considering the huge population of the backward classes. There was a time when these classes were unmindful of the advantage of education and their share in Government service. So far the forward classes, viz., Brahmans and the forward Non-Brahmans, monopolized these two fields and also the political field. It is only recently that the backward classes have come to realize that they should regain their lost ground in these fields. But to their utter disappointment and

dismay, they are told that their claim is limited to only 25 per cent. The result is that a large number of educated youths belonging to the backward classes go unemployed and the incentive for higher education in them is curbed.

" On a former occasion, an appeal of a Member to the Leader of the House in a previous Congress Ministry with regard to the amenities for the backward classes gave head-ache to him. Fortunately no such complaints are heard from the present Government, except the plea that they do not find enough money to do justice. At any rate they realize that the claim of the backward classes is justified. I hope that the Government will come forward to raise the percentage of reservation in proportion to the percentage of population."

SRI T. P. ELUMALAI :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது நிதி மந்திரி கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கிற முறையில் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லப் பிரியப்படுகிறேன். மிக நெருக்கடியான இந்தக் காலத்தில் ஒரு புதிய வரி போடாமல் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை பேன்மையான தன்மையில் இச்சட்டசபை முன் கொண்டுவந்த நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப் பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஓரளவு சலுகை காட்டப்படும். இந்தச் சர்க்கார் கட்டாயம் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலே, கல்வித்துறையில், சமுதாயத்திறையிலே அவர்கள் உயர்வதற்கு, வழிகோலுவார்கள், என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“இன்று பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் உவரவர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயங்களைத் தெரிவித்தார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் பேசும்போது இந்த சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்கு பேச்சு தந்திரம் அளிப்பதில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்த காலத்திலே பேச்சு தந்திரம் இல்லையா? எப்படி இல்லை? ஆங்காங்கு மூலை முடுக்குகளிலும், பார்ச்சுகளிலும் அந்தந்த கட்சிகள் கூட்டங்கள் போடுவதையும் அதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதி அளிக்கிறதும் பார்த்தாலே புரியுமே. இதைக் கண்டபாடாகக் காண்கிறோம்.

“ இந்த பட்ஜெட்டைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது எதிர் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பல குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படிச் சொல்லும்போது சர்க்கார் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரித்துச் சுவதுபோலப் பேசிக் கடைசியில் குறைகளைச் சொல்லித்தான் மறுக்கிறார்கள் ” என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆம்: அவரவர்களுடைய தொகுதியிலே மக்கள் எந்தந்த துறையில் எவ்விதம் இருக்கிறார்கள், அவர்களின் நிலை எவ்விதம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது, என்று கொண்ஸல்தானே சர்க்காரும் அவைகளுக்கே நிவாரணம், அளிக்க முன் வரும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள பிரியப்படுகிறேன்.

“சைதாப்பேட்டையில் பல கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அங்கே ஏழைகள் பல வசதிகள் இன்றி கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆங்காங்கே சூடி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்யவேண்டும். புதிய கோடுகள் போடவேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் இவைகளெல்லாம் செய்வதற்குப் பணம் இல்லையென்று சொல்லுகிறார். சர்க்கார் இவைகளுக்கு இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் பணத்தை ஒதுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“முதலில் பாமர மக்களுக்கு வாழ இடமும் அவர்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் ஆங்காங்கே ஏற்படுத்தி, ரோடுகள் போடுவதன் மூலம் அவர்களின் வேலை இல்லாத இண்டாபட்டத்தைப் போக்கிவண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள் படிக்க ஆங்காங்கே பாடசாலை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரின் ஞாபகத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

“குறிப்பாக இன்றைக்கு தொழிலாளர்களின் நிலைமை மிகப் பரிதாப கரமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய நிலைமை உயர்வதற்கு மிகமிகப் பாடு படுவது அவசியம் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய Employment Exchange என்ற ஒரு ஸ்தாபனம் இருக்கிறது. வேலை இல்லாத தொழிலாளிகள் மனுப் போட்டுக்கொண்டால் அவர்களுக்குக் கூடியபடி உதவியளிக்கிறது. இதனால் ஓராண்டு நன்மை ஏற்படுகிறது.”

* **SRI M. KUNE RAO** :—“ అధ్యక్షా ముఖ్యముగా ఈ కట్టెలు అంద్ర రాష్ట్రానికి అన్యాయం చేయడమే కాకుండా ప్రభావముగా ఆ ప్రభుత్వములో ఉండే మొరక తాలూకాలకు ఘోరమైన అన్యాయం జరుగుతూ ఉంది. చింతలపూడి తాలూకాలో యక్షపల్లి స్త్రీముసల్లి 30 వేల యేకరాలు సాగు అవుతుంది మూడుసంవత్సరములనుండి ఆదోళన చేస్తున్నా. కొంత డబ్బు పోలిక కని ఖర్చుపెట్టి పూర్తిచేసింది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టుపల్లి 30 వేల ఎకరాల భూమికి నీటి అధికారము కలుగుతుంది. మాజూడు, విలూరు, చింతలపూడి, తిరువూరు తాలూకాలో 30 వేల ఎకరాల భూమికి పంటలు పండించుకునే అవకాశము ఉన్నది అదే రకముగా తుమ్మరు ప్రాజెక్టుపల్లి చింతలపూడి ఫిర్కాలో 6 వేల యేకరముల భూములు సాగు అవుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు లేదు అంటే ఎలాగు. మధ్యపాన నిషేధముపల్లి కోట్ల కొలచి డబ్బు పోనూ ఉన్నది. ధర్మావేగుడెము ఫిర్కాలో వాలవాగు స్త్రీముసల్లి, 4 మైళ్ళ వరకు రైతులు త్రవ్వకుని మిగతా 1 మైలు భూములు గల రైతులు అడ్డంబితే, ఆ భూములు స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని ఆ మిగిలిన భూమును పూర్తిచేయించితే 6 వేల యేకరాలు సాగువుతుంది. ప్రజలు ముందుకువచ్చి 50 వేల ఖర్చుపెట్టి కావావరకు పూర్తిచేసిన ఈ స్త్రీముసల్లి యిప్పటి వరకు అడగలేదు. అంటే కాదు. ముఖ్యముగా మొరక ప్రాంతాలలో నీటి అధికారము లేకుండా చుట్టూ నాళికనము అగుచున్నవి. నూతులూహాదా ప్రీతివేకుండా పోతున్నది. బోరింగు వెట్టు సమయానికి ఇవ్వకుండా ఉన్నారు. విద్యుత్తుకీ సక్రమము చేస్తారా అంటే ఎదలేదు. వందలాది బోరింగు వెట్లను, వేలాలు యింజనలు పెట్టిన రైతాంగంపై నాడ్డలిపెట్టుగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వ నాయు ఆ స్త్రీముసల్లి అవు తెయ్యడం జరిగింది. అంటే కాదు. తక్కువ యెయ్యవని చెబుతున్నారు, కాం 40, 300, 200 చాచా యల కోసము తాలూకు అక్రమ చుట్టు R. D. O. యింజన చుట్టు ఎన్ని రోజులు తిరిగినా దొరకడం లేదు. 100, 10, 20 లంచాలు చెల్లించవలసి వస్తుంది. పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు వేలాది చాచాయలు పూరికనే కాంక్షను అవుతున్నది. అది కాకుండా 5 వేలు, 10 వేలు చాచాయలు అప్పు గినుగిని పెట్టవారు దీక్ష రైతులవద్ద. చా. 1.8.0 వరకు వడ్డీ గుండుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ కట్టెలు భూస్వాములకు, పెద్ద పెద్దవారికి ఉపయోగపడిందిగాని పేదలకు ఏమీ ఉపయోగపడలేదు.

“హలే వ్యవసాయ కూలీలసంగతి చూడండి. పంటలు లేవు. నీళ్లు తాగేవానికి కూడా కొద్ది చోట్లలేవు. హాజర వచ్చేరు అనీ, డెజిల్‌మింటు అనీ, అనేక స్క్రీములు, నామకా ఫస్ట్ కింగ్‌మం లు పెడుకు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి. ఈ రకముగా ఒక స్క్రీముకూడా ఆములు ఒకపడుతులేదు. అనేక గ్రామాలలో మంచినీళ్లే లేవు ఇక రూరాలయి కూడా కూలి దొరకడములేదు. ఆంధ్రదేశములో బియ్యాన్ని తరిలినడం మొదలు పెట్టేరు. బస్తాభావ్యం ధర ఆంధ్రదేశములో 20 నుంచి 27 రూపాయిల వరకు పెరిగింది. ముందు, ముందు. ఈ వ్యవసాయకూలీలు ఏమీ కావాలో తెలియదు. కాని మన సుప్రసిద్ధులగు మాత్రం ఆ విషయం పట్టించుకోలేదు. గాని క్రితం సవలక్ష్యరం ప్రజలు ఒత్తిడి తీసుకొచ్చినమీద కొన్ని ఆలోచించు తాలూకాలలో రేడును పాత్రలను పెట్టించేరు ఇంకావాటిని ఎక్కువజెయ్యకపోతే చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. ఈ అవేలండు తాలూకాలలో 4 టన్నుల ఇవ్వడం డెల్టా

[Sri M. Kune Rao] [20th March 1958]

ప్రాంతాలకు 8 బీస్సులు కాలా ఆస్థాయం. గట్టి గింజలు కుడినవనే సాకుతో కరిగిం
రెట్టిలల దూసి గ్రామాలంటే 4 బీస్సుల వ్యవసాయ కూలీల గతి కాలా దుర్భరము
అవుతుందని తెలుపున్నాను.

“అంశేకాదు విజయ భూముల విజయంలో ఏమి జరుగుతున్నది. 1948 సంవత్సరంలో వ్యవసాయకాల్వలీలు నాగు చేస్తూ ఉండేకారికి వ్యూ ఇవ్వవచ్చుక అని రెవెన్యూ యిత్రుగారు నెలపు ఇచ్చేరు. కాని వందలాది వ్యవసాయకాల్వలీలు ధక్కుత గూడెం, పోతనూరు, దోనపాడు గ్రామాలనుండి తెప్పకుంటే ఏమీ గతిలేకుండా పోయింది.”

SRI I. K. SUBRAMANIAM PILLAY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister on presenting a realistic Budget. Hon. Members on the opposite side characterized the Budget as dull, insipid and not spectacular. Hon. Members will realize that the Hon. Finance Minister himself has not laid any large claim for his Budget, but on the other hand, he cautioned us that it is a prudent Budget, a transitory Budget and just the Budget for the year. It is not possible on the eve of separation, to present a spectacular budget. It is a prudent Budget and I congratulate him on presenting it in a lucid and clear manner. Demands have arisen owing to the drought conditions, that are prevailing in the State. The conditions are not confined to one district, but they are prevailing over the entire State. Tirunelveli is no exception. My hon. friend Mr. Chinnathambi Thevar who preceded me pleaded eloquently for the needs of the district. I join with him in pleading for an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs and to take relief measures as early as possible. With all our present misfortune, we cannot be oblivious of the fact that we are living in a Welfare State and we must provide for many other things, such as Education, Public Health, Village communications, etc. So far we have not been able to do much. In spite of that, we do hope that when we recast the Budget in the course of the year, we will be able to provide more and more money for all these things. As almost all the important subjects have already been touched upon by many hon. Members, I want to refer to only one or two matters in general.

“ The agriculturists were given loans for procuring manure during the last harvest. Owing to the failure of the monsoon, they were unable to use the manure, but they have got it in stock. Now, the authorities insist on the payment of the amount before the 31st March with interest. It is a very great hardship for them; I request the Government to postpone the collection till June 1953.

“ Another matter I want to refer to is this: Electricians are appointed in rural areas for repairing and servicing in respect of the pumpsets of the ryots. There is a proposal, I understand, to abolish these posts of electricians. If the electricians' posts are abolished, the ryots will be put to enormous difficulties. They will have to depend upon private agency who will charge them at exorbitant rates, nor will they get timely service, and the result will be

20th March 1953] [Sri I. K. Subramania Pillai]

that the Grow More Food Scheme will be affected. These things are being done, I think, in the name of retrenchment. I request the department to go cautiously in this matter.

"I take this opportunity to congratulate the Government on the successful manner in which they have negotiated in regard to the disbursements from the income-tax pool. But at the same time I would request them to see that the amounts are distributed strictly on a population basis. Though Bombay and Bengal may be getting more money by way of trade, the ultimate buyer may be in Madras. Financial experts and economists aver that it is difficult to sift the incidence of taxation and locate the ultimate buyer. I dare say the Hon. Finance Minister has pressed all these points ably before the concerned authorities. All the same, I would request that when next an opportunity comes, the matter should be pressed. That is only a suggestion for getting some more amount from the income-tax pool and the excise duties."

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கக் கூடிய இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டமானது மக்களுக்கு நன்மையை அளிக்கக் கூடியதான ஒரு திட்டமும் அதில் இல்லாததைக் கண்டு நான் வருந்துகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேச இஷ்டமில்லை. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் இருப்பதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களே கூறுகிறார். ஆனால் அந்த ஜில்லாவை பஞ்சப்பிரதேசமாக ஆக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வரவில்லை. காரணமென்ன? என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் இரண்டு கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் வைக்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. அவைகளை ஒரே மாதத்தில் இப்பொழுது முடிவிட்டார்கள். இந்த பஞ்ச நிவாரணத் திற்காக மொத்தத்தில் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவு செய்வதாக சர்க்கார் கணக்குச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் எங்கள் தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவுக்கு பதினேரு லட்சம் தான் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். \ நாட்டிலே பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறதே என்று சொன்னால், எல்லோரும் பரதேசியாகப் போய்விடுங்கள், அப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் தீர்ந்துவிடும் என்று காமராஜ் நாடார் சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த மந்திரி சபையை கவிழ்க்க பக்தவத்சலம் M.L.C. ஆக உள்ளே வருகிறார். அவர்களுடைய அரசாங்கம் வந்தால் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் பரதேசியாகப் போய்விடவேண்டியதுதான். இந்த பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் தகுந்த வேலை செய்யவேண்டும். தஞ்சை, திருச்சி புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்காக ரூ. 17 லட்சம் செலவு செய்ததாக கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் ரூ. 25 லட்சத்திற்குமேல் செலவாகி இருப்பதாக சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். கவர்னர் சொல்வது உண்மையா அல்லது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வது உண்மையா என்பது தெரியவில்லை. இந்த வரவு சிலவு ஒரு மூடு மந்திரமாக இருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ மின்சார வெட்டு காரணமாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் குடி தண்ணீருக்குக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதன்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் மின்சார வசதியை எல்லா தாலூக்காளுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படவில்லை. விக்ரவாண்டி, திருக்கோயிலூர், உருந்தூர்பேட்டை, செஞ்சி, கள்ளக்குறிச்சி, முதலிய இடங்களுக்கு இன்னும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்படவில்லை. மின்சார வசதியை விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் இடங்களில் மிராசதாரர்களுக்குத்தான் வசதி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதேயொழிய ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்கு எந்த சலுகையும் இல்லை. இராதாபுரத்தில் பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்கு மட்டுமே மின்சார வசதியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் செல்செப் கெஷனடர் மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் தனிப்பட்ட ஒரு பணக்காரர் கேட்டால் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஏழைகளின் குறைகளை தீர்க்கப்பட

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வில்லிவ. ஆகவே மின்சார வசதியை எல்லா இடங்களுக்கும் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மின்சாரத்தை தேசிய மயமாக்க வேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்துகின்றேன்.

“இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் ஏழை ஆசிரியர்களின் குறைகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை உயர்த்தவோ அல்லது அவர்களுக்கு அலவன்ஸ் கொடுக்கவோ ஒரு திட்டமும் காணப்படவில்லை. இன்னும் N. G. O.-க்களின் குறைகள் தீர்ந்த பாடில்லை. N. G. O.-க்களுக்குச் சலுகைகள் காப்பாவிட்டால் அரசாங்கம் ஸ்தம்பித்து விடும். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்ய மகாநாடு கூட்டி எச்சரித்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கம் உணரவேண்டும். தோட்டி வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்தால் வீடு நாறும். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்கள் வேலை நிறுத்தம் செய்தால் நாடே நாறிவிடும். ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய விஷயத்தில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.”

“இன்னும் எங்கள் தென்றாற்காடு ஜில்லா ஹைஸ்கூலுக்கு L.T., B.T. முதலியவர்கள் இன்னும் கொடுக்கவில்லை. S.S.L.C. மாணவர்களுடைய குறைகளை இன்னும் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை. S. S. L. C. மாணவர்களுடைய குறைகளை தீர்க்கவில்லையானால் அவர்களால் எப்படி பாஸ் செய்யமுடியும். இந்த விஷயத்தில் அரசாங்கம் தகுந்த கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் இப்பொழுது நிலக்கரி சுரங்கம் வெட்டுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அமெரிக்க சுரண்டலும் வட நாட்டு ஆதிக்கமும் தான் பெருகுகிறது. புதை பொருளை காப்பாற்றிக் கொடுத்த மக்களுக்கு அராங்கம் நன்றி பாராட்டி சலுகைகள் காண்பிப்பதற்குப் பதிலாகத் தம்மடம் மக்களை திடீரென்று அப்புறப்படுத்திறார்கள். நெய்வேலிக்கு சுற்றிலுமுள்ள கிராமத்திலுள்ளவர்களை திடீரென்று காலி செய்யச் சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். பயிரிட்ட நிலங்களை விட்டுவிட்டுச் சொல்லி விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் அவைகளுக்கு நஷ்டாடு கொடுக்கவே இல்லை. இந்த சுரங்கத்தினால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் வன்னியர்களும், ஏழை ஆதிதிராவிடர்களும் தான். இதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வந்து அதற்கு வேண்டிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்த அரசாங்கம் நெசவாளர்களுடைய பிரச்சினையில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்திவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இங்கிருந்து வடக்கே டில்லிக்கு போன தீர்மானம் தோல்வி பெற்று வந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறது? போராட்டம் நடத்தியாகவேண்டும். ராஜாஜி ஆட்சி இருக்கும்போதே இந்த நெசவாளர்களுடைய குறைகளை தீர்க்கப்படுவேண்டும். இந்த ஆட்சி மாறி, காமராஜ் ஆட்சி வந்தால் கண்டிப்பாக நெசவாளர்களின் பிரச்சனை தீராது.”

(முடியுமுன் மணி அடிக்கப்பட்டது.)

* SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“ மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் பட்ஜெட்டை ஆதரித்து சில விஷயங்களைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டில் 63 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொகையை எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சமமாக பகிர்ந்தளிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்பதைத் தற்போது நான் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்கிறேன். 1949-50-ம், 1950-51-ம்வருத்திய ஹரிஜன Welfare Department-ன் ரிபோர்ட்களை எடுத்துப்பார்த்தால் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு சரியான பரிசாரமும் உதவியும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. 1949-50-ம்வருத்திய Scholarships including other departments என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ் 1949-50-ம்வருத்திற்கு 160 பேர்களுக்கும், 1950-51-ம்வருத்தில் 220 பேர்களுக்கும் Scholarships கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அநேகமாக அநேகம் பேர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.”

20th March 1953]. [Sri P. G. Manickam]

கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு மிகவும் கொஞ்சமாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை இதன் மூலம் தெரினக்கிறேன். அதே பிரகாரம் construction and sanitation என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ் 1950-ம் ஆண்டு திறந்து, 5,630 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் ரூ. 427 செலவாகி இருக்கிறது. மீதிப்படாமல், 1951-ம் ஆண்டு திறந்து, 1951-ம் ஆண்டு திறந்து 5,000 ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்து, 270 ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மீதி பணம் 1950 ஆகி இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே Harijan Welfare Department சரியான படி வேலை செய்யவில்லை. பணத்தையும் சரியானபடி உபயோகப்படுத்தவில்லை. Statement showing the number of constructions made by Harijan Welfare Department என்ற தலைப்பின் கீழ் 1949-50-ம் ஆண்டு திறந்து எட்டு கிணறுகள் மாதிரிம் வெட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. 1950-51-ம் ஆண்டு திறந்து பதினேழு கிணறுகள் வெட்டப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. எந்த திட்டங்களை எடுக்கக்கொண்டாலும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவாகிய கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு பரிசாரமும் தேடிக்கொடுக்கவில்லை. இவைகளை எல்லாம் கவனித்தால் ஹரிஜன் முன்னேற்ற வேலைகளை நடக்கவில்லை என்பது தெரியவரும். ஆகையினால் எங்களுடைய வேண்டுகோள் என்னவென்றால் இந்த வருஷமாவது ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை தியாயமான முறையில் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு பகிர்ந்து அளிக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் கட்டுவதற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தில் நியாயமான முறையில் கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இப்பொழுது கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் முக்கியமாக ஒழுங்காக நடைபெற்று வருகிற கோபிசெட்டிபாளையம் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு 9 ரூ. ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் கட்டும் கட்டுவதற்கு கனம் G.S. லட்சுமணன் அய்யர் முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு இந்தத் தடவை ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் ரூ. 84,700 போதுமான தொகையைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு உதவி செய்யும் படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 1949-50-ல் ஏழு வீட்டு நிலங்களும், 1950-51-ல், 43 வீட்டு நிலங்களும் தர்காஸ்தில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏராளமான விண்ணப்பங்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டும் அதிகாரிகள் சரியாக கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. இவைகளை கவனித்து அவர்களுக்கு உதவி அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவைகளை அரசாங்கம் மூலமாக வாங்கிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வீட்டு நிலங்களுக்காக 1950-ம் ஆண்டு திற்கும் ஒன்றும் இல்லை. 1950-51-ல் 40 நிலங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஒதுக்கப்படும் தொகையை வருஷா வருஷம் 1 லட்ச ஆகவிடாமல் அவைகள் பூராவும் செலவழிந்து ஹரி ஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வேலைகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கவர்மென்ட்டுக்கு ஞாபகப்படுத்துகிறேன்.

* Sri S. KASI REDDI:—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈనాడు బడ్జటు అండ్ బేజెసిటీ 6-40
పంపున అవకాశం చేసిందని అందరు గుర్తించిన విషయమే. ముఖ్యముగా అన్యాయంలో అన్యాయం అన్నట్లు కరువు ప్రాంతాలకు ఎక్కువగా అవకాశం జరిగింది. దీనికి తార్కాణము పోయిన సంవత్సరంనుంచి ఇప్పటివరకు ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకున్న చర్యలు చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. ప్రభుత్వం నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో పెట్టిన ప్రాంతాలు తీవ్రమైన కరువుతో కాఫరుచూడుతుంటే గుర్తించడంగాని గుర్తించిన తరువాత ఏమైనా చేసిందా అంటే అది అసలు తక్కువ అని చెప్పవలసి ఉంటుంది. మైనార్టీలకు మంత్రిగారు చెప్పినట్లు మీ నెల, అక్టోబరు, డిశంబరు నెలలలో వర్షాలు కురిసినవిగాని వాటివల్ల ఎక్కువ ప్రయోజనం లేకపోయింది. నాలుగు సంవత్సరములనుండి కరువుతో ఉన్న ప్రజలు కాఫలు చూడుతున్నారు. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, బీదప్రజలు గంటకూర, క్రిష్ణా జిల్లాలకు వలసపోవడం జరిగింది. సామాన్య రైతులు వ్యవసాయము సాగించుకునే స్థితిలో లేరు. దరికి తాలూకాలో రైతులకు ఆస్తులు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. విచారిస్తే అక్కడ భూములు సర్వే కాలేదు అని రెవిన్యూ అధికారులు అంటున్నారు. రూల్స్ రిలక్షు చేసి ఇప్పిస్తాము అని అన్నారు, గాని ఇంతవరకు ఏమీ జరగలేదు. గంజీ కేంద్రాలలో

[Sri A. Veloo] [20th March 1953]

காக நேரடி நலன் கொடுக்கும் செலவினங்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டுள்ள தொகை ஆண்டு தோறும் குறைந்துக்கொண்டே வருவது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். இந்த மாகாணத்தில் பெரும்பகுதியாயுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள், கல்வி, சமுதாயம், அரசியல், பொருளாதாரம் முதலியவைகளில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கில் உள்ளார்கள். சர்க்காரும் நியாயமாக அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய உதவி புரிய கடமைப்பட்டுள்ளார்கள். நல்ல படிப்பும் பொருளாதார நிலையில் உயர்வும் அரசியல் சுதந்திரமும் கிடைத்து தீண்டாமைக் கொடுமை ஒழிந்தால்தான் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் முன்னேற்ற முடியும். சர்க்காரால் இயற்றப்பட்ட தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்பு சட்டமும் எட்டளவில் இருக்கின்றனவேயொழிய நடைமுறையில் அனுசரிக்கப்படவே யில்லை. பல ஜில்லாக்களிலே தீண்டப்படாதார் நலனை கவனிப்பதற்காக என்று ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டுள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் (Harijan Welfare Department) ஆதி திராவிடர்களுக்கு அவர்களுடைய நலன்களை கவனிப்பதற்குப் பதிலாக பாதகம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பது வருந்தத்தக்கதாகும். காரணம் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நலனை கவனிப்பதற்கு ஹரிஜனங்களாயில்லாதவர்களும், அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்தை விரும்பாதவர்களும் அந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருப்பதுமேயாகும். ஆகவே, ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் உள்ள உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் தீண்டாமைக் கொடுமையை ஒழிக்கவும், ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக பாடுபடவும் தக்க வேலைகளைச் செய்ய உத்தரவிட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை விடுவிக்க சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகக் கீழ்க்கண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டும்.

“தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களிடையே, கட்டாயக் கல்வி முறையை அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டும். உயர்தரப் பாடசாலைகளில் இடங்களிலும் ஒரு ஹாஸ்டல் ஏற்படுத்தி உதவியளிக்க வேண்டும். அறிவுக் கல்வி, தொழில் கல்வி ஆகியவற்றில் ஈடுபட்டுள்ள மாணவர்களுக்கு இல்லை என்று சொல்லாமல் இடம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். இன்னும் மத பரிபாலனத்தின்பரவிலுள்ள நிலங்களையும் சொத்துக்களையும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக செலவு செய்ய வேண்டும். கோவில்களின் ஆடம்பரமற்ற அன்றாட வழிப்பாட்டிற்கு ஒதுக்கியதுபோக மீதியைத் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு செலவிடுதல் மிக்க பயன் தரும் என்று கூறுகிறேன். உடனடியாக தீண்டப்படாத மக்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் கவனித்து செய்ய வேண்டியவையும் மிகவும் அவசியமானவையும் மூன்று. இவை இந்த மாகாணம் முழுவதும் செய்யப்பட வேண்டியவை. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டோர் குடியிருக்கும் நத்தம் இடங்களை அவர்களுக்கு சொந்தமாக்கிவிட வேண்டும். நடைபாதை வசதி செய்து தரவேண்டும். குடி தண்ணீரின் மூலம் பல வியாதிகள் பரவி பலர் கொள்ளை நோய்களுக்குள்ளாவதால் நல்ல குடி, தண்ணீர் வசதியை உடனடியாக செய்து தர வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு எனது வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI V. GOVINDASWAMY NAIDU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words on the budget presented by the Government of Madras. I wanted to speak on many points in this budget, but as the time at my disposal is very limited, I cannot do so. First of all coming to 'Health and Medical', I find that the Demand is about Rs. 255 lakhs. I should like to point out that out of this amount very little is spent on the rural areas. I request Government to spend more money on rural medical aid than on medical aid in urban areas. In the districts I know the Government have medical institutions. The number of such institutions is very small and most of the hospitals are closed for want of doctors. The salary paid to the doctors is very low, and therefore, doctors are unwilling to go to villages. The Government should come to our aid by revising their salary and they should see that all hospitals do have doctors.

[20th March 1953] [Sri V. Govindaswamy Naidu]

“Coming to the Veterinary Department, which is very essential for the ryots in the rural parts, I see the ryots in villages do not get any aid. The department is working only in the urban areas. Most of us here have come in as representatives of the ryots in rural areas. I should like to point out that while the ryots to-day have been asked by the present Government to Grow More Food, no encouragement or help is given to them by the Government. As a matter of fact, I should like to point out one or two instances. The rent for the tractors and the rent for oil engines given to them, have been increased. For instance, tractor ploughing at the rate of Rs. 5 per acre has now increased to Rs. 12 per acre. Not only that. Rent for bull dozers which have been given to the ryots to level up their lands has been enormously increased. Therefore, I request the Government to come to the aid of the agriculturists and see that the rent is reduced. Oil engines are supplied on hire purchase system only to those ryots who hold 5 acres of land. I can say that a ryot who holds five acres of land may not be able to maintain that oil engine. The Government might as well say that they will not supply the oil engines. After all, the engines are given on security, and they are paid for by the ryot. All ryots who want engines may be given and they may be allowed to pay in instalments. If this is done, ryots in districts like Chingleput, where much of the agriculture is carried on with pumps, will be greatly helped. The Government should somehow or other help the ryots to some extent at least.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's time is up.”

SRI V. GOVINDASWAMY NAIDU :—“ I will say a few more words and finish, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member will please resume his seat. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 21st March 1952.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

* MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are 23 questions to be answered to-day. I want to finish them before the scheduled question-time is over. I may also inform the House that the questions relating to the Education Department, namely, questions Nos. 106 and 113, will be taken up on the 25th instant. Now, we shall take up the question left over from the Agenda of yesterday.”

Correspondence with the Central Government regarding the Andhra State.

* 88 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India were in correspondence with the Government of Madras on the Andhra State issue one week prior to the death of Sri Potti Sreeramulu and prior to the announcement of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru in the Parliament on 19th December 1952 to form the Andhra State?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The answer is in the affirmative.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state why he did not make a reference to this correspondence prior to the death of Sri Potti Sriramulu, which could have given an opportunity to the Andhras to persuade Sri Potti Sriramulu to give up his fast? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am not sure whether I have understood the question yet. But, there was every opportunity for the Andhra leaders to persuade Sri Potti Sriramulu to give up his fast. I did not prevent it and I would not have done anything to that end. It was open to them to persuade him to give up his fast. Hon. Members will remember that I made a comprehensive statement in the other House on the 9th December and on the basis of that statement, there was every opportunity for hon. Members to act as suggested just now. I stated fully and referred to the correspondence also, on the 9th December 1952.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Did not the good cause of the fast of the late Sri Sriramulu include his bad, stubborn wish to deprive Madras City from its rightful owners, Sir? ”

[21st March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER:—"It does not arise out of the main question."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Would I be correct if I assume that there were some leaders who were interested in dragging on this fast for their own political purposes?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It has nothing to do with the main question."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"కాపిటల్ కంట్రీ, లేక మరొక ఏదైనా, ముఖ్యమంత్రిని లేక మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంపై ఆంధ్ర capital కంట్రీ ఏమైనా suggest చేసారా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"No, Sir. At that time, there was no question of the capital. It was about the formation of the State, and the statement of the Prime Minister as well as of mine earlier than the death referred to were clear on that point. We had not discussed any question about the capital."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Was it on the initiative of this Government or that of the Government of India that the correspondence took place?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the Prime Minister of India and myself are old colleagues and we have plenty of correspondence between us; there is no question of initiative. We have worked together for long on many issues including this issue. I cannot exactly now place the correspondence before the House because it is private and personal correspondence. It was mentioned by the Prime Minister in Parliament. There is no question of initiative or competition between the Prime Minister and me in the matter."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం విధి కల్పించి correspondence జరిగే సమయంలో ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారి అభిప్రాయం అనుకూలంగా లేక వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉండిపోవచ్చు. కాని ఇప్పుడు వారు ఆ అభిప్రాయాన్ని మార్చుకున్నామన్నందుకు సంతోషం. అయితే ఆలా మార్పుకొనే ముందు యీ విభజన విషయంలో వారి అభిప్రాయం వివిధంగా వుండో చెప్పగలరా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I invite Sri Venkateswarlu to come to me and I shall discuss this matter with him very fully."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The matter has been discussed sufficiently. So, I shall pass on to the next question."

[21st March 1953]

Effect of the recent drought in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts.

* 98 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken statistics as to how many acres of orange and mango gardens and how many trees therein have been destroyed in Cuddapah and Chittoor districts due to recent drought;

(b) how many acres and trees therein have been rendered useless to bear fruits as a result of the drought;

(c) the estimated total loss; and

(d) whether the Government have got any scheme to render relief to the owners?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—

"(d) Yes. Twenty thousand four hundred and five orange trees covered by 471 acres have been destroyed in Cuddapah district. In Chittoor district, 113 acres of orange and 1,030 acres of mango gardens with 9,690 orange trees and 40,420 mango trees on them have been destroyed due to the recent drought. No mango trees were affected by the drought in Cuddapah district."

"(b) The extent of acreage and the number of orange trees rendered useless in Cuddapah district on account of the recent drought are 471 acres and 54,576 trees, respectively. 40.95 acres of orange and 1,065.60 acres of mango gardens with 2,130 orange and 25,710 mango trees therein have been rendered useless on account of the drought in Chittoor district."

"(c) The estimated total loss on this account is Rs. 2,18,304 in Cuddapah district and Rs. 1,11,300 in Chittoor district."

"(d) No."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI:—"కడప, చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలలో drought వలన ఎంతో పెద్ద ఎత్తున వండ్లకోటలుగల చెరువుల వద్దను గలించి గనుక వీరికి మూడు లాన్సు కాకుండా, వీరినా special loans యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తుందా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"A sum of Rs. 7½ lakhs has been advanced as loans of different categories."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"In reply to one of the questions in the Assembly during the last session, the Hon. Minister said that he would take steps to give relief to the orchard growers of Rajampet taluk. May I know what action has been taken towards that end?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I want notice of the question since I have to verify."

[21st March 1953]

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"May I know whether the allotted amount is really disbursed to the ryots?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Yes, the amount I mentioned has been disbursed."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—"ఈ తాలూకాలో well subsidy స్కీమును revive చేస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I am made to believe that this question has a connexion with the main question. Well subsidy, as far as drinking-water supply is concerned, has been revived."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"అధ్యక్ష, చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో మామిడి చెట్లు చాలా నాశనమైపోయాయని ముత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. అందుకోర్కే యీ జిల్లాలో చుట్టూ తాలూకాలలో పై లోన్లు యివ్వబడ్డవి?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Notice, Sir."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI:—"మామూలు లోన్స్ నికయం ముత్రిగారు చెబుతున్నారు. ఏవైనా special loans ఇస్తారా?"

8-40 a.m. THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"It will be considered if any representation is made."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"ఈ జిల్లాలో చాలాచోట్ల చెట్లు కచ్చిపోయి నందు లి ఎంతో నష్టము కలిగింది అని ముత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. కచ్చిపోయినవి ఎన్నో ముత్రిగారు రెక్లెయివ్ చేశారా? ఫేరింగ్ చేశారా? ఇంకా ఎన్ని కచ్చిపోవాలో చెబుతారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"As many as the hon. Member wants."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"జమిందార్ల రాజకీయం కల్గి, వివి జిల్లాలో ఎంత నష్టము సంభవించిందో ప్రభుత్వం రెక్లెయివ్ చేశారా? అట్లా నష్టపడ్డ ప్రాంతాలలో నష్టాన్ని అంతా కోలుకోవడానికి ప్రభుత్వ ప్రణాళిక ఏమైనా ప్రక్కజో లేదో చెబుతారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"It is better I ask for notice, Sir."

Service conditions of nurses in Visakhapatnam district.

* 99 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of nurses in Visakhapatnam district whose services have not yet been regularized and who are still treated as temporary?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Thirty-three."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"ముత్రిగారు చెప్పిన 33 గురులోను తది సంవత్సరాల సర్వీసు పూర్తి అయిపోయినవారు ఉన్నారా? ఉన్నట్లయితే, వారి సర్వీసు regularize చేయకపోవడానికి కారణమేమి?"

[21st March 1953]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There are about 100 temporary nurses. Steps are being taken to regularize their appointment very early."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"May I know how many of them belong to the soft fair sex, Sir?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The proportion of women nurses to men nurses is 3 : 1."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"అధ్యక్ష, నేను వేసిపి ప్రశ్నను ముత్రిగారు అర్థంచేసుకోలేదు అనుకుంటాను. వారికి అర్థం కాకపోతే, ఇంగ్లీషులో నేనా ప్రశ్నను రీఝైరమ్ చేసి అయినా జవాబు చెప్పమంది."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member feels that the Hon. Minister has not understood his question, let him put it in English."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"అధ్యక్షా, వచ్చిన ర్యాంక్ నే నెండ్. నేను వేసిపి ప్రశ్న విమలం చే, ముత్రిగారు తెలియచిన రీజి గురించు తది సంవత్సరాల సర్వీసు పూర్తిచేసినవారు ఉన్నారా? ఉంటే వారియొక్క సర్వీసు యి తరచు regularize చేయకపోవడానికి కారణమేమి?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir. The nurses are kept on a temporary basis only for a short time."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"May I know why there has been such inordinate delay in regularizing their services? Is this the way in which the Government encourage the appointment of women nurses?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"There has been no inordinate delay. When the nurses finish their training, they are employed on a temporary basis for a short time and then they are regularized, if they are selected by the Committee appointed for the purpose."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Of these 33 nurses, may I know how many belong to the Scheduled Castes and what the maximum period of service put in by them is?"

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

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Is it how the Government encourage the appointment of women nurses by not regularizing their services for a long time?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already said that there is no delay in regularizing their services. Perhaps the hon. Member has not listened to what I said."

Alleged starvation death in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 100 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a Harijan girl of Pappakudi village, Udayarpalayam taluk, died of starvation on 21st December 1952; and

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(b) the steps taken by the Government to prevent such starvation deaths?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“In view of the fact that in the mahazar signed by about 40 persons of the village reference was made to this death, may I know whether the Government enquired of these persons regarding this death?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Yes, Sir. An enquiry was made and the death seems to have occurred not on that particular date but on a different date. The person seems to have died after suffering from fever for two or three months and all the other members of the family are quite all right and they have not been starving for want of food.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“May I know who made the enquiry into this matter?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The Tahsildar made the enquiry and the statement of the uncle of the deceased person was also taken.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“అన్నంలేక చాలా దినాలు వస్తు వుండడము వల్ల రోగాలు సంభవించుచున్నది. ఆ రోగాలద్వారా చనిపోవుచున్నారు. ఇవి ఆకలిచావులు కావని ప్రభుత్వం నిరూపించుచున్నది. ఆకలి చావులకు నిర్వహణం చెప్పరాదా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The hon. Member puts a general question. If he puts a supplementary question on the main question, I am prepared to answer.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Hon. Minister made a long statement the other day on starvation deaths. So I pass on to the next question.”

Agricultural Demonstrators.

* 101 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state how many seats of Demonstrators of Agriculture are reserved for Harijans in the Madras State?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Agricultural Demonstrators are included in the category of upper subordinates in Category 1, Class I of the Madras Agricultural Subordinate Service. Three out of every 20 appointments to these posts are reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“May I know what the total number of demonstrators in the State is?”

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“I want notice, Sir.”

SRI E. T. KUNHAN :—“സാർ, ഇതിൽ എത്ര സീനിയറുമാർ ഉണ്ടാകും? ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് അതിൽ എത്ര സീനിയറുമാർ ഉണ്ടാകും?”

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

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“Is the Government Order reserving posts for Harijans and Backward Classes being implemented and if so, in what way?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“It is being implemented as I said in the answer to the original question. When appointments are made, 3 out of 20 posts are reserved for Harijans. If there are applications from Harijans they are appointed. If there are no applications the appointments are passed on to others.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Will the Government consider the proposal to locate the office of the Demonstrator and the agricultural depots in the jurisdiction of that Demonstrator, Sir?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It has nothing to do with the main question.”

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMI :—“మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం Agricultural Demonstrators గా పరిణమిస్తున్నాడని యంతమందిని నియమించాలనే G.O. ప్రకారం, పరిణమితు నియమించి ఉన్నారా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Yes.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“అధికారోత్పత్తి కావాలనే ప్రయత్నం ఆధునిక వ్యవసాయ పద్ధతులు తెలియజేసే అవకాశం. ఈ ప్రకారం demonstrators సంఖ్య పెంచించి ప్రయత్నం కొద్దికాలపు వ్యవసాయ సుఖాన్ని పెంచుట ప్రయత్నం చేయబడుతుందా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“We are trying to have at least two Demonstrators for each taluk and have separate headquarters for the second Demonstrator. These Demonstrators with the fieldmen and the maistries will be able to educate the masses, the agriculturists especially, regarding the new methods of cultivation, seeds, etc.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“May I know whether there is one District Officer . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“This question is about Demonstrators.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“May I know what their pay is and whether they are gazetted or non-gazetted officers?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“They are classed as Upper Subordinates in Category I, Class I of the Agricultural Subordinate Service.”

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS



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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I did not follow the hon. Member. Probably he wants to know whether the Collector did it or it was on orders from us. The local officer did it, Sir."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—“గోతు మానీసండులపల్లె ప్రజలందరు గోడు పుట్టించుకున్నారనే సంగతి, మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Enterprising athletes may jump. It cannot be helped.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—నా ప్రశ్నను మిస్టరుగారు సరిగా అర్థము
చేయలేదు. నా ప్రశ్న ఏమిటంటే, కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసుగోటు కట్టకప్పటినుంచి
ఆఫీసులోని యింట్లో వున్న వాడయినవారందరూ యీ గోటుకుందా పాతూ
వాళ్ళు తప్పు యీ అడ్డు ఇది యీ గోటులాపించవచ్చు గోటు ఎక్కడ ఉన్నదా
అందునా పాతున్నారా, ఆ భార్య పాతుందా అనలేదు. దీనివల్ల ఆఫీసులో
రా చదువునకి యిబ్బందిలేదు. ప్రజలకు మరింత unconvienience కలుగుతున్నదే
మరిమి కనబడిలేదు. అందువల్ల యిప్పుడైతేను కలెక్టరు రిపోర్టు మీద ఆధారపడి
తమదా ఆ గోటు తెరిపించుకొనున మార్గంగా వాళ్ళకం చేస్తారా ?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ May I entreat the hon. Member to have some patience? It is likely that Nellore may become the capital of the new Andhra State. There will be huge buildings available for the Government then and they can do things as they like.”

Resolutions passed at the meeting of the Perumbalur Taluk Agriculturists' Association.

* 103 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received a copy of the resolutions passed at the Executive Committee Meeting of the Perambalur Taluk Agriculturists' Association on 1st December 1952 regarding the opening of gravel centres, famine relief works, loans to agriculturists, supply of grains through fair price shops, etc.; and

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There are about ten busy offices working within the compound and through this gate which was closed recently, a number of people were passing because it happened to be a short cut to another road. It was causing a lot of disturbance. If the gate is kept open, much work will not be done in the offices there and the interpellations also will not be answered quickly because we expect some answers from the mufassal also."

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

(THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) The copy of the resolutions of the Perambalur Taluk Agriculturists' Association received by the Government was sent to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for suitable action. The Collector has examined the resolutions and has sent a reply to the Secretary of the Association on the points raised by the Association.”)

SEN. K. R. VISWANATHAN : "What was the nature of the reply given to the Association, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—As regards the postponement of collection of list, it was stated that there was no justification for the same as the seasonal

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conditions were fair. A sum of Rs. 1,61,000 was placed at the disposal of the Tahsildar, Perambalur, for granting loans liberally in all the deserving cases."

Remission of kist in Malabar.

* 104 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Collector has sent any report regarding the drought conditions in Malabar, if so, the extent and area affected and whether the Government are considering remission of kist, etc., in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Collector of Malabar has sent a report regarding the seasonal conditions in that district. His report shows that the conditions in the district do not warrant any general remission of land revenue. The Collector will however, consider individual cases of remission of land revenue and postponement of loan instalments on their merits."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Collector has specified the areas affected by the drought for affording immediate relief or has specified other areas also?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"As I have already answered on previous occasions, the Collector is watching the situation very carefully and he has instructed all his subordinate officers to carry on intensive ajmoish and mete out relief in deserving cases."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—"May I know the date of the Collector's report?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sometime in January."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"In view of the fact that some sixteen Members of this Legislature from Malabar have demanded remission of kist and in view of the fact that vast areas have been affected by drought, will the Government call for a special report from the Collector and if necessary give some remission?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Only the latter reason mentioned by the hon. Member is germane to the question and not the number of M.L.As. signing the petition. As far as conditions warrant redress we will give relief."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"The Collector has reported that there are no conditions warranting a general remission of kist in the district. Will the Minister be pleased to ascertain whether there are conditions in particular taluks warranting remission in those taluks?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"From the Collector's report, I understand that grant of remission

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of kist may extend to more than one taluk. Anyway, I will wait for further reports and do what all is possible to give relief."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—"ರಾಷ್ಟ್ರೀಯ ಜ್ಞಾನಿ ರಮೇಶ್ವರಯ್ಯನವರಿಗೆ ಕರುಣೆ ವಿನಿಯೋಗ ಎಲ್ಲೆಡೆಗೂ ಕೊಡುವಂತೆ ಸರ್ಕಾರ ಕಡತವನ್ನು ತಯಾರಿಸಿ, ಮಂತ್ರಿಗಳಿಗೆ ತಿಳಿಸುವಾ?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Apart from the fact that I do not know anything about the information the hon. Member gives, I do not understand the question itself."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know whether remission is given only to those who pay less than hundred rupees by way of kist or to all?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"In all deserving cases, remission is given. Probably the hon. Member refers to some recent Government Order mentioned in some papers."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"Is there any rule or Government Order that the question of remission of kist should be considered by the tahsildar if only the whole sub-division is affected by drought?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"That rule applies to the dry lands. For wet lands it is a different thing. Even if small portions are affected, remission will be given."

Appointment of Gurkhas to watch the police constables during the strike period.

* 105 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any Gurkhas were kept in Madras to watch the police constables recently during their period of non-acceptance of salaries?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The question is based on a misapprehension. This Government did not employ any Gurkhas or others to watch the police constables during the recent agitation."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Are not the Government aware of the reports published in the Press about the use of Gurkha soldiers in the Police stations to watch the police constables who refused to receive their pay? If, as the Hon. the Chief Minister says, it is not correct why did not the Government contradict the statements made in the Press?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no need, Sir, to contradict every false allegation."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"All the responsible Press in the City made that statement."

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“ 1946 నుంచి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఉన్నాయి. భనాభావంవల్ల పని అంత చురుకుగా సాగలేదు. భనాభావంవల్లనే సరికొత్త భావం వచ్చుతుందో ఇప్పుడు చెప్పలేను. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయంలో ఆశ్చర్యచేయడం, కష్టమసారం కృషిచేస్తుందని మాత్రం గౌరవ సభ్యునికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ మంత్రిగారు ప్రభుత్వంలో పూర్తిగా గుర్తింపాము అని చెప్పలేదు. ఎన్ని సార్లు గుర్తించినను 1946 నుండి 1952 వరకు, అటుతర్వాత 1953 వరకు వాళ్లు బుట్టించుకుంటున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఏమైనా మంత్రిగారు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా? కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం సహాయం లభించేంతవరకు యీ విషయం మంత్రిగారు అని చెప్పటానికైనా వీలవుతుందా? ఆ క్రమంలో ఉండిన proposals పెప్పిలే తప్ప ఏమి? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“ 4 పిల్లలమర్రి వెంకటేశ్వర్లుగారు ఒక ఉపన్యాసం చేశారు. వారు ఇంతవరకు మాట్లాడిన దానిని ఒక ప్రశ్న అని అనడంకంటే చిన్న ఉపన్యాసం అని చెప్పడం సమంజసంగా ఉంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆరకు వ్యాఖ్యలో సిబ్బందికి వసతి కృత్యం నిర్వహించిన ఆ కృత్యం పూర్తిగా గుర్తించారు. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ సహాయానికి కూడా ప్రయత్నించాము. కాని వాని సహాయం చేయజాలక పోయినారు. గౌరవ సభ్యుని మిత్రులు కేంద్ర శాసన సభలో ఉన్నారు. వారి సహాయంపైనా తీసుకొని, మనరాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి కేంద్ర సహాయం లభించేట్లు చూడవలసిందని అయినకు నేను సలహా యిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“ On a point of order, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Let the Hon. Minister finish his answer. Then I will allow the hon. Member to raise the point of order.”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“ కేంద్ర సహాయాన్ని పొందటానికి ఎన్ని విధాల ప్రయత్నం చేయాలో అన్ని విధాలా ప్రయత్నం చేశాము. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో కేంద్రం సహాయపడజాలని స్థితిలో ఉండిఉండచ్చు. రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం సాధ్యమైనంతవరకు భనాభావంవల్లనే సిబ్బందికి కృత్యంవసతి ఏర్పాటు చేస్తూంది. అర్థికంగా పరిస్థితులు అనుకూలంగా లేకపోవడంతో ఈ కృత్యం నిర్వహించలేము. ప్రభుత్వం యత్నిస్తూంది. మన అదాయాన్ని అట్టి వ్యయాన్ని సహించుకోవాలి. ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితులలో హెచ్చుమొత్తాలను ఖర్చుచేసి శాశ్వత నిర్మాణాలను చేయించే స్థితిలో ప్రభుత్వం లేదు. ఆకారణంచేతనే కొంతకాలం ఓర్పు వహించాలని సభ్యులకు తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. మరలా ఖర్చులు చేయడం సవ్యం అని సిండుకోదు. సాధ్యమైనంత జాగ్రత్తగా వసతి పొంది హెచ్చు వ్యయాన్ని తగ్గించటానికి మేము ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నాము.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever the Hon. Ministers speak I take it that the speeches involve matters of policy which all the hon. Members in this House ought to understand. That will be of some help and guidance to hon. Members to understand the policies of the Government. But here when the answers are made in Telugu we are at a disadvantage and we do not understand anything . . .”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“ Not only is the hon. Member at a disadvantage, I too do not understand it.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“ The point is that we should know what the Hon. Minister says in reply to questions. We are not concerned about the hon. Members speaking in Telugu. But from the reply given by the Hon. Ministers we can understand to a certain extent what the questions put were. Therefore I would request you, Sir, to instruct the Hon. Ministers to give us a gist in English of the replies given by them in Telugu.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Let not the hon. Member lose his temper. Let him be calm.”

(Many hon. Members on the Opposition Benches rose in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“ When the Chair is on its legs hon. Members should not stand.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ ఈ విషయం సంతకం చేయగా వాళ్లు ఎక్కడ ఉంటున్నారు? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“ అంత పిరికిగా మాట్లాడడం ప్రతిష్టా విధిగా ఉండకూడదు (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I know whether the Andhra Members of the Legislature and the Andhra Ministers are quarrelling among themselves? As they are talking in Telugu, we do not understand anything.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, on several occasions the hon. Members speaking in Telugu, especially the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu insisted that those Hon. Ministers who know Telugu and whose mother-tongue is Telugu ought to reply in Telugu, so that hon. Members putting questions in Telugu and knowing only Telugu may understand. I thought it was a reasonable request, and in the matter of interpellations we may give and take. But now the hon. Member Mr. Nambiar wishes that every reply must, necessarily and by instruction from the Hon. Speaker, be in English. There is therefore some contradiction in the policies we are asked to follow. We shall consider it later and deal with it.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ మా ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం ఇవ్వడంకంటే నేను అడిగిన ప్రశ్న విరుద్ధం చేసి, యీ ఆరకు వ్యాఖ్యలో పుణ్య భవనాల కట్టే విషయంలో 1946 నుండి 1952 వరకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి సహాయం ఇవ్వడం గురించి కనుక మంత్రి సమాధానం పూర్తిగా యివ్వాలి.”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“ ఈ స్థితి నిర్మాణ సమస్య ఎంతో కాలంనుంచి అపరిష్కృతంగానే ఉండిపోయింది. వెంకటేశ్వర్లుగారు వాళ్లు ఈ కృత్యం నిర్వహించే పూర్తిగా ఉండి ఉండవలసింది. ఆ ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయాన్ని పరిశీలించి భనాభావం వల్లనే మరీ ఇంత కాలం

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కాలవల్లనీ ఈ పథకాన్ని పూర్తిగా ఆమలు జరుపలేక పోయింది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలోకి వచ్చినప్పటినుంచి మహారాష్ట్ర అయినప్పటికీ తన చాక్స్ ఇను గుర్తించి ఈ విషయం పరిశీలించగలగాను పత్రాలేక ఆలోచనకి లక్ష్యపించింది. ఆ ఆలోచన (మయోచ్చవేశారు) ఆర్థిక విషయాలను పరిశీలించి తన ఏజెంసీ ప్రభుత్వం పాఠశాల పంపించారు. అది ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వ పరిశీలనలో ఉంది."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am just intervening in order to correct an expression that was used by the Hon. the Chief Minister in his reply. There is no contradiction involved in the demand of the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu and others that the Telugu Ministers should answer in Telugu and the request of the hon. Member Mr. Nambiar for at least a gist in English of what the Minister said in Telugu."

Drinking water-supply scheme for Vallam, Tanjore district.

* 109 Q.—**SRI S. RAMALINGAM:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received by the Government from the Panchayat Board of Vallam, Tanjore district, that they should be given 'Power Drill' to expedite the drinking water supply scheme and whether any advances were made; and

(b) whether they were supplied with power drill, and if not, the reason for the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) No representation on the subject has been received by the Government in the Health Department from the Panchayat Board.

" (b) The question does not arise."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"The Panchayat Board made the representation to the Engineering department which is under the control of the Minister for Public Works. I find the Hon. Minister for Health is giving the answer. Will the Public Works Minister give the answer? My question was also addressed to the Minister for Public Works."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Power drill for the purposes of drinking water-supply is dealt with in the Health Department, Sir."

9-10 a.m. **SRI G. LATCHANNA:**—"Is it a fact that all the rural water-supply works which are in progress or pending have to be stopped immediately by the orders of Government?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"That does not arise out of the present question which refers to rural water-supply in Tanjore. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"But this also deals with rural water-supply, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, no."

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Guest charge in New Legislators' Hostel.

* 110 Q.—**SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state why the guest charges in the new Legislators' Hostel, Madras, have been increased by Re. 1 when there had previously been a resolution of the House Committee recommending a reduction in the guest charges?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The actual fair rent per head per day, with reference to maintenance charges, etc., in the New Legislators' Hostel works out to Rs. 4 as against Rs. 3 per head per day in the old Legislators' Hostel. The guest charge in the New Hostel has accordingly been fixed at Rs. 4 per head per day."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"New Legislators' Hostel లో ఉన్న క్లబ్ కి దినముకు చార్జి మూడు రూపాయ నుంచి నాలుగు రూపాయలవరకు పెంచబడింది. ఈ పెంపుదలలపై గెస్టుల రాకపోకలకి వీలలేకపోతున్నదని గుర్తించి యిప్పటికైనా యీ గెస్టు చార్జి తగ్గించడానికి ప్రభుత్వము పూనుకుంటుందా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The hostel is intended for the accommodation of only Members of the Legislature and not for guests."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"గతకొన్ని నెలలుగా కొంతమందిలకు family quarters చాలా తక్కువ చాడుగలకు యిచ్చినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. అలా రాకుండా outsiders కూడా తిరుగుతున్నట్లు తెలిసింది. ఇటువంటి family quarter తక్కువ చాడుగలకు యిచ్చి, హాస్టల్ లో చాడుగ మూతం ఎక్కువగా వసూలు చేయడానికి వారణముంది?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The allegation of the hon. Member is not correct. Family quarters have been allotted according to priority. If the member has applied on a particular date he is bound to get it in course of time. New family quarters have not been allotted by the present Government."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Is it not a fact that the delegates of the recent Moral Rearmament Conference have been allowed to stay in the Hostel and charged at a much lower rate than that charged for other guests?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I charged Shylockian rates for them and recovered from them money in advance." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Have any family quarters been given to any who are not Members of the Legislature and who are non-officials?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I must say for the information of the House that the quarters in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, have been classified into three categories, one for the occupation of the Members of the Legislature, the next for officers of Government and the

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last for peons. I think about 10 quarters have been allotted for Members of the Legislature and I do not think that any of these quarters is at present vacant."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, is it not a fact that non-legislators are also given accommodation? "

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

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" రెజిస్ట్రేటర్ల హాస్టల్ ఒక వ్యాపార సంస్థగా ప్రభుత్వం చేస్తున్నదా? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" This is a commercial proposition. We are providing accommodation as and when it is available. We collect maintenance and other charges."

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO :—" ఇప్పుడు నేనుంటే హాస్టల్ గదిలో టిఫి క్రిందుగా లావలైపున పెట్టబడునంటే పుస్తకాలు నేను మరియు ఇతర వ్యక్తులకి టిఫి టేబులపై పెట్టడమిది. ఈ పుస్తకాలు కాకుండానే ఎందుకు ఉంచవలసివో లేక ఎవరయినా దొంగతనం చేయటానికి ఆ విధంగా ఉంచవలసివో, కారణం ఏమిటా? అలా జరగకుండా ఉండుటకు తీసుకొనే చర్యలు ఏమిటో మంత్రిగారు తెలిస్తారా? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it not a fact that some of the quarters inside the Government House Estate, Mount Road, are at present occupied by people who are not in Government service or are not Members of the Legislature and if so, may I know what steps the Government are going to take in the matter? Is it not desirable that they ask those people to go out and make those quarters available for other people who have applied? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, there are one or two very special people who do not fall under any category, but whom we have to respect and we cannot treat them to harsh terms which would amount to indignity. I think we must allow such people to be dealt with delicately and courteously by the Government and we should not publicise these matters."

King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the allotments made previously for an electric lift and an air-conditioning plant for the operation theatre in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, were cancelled by the Government; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) Electric lift.—The Government have not cancelled the provision of an electric lift in the new operation theatre of the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, and it will be installed shortly."

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Air conditioning plant.—The proposal has been deferred for the present in view of the present financial stringency."

Taking over of reserved forests from the forest panchayats in Pulivendla taluk.

* 112 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for taking over reserved forests from the forest panchayats of Lingala and Velidandla in Pulivendla taluk, Cuddapah district; and

(b) whether the Government consulted the said panchayats before taking over the forests from them?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) These forest lands were reported to have been badly managed. The policy of the Government is to transfer the management of all forests to the control of the Forest department."

" (b) No."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" లింగాల వెలిదండలలోనూ, కడివడల్లా ముద్దనూరు, వేంపల్లి రేంజీలలో ఆ నేక రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టులలో చెట్టుచేమలేవు కాబట్టి వాటిని స్వల్ప విచారించి disreserve చేస్తారా? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" నెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో ఉన్న మువంతి చిన్న చిన్న forestsను పంచాయతీల నుండి తీసుకొని, ప్రభుత్వముచే ఆరక్షణముగ ఉంచుదు. ఈ forests తిరిగి పంచాయతీలకు యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This has nothing to do with the present question. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

Question No. 113 postponed to 25th March 1953.

Anti-malarial operation in Coondapur taluk, South Kanara.

* 114 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Community Project Officer of South Kanara area has made any representation to the Government to accord him necessary permission to start anti-malarial operation in the 19 villages of Coondapoor taluk which is included in the Project Area; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Yes."

" (b) The anti-malarial operations under the normal programme approved by the Government have been recently extended to

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the 19 villages of the Coondapur taluk referred to and therefore a special allotment for this purpose in the Community Project Budget is not considered necessary."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" As it is our experience that unavoidable delay is being caused in getting petty schemes sanctioned by Government and this in turn results in delaying in pushing through those schemes, will the Government consider the desirability of investing these Executive Officers with power to sanction schemes costing not more than Rs. 10,000? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not like delegating powers of sanction too much. Hon. Members are requested by me earnestly to assist us in maintaining order in our accounts. It is dangerous for us to grant executive officers wide powers of sanction. We do not delay matters. So far as the Community Project schemes are concerned I know they are being sanctioned quickly and expeditiously. Complete transfer of responsibility is not desirable in the interests of the officers themselves."

Opening of an experimental section in Government Textile Institute, Madras.

* 115 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the action taken by the Government regarding the recommendation made by the Madras Handloom Committee in its meeting held on 4th August 1952 that an experimental section should be opened in the Government Textile Institute for the purpose of evolving designs suited to the tastes of the consuming public and passing them on to the handloom weavers for adoption?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The recommendation of the Madras Handloom Committee for opening an experimental section in the Government Textile Institute is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" How long will the Government take to arrive at a decision? It is already seven months old."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" We shall try to arrive at a decision very soon."

Cloth designing section in Government Textile Institute.

* 116 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) when the research cloth designing section was started in the Government Textile Institute;

(b) what amount has been spent during the last five years on establishment of that section;

(c) what was the travelling allowance spent by the research designers during the last five years;

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(d) how many designs have been evolved, how many of them have been selected by the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society and how many have been adopted by the handloom weavers; and

(e) whether the samples of the designs evolved by the research cloth designing section will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) In March 1944.

" (b) Rs. 21,046.

" (c) Rs. 1,518.

" (d) About 423 designs were evolved during the past five years 1947-52. Of these 220 designs were given to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. During the tours of the Research Designers they have noticed many of the designs and slightly modified designs being adopted by the Society. The exact number of designs adopted by weavers is not known.

" (e) The samples which are many are likely to be damaged in handling if placed on the table of the House. These may be seen at the Textile Institute any day by previous arrangement with the Principal."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Are these designs being adopted to-day by the handloom weavers? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I already said in answer to clause (d), about 220 designs were given to the Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. During the tours of the Research Designers, it was found that many of the designs were being adopted with slight modifications."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" What is the nature of the designs, plain or other patterns? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Sir, are these designs sent to all the districts for promotion of handloom industry? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell the House whether these designs are supplied to all the private weavers in the State? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I understand that at present they are given only to the State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society. I shall look into the question and see if they can be given to the private weavers also."

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Lignite deposit in Cannanore, North Malabar.

* 117 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether deposits of red lignite have been located in and around Cannanore, North Malabar; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the possibility of exploiting the same?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) It is not clear what is meant by red lignite. It is presumed that the member refers to ordinary lignite (brown coal). If so, the answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) Yes, Sir.

Mr. Ghose, Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation, South Arcot, and the officers of the Geological Survey of India who conducted investigation into the matter were of the opinion that, in view of the limited extent of the lignite deposits known at present under the town and of the indications that sea water is saturating the lignite bed, there was no use in further exploring the deposits at Cannanore. Further investigation was, therefore, dropped.”

Constitution of new panchayats.

* 118 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are subsidizing Class II panchayats under section 71 of the Panchayats Act;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) when the Government propose to give effect to the scheme of opening new panchayat boards for villages with a population of not less than 500?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) Not so far.

“(b) In view of the fact that new panchayats under the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, have not yet been formed and classified, the consideration of the question of land revenue allotment to be provided under section 71 of the Act has been deferred for the present.

“(c) The question of constituting new panchayats for villages in non-panchayat areas in accordance with the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, will be taken up after elections to the existing panchayats are completed.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Government are postponing the starting of new panchayats simply because they could not spare enough money for subsidizing the second-class panchayats?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“The Government's intention has been made clear, Sir.”

[21st March 1953]

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“May I know, Sir, in view of the formation of the new Andhra State whether the Government are considering the question of postponing elections to major panchayats in the State?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“No, Sir.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“అయ్యో, ఈ రాష్ట్రంలోని మేజరు పంచాయతీల గా మైనరు పంచాయతీలు మార్పు చేయటానికి ఏమైనా ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుతున్నవా? ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్య ఏమైనా ఉద్దు వస్తున్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“No such thing, Sir.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“రాజ్యాంగ చట్టము ప్రకారం, పంచాయతీ ఎలక్షన్లు జరపటానికి కొత్తగా తయారైన లిస్టు ప్రకారం జరపవలసివుంటే, కొత్త లిస్టులు తయారైన తర్వాతనూడా సుమారు మాసం రోజులవరకూ వాడలిస్టులే అమలుపర్చారు. దీనిపై ప్రభుత్వానికి పిటిషన్లు వచ్చాయా? వస్తే ఏమిచర్య తీసుకున్నారు?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Elections are being conducted according to the existing lists, Sir.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“కొత్త పంచాయతీ చట్టము ప్రకారం రకరకాల వడ్డీలు కట్టవలసివుంటుంది. ఈ చట్టము ఎప్పుడు అమలులోనికి వచ్చిందంటే?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Sir, the Act is in force from March 1951 onwards.”

SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA :—“టంగుటూరు పంచాయతీ బోర్డు యిది వరకు మేజరు పంచాయతీగావుండి యిప్పుడు మైనరు పంచాయతీగా చేయటానికి ఆర్డరు ఇచ్చిన విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా? అదే నిజమైతే ఏమీ సమాధానం చెబుతారు?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Certain provisions after the present Act came into force, have become defective. Any defect which comes to the notice of the Government is rectified according to the Act.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“Is it a fact that a Sub-Committee of the Cabinet was appointed to study the present Panchayat Act and bring forward an Amending Bill? If so, may I know the stage at which it stands now?”

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

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“A legislation for constituting villages with a population of not less than 500 into panchayats was passed by the Legislature in 1950 and we are now in 1953. There is so much inordinate delay from the day the legislation was passed to the day when it should be given effect to. Will the Government explain this inordinate delay?”

[21st March 1958]

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"If there is any delay, this Government is not responsible for it. We are reconstituting the existing old panchayats and after that, the formation of new panchayats will be taken up."

SRI V. K. RAMASAMI MUDALIAR:—"Inasmuch as the constitution of these new panchayats has to be postponed, will the Government consider the desirability of retrenching the staff as many Deputy Panchayat Officers and District Panchayat Officers have been recently appointed?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Only a few people were appointed to conduct the elections."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Has there not been State-wide opposition to the method of voting adopted in the recent Panchayat elections and what were the thoughts given to those representations?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"There are some representations that the system of secret ballot should be introduced. But I think the present system of open elections for Class II Panchayats is cheap."

SRI K. RAMIAH CHAUDARI:—"ఇప్పుడు తరగతి వారీగా పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలు, ఆ ఆఫీసులు చాలామంది తరస్కరించారని వార్తలు వచ్చినవా ?" దీన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొంటుంది ?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, complaints have been received only in a few cases."

Report on the reorganization of the Secretariat.

* 119 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member, Sri V. Chidanandam is not in his seat, the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the report of Sri Venkateswaran, I.C.S., Special Officer for Secretariat Reorganization and state the action taken on it by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"A departmental report of this kind is not to be placed on the table of the House. When action is taken, suitable publicity will be given to the reorganization ordered."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Provision of libraries in schools attached to slums.

5 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have provided libraries in the schools attached to slums as per the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, Madras; and

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(b) if so, how many books were provided in each school and the amount so far spent?

A.—(a) The Government did not accept the recommendation of the Provincial Harijan Welfare Committee in this regard.

(b) Does not arise.

Ameliorative measures for the uplift of Scheduled Castes.

6 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what action, other than in the field of Education, Government are taking for the uplift of Harijans; and

(b) the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on various heads other than Education with details for the past six years?

A.—(a) The ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government for the uplift of Scheduled Castes (Harijans), other than those on Education consist mainly of the following items:—

- (i) Provision of house-sites;
- (ii) Provision of wells and tanks for the supply of drinking water;
- (iii) Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways and burning or burial grounds;
- (iv) Grants to private bodies engaged in social and economic uplift of the eligible communities; and
- (v) assignment or lease of land for cultivation.

(b) The expenditure incurred by the Government on the various heads mentioned above is furnished in the statement enclosed*. No expenditure was incurred on item (v).

Contributions to ryots under the Land Improvement Scheme.

7 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House a list of ryots who were granted contributions under the Land Improvement Scheme and the actual amounts that were sanctioned to each ryot?

A.—The information is not readily available. The collection of such particulars for a series of years will involve a good deal of time and labour not commensurate with the purpose served.

* Printed as Appendix I on page 864 infra.

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Relief afforded to the victims of flood in Cuddapah district in 1952.

8 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the villages affected by the floods in the Kundu and Pennar rivers in Cuddapah district in 1952;

(b) the extent of the fields corroded and silted and the number of wells and dwellings damaged;

(c) the total loss calculated in rupees; and

(d) the relief afforded to the victims?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement^a giving the information is appended.

Gruel centres in Cuddapah district.

9 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of gruel centres which were functioning in each taluk of Cuddapah district, in September 1952; and

(b) the number of gruel centres now existing in each taluk of Cuddapah district?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of gruel centres functioning on 27th September 1952 and on 21st February 1953 in each taluk in Cuddapah district are as follows:—

Name of the taluk.		Number of centres functioning on	
		27th September 1952.	21st February 1953.
(1)	(2)	(3)	
Cuddapah	..	14	4
Pulivendla	..	60	55
Rajampet	..	67	Nil.
Badvel	..	38	4
Proddatur	..	7	Nil.
Kamalapuram (sub taluk) ..	..	37	Nil.
Rayaacheti	..	107	61
Jammalamadugu	..	62	24
Sidhout	..	28	11

Amounts sanctioned towards subsistence loans in Badvel and Sidhout taluks.

10 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what was the amount sanctioned for Badvel and Sidhout taluks in Cuddapah district towards subsistence loans last year:

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 864-866 infra.

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(b) whether the entire amount was distributed;

(c) how many applications were received by the Loans Tahsildars of both the taluks and how many applicants received the loans; and

(d) if all the applications were not granted, the reason for the same?

A.—(a) The amounts sanctioned towards subsistence loans last year (1951-52) for Badvel and Sidhout taluks were Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 30,000 respectively.

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The number of applications received in Badvel taluk was 5,233 and the number received in Sidhout was 1,886.

In Badvel taluk 534 applicants were granted loans during last year and 206 cases were rejected, because the enquiries into the applications could not be completed before 31st March 1952 and the entire allotment was spent within the short period of two months, that is, February and March 1952.

In Sidhout taluk, 520 applicants were granted loans during the year and 492 cases were rejected because the time at the disposal of the special staff was short and the entire allotment sanctioned for the year was spent.

Reorganization of district boards.

11 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the Committee called the District Board Reorganization Committee was appointed; what is its personnel; and its terms of reference; and

(b) when the report of the Committee in (a) was received and the orders passed by the Government on the recommendations of the Committee and whether the Government would place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

A.—(a) The Advisory Committee for Reorganization of District Boards was constituted by an order of Government, dated the 7th May 1951, consisting of the following persons:—

Chairman.—Sri K. Kuttikrishna Menon, formerly Advocate-General, Madras.

Members.—

Sri V. K. Palaniswamy Gounder, President, District Board, Coimbatore.

Sri T. Pulla Reddi, President, District Board, Cuddapah.

Sri C. V. Nayudu, Advocate, Tiruvallur.

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Sri K. A. Mukundan, President, District Board, Malabar.

Sri Rajah D. Paul, retired Secretary to Government Education Department.

Sri M. Narasanna, President, District Board, East Godavari.

The terms of reference to the Committee were as follows :—

- (1) Whether district boards in their present form may be abolished or whether they may be retained;
- (2) If district boards are to be retained, what their structure and composition should be;
- (3) if district boards are to be abolished, who is to attend to the functions of district boards in general or whether it is necessary to set up "Divisional Boards" or "Circle Boards";
- (4) whether there may be direct elections to district boards as at present on the basis of the Assembly rolls in force or whether the district board may comprise of the members of the Legislature belonging to the district and representatives elected by panchayats in the district from among their members;
- (5) whether the existing provision in the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, regarding total number of members requires any alteration, particularly if the board is to be constituted by the inclusion of the members of the Legislature and representatives elected by panchayats;
- (6) whether any change is called for in regard to the division of district board areas into circles;
- (7) what should be the powers and functions of district boards and their presidents in the new-set-up; whether the functions of any of the bodies functioning at the district levels, such as the District Food Advisory Committee; District Firka Development Committee; District Prohibition Committee, etc., may be entrusted to district boards;
- (8) whether district boards may continue to maintain elementary schools as at present or whether any other agency may be entrusted with this work;
- (9) the ways and means of improving finances of district boards. (The recommendation of the Committee will be considered in the light of the report of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee);
- (10) to suggest generally such reforms as are considered necessary in the interests of efficiency of administration;

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(11) to indicate in outline the amendments required to the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, and to any other Act concerning the administration of district boards; and

(12) should the secretary of the district board function as the executive authority on the analogy of municipal commissioner of a municipality and executive officer of a panchayat and if so, what should be his status?

(b) The Committee has submitted its report to Government on the 31st January 1953. The Government are now considering the report and orders thereon will be issued in due course. As the report is treated as confidential at present it is not possible to place it before the House now.

Formation of the Andhra State.

12 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any instructions from the Central Government regarding the formation of the Andhra State; and

(b) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) No, Sir, not yet.

(b) Does not arise.

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member wants any information, he can come to my Chamber."

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House that I have received the following Message from the Governor of Madras :—

"In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1) read with Article 191 (1) (a) and (b) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby give my recommendation to the introduction in the Madras Legislative Assembly of the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill."

Point of order.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir. According to the rules in force, privilege motions have priority for discussion. I have given notice of a privilege motion in regard to questions and it has not been included in the agenda for to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When did the hon. Member give it?"

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" I gave it to the Secretary three days back. It is to the effect that questions written in Telugu are returned on the plea that all questions should be written in English."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member could have given it to me. Anyway I will enquire from the office."

III.—PRESENTATION OF SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR 1952-53.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to present the Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in the year 1952-53 and Detailed Estimates thereof. Copies of the Statement of Demands and the Estimates have been laid on the Table of the House.

" As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the present Supplementary Demands relate to—

(a) Schemes of expenditure already provided for in the budget for 1952-53 for which additional provision is now required with reference to the expenditure already incurred or expected to be incurred before the end of the year; and

(b) 'New Service' schemes sanctioned by the Government in the course of this year.

" In the latter class of cases, the demand proposed is for the actual additional appropriation required to meet the expenditure in the current year on individual schemes, after taking into account the savings now anticipated in the concerned grants. Where sufficient savings are expected, the demand proposed is only for a token sum of Rs. 100.

" The Estimated Expenditure in 1952-53 in respect of 'new service' schemes included in the present statement is Rs. 69.05 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 1.14 lakhs in the Capital Account. The expenditure is covered by advances sanctioned from the Madras Contingency Fund, pending regularization by the Legislature. But most of the Demands proposed are in respect of larger expenditure on items provided for in the Budget for 1952-53 and approved by the Legislature, due to various causes, as explained in the Detailed Estimates.

" There are in all 31 Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account, including 4 wholly 'charged' items, involving a total sum of Rs. 687.42 lakhs under 'Voted' and Rs. 112.65 lakhs under 'Charged.' Under Capital Account there are 8 Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 1,070.94 lakhs under 'Voted' expenditure alone. A sum of Rs. 2,15.28 lakhs is also proposed under Loans and Advances by the State Government. The total of all the Supplementary Demands including 'Charged' items works out to nearly Rs. 21 crores. As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the total of the present Demands does not represent a corresponding increase in the total budget appropriation for the year. Against the additional Demands now included, savings or credits are anticipated to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 crores in the Revenue Account and half a crore in the Capital Account. The amount of the

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Supplementary Demands has not been reduced with reference to these savings, as no reappropriation is permissible from one Grant to another or between 'Charged' and 'Voted' items.

" Further, most of the increased expenditure has been allowed for in the Revised Estimate for 1952-53 already presented to the Legislature.

" The widespread prevalence of drought in the State has necessitated the opening of a large number of minor irrigation works and starting of gruel centres in many places and grant of subsistence loans to poorer ryots resulting in large supplementary appropriation. The expenditure on the Community Development Projects which are under implementation in the six areas of this State since October last has also been included in the Supplementary Estimates.

" Turning to the Capital side, the bulk of the additional expenditure represents the value of large stocks of chemical fertilizers and foodgrains purchased in the current year and likely to be cleared only in the next year and is thus not really an outright extra expenditure.

" Explanations for the Supplementary Estimates under each Grant are given in the Detailed Supplementary Estimates.

" With these words, I commend the Supplementary Estimates for the acceptance of the House."

IV.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now take up the General Discussion on the Budget."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, 9-30 a.m. I should like to say a few words on the points raised by hon. Members when discussing the Budget items relating to the Departments of Transport, Labour and Industries. I must say at the outset that I have received a lot of useful suggestions and criticisms from Members; but they have on some occasions been a little harsh; and I shall try to explain to them that the harshness is not warranted by facts.

" Sir, so far as Transport is concerned, there has been a suggestion that we should be more liberal in the issue of permits for new routes. Sir, during the discussions on the Stage Carriages Surcharge Bill, there was a suggestion made that in view of the dwindling profits and in view of the fact that we have introduced more buses on the routes, the existing profits, if at all there were any, would still further dwindle, and so new routes should not be opened, at any rate that no new buses must be put on the existing routes where sufficient number of buses were available. And I think I then gave this House an assurance that as far as possible that suggestion would be respected. While I must say that it does not entirely lie within my power to give a direction to quasi-judicial

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bodies like the Regional Transport Authorities and the Central Road Traffic Board, as I said, I shall try my best to see that unnecessary competition is not introduced.

"With regard to the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, I must say that the response and the co-operation have been very good. While Members had complained that it would work as a hardship, I know bus operators under great handicaps have come forward to help this Government. Out of a total demand of Rs. 7 lakhs made for the month of February, I am glad to announce that we have received Rs. 5 lakhs and odd by way of compounding fees. That is so much to the credit of those who want to co-operate with the Government. There has also been a representation made that we must not charge spare buses and that we should permit monthly collection of the compounding fee. So far as the spare buses are concerned, we have agreed to the request; but monthly compounding is a matter which is beyond my power. I am therefore coming back to the Legislature with an amendment, so that this House may permit me to help the bus operators by agreeing to monthly collections. Though this will entail some more staff, I must say it will be a great help to the bus operators. I hope that when the proper time comes, I shall be able to present a statement on this matter and explain it in greater detail.

"On the question of labour, I must say that last year has been a year of more or less cordiality between employer and employee except in a few cases here and there. I cannot grudge even that difference of opinion; for, as long as human nature is what it is, there is bound to be difference of opinion between two human beings, and therefore there are such differences, and I am bound to say that barring a few cases, the general atmosphere has been one of peace and cordiality. The Government's view has been the view put forward by the Hon. Mr. V. V. Giri, the Union Labour Minister, viz., that as far as possible, we should rely on voluntary conciliation rather than on compulsory adjudication. For, the result brought about by voluntary conciliation is more friendly, is more lasting and is a better management-labour relationship than the result brought about by adjudication. Sir, up till now, more labour officers have been engaged in trying to see a sort of superficial conciliation is done, so that if they do not succeed, the matter can be referred for adjudication. But at the same time I should like to say that adjudication has not been very popular with the workers themselves or with the managements. It has often been brought to my notice that the awards of the Tribunal are not satisfactory. As Members are aware, we have no power to alter the award, and so far as this State is concerned, we have practically accepted *in toto* the recommendations of the Tribunals. I have only one observation to make. My good friend Mr. Kalyanasundaram, while paying me a compliment on the way I have received a deputation, complained that there has been inordinate delay. My friend has always been a partisan in a dispute and he has never been a conciliator, whereas I have always been a conciliator and

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never a partisan. Therefore, my friend cannot know the very difficult and delicate nature of the negotiations which will bring about a conciliation. I have attempted in this short period to bring about conciliation between managements and labour; I have succeeded in a few but I have failed in more cases. But it gives a great pleasure to find out after a couple of hours of hard work that you are able to bring together the differing view-points. The case which my hon. Friend referred to was one such. It can surely be referred to a Tribunal, but what will be the delay? It will take nine months or even twelve months, and then the management will appeal to the Tribunal or Labour will appeal, and it will take probably two years and my friend has got to wait for those two long years before getting something. My method is one of conciliation. We try, of course, and we do fail in some cases; but we shall not be sorry; I think we shall not fail if we make an honest attempt at conciliation. I therefore crave my hon. Friend to just bear with me in this very delicate and difficult task of trying to bring two differing view-points together. Sir, this Government also agreed to the suggestion put forward that we should have the Works Committee and the Standing Order. When I was answering interpellations the other day in this House put by my hon. Friend, Mr. Gopalan, I gave expression to the policy of the Government. In olden days it was incumbent on the registration officer to say how many members of each union belong to the Works Committee. But, it was found that the figures that the registration officer gave were never accepted. There were many unions and all workers were not members of one union. Therefore, we thought that from the democratic point of view and from the representative point of view, the Works Committee was very essential. Similar is the case with regard to the Standing Order. I think, if these two are understood in the proper manner and their resolutions are respected, we will be having more peace and tranquillity in this country.

"Sir, I want to refer to one other matter in this connexion and that is in regard to stay-in-strikes. I find that this new phenomenon of stay-in-strikes has come into more and more prominence in our State. While I do not deny the worker his right to go on strike by giving sufficient notice—of course, he is entitled to differ from the views of either the Government, or the Tribunal or the management—I say this question of stay-in-strike is, in my opinion, not correct, for it is taking the law into one's hand. It is a sort of intimidation of the management or the Government to force them to come to a settlement, which is quite unfair. May I take this occasion to appeal to all labour leaders to see that such stay-in-strikes are not resorted to? Of course, I quite agree that in his frustration it is natural for the worker to go on a stay-in-strike. But the Government is out to help the worker in as just and fair a manner as possible and if the worker really wants the help of the Government, he should resort to lawful and legal measures and not unlawful measures.

"Sir, coming now to the question of the power cut, it is true that in this State the power cut has considerably affected labour.

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Perhaps in the next few months it may have more repercussions and many more people will have to go out of employment or go into the shift system. There has been a claim that the Government should issue an Ordinance or pass some sort of legislation to pay the worker an unemployment allowance. Hon. Members are aware of the financial position of the State and I am afraid that until it improves this suggestion cannot be seriously considered, for it may jeopardise our very difficult financial position.

"I must say on this occasion that the mill-owners of Coimbatore have been generous. They have come to some understanding and I do not know if it satisfies the workers. But, they have agreed to pay a minimum salary, that is, they will pay it if the worker does not get full work. Of course, it is a good beginning and I do hope the mill-owners will be able to pay more in view of the delicate situation in which they are placed. Whatever it is I only hope that in view of the conditions beyond the control of any one in this State, both labour and the management will co-operate and see that peace is maintained.

"Now, Sir, I would like to say a few words in regard to the handloom industry to which most of the hon. Members referred in some detail or other. I wish to put a few questions to myself and answer them. First, is it true that enormous quantities of mill cloth are dumped into our State? More than one Member made an allegation that unwanted mill cloth is dumped into this State and therefore the handloom industry suffers. In the year 1950 we brought 97,482 bales into the State; in 1951 we brought 162,947 bales and in 1952 we brought 158,695 bales, which is less than that in 1951. All these quantities were brought at the request of the dealers. I may say that all this was not consumed, because the Director of Controlled Commodities tells me that many of these are exported to other States on the application of dealers because they find that the mill cloth has no sale in this State.

"Sir, some hon. Members have asked what has happened to the resolution of this Assembly recommending to the Government of India to reserve all bordered dhoties and coloured sarees to handlooms. And what have the Government of India done in this matter? I can only say that we have pressed on the Government of India with all the emphasis that we can command that the resolution of this Assembly must be implemented. It is true that the Hon. Minister for Commerce and Industry at the Centre has not been able to see eye to eye with us. He has not also slept over the matter. He has appointed the Textile Enquiry Committee under the chairmanship of Sri Nityananda Kanungo assisted by seven experts and they are now touring the country to find out the economic situation of the mills vis-a-vis the handloom industry. He has also appointed an All-India Handloom Board on which there are also some members from this State to look into the question as to how best the State Government and the Central Government could help the handloom weaver. We have also

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reconstituted the District Handloom Boards and the State Handloom Board whom we are consulting as to how best we can help the handloom weavers. It is true that some of their suggestions are difficult to implement for reasons beyond our control.

"The Hon. Minister for Commerce at the Centre has introduced a cess on mill cloth which he proposes to utilize for the benefit of the handloom industry. The cess may come to about Rs. 6 crores according to the calculations made by the Centre. It is said that our share may come to about Rs. 1.25 crores to 1.5 crores. We have claimed that our share must be more. But as the matter stands at present, we are assured of Rs. 1.25 crores. This money will be utilized through the co-operative societies for internal marketing, for propaganda, for the starting of emporia, for the starting of institutes for research, for improving designs, for better technique and to cover the cost of transport, freight and other charges of yarn of counts that are in greatest demand. If this proposal is accepted and when the money is made available, the handloom weaver of the society will get yarn at a much cheaper price than the price at which he is getting to-day. So far as internal marketing is concerned, the Handloom Board is seriously considering the suggestions put forward that emporia must be started in every village. Hon. Members are probably aware that there are 112 emporia in this State. But most of them are in big cities and it is proposed to start emporia in the villages. We want to have a van and a mobile shop by which the sale of handloom goods will be increased. How are we to improve designs? The Handloom Board has given suggestions for standardizing handloom cloth and for the replacement of throw shuttle looms by fly-shuttle looms which cost about Rs. 50 per loom. They have also suggested that the co-operative societies should have dye-houses of their own. There are now seven pattern-making factories and the Board has suggested that we should have some more such factories. We also want to award more prizes for the winning designs in handloom cloth.

"Some Members have said that the price of yarn is going up and that yarn is not available even now. Perhaps they are under the impression that the export of yarn to foreign countries which has been permitted by the Government of India will have serious repercussions on the availability of yarn in our country. What we have sent out of the country is the unwanted yarn three months old, and not the current yarn. Mills complained that the societies and handloom weavers were not lifting the yarn and so we permitted export. The moment we find that the export of yarn affects the interests of our handloom weavers, I assure the House that we shall protest against the export. The House can rest assured that we shall be the watch-dogs of the handloom weavers and see that their interests are safeguarded.

"So far as the export of mill cloth is concerned, it is beneficial in a way. On account of the reduction in export duty, it is quite

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likely that our country may offer for sale in foreign countries mill cloth at cheaper rate and thus successfully compete with foreign goods. I think this export will create an internal demand for handloom goods.

" So far as price of yarn is concerned, I can definitely and categorically say that the price of all counts of yarn except 30s and 40s has gone down. I have got the comparative prices, but I do not want to trouble the House with the details.

" I explained before that we want to introduce a system by which the handloom weaver will get yarn at a cheaper price. It is suggested that the handloom weavers co-operative societies and handloom weavers may be permitted to take the yarn direct from the mills. Do those who make this suggestion realize how impractical it is? Is it possible for 8,000 and odd weavers to go to the Madura Mills and ask for yarn? As a business proposition and as a matter of day to day procedure, it is impractical and therefore I would not recommend it. But I shall say this. We shall see that this handloom cess which we get is utilized to such an extent that the cost of the yarn to the handloom weaver is reduced from 6-1/8 per cent to about 2 per cent. That we shall do to make the yarn cheaper. Hon. Members have been suggesting that all the yarn of 40 counts was not made available to the State. It means that they are under the impression that we produce 40s out of Indian cotton, and that we are exporting a lot, denying 40 counts to our men. May I give a few statistics here? In the year 1952, 1,280 bales of 40s were made by spinning mills in our State and 425 bales were made by the composite mills. The entire amount of 1,280 bales was given to the weavers. Only 176 bales of the composite mills were kept back and the rest was given to the weavers in our State. I, therefore, feel that the allegation that 40s are sent out is not warranted by facts. It is asked, 'why don't you make 40s cheaper; why don't you press upon the Government of India to see that 40s are available at a cheaper rate?' Here also I would say that 40s are mostly made out of Rajapalayam cotton. They cannot be made out of other varieties. The cotton of Rajapalayam is used for making 40s. Therefore, if we want more bales of 40s there is no variety of cotton available for it, unless we go to California or Egypt, whose price is 1½ to 2 times more. Therefore, I feel that in the interests of the cotton growers we should not lower the prices of Indian cotton. If we lower the price of cotton, even the available 40s will not be available to us then.

" Sir, I must say that another chief cause is the dwindling of our foreign markets. Last year we exported to Ceylon one lakh yards less, to Malaya 1.4 lakh yards less, to Sierra Leone 17 lakh yards less, to Burma 50,000 yards less, to the United States of America 10,000 yards less, to Australia 11,000 yards less, and to Kenya, 50,000 yards less. The only country to which we exported was the United Kingdom. But even those figures are far less than the figures of bales we were exporting to those countries for four or five years. The reason is obvious. There are people in those

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countries who would like to convert the yarn into cloth. Whenever we give them yarn, they convert it into cloth, and compete with us. That is a problem which can only be tackled at the Government of India level. We are trying our best to see that our interests are safeguarded.

" Then what about the prices, Sir? Hon. Members will agree with me if I say that price of yarn is to-day much less in the open market than the price in the controlled market. Therefore, the fear entertained by some hon. Members that because of high prices the handloom weaver is not able to get yarn is baseless. It is not warranted by facts. Hon. Members have asked me in this House a number of questions as to why it is that Government departments are not taking more handloom cloth than what they do now. We have circularised all our officers and departments. Barring one or two institutions like the High Court and the Chief Engineer (General) who have asked for about 5,000 yards and 3,000 yards respectively, the response has not been so encouraging. The reason is obvious. They all use khaddar. They are hesitant to replace khaddar by handloom cloth, because khaddar is handspun and hand-woven cloth. Therefore, they do not want one industry to suffer at the expense of another industry. Personally I would like all to use handloom cloth. But the Hon. Minister for Khadi Development will not agree to it. Therefore, between us, we have to strike a *via media*. But I assure hon. Members that whatever is possible will be done. I shall see that help is given to the fullest extent.

" Hon. Members have been suggesting that we should send individual travel agents and delegations abroad, and that we should have emporia in foreign countries. The Madras Government are not in favour of this proposal because we believe that no good will come out of it. But the Central Government have sent travel agents abroad, and the Central Government propose to utilize the handloom fund for establishing their commercial agencies; it is suggested we can have one at Colombo, one at Singapore and the third at Baghdad. These agencies will tour the countries round about these areas. After their travels, our sales, we hope, will be more.

" I shall now come to the co-operative scheme, commonly called Mr. Ryan's scheme, about which hon. Members have complained frequently. The complaints are three or four. The first complaint is that they do not take in as many weavers as are willing to join. It may be true in some cases, but in the large majority of cases, my information is that though allotments are made, the weavers do not join in sufficient numbers. The people say that the cause of this is twofold, namely, (1) the existing members of the primary societies are unwilling to admit and are unable to guarantee the new members and (2) the master weaver still holds control over the weavers. He gives the weavers money and all other assistance in times of need, and, therefore, the weaver is not joining the society. The second point made out is that the wage

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level of 3½ annas is against the recommendations of the High Level Handloom Committee. As I said yesterday, the High Level Handloom Committee had decided that the wage shall be six annas or whatever be the wage level in an area. It is not the intention of the Government to upset the wage level and upset the economic stability and make weavers leave their present employment. As I said yesterday, ours is a famine wage. It is not a fair wage. It is not an economic wage. Therefore, I feel that the Government are justified in saying to anybody who has work, 'please carry on.' If anybody is starving, and has no work, we say 'please come to our fold.' In some places more than 6 annas is paid. We are not able to give the existing wage, but we shall give 6 annas. I have made the position of the Government clear. I admit that, as it is, only 6,000 weavers have come into the fold. We should like a larger number to come in. The reasons for their not coming in in large numbers are not due to anything wanting on our part.

"There is one other point which this House must remember. Co-operative societies, after all, are run by weaver members themselves, and they have the responsibility for the proper maintenance of their share capital. It is true that the Government have guaranteed against any loss that they might incur as a result of the sale of cloth. But I can tell the House that to-day we have got Rs. 98,23,625 worth of cloth unsold. It is a problem which the Government and handloom weavers have got to face.

"Sir, hon. Members have spoken about the formation of the community weaving centres. My hon. Friend Mr. P. Kotaiah is perhaps one of the chief exponents of the community weaving centres. I want to ask hon. Members what exactly is the difference between a community weaving centre and a co-operative centre except that there is no share capital and the new weaver need not rely for admission on the existing members. Secondly, there is no control over the cloth produced. Those who suggest this want that Government should have absolutely no control over membership, over the yarn that is supplied, and over the cloth that is produced. I think, as a businessman, Mr. Kotaiah will certainly turn down this suggestion in the very first instance. But the Government have not done that. We say that so far as we are concerned, we are not traders. At any rate, we feel that this procedure should be tried by us. We have therefore made a recommendation to the Handloom Board itself. Mr. Kotaiah is a member thereof. Why not they try and start a few co-operative weaving centres? They have got enough members and inspectors who can see that yarn is looked after and cloth is also looked after. We promise the co-operative societies that to the extent of 5 per cent we shall be responsible for any loss that they may incur. I can assure this House that the suggestion for the starting of co-operative weaving centres, though it does not appeal to me and to my colleagues, will be examined, because of the persistent demand made by the Members of this House. The proposals are being examined, and we are looking into the matter.

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"Then, Sir, I come to the question of starting gruel centres for weavers. The hon. Member Sri Ardhanari spoke about the plight of the handloom weavers. It is not peculiar to Tiruchengode alone. It is prevalent all over the State. I have visited Madurai, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Erode, Mangalore, etc. I can give a big list of the places I visited. Everywhere the first deputation that I received is from the handloom weavers. They say that they are suffering very much and that they are not able to sell their stock. I can only say that we are trying our best to help them. Meanwhile we do not want old people and very young people to suffer. Therefore, we started gruel centres, perhaps 2,000 in number, all over the State to give food to the weavers who are over 60 and less than 12 years of age. Younger men are supposed to find other work. What sort of work they should do is a matter for them to decide. Perhaps they cannot do any work; they are not accustomed to work. But they must accustom themselves to the changed conditions. They cannot look to 'A' or 'B' or the Government themselves. (Interruption from Sri Nagi Reddi.) I can only say that it is up to the ingenuity of myself and Sri Nagi Reddi to suggest employment for them. There is no use painting a dark picture or a black picture everywhere, in the Assembly, in the Press and in public meetings, about the plight of the weavers. It does not make them free from difficulties. It only makes them more afraid and more frustrated. I would, therefore, take this opportunity to tell my friends in the Opposition that, so far as the handloom weavers and their pitiable conditions are concerned, we are as much aware of them as the Opposition. There is nothing like a 'Treasury Bench weaver' and an 'Opposition weaver'. Therefore, let us not make any such difference. They must, if I may request them most humbly, from to-day onwards admit the facts of the case and tell the people that all of us are doing our very best. I have got to say only this much.

"There are other suggestions like the starting of a Handloom Finance Corporation involving crores of rupees, starting of co-operative spinning mills, joint stock companies and community development centres. If I may humbly use the expression, they are impracticable and, if I may say so, fantastic. We know how the people are suffering. I can assure the House that we are doing our very best. We are not keeping quiet; we are not passing a Resolution merely as an eyewash. We are following it up by letter and by personal contact. When I was in Delhi the other day, I met the Commerce Minister, apprised him of our difficult situation, and he and I were able to evolve some plan. It is not possible to publicise all that we want to do and what we do because there are so many vested interests coming in the way and if that is published, our laudable object may be hampered. Therefore, let the House take the assurance from me that this Government is not idle. We are not merely passing a Resolution; we are trying our very best by letters and by personal contact to help the handloom weaver."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that this State is going to get Rs. 1.25 crores out of the cess on mill cloth that has been recently imposed. Therefore, the question of finding finances or starting a Handloom Finance Corporation could easily be solved if the Government make a start with that amount.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I do not want to say much. When such a small thing as the improvement of the internal marketing, as facts are before me, is costing Rs. 3 crores and odd, does the hon. the Leader of the Opposition believe that the Finance Corporation can be started with Rs. 1.25 crores? Will it ever satisfy anybody? I do not think it will. The cess amount has not actually come into my hands. Collection has not yet begun. It is still in the mind of the Commerce Minister. In the course of the next few months, he may change his mind and decide not to collect it. Therefore, let not the hon. Members imagine that it is in my left hand and that I could give it with my right hand. It is in the stage of planning.

“ Sir, there is one more point and I shall finish. All my Colleagues had to deal with problems affecting the State alone. Well, the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue could easily say, ‘There is famine in Rayalaseema and, therefore, we can attend to it without having any repercussions on other parts.’ The Hon. the Minister for Health and my other Colleagues can say the same thing. But I cannot easily say the same thing. Handloom product is a commodity which has got to sell, and non-sale of it will have repercussions not only on our State but on the other States of this Union. For example, if the Hon. Minister for Commerce of the Union Government says that we shall reduce the output by 60 per cent, immediately there is a protest from State A or State B or State C. I am not naming it. I do not want to land myself in controversy that way. But I can tell this House that there are a number of States which have protested against it. I do not know what is behind that protest. But the fact remains that the protest is there. When I ask the Commerce Minister of the Union Government for his views, he says, ‘Here is the answer: I have got to face international problems also if I have to get more handloom products sold. I have got to get into touch with the Governments of Burma, Ceylon, East Africa, Pakistan, America, the Philippines and Nigeria, for securing buyers.’ This is what the Union Commerce Minister says. I only want to tell the House, ‘Our intentions are good; the desire is there and if we are not able to fulfil all that the hon. Members would like us to fulfil, it is because they are beyond our control. Be patient; trust this Government. We will do our best.’

“ Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The debate will continue till 2 p.m. The Hon. Minister for Finance will reply to the debate at 3 p.m. after lunch.

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Regarding the point of order raised by the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao, I must tell the House that the letter sent to the Secretary has been put up to me for orders but I have not yet been able to go through it. So, I shall reply to him to-morrow.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. the Minister for Labour and Industries did not say anything about industrial labour.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is not a point of order at all. It is a point of information.”

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, the thin end of the budget has been left over to us to-day at the fag end of the Budget debate.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If the hon. Member had so desired, he could have expressed to me the day before yesterday and I would have allowed him to speak then.”

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ That apart, Sir, I was trying to catch your eye but could not succeed. Sir, the Budget, on the whole, is a very agreeable document. It tells us a story simply and heroically of the struggles of the Finance Minister to meet the distress conditions in various parts of the State during the last year. Of course, he has done a good job of a bad year. There was famine on the one side and there was decreased income on the other side. To add to the trouble, there was a cyclone towards the end of the year. Therefore, I say that the Finance Minister has done well. But I must join the opposition against the increase of court-fees for the simple reason that the fundamental duty of any civilized Government is to provide dispensation of justice cheaply and freely. In this country, the dispensation of justice is neither cheap nor free. Now, the poor classes of people who go to Court to secure justice have got to pay the penalty. The increase of court-fees is an indirect infliction on those classes of people who are poor. They are poor and they have to borrow. The burden of this increase will fall on this poor class of litigants, who form the body politic. The Hon. the Finance Minister could very well have secured these Rs. 50 lakhs through other means, whereby people who are able to pay may be called upon to pay. He could have raised the sales tax on mill cloth imported from other States and from outside, firstly to increase his income and secondly to provide protection to the handloom industry. He could have increased the tax on silk and other such luxuries. He could have levied a new type of sales tax on the transfer of properties in towns worth more than Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 3,000 by legislating that all those who buy properties of this value in towns will be called upon to pay a portion of the increased capital value as sales tax. A new sales tax on the sale of second-hand cars could have been imposed. There are ever so many such items which could easily have come under taxation proposals. The entertainment tax could

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have been increased. In our State, there are a number of well-going electrical concerns. But I am sorry to state that the Government have been taking only the losing concerns. There are ever so many concerns which are declaring fat dividends to the shareholders and if only the Government take over such concerns they can very easily get a good lot of money. Although they may not have capital to buy them just now, the Government can give them some bonds and take those concerns over, allowing for payment of a dividend at 3 per cent. The rest of the dividend would accrue as profits to the Government. It is a pity the Hon. Finance Minister has failed to cast his eyes on such concerns. To-day he has chosen that class of people who are unable to pay any substantial amount. It would really have been a good thing if only he had taken over some of these concerns which are enriching the rich who could afford to pay.

"Sir, when the Hon. Chief Minister assumed office in this State we were full of hope that corruption would be eradicated, once and for all. I must say that corruption and the talk of corruption has lessened to some extent. We know that talks of corruption among high officials in the mufassal and in the Secretariat, and talks of corruption among others in charge of authority, talks of partisan spirit, talks of unpatriotic acts on the part of those in authority and all such talks in roads, markets, bazaars and other public places are things of the past. We are really proud that such state of affairs exists in our State at the present time. I would like even to go a step further and say that I was most happy to note the purity of the present administration when I saw that a Minister who visited my constituency some time back refused to step into the car of any party, but hired his own taxi. That is exactly the example that should be set up by those in office. Such an example by gentlemen in authority is, I am sure, bound to infuse a sense of purity and a sense of public-spiritedness in the lower ranks of the services. Sir, unfortunately, to-day the servicemen in the lower ranks are corrupt and corruption is increasing in the lower ranks. As was pointed out by one of the Members from the Government side, corruption is increasing and deepening in the lower ranks. This is having its effect on the poor people who have to deal with them. In this connexion, I would suggest to the Hon. Chief Minister to hold a secret session of this House in which the whole matter could be thrashed out fully. I am in a position to bring to the notice of this House a number of instances in which the lower ranks are involved in serious corruption charges. Especially when higher officials visit the district headquarters, their expenditure has to be met by the officials below, who have to pay their hotel bills, shopping bills-cum-repair and other bills. These officials in their turn extract this money from the poor people who go to them in connexion with various small matters. That is why I say that if a secret session of this House is held, the whole matter could be discussed and some speedy measures could be taken to eradicate corruption. I am sure that the assumption of office by the Chief Minister has purified the atmosphere round about the

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Secretariat and the Cabinet room. It has also raised the stature of the Members of this House even. Gone are the days when M.L.As. could influence Ministers and get things done and undone. Gone are the days when M.L.As. could approach the departmental heads, threaten them with this and that if they do not do this and that. Gone are the days when we used to hear talks of nepotism and favouritism. In this respect our real gratitude is due to the Hon. Chief Minister. Our stature has risen by leaps and bounds and to this extent I am thankful to the Hon. Chief Minister and the present Cabinet who are responsible for the present state of affairs. In this connexion, I must express my thanks to the Cabinet Ministers from Andhra whom we will be missing shortly, who have been very kind, good and courteous. Any Chief Minister could not have got a better set of colleagues.

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

"As regards land revenue, the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue has been preaching a homily to us as to what we should do and should not do. Unfortunately, he has not done what he has been preaching to others. Some time ago, he said that a Bill to tax the income of the agricultural plantations was on the anvil and that it would be placed before this House very soon. But unfortunately he has not done that till now. The income from that tax would have easily yielded a sum of Rs. 20 to 25 lakhs which would be very welcome to the already depleted exchequer of this State. But he has failed to do what he said and has placed the Hon. Finance Minister in a hopeless quandary. I do not know why that Bill has not been brought forward and whether that Bill will at all see the light of the day. Again, at a time when we are faced with acute financial stringency, I do not know why the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill has been dropped. When I speak of this Bill, I have my eyes on the delta landholders, and not on the drought-stricken famine areas. If only the Government had amended that Bill and applied it to the landholders in the delta areas, I am sure they would have realised a substantial amount. After decontrol and after the removal of many other control measures they are getting a lot of money. Paddy is selling at the rate of Rs. 30, 40 and even 50. I do not know why all the illegal money that had been raised from the hunger and poverty of the suffering people in Rayalaseema and the southern districts is allowed to increase the bank balances of those rich people and why it should not go to fill the public coffers for use by the public of the State.

"As regards medical facilities, it was the fond hope of many of us that this Government would increase the medical amenities to rural folk. But we are sorry to find that it is the other way about, although the accounts show some sort of increase in expenditure. The actual amenities, the pro rata amenities do not reach the people in the countryside. The district headquarters hospitals are starved for want of proper staff. The dispensaries in the mufassal

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are few and far between and are not properly manned. I have received a letter from the donor of a hospital who has donated 50 to 60 thousand rupees. This is what he says in his letter:

'There was one Mr. Rajagopalan, M.B.B.S., who was the last Medical Officer attached to this Government Free Dispensary. He was suddenly transferred to Visakhapatnam about December 1951, and ever since, there is no Medical Officer for this Government Free Dispensary. It was promised by the authorities that a proper Medical Officer will be appointed at a very early date. But, this has not been done so far. There has always been large attendance daily in this dispensary on account of its being located in a proper central place surrounded by a number of villages. On account of the absence of a proper Medical Officer for nearly nine months now, people are feeling it very keenly and they have to go many miles for even ordinary medical help, not to speak of maternity and other important medical relief. There has been incessant clamour by the villagers beseeching me to make a representation to get a proper Medical Officer appointed at an early date. I may incidentally mention to you that, in the pre-merger period, as well as immediately after merger, there was never an occasion when this dispensary worked without a Medical Officer even for a fortnight.'

This is the information given to me by that donor. What is this due to? There is dearth of doctors. That is the candid confession made by the Hon. Minister for Health. Can we not do something by which we can get enough doctors for our mufassal and village dispensaries and hospitals? These doctors are now trained by the Government, at State expense, in the various medical colleges run by them. Now these doctors after availing themselves of the opportunities provided by the State at public expense are going to Burma and Singapore on more favourable and more prosperous terms. At a time when we are short of doctors and at a time when most of our dispensaries in the rural parts and mufassal are finding it difficult to get doctors to man them, is it fair that these people are allowed to go abroad? I would even go to the extent of suggesting that there should be a ban on these people's leaving the country. We should introduce a condition or a definite clause even at the time of admission of these people into the Government medical institutions that after passing out of the college or institution concerned, to become eligible for setting up private practice or taking up a job under Government or any other agency, they must serve in a hospital or dispensary in the mufassal or village for a period of 5 or 6 years. Sir, I have to submit that the Government are also in a way responsible for the present dearth of doctors. I know that a couple of friends of mine who had passed out brilliantly were unable to get jobs here two years ago and they went to Ceylon where they were warmly welcome, and given employment immediately. There are such people who are frustrated. The services of such people must be utilized fully and squarely by the Government. Therefore, this dearth of doctors and lack of medical aid to the poor people are brought about to some extent by the indifference and negligence and also some sort of neggardliness shown by them towards the qualified doctors. It is not unfair for the doctors to demand some living wage. They must be started at least on Rs. 200 or Rs. 250. Having lived in the city from the early days, from the days of their studentship with comfortable luxuries, it is but natural for them to expect some decent standard of living. This is all the more necessary for them especially when we want them to go and work in villages where they will not get

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even the ordinary, elementary needs. Therefore, I suggest that some decent standard of living should be provided to doctors. Their basic salaries should be raised and they should not be allowed to go outside. As far as possible, they must be compulsorily made to put in a few years of service in the countryside before they release themselves either for private practice or for seeking employment elsewhere. 10-20 a.m.

'The Government should observe the age-long sanctity of the revenue remission code. They have violated it when they said that ordinary remission would be given only to those who paid Rs. 200 and less by way of kist. What is the logic behind it? Do they think that the rain gods are favourable to those that pay more than 100 rupees and open the skies to them but shut the poor landholders out so that they alone should be entitled to revenue remission? The whole code is based on the fact that whenever there is a failure of crops all landholders—big or small—are entitled to a remission of revenue. Now if the Government deny that relief to one section and give relief to the other section, it is very discriminatory. The Government must realise that the big landholders in the southern districts, in Rayalaseema and in other drought-affected areas are the worst affected. They have a status to maintain whether they turn out to be successful agriculturists or not. They have yet to maintain a status. They cannot go to gruel centres. They cannot take advantage of the famine relief works. They have to live in their homes. All these things require a certain quantum of money for very ordinary existence. On top of all this, if you deny to them the relief that is legitimately due to them and if you deny the relief that was provided to them with all sanctity about it by a foreign Government themselves, it is not quite becoming of the present Government. Congressmen before they came to power got on house-tops and proclaimed 'when we come to power, the whole agricultural population would be turned into owners of land and the fields of the now landless will then be flowing with milk and honey'. Now you have eaten your own words. You have gone back on the solemn promises you have given to the agriculturists. This solemn document prepared by the foreigner for giving liberal concessions to all these affected you have thrown to the winds and now you speak as though you have done something for the good of the people and for the good of the agriculturists in the countryside. I may tell the Government the people in the drought-affected areas are not satisfied with the administration. I am in complete agreement with what has been said by many friends opposite and I support word for word what was said by Mr. R. V. Swaminathan. Pudukkottai is adjoining the Ramanathapuram district. Conditions in the two places do not differ very much and all conditions that are prevalent in Ramanathapuram district are present in Pudukkottai. Therefore, whatever provision the Government make for the betterment of the condition of the Ramanathapuram people must be automatically applied to Pudukkottai also. Pudukkottai during the Raja's administration was paying a tax including excise duty of nearly 40 lakhs

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of rupees. To-day they pay including excise duty nearly one crore and twenty-five lakhs of rupees. What is the return they get? What is the progress we find in the State? What have you done for the people? You have not taken up even one major irrigation project in the area. Pudukkottai abounds in jungle streams. Several representations have been made to the Public Works Minister to tap the resources, to dam the streams, to harness them and to provide facilities for irrigation therefrom and to divert such stored water into the adjoining tanks. But in spite of four years of incessant representation, nothing has been done. What has happened? On the other hand every amenity that was enjoyed by the people of the State before merger has been taken away. And now you are pouncing upon the people and inflicting upon them maximum taxes. The people are groaning under heavy taxation. In this connexion, I must take off my hat to the Governor. Of all the politicians and other big men that visited Pudukkottai, he alone was able to know and he alone respected the feelings and aspirations of the people of Pudukkottai. I may tell this Government that this Governor of our State is enshrined in the hearts of the people of Pudukkottai. He went direct into their hearts. He knew what Pudukkottai was even before he entered upon his new office. I would invite attention of the present Government to the state of affairs in the State now and call on them to pay special attention to the condition of the people there. No doubt the difficulties of the State employees have been very quickly and greatly attended to. I thank the Government for that. I must also thank the Minister for Education for solving the problem of teachers even within a few months of his taking up office, a problem that could not be solved for more than five years before. If only the Government look upon the people of Pudukkottai a little more kindly and treat them properly by way of improving their conditions, I am sure they cannot get a set of more loyal people than the people of Pudukkottai.

"I must then say a word about the Minister for Agriculture because he is also the Minister for Forests. Forests which were once the national wealth of Pudukkottai, which were the pride of Pudukkottai, are now one vast area of bleak, open countryside. The whole forest has disappeared because of illicit cutting of trees. Why is it so? Because the officials there are hand in glove with the illicit cutters and the result is that what was once green forest where nobody could have entered even is now the open field of every body. It was formerly the property of the people of the whole State. It is now nobody's property but the heaven of the illicit cutter with the result that you cannot get even one green branch or a leaf of a tree. Again why? Because the original employees of the Pudukkottai State Service have been completely transferred from that place elsewhere. They are not paid yet the Madras scales of pay. Though formerly their pay was small they were living near their homes. They did not mind the low pay and they were loyal servants yet because it was the land of their birth. Now it is not so. The forest round about their homes

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was nursing them. The environment was there. But suddenly all these people have been transferred and not given the Madras scales of pay. And people from outside Pudukkottai have been brought in there. What is now happening in the forest is that the supervisory control is such that everything helps illicit cutting of forests. Formerly, a Tahsildar in charge of a taluk was completely in charge of everything in the area including control of forests, grant of loans, etc. He was the final authority on all matters pertaining to that area. But now the whole system is completely changed. Now the Tahsildar goes to a village and attends only to revenue functions. He has to close his eyes to all deforestation in the forests and what the people represent to him in regard to other matters. He attends to revenue work only and goes away. He receives no representation with regard to forests, agriculture, etc., and people suffer a lot on account of such difficulties. I would earnestly and respectfully request the Minister to look into the structure of the Pudukkottai administration before merger and see how that small area was so beautifully and efficiently administered in the past with a small income of 30 or 40 lakhs of rupees. There were a few Ministers driving in swanky motor cars, the paraphernalia of an army, royalty, etc., all for a small income. But to-day, so many lakhs of rupees have been added to the revenues of the State, and corruption has increased and the efficiency of administration has decreased. Formerly the whole system of administration was integrated in a few persons with the result that the poorest man was able to reach the highest official and obtain justice cheaply and quickly. The system at present is such that it is easy to pay Rs. 25 as illegal gift to a Revenue Inspector and get a thing done there and on the spot rather than refuse this amount and be prepared to spend over Rs. 200 to take the matter in appeal and submit oneself to delay, pecuniary loss and bodily discomfort and even if these agonies are got over and Madras is reached, no representations could be easily and readily made to the high authorities. Such is the structure of the Government, Sir, that nothing could be done."

* SRI K. M. SEETHI :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Muslim League Legislature Party in the Assembly is of the view that the present Budget prepared under extraordinarily difficult and adverse circumstances, in which the State is placed deserves sympathetic and appreciative reception by this House. This Budget prepared, as I said, under extraordinary and difficult circumstances has taken care not to starve the nation-building and welfare departments of the State. Having spent 10 crores of rupees on famine relief and with the prospect of several crores of rupees having to be spent in the future also in relieving distress in various parts of the State, the present Ministry can certainly take credit that they have been able to prepare a Budget without starving the nation-building and welfare departments of the State, providing funds as far as possible for the welfare schemes for which we have been agitating and clamouring all the time. Sir, the existing welfare schemes have been provided for,

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and a promise is held out that after six months, the question of having new schemes will also be considered. Under these circumstances there is absolutely no reason for criticising the Ministry for the presentation of a Budget like this or for drawing a gloomy picture of the whole situation. In fact the primary object of the State should be to raise the standard of the common man and for that the policy of the Government has been enunciated and provision has been made for various schemes that will help in the direction of raising the standard of the common man. I was surprised to find that the most commendable step now taken by the Central Government with the assistance of the State Governments, namely, the adumbration of the Community Projects by which a serious and honest attempt is made to raise the lot of the common man with the co-operation of the public, has come in for a variety of criticisms. Hon. Members went even to the extent of saying that these projects are absolutely useless and even the Five-Year Plan itself is absolutely useless. I submit, Sir, this is an attitude which I cannot understand. That attitude can only be reconciled with an ideology which does not believe in ameliorative measures taken either by the State or the public, as ameliorative measures according to that ideology will stand in the way of the revolution it visualises and aims at and so should be cried down. I can understand their attitude only on that basis. I was also surprised to hear criticism made from that quarter of the efforts made by non-officials to relieve poverty. It was also a surprise to me to hear from a particular hon. Member coming from Malabar that he has nothing but condemnation for that very, very useful and commendable organization that we have in Kozhikode, the Poor Home Society, which is doing a lot of service for the relief of distress, poverty and destitution of the people of Malabar. He had nothing but condemnation for a society which has been running a home for the disabled, the destitutes, the lepers and the destitute women, which runs a higher elementary school, promotes home industries and has a home for junior boys and girls. That such an institution should come in for condemnation at his hands would only indicate the ideology of the party to which the hon. Member belongs, an ideology which will never tolerate ameliorative measures, official or non-official and will have nothing but a bloody revolution for the relief of distress. Therefore I am not surprised when such Members describe the Community Projects as absolutely useless. This opposition against the Community Projects and their extension to other areas is the result of ignorance of the real nature of the Community Projects. What are these projects for? As far as we know of them from their working in Malabar, it is responsible for creating and maintaining good maternity wards, laying out good roads, running schools and several other public amenities with public co-operation. The Project Advisory Committee have sanctioned the installation of an X-ray apparatus costing Rs. 35,000 in Palghat hospital very near the place from which the hon. Member who made the criticism comes. With the co-operation of the public, Government will be able to do quite a good lot for the

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amelioration of the lot of the people, for the liquidation of poverty, for the raising of the lot of the ordinary man. In fact, to avoid a bloody revolution and bring about a better society, economically, socially and otherwise, the schemes under the Five-Year Plan adumbrated by the Central Government and sought to be implemented by the State Government are the best and the most helpful solution that could be found. Therefore, I respectfully submit that the State Government deserves every encouragement and support from the non-official public for the successful carrying on of these welfare schemes which they have now launched upon.

" Sir, much has been said and I have also contributed to that complaint about the needs of Malabar and the various difficulties and the disabilities under which that district is suffering. I cannot however subscribe to the view that the present Ministry is callous to the needs of Malabar, when I find that provision has been made for certain major schemes of irrigation in Malabar like the completion of the Malampuzha scheme, and taking up new schemes such as Walayar and Mangaalam. The present Ministry, I believe, is really anxious to remedy the various complaints made by the Members from Malabar. So I cannot say they are callous. But I cannot help saying that there was a lot of neglect of the needs of the district in the past. In the past the representations made by us, the representatives of the public were not properly heeded to by the powers that be. There is therefore much leeway to be made up. I expect the present Ministry will do its best in making up the leeway. I would even suggest that the Government should call for a report from the Collector in consultation with the non-official representatives of the public about the various needs of the district and draw up a comprehensive scheme for meeting those needs as and when the Government are in a position to meet those needs and to the best of their ability. The primary needs of Malabar are good roads and bridges, drinking water, hospitals, maternity wards, irrigation schemes and health centres and such other things and these have to be met. That is why I say that a scheme should be drawn up based on a comprehensive report made on the representations made on the floor of this House and outside and on that basis an earnest attempt should be made by the Government to make up the leeway in the matter of meeting the needs of the Malabar district. Very many occasions there were when the representatives from Malabar had to complain that Malabar was the Cinderella of the State. It was really so for many years. The people of Malabar were also partly responsible for that. They were not sufficiently vocal in pressing their demands and situated as they are, far away from the metropolis of the State, they were not able to make their voices heard. Now matters have been pointedly brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister and it is up to the Ministry to take more earnest measures to meet the needs of Malabar.

" Sir, with regard to the position of the Muslim minority of the State, I have to bring to the notice of the Government the

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various disabilities from which this minority community suffers. For a State to be just, not only just but generous to a minority, is only in keeping with the highest ideals that should be adopted by a State in the matter of meting out justice to the various and component sections of its body politic. Take international organizations like the United Nations Organization and their attitude in such matters. They have recognized the necessity of meting out justice and generosity to minority sections of the community. The Muslims have been recognized as a minority community. It is only just and proper for us to ask for a more generous treatment by Government with reference to the various needs of the community, political, economic and educational. Their difficulties are very many in this direction and the entire Muslim community is really backward in these matters. There is, therefore, no justification for singling out certain sections of the community and saying that they alone are backward. The entire community is backward and my request to the Government is that the community should be treated as backward and should be given relief in the matter of education, representation in public services and such other matters.

10-40 am. "Sir, while dealing with this matter I have to bring to the notice of the Government the necessity for providing religious instruction in schools though the Constitution places a restriction on it in the case of State schools. What I respectfully submit is, to those communities who want religious instruction permission should be given for giving religious instruction outside the school hours and at the expense of parents, without infringing the provisions of the Constitution that no State funds should be utilized for giving religious instruction. Apart from respecting the sentiments of communities who believe in religious and moral instruction, there is the other important aspect also that the imparting of religious instruction will certainly help to give the students a sense of moral values and discipline and a sense of love and respect for one's own fellowmen and it will certainly help the growth of an orderly and disciplined society in the State. Religion has never been an obstacle in the path of the progress of humanity. It has helped in relieving distress, in raising the moral standards of people and in giving them a correct appreciation of the moral values. Even in the interests of orderly progress of the State, this scheme of religious instruction will promote the general welfare of the State and the general peace and prosperity of the State. So, I plead that at least religious instruction in schools outside school hours and at the expense of parents should be permitted. As far as my community is concerned, it is their unanimous and earnest wish that I have voiced forth in this matter and I would request that permission might be given for religious instructions being imparted in schools without any further delay.

"Sir, while referring to the needs of Malabar, I would like to make one or two observations regarding the lot of elementary school teachers and their sufferings. In fact representations have been made to the Government about the needs and sufferings of

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the elementary school teachers. I am glad to know that the Hon. Minister for Education gave us an indication that the Government were considering the question on the basis of the report submitted by the Director of Public Instruction who conducted an enquiry in the district, and that Government would be passing orders shortly. But I have to make one submission that the demand by the teachers' organizations that all the elementary schools should be taken over and managed by the Government, is a demand to which I and my party do not subscribe. Such a course will lead to regimentation of elementary education. Besides, Government cannot afford to undertake the running of all elementary schools. Even granting the existence of several disabilities and difficulties of the teachers I say that this demand of theirs should not be met and elementary schools should be allowed to be managed by private agencies as at present. If there are any irregularities in the management it should be seen that they are rectified and managements might be taken to task for any injustice or hardship that is caused to the teachers. There is no case made out for the abolition of private managements in respect of elementary education as many of the aided schools are more efficient than State schools, and considering the great service rendered by private agencies in the spread of elementary education I emphatically oppose the demand for the abolition of private management. With regard to the threat of strike held out by the teachers, myself and my party have no sympathy for the attitude that has been taken by the teachers' associations in that regard. Teachers will be setting a very bad example for the boys and girls who are placed under their control if they go on strike and they will be undermining the sense of discipline of the students whom they are instructing. They will be doing incalculable harm to the cause of education in the State if they resort to such courses. Schools are considered to be the temples of learning and as such these ideas of Trade Union methods should not be entertained by the teachers. It is my request to public men who are dealing with these matters that they should neither encourage nor instigate such activities on the part of elementary school teachers.

"Sir, there are several areas in Malabar district where immediate medical aid is required. In several important rural centres we have no hospitals and dispensaries. Even in important towns like Ponnani, Badagara and Baliapatam, measures taken for medical and sanitary aid are far from satisfactory. Ponnani is one of the biggest taluks in the district and the hospital there was founded about half a century back with 30 beds and the same bed strength is there even to-day. Hundreds of people are suffering. Patients are unable to get accommodation even in open verandahs. I would therefore request that the bed strength in the Ponnani hospital and other hospitals in Malabar should be immediately increased and sufficient provision made for the stocking of medicines in the existing hospitals and for the opening of new hospitals and dispensaries in the district in as many centres as possible."

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* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the House has listened to the dismal budget presented by the Hon. Finance Minister and to the uninspiring picture it paints for the future. May I characterize the budget as a 'do nothing budget', intended for marking time.

" Sir, when the Rajaji Ministry was ushered in, the appeal was made to non-Congressmen that it was the lesser evil—the greater evil being Governor's rule. When we look back over the past, I submit, Sir, that in practice we have experienced Governor's rule. What are the legislative achievements of this Government during the past year that it can boast of except a minor piece of tenancy legislation, and that too limited to one district, and a new taxation measure involving a surcharge on the motor transport fares? This is all the legislative achievement of this Government, in spite of the fact that it is headed by an ex-Governor-General of India. In addition they may also boast of a miscarriage, viz., postponement of the Bill for levying a surcharge on land revenue. The evaluation of Government is not only on the basis of what it has done, but also on what it could have done and did not do. I submit, Sir, that the bane of Madras politics in the past was that the governments were the playthings of inveterate king-makers of mediocre political stature. Sir, the present Government, according to my estimate, is a *stable* Government in the sense that there is no possibility or likelihood of an alternative Government being formed and the dangers that existed in the past of governments being upset by revolts in the rear do not exist to-day. In such an advantageous situation the Chief Minister could have played the role of a democratic Bonaparte and he could have undertaken such of those measures which the previous Government had failed to undertake for fear of being overthrown through any party factional revolts. Far from trying to play the role of a democratic Bonaparte, what the Government have been doing is to play the game of what has been termed yesterday, the game of electoral democracy which in fact is directed only to dulling all Opposition and to create illusory expectations for the future. They have tried to divert attention from their own mistakes, of omissions and commissions, by saying that things can only be solved by the Central Government or some authority higher than the Centre. The general impression that was created through press and propaganda was that the Chief Minister had some extraordinary pull with the Central Government and even with God Almighty and that with this pull some betterment in the state of affairs in the State was expected. I dare say, Sir, that some results have been achieved as a result of the pressure put on the Centre. The Chief Minister and the Finance Minister impressed on the Central Government the need to give this State a greater share of income-tax and to that extent we are benefited.

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" Let me tell the Hon. Chief Minister that however much he may try to bargain with the Centre, surely he cannot expect to get any greater help within the framework of the present Constitution. What does the Hon. Chief Minister say? He

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invites one and all in the House, be they Congressmen or members of the Opposition, ' Rally round me so that we can put pressure on the Central Government to grant us loans, grants or subsidies for famine relief. I say this is nothing but side-tracking the issue. This is to divert the attention of the public from the sins of omission and commission of this present Government. What has this Government done during the one year of its existence to find adequate resources to solve the problems it has undertaken to solve? The first thing it did when it presented its first Budget was to come with proposals for taxation. The surcharge on land revenue was sought to be increased. But what happened subsequently? We thought that we would pass that measure with modification during the present session. But we are now told that the Government have decided to drop that measure of taxation. Why have they decided to drop it? It is because the present Congress Government fears the possibility of a revolt of the Congressmen representing big landlords' interest in case the surcharge on land revenue is increased. The lame excuse that the decision for dropping the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill is because of the impending partition of the State is only an eyewash.

" With the impending partition of our State it is highly probable that we are going to see the recrudescence of the old political game of king-making. Therefore we may conclude that the strategic retreat with regard to the Surcharge Bill has been carried out with an eye to the future. Let me refer in this connexion to a speech of the Hon. Chief Minister addressing the merchants of the south. He told them: ' If you want me then I shall continue in office'. To obtain their support he held out the promise that he may consider abolishing the multi-point sales tax on some commodities. But when the poverty-stricken people of this State have for long demanded the abolition of the sales tax on essential commodities, no concession is made or promise of relief held out to them. This plea by the Hon. Chief Minister to the merchants reminds me of the pilgrimage by Henry IV to Cannossa to plead that all his sins and mistakes may be forgiven.

" Let me now come to the problem of the handloom industry. The Hon. Chief Minister has taken pains to move the resolution urging upon the Central Government that the weaving of dhoties and sarees may be reserved for handloom. I submit Sir, that this is a clever move to divert discontent and is not intended to solve the problems of handloom weavers. I am unable to see that any good will come out of it. What is the status of the handloom industry now? The Chief Minister is only tinkering with the problem of handloom industry. That is my view. In 1949 the export of handloom cloth from India was 5,100,000 yards. In 1951 it fell to 3,900,000 yards. In 1952 it fell still further to about 1,800,000 yards. No amount of pressure on the Central Government is going to improve the export of handloom cloth in view of the changes that have occurred of late in the world's economic situation. What are the anticipated results of putting pressure on the

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Central Government? I really do not understand. What is this reservation of dhoties and sarees going to do? Is it really going to improve the handloom industry? Will the Central Government immediately pass orders that the entire production of dhoties and sarees be reserved for the handloom industry without taking into account the colossal repercussions such a move will have on the textile industry? To-day how does the textile industry stand? The production of mill cloth to-day is 4,000 million yards of which more than 50 per cent is confined to the production of dhoties and sarees. Is it possible for the Central Government to stop such a volume of production overnight and throw several hundred thousand workmen out of jobs and thus aggravate the already worsening unemployment problem? Still the Hon. Chief Minister persists in attempting to delude the public into thinking that the Central Government can immediately order such a reservation."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member should know that 100 per cent of handloom production is confined to dhoties and sarees only whereas it is only 50 per cent in the case of mills."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Let me clarify. The total production of mill cloth by the textile industry roughly amounts to 4,000 million yards. Of this about 2,000 million yards relate to the production of dhoties and sarees. To-day the *per capita* consumption of cloth is only 12 yards, as against 18 yards before the war, due to the fall in purchasing power. If sarees and dhoties are reserved for the handloom industry, prices of these commodities must necessarily go up and the consequence will be a further fall in *per capita* cloth consumption. When this is the deplorable state of affairs, how can we conceive that there is any likelihood of the Central Government issuing immediate orders reserving production of dhoties and sarees only to handlooms? It is because this Government has neither efficiency nor courage, nor capacity to tackle the handloom weaving problem on correct lines that it is tinkering with the illusory solution of reservation."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is true that the hon. Member has an indirect sympathy for the mill industry. He says that this proposal for a 50 per cent reservation of production of dhoties and sarees should not be agreed to. May I ask the hon. Member to bear in mind that the handloom weaver stands to lose by not 50 per cent as in the case of the mill industry but 100 per cent, in case such reservation is not accepted? That is why I want the hon. Member who represents the workers in the mill industry to be more humane in his analysis."

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"No, Sir, let me not be misunderstood as though I have no sympathy for the handloom weavers. I only wanted to show that the present Ministry has no settled programme for solving this problem. I suggest this side-tracking of the issue is only for diverting discontent without attempting to solve it. Have the present Ministry done anything

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to reorganize the handloom industry? In the year 1944 there were 20 lakhs of handlooms in India. By 1946-47 it had risen to 28 lakhs. What has the present Government done to find ways and means of dealing with the surplus looms? The Government have failed to tackle the problem since that time."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member is conversant with the rationalization of looms in mills. But the position is wholly different in the case of the handloom families of which we have quite a large number. We cannot rationalise families. We can only rationalise looms in mills. We cannot ask the weavers not to multiply. Nor can we ask them not to work in their homes. The position of rationalising handloom weaving is very different from rationalising weaving in mills. I find the hon. Member is somewhat ignorant of the life of the handloom weavers." (Laughter.)

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"I may be ignorant of the life of the handloom weavers. But as far as we can see from the economic data I can very well appreciate the fact that the handloom weavers are suffering. But what is the solution that we can offer to them for their relief? At any rate I am sure that the way in which the present Ministry is tackling the question will not bear any fruit. There are other ways by which relief could be given to the handloom weavers. For instance the textile industry is steadily growing. The textile production in our country is increasing year by year. In our own State of Madras there are about 60 to 70 thousand textile workers. The turnover of labour is of sizable dimensions. Why do not the present Government persuade the mills to recruit their hands only from the handloom weavers?"

"Now let me come to the question of famine relief. What have this Government done in this regard? They say that they have spent something to the tune of 10 crores of rupees on famine relief. On how many people has this sum been spent? The Central Government have said that there are 8,000,000 people who are at present suffering from famine in this State. Therefore what is the average expenditure that this Government have incurred on a single individual due to famine? The sum works out roughly to Rs. 12 a person. This is the paltry sum that the Madras Government can boast of as having spent on each of its citizens at the time of famine. Even a backward country like China did much better when she suffered under similar conditions and undertook many public works schemes which simultaneously provided relief for the famine-stricken and executed measures against the recurrence of scarcity. There are no radical solutions offered, there is only a pacifying of the existing discontent. That is all that this Government are interested in. This Government do not propose radical agrarian reform to solve agrarian discontent. Instead, the giving of a few ounces of gruel seems to be taken up only with a view to pacify the existing discontent, the

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apeal to hon. Members 'let us all pull together and ask the Central Government to give us an extra subsidy or extra loan' is a diversionary manœuvre. Why not embark upon regular agrarian reform? Why not introduce an agricultural income-tax, and thus solve some of the basic problems? And why not get more revenue from the richer sections of the population? Instead, what do we find? I think Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar was quite right when he said, in his own interest, 'Let us all put pressure on the Central Government'. Why? Because, the inevitable alternative is for the Government to tax him and people like him in order to get more money.

"I thank you, Sir."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Sri P. T. Rajan will now speak."

* SRI P. T. RAJAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was taken by surprise when you were good enough to call me. I have not even thought on what points I should address the House.

"The first point that suggests itself to me is with regard to the grant of lands to tyagis. As soon as the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari became Chief Minister, he declared himself strongly against these grants. He even wanted to resume those lands which had been given to tyagis; but subsequently he appears to have changed his mind. He said in a speech at Madurai that he was going to try an experiment in Madurai district to resume those lands which had been given to tyagis, as a temporary measure. I should certainly be in favour of resuming all the lands given to tyagis as veeramaniams. In my opinion, if there is one thing which has brought the Congress party into contempt, it is the grant of these veeramaniams. I think the Hon. Chief Minister started tackling this problem in the right direction, and I even anticipated at the time that he would resume all the lands even as the zamindars were deprived of their lands. If he is not going to take that bold step now, I do hope that he will at least not make a distinction so far as Madurai is concerned. I should not like that Madurai alone should be treated differently from other districts. People have spent so much money on those lands that it will be a great hardship on them if they alone are asked to give back those lands to the Government now.

"My second point is: I have brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge of Public Works that people in the Cumbum valley have been suffering for a long number of years for want of drinking water. There has been a scheme and it has been there for the last twenty years and more but nothing appears to have been done in the matter. During summer men bathe and cattle are washed in the river bed from which water is being taken by the people for drinking purposes. And women have to go about two or three miles for bringing that water for use for cooking and drinking purposes. It is a great wonder that diseases

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have not completely taken a firm grip of the area. I again bring it to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister and my friend the Minister for Finance that they should pay some attention to this very serious problem which requires an early solution.

"Thirdly, Sir, I have been getting copies of tour programmes of various officers, not only local officers, but provincial officers, and I believe that is the case with other hon. Members of this House and possibly Members of the Legislative Council. I see so much waste of paper and stationery and so much waste of stamps. In the case of stamps perhaps it may be said that it is only a book adjustment but in the case of stationery, Government have got to pay hard cash for it. My point is that if any particular hon. Member wants to see a particular officer, he can surely get the information from him. I would suggest to the Hon. Finance Minister that he should see that this practice is stopped immediately. Though the savings may not be big, savings effected in this manner would go a long way to remove at least a small portion of the big deficit in the State.

"Another thing I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Finance Minister is this. We are being given first-class fare to Madras and back when we attend the Legislative Assembly meeting. (An hon. Member: '1½ fares.') The idea seems to be that Members who travel for the Assembly meetings alone must be paid trainage. But I am sure Members of the Assembly have got so much work to do in connexion with their membership, in the headquarters of the State, and it would be better if a pass is issued to the Members to be used from their place of residence to the Madras City. Now, we have got to pay for such visits from our own pockets, and certainly we cannot ask the wretched man who goes to us for a favour to pay the train fares. After all, the railways are State-owned, and such being the case, it will be only in public interest and in the interests of economy if a pass is issued to the Members instead of money being paid to them in cash for their journeys."

* DR. K. B. MENON:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I expected that my colleague, when he did not want to speak, would resign his time in his neighbour's favour. (Sri P. T. Rajan: 'I am sorry: I would have done it willingly.')"

"Sir, I do not wish to subject the Budget to an autopsy for this is only an interim Budget and a detailed criticism of it may not be necessary. I cannot however help remarking that it sounds like a mendicant's Budget for the Finance Minister expects Central loans, Central gifts and public loans. Deficit budgeting is becoming a favourite with the Centre and with the States. I am afraid that the Finance Ministers are making a virtue of necessity.

"I must thank the Finance Minister for publishing that small interesting booklet 'The Budget Made Easy'. It certainly helps a layman to understand the Budget. I would go further and

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suggest that just as the Central Government did in the case of the Five-Year Plan, when the Local Government publish the Budget next they also should put out a popular edition and if a popular edition is not possible, I would suggest that the reorganization of the Budget is so effected that it is made easy for a layman to understand it. I wish to illustrate my point by citing that in the case of the Budget as presented to us, it is not possible for many of us to find out what exactly is spent on the staff of each department and what is ploughed back to the people in the shape of work. This kind of information may be helpful and I would like the Hon. Finance Minister to think about it.

"Now, Sir, since I will not be here during the rest of the Budget session to offer my criticisms, I wish to avail of this opportunity to say what I have to say about the Assembly work in general. In the first place, I would like to review the work of the Assembly in the last one year. It is now one full year. When I evaluate the achievements of the Assembly—I am not evaluating the achievements of the Government but the achievements of the Assembly—I regret to say that though they have not been nil they have been but very little. We have met—I am talking on behalf of the Opposition—and when we have met we have vied with one another in crying hoarse about the needs of our own constituencies, about the mistakes of the Government, about the executive and various other matters in which the Government and the House are interested. It is certainly the duty of the House to control the Government, to criticise the executive, to ventilate the grievances of the people whom we are supposed to represent. In fact, we are the liaison between the constituencies and the Government. Now nothing has been done in order to see that the grievances that we ventilate on the floor of the Assembly are redressed. No member knows what is done, or whether anything is being done or not. I would like the Ministers to think about it and devise a way of doing it; to take note of what we say in the Assembly and communicate them to the officers in our constituencies and ask them to meet us and co-operate with us to see whether the grievances are real and whether they can be redressed. Of course, in some cases, they cannot satisfy our demands. I understand it. But, it is the duty of the Government, I believe, to satisfy us and give reasons to members why our suggestions could not be given effect to. I think that if such a kind of machinery is set up, it will help very much to improve the relations between the Opposition and the Ministerial benches. That is what I have to say in general.

"Now, Sir, one word about the Question hour. Question hour is very exciting—a war of wits. There is no doubt about it, but it should be much more than a war of wits. The politicians and the Members are politicians—are weathercocks. The questions they put in the Assembly are not questions which they put to embarrass the Ministers but they are often put on the pressure of

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those whom they represent. Suggestions are made to Members and they put questions and the Ministers should remember that they should give without any reserve whatsoever answers to those questions. In this connexion, what comes uppermost in my mind, I shall cite just now. Just a few days ago the Hon. Minister for Health, when a question was raised about the selection of Medical students, gave the number—I am quoting from memory, I am not quite sure and I am saying subject to correction—as 160. He said that 160 candidates were chosen apart from Scheduled Castes and Backward communities. He did not tell how many among the 160 were Brahmans and how many were Non-Brahmans. The implication of the question is obvious. The question was not put by me but by some other hon. Member. As I said, the implication of the question was quite obvious. The Member concerned wanted to know how many were Brahmans and how many were Non-Brahmans.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I think the Hon. Minister for Health made it clear by saying, 'We do not have separate figures for Brahmans and Non-Brahmans'."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—"May I give the information now, Sir, to the Hon. Minister? Out of 160, my information is that 106 were Brahmans and 54 were Non-Brahmans. My information may not be correct and I am subject to correction. This information was brought to me after the question was answered and that is why I am giving it. There is a feeling on this issue both in the House and outside and therefore, Sir, when questions of this nature are asked I wish and hope that Ministers would be very frank with the Members.

"Now, Sir, I wish to proceed to the other subjects which I wish to discuss during the time at my disposal. An assurance was given on the floor of this Assembly that retired officials will not be brought back or re-employed. That was given in answer to a question. Since then two appointments have been made of two retired officials and both of which I regret to say, were very unfortunate. The Chief Engineer for Irrigation who conducted the Krishna Anicut Enquiry, an officer who was long ago retired, was one and the other one was the appointment of the Deputy Director of Public Health."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Here also, I would like to correct the hon. Member. The assurance was given that no extensions will be given and even in cases where in public interest it is necessary to appoint such persons they will only be re-employed. There is difference between extension and re-employment. The assurance given was in respect of extension."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—"I accept the explanation given. But, still I would like to say what I wish to say on this subject. The appointment in connexion with the Anicut Enquiry was very unfortunate for another reason. The Chairman of the Enquiry Committee was the person who was appointed to take the place

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of the person who was asked to retire as a result of the enquiry. I think, from the democratic point of view it is a very bad precedent. I would not have mentioned this matter but for the fact that this is not an isolated instance. Some time ago an enquiry was conducted against an inefficient Conservator of Forests and the person who presided over that enquiry was again appointed in the place of the person who was asked to retire or was dismissed, I do not know. This kind of procedure, I believe, is very unfortunate. In the case of re-appointment of persons who have retired my only remark is that if the Government cannot tap new talent and the State is bankrupt we will have to resurrect ghosts from the grave in order to fill up vacancies of that type.

11-20
a.m.

"The next point I wish to go into is the selection of Assistant Surgeons. Several complaints have been made on the floor of this Assembly about the lack of doctors in rural dispensaries. It was made even by one of the speakers who preceded me. I am afraid that it is not exactly the lack of doctors, but the inability of the Government to make use of the doctors. Let me say a few words about the selection made by the Public Service Commission. In 1951 the Commission called for applications and then it was delayed on account of the Communal G.O. I am subject to correction about facts. In January 1952 they again called for applications, I believe for 300 candidates, and the Public Service Commission took complete two years to conduct the selection and it has now taken over six months for the Government to place those persons who were selected to fill their respective posts. That means it took two and a half years between the Government and the Public Service Commission for the appointment of a few Assistant Surgeons. My criticism about the Public Service Commission does not end there. In the recent selection of Assistant Surgeons, persons holding foreign degrees like M.R.C.S. were placed far below in rank to persons holding the L.M.P. Degree. An L.M.P. Degree-holder got the sixth place in the list, whereas a foreign degree-holder who, in addition possesses the M.B.B.S. Degree was assigned a rank so low as 39 or 40. If interview is all that counts, if service also counts, I know that persons who have put in ten years' service have come far below in the selection list. I accept that Public Service Commission is a sovereign body, with whose freedom there should be no interference. But if the freedom which it enjoys is abused, there is every reason for the Government to interfere and set things right. Is it any wonder that the public and the candidates suspect favouritism and influence when selections of this kind are made? That is the question which I would like to ask the Public Service Commission and the Government.

"When I am on the subject of doctors, I would like to say just a word or two about an incident which occurred in Kozhikode. I do not wish to go into the details for particular reasons; may be personal reasons. The subject has been brought to the notice of the Minister concerned and the Chief Minister. I can

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understand their consideration for a retiring District Medical Officer. The very fact that he is on the verge of retirement should make him be a little more careful. But I cannot understand how a medical officer can be allowed to flout public opinion, challenge the authorities and do anything as he likes because he is about to retire. Recently in Kozhikode he dubbed a rickshawalla, a lunatic, because he was a little rude to him in his talk, and got him detained in the lunatic asylum. He was let out after twenty days, and this poor man's family suffered in the mean time. There was a complete mess, and that mess is still continuing. I am hoping that the Minister concerned or the Chief Minister will look into the matter and take positive action.

"I come to another very important subject. The two greatest evils that our infant democracy is facing are extreme centralization and a top-heavy administration. About centralization, I shall not speak because this Assembly is not the proper forum for it. But I do wish to speak about top-heavy administration with regard to our own State. I said the other day that economy and efficiency would help us to get rid of this top-heavy administration, economy in the way of weeding out departments which were useless and officers who were not doing their job. I pointed out in my last talk in the Assembly about the Dairy Development Department of which, I suppose, the Minister has taken due note. Another department to which I would like to refer in this connexion is the Senior Translator's office. This office is an old department which has grown under the shade of security, because it is not observed by the public. It is not a small department, it is a very big department. There is a Senior Translator and under him there are five Translators, one each for the four languages of the South and the other for Urdu. These are all gazetted officers with junior translators and a huge staff. I beg to submit that the Senior Translator spends most of his time at home. Probably he believes in doing work at home. The work of that department, I should say, is very, very lax. Whatever they have promised, they have not done. The department was expected to produce translations of the Constitution. But no translation has come out yet, though non-official sources have published four editions of translations of the Constitution so far. The department has been sitting quiet. If my information is correct, the quality of the translation done by this department is very poor. I suggest to the Government to enquire into the working of the department.

"Next I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Co-operation to the recent appointments made in Malabar of four Special Deputy Tahsildars and nine Special Revenue Inspectors to check the stock in the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies. My submission is that the societies themselves are over-staffed. There are two District Supply Officers, a Taluk Supply Officer for each taluk, a Grain Purchasing Officer and an Inspector and apart from these, each society has got two Co-operative Inspectors. With such a huge staff and after the conversion of

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ration shops into fair price shops, I see absolutely no reason why there should be any new appointments. I hope the Government will enquire into the matter and see whether there is enough work for the officers or retrenchment of staff can be effected.

"Then, I come to another item about which probably many of the Members do not know and that is Contingencies. Certainly I did not know until information was brought to me. I wish to say that gazetted officers are the privileged officers in the State. They have got privileges to which they do not seem to have any claim. The privileges are heaped upon them probably because these gazetted officers vote them to themselves. Each gazetted officer is given a house peon. There are over one thousand gazetted officers, which means there are over one thousand house peons. The words 'house' and 'peon' are contradictory and they do not go together. Perhaps 'peon' is only a polite expression for a servant. The term 'house peon' is degrading. These gazetted officers are also given chairs, tables and other furniture. I suppose that apart from double cot, they are provided with everything else."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The furniture is given for doing office work."

11-30 a.m. * DR. K. B. MENON :—"But it is kept in the home. Apart from this, every gazetted officer gets a cycle which is maintained at State expense. Each gazetted officer gets towels and soaps. I can understand if cycles are given to non-gazetted officers, because their salaries are low. If every non-gazetted officer is to be given a cycle, I welcome that proposal. He can go to the office on cycle. But I do not see any reason why a gazetted officer should be given this kind of privilege by the Government. This is an item in which economy can be effected, and I wish to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to this."

"Before I conclude I must say just one word about education in which I am very much interested, and about which I pleaded last year. Last year I pleaded for the nationalization of elementary education, and I placed before the House some of the problems that Malabar was facing. I am very glad that the Hon. Minister took note of it, and enquired into it when he visited Malabar. I am very thankful to him for that. I would like to place before him a few facts that have come to my knowledge as a result of my study of the problem. I certainly still think that nationalization of elementary education is possible. The Government to-day are giving the salary to every teacher and giving 15 per cent as allowance for management. The number of schools, according to the statement of the Hon. the Minister for Education, is far in excess of the need in the State. In my own constituency, I have discovered that in every village there are three or four schools, and they are all situated within a distance of about a furlong, two furlongs or sometimes half a mile. It is not necessary to have so many schools so close together. The salaries given to the aided

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school teachers and the allowances given to the management are dependent upon the attendance at the schools. In most schools, false attendance figures are given. I visited one school and found that the number marked present was 191. But when I actually counted the number, it was only 83. My submission, therefore, is that there must be some fraud in making up the attendance. The number of schools can be cut at least by one-third, and expenditure to that extent can be saved by the Government. If the Government save that much of expenditure, it is possible to nationalize elementary education. If the Government have not the courage to nationalize elementary education throughout the State, I suggest to the Government that they take one district as an experiment. If I am permitted to make a recommendation, I would recommend Malabar, because the Government say there are more schools there than in other parts of the State. Literacy is fairly high there. They may try nationalization of elementary education in Malabar and see whether the money that is spent by the Government to-day on elementary education is not sufficient to meet the expenses that would become necessary when elementary education is nationalized, throughout the State.

"I submit to the Government that adult education centres are a huge fraud. I have paid surprise visits to adult education centres. I saw in those places no light, no teacher and no students! (Laughter.) But still the allowance is drawn. There should be a close check-up of these adult education centres. Considerable economy can be effected by taking into consideration the suggestions I have made. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI R. LAKSHMI NARASIMHAM DORA :—"Sir, this budget has caused no little disappointment to the people of Sriakulam district. While framing the budget, it does not appear that the existence of a district like Sriakulam has been recognized by the Government at all. We come in only for payment of taxes and not for getting any substantial measures of relief. This Sriakulam district was formed only two years back, and in forming this district, none of the amenities which are necessary for a district have been provided for that district till now. In the budget of 1952-53, a token grant was taken by the Government for providing buildings for the various offices which were newly created in the district. But to our great surprise, in the revised estimate for the current year as well as in the budget estimate for 1953-54, no grant has been taken. Many of the offices including part of the Collectorate, the Police office and other offices are functioning from outside the district thereby causing great inconvenience to the public. Very many representations have been made to Government on this subject, but no attention seems to have been paid till now to those representations. The population of the district, its extent, and its resources are not inferior to those in other districts of the State. Yet it is regrettable that no attention has been paid to our representations. The newly constituted district should have received

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the fostering care of the Government to bring it to the level of the other districts in the State, but to our disappointment nothing of the kind is even contemplated in the budget. Our district has many natural resources. There are several rivers of varying sizes, big and small, but all the waters are going to waste, and we are facing famines very often. We have made several representations to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works when he visited our district. The Minister visited all districts in the rainy season, and he probably thought that there was abundant supply of water in our district. If he now goes to our district and sees some of our taluks, he will see how acutely famine is raging there and what miseries the people are suffering from. No attention appears to have been paid to our representations. We feel that we are only to pay taxes and not expect any relief. We carried on a long agitation for a number of years for opening a college in our district. It is also the policy of the Government to have one college in every district. One second grade college has been started after long agitation. After having extracted Rs. 1 lakh from the people, we are pained to see that no provision is made to improve that college, that is, either to make it a first grade college or to provide buildings for it. It is functioning in a place provided by us.

11.40 a.m. " Sir, the Rent Reduction Act and the Estates Abolition Act were supposed to bring relief to the people. But to our great misfortune, they are working a hardship on our people. Our district is mainly a zamindari area, and large extents of land are kind-rented land. Every ryot is levied Rs. 14 per acre and adding local taxes, the levy comes to Rs. 18 per acre—a tax hardship which no ryot can bear. The idea of the Rent Reduction Act and the Estates Abolition Act was to bring relief to the ryots; instead of that our ryots are groaning under heavy taxation. I have to submit that assessment is not being properly made. This business of assessment is delegated to the village officers, and these village officers have been assessing taxes according to their sweet will and pleasure. There is nobody to check their assessments. So many representations have been made to Government and till now nothing has been done in that direction. People are harassed and their cattle, movables and little belongings are being attached. The ryots have been suffering from the evils of the zamindari system for over a century. Instead of conferring any benefit upon these ryots, the Act is working a hardship on them. Particularly, the ryots in the taluk of Tekkali which I represent are victims to this. This year no crop was realized due to the failure of rains and the ryots there are finished. I myself made some representations to the Hon. Minister concerned and he said that he would look into the matter. But he does not seem to have looked into it even to-day. There are several petitions before the Collector complaining of the incorrect assessment as their holdings were assessed on grain-rented lands though they were cash-rented lands. Wrong extents for the holdings are shown in the revenue accounts and assessment was made accordingly. The result is that the ryot is asked to pay in

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several cases ten times what was paid previously. This is no relief. The Act was intended for the benefit of the ryots but the relief is not given.

" Sir, the Budget is disappointing not only to us but to all the famine-stricken people of the State. From the beginning to the end, we see nothing but reference to officers, establishment, pay, contingencies and allowances. A layman like myself will be distressed to see nothing but reference to these officers and their pay. It will be asked by the people, 'Is it only for feeding this army of officers that we are paying Rs. 65 crores?' It is a fact that every year we have been faced with famine in some part of the country or other. But, what is it that the Government have provided for against such a famine excepting giving gruel and loans? They are only palliatives, as some hon. Members have put it, but they do not insure against recurrence of famine. It may not be possible, I submit, in a day or a year to free us from the visitations of famine. Have the good Government put us on the way to see that in the course of at least a few years' time we are rid of this famine? Nothing of the kind has been done.

" Then, Sir, there are a number of schemes for investigation and execution. For instance, in my district, some schemes have been investigated and the investigation of the others has been stopped on the ground that there is shortage of revenue. At least if some investigation is made and estimates are ready, at any time when there are funds available, the Government may take them up for execution. In our district, there are a number of tanks situated in the zamindari areas. The engineering division which was even unable to cope with the former normal work is now faced with the work of estimating repairs to several thousands of tanks. Is it possible for them to do so? There is a bitter feeling that the repairs to these tanks are being neglected even after the Government have taken over the estates, as it was done while under the zamindari system. As one of my hon. Friends put it, what is the justification for taxing these poor tenants who were cultivating the lands under these tanks? I say they have every reason to refuse to pay the taxes if the Government fail to maintain them. If repairs are not attended to, what will be the fate of these poor tenants? Every year we are facing famine and nothing has been done to prevent the recurrence of it. Thousands of people are languishing especially in the coastal taluks. There is no food or water or employment. There is nobody to care for them. In a democracy, even without anybody's complaining, it is the duty of the Government to provide the people with at least their elementary needs. That, this Government have not done."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈదినముక్తకముగా ఈ సమావేశములో ఈ బడ్జెటు విషయములో మాట్లాడాలి అని అనుకోలేదు. కాని నిన్నటిదినము నున ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచార్యులవారు చేసిన కొన్ని విషయముల మీద ప్రత్యేకముగ మాట్లాడవలసిన అవసరం వచ్చింది. బడ్జెటు సమావేశములో నున

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

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రాష్ట్రముయొక్క ఆర్థిక సమస్యలను గురించి గాక మనము ఇతర సమస్యలను ఎక్కువగా మాట్లాడినామని, ఈ బడ్జెటు సమావేశములో కేంద్రీకరించవలసిన ఆర్థిక సమస్యల మీద గాక ముఖ్యముగా ఆంధ్ర సమస్యల ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంగురించే ఎక్కువగా మాట్లాడారు అని చెప్పేరు. నిజమే ఈ నాడు బడ్జెటుకు మన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఉన్న సంబంధము ఏమిటో బడ్జెటును ప్రతిపాదించిన ఆర్థిక మంత్రి ప్రకటనను మనకు తెలుపుతూఉంది. ఈ బడ్జెటుతో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యకూడా చర్చించవలసిన ప్రత్యేకత ఏర్పడింది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంగురించి మాట్లాడిన సందర్భములో ఆర్థికముగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి కల్గిన కొన్ని నష్టాలను గురించి చర్చించవలసిన అవసరం ఏర్పడింది. అందువల్లనే బడ్జెటు చర్చలలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం గురించి ఎక్కువగా చర్చించవలసి వచ్చింది.

“ఈ నాలుగు రోజులుగా ఆంధ్రులు వేసిన ప్రశ్నలకు వారు జవాబు చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఆయన అంటున్నారు తెలిసి అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నాను అని intentional గా చేస్తున్నానని అంటున్నారు. కాని ఒకరి intention ఏమిటో చెప్పడం అసాధ్యం. Intention మీ మోతాదులో ప్రక్కదో కొలవడానికి thermometers లేవు. అయితే వారి చర్యలను బట్టి, results ను బట్టి మనము తెలుసుకోవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం గురించి వారు చేసిన నిర్ణయాలు చాలా అనుమానాస్పదముగా ఉన్నవి అని ఆంధ్ర సమస్యలు ఇంత కలుపుగా చెప్పవలసి వచ్చింది. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం 11 జిల్లాల 3 తాలూకాలతో ఏర్పడనున్నది. అటువంటిపుడు బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో మిగిలిన తాలూకాలు రెసిడ్యుయరీ రాష్ట్రంలో చూపించినప్పుడు కుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు ఖర్చు అంతా ఆంధ్ర రెవెన్యూలో చూపించి irrigation విషయములో ఎక్కువగా ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నామని ఎందుకు చూపవలసివచ్చింది? ఈ విధముగా irrigation capital outlay లో ఆంధ్రకు జరిగిన అన్యాయం మధ్య చెట్టడం ఎందుకు జరిగింది. ఆంధ్రులైన రంగారెడ్డిగారు కూడా జవాబు చెప్పకపోవడం చాలా విచిత్రమైన విషయము.

“కమ్యూనిటీ సమస్యలపై మేము dressing down చేసికొన్నామని, ఆంధ్రులందరిలా కలసి ఒక వికమత్యాన్ని నిర్మించుకొన్నామని చెప్పేరు. ఆంధ్రుల మంచికే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారని అన్నారు. నేను వారిని అభినందించక తప్పదు. కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులు వికమత్యంతో నాయకుని ఎన్నుకోవడానికి షర్తోంకా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తోడ్పడ్డారు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, ముత్తయ్య చెట్టిగారు భాగస్వాములైనందువల్లనే ఆంధ్ర దేశములో మొట్టమొదటి సారిగా నాయకుని ఎన్నుకోవడంలో వికమత్యం కలిగింది. ఇందుకు వారిని అభినందించవలసి వస్తుంది.

“ఎందుకుగాను ఆచార్యులుగారిమీద ఆంధ్ర సమస్యల విమరుకు వర్ణారంజిత వారు గత బడ్జెటు session లోనే చెప్పిన మాటలు జ్ఞాపకము ఉంచుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి అభివృద్ధి కాలేజెదుకు అని ప్రశ్నలు కురిపించినప్పుడు ఆంధ్రలో నదులకు తలలు లేవు కాబట్టి విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి అభివృద్ధి కావడానికి అవకాశంలేదు అని అనాడు రాజగోపాలాచార్యులవారు చెప్పేరు. అది యధార్థమైన విషయంకాదు. ఆంధ్రలో మహానదీతంకా, బ్రహ్మండ్రుగా విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి ప్రవృత్తికాగలదని ఈనాడు మనకు తెలుసు. నందికొండ, సిద్ధేశ్వరం, కుంగభద్రలవద్ద hydro electric scheme ద్వారా దక్షిణాది కన్న యెక్కువగా విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి ప్రవృత్తం కాగలదని ఈనాడు technical committee అభిప్రాయం కాదా? అయినప్పుడు ఈవిధంగా ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడడం ఆంధ్రులను రెవ్వకొట్టడానికి అన్నమాట కాదా? ఆచార్యులవారు ప్రధానమంత్రిగారిండి చెప్పవలసిన మాటకాదు. తమ ఉపన్యాసములో “Rivers have

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[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

no heads” అని అన్నారు. “మొన్న కొన్నింటిలో మాట్లాడుతూ ఆంధ్రులందరు సిగ్గుపడవలసిన మాట అని పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు చనిపోయిన అనంతరం జరిగిన సంఘటనల గురించి అనవసరంగా ప్రస్తావించా అన్నారు. గాని ఆంధ్రులు సిగ్గుపడవలసినది ఏమీ లేదని చెప్పవచ్చును. అటువలసి స్థానమును చేతులొప్పెట్టుకొని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము రాకుండా ప్రయత్నములు చేస్తున్నప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులందరూ కూడా తిరగబడి వారి రాష్ట్రమును సంపాదించుకున్నారు. ఇది ఆంధ్ర చరిత్రలో సువర్ణాక్షరములతో వ్రాయబడుతుందని నేను చెబుతున్నాను. అసలు ప్రజల సామర్థ్యముమీద, పోరాటములో నమ్మకములేని ఆచార్యులవంటివారు సిగ్గుచేటు అని చెప్పినపుడు అది సరికాదని చెప్పడం జరిగింది.

“కమ్యూనిస్టులు కామ నచ్చిన విధానమునే మరుగు పరుస్తున్నారని రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు చెప్పడం జరిగింది. మేము అసెంబ్లీలోను కొన్నింటిలోనూ ఈ ఉద్దేశములను బయటపెట్టేము. జాతీయ దురహంకారాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తూ ప్రచారం చేస్తున్నది కమ్యూనిస్టులు కాదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆ బాధ్యతను తన వైపునంచి లాగా నిరసించారు. నిన్నటి రోజున చెప్పారు తరువతి ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి సంబంధించినదని. దీనిని ఇన్ని రోజులవరకు ఎందుకు చెప్పలేదు? ఆ మాదిరిగా ఇదివరకే చెప్పిఉంటే ఈ వివాదములు అన్నీ వచ్చి ఉండేవికావు కదా? మద్రాసు విషయమై నీతను పంచుకున్నట్లు ఉంటుందని చెప్పినవారు, 11 జిల్లాలు 3 తాలూకాలు ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలని చెప్పలేదు ఎందుకు? ఇది ఒక ప్రధాన మంత్రి చెయ్యవలసిన పని కాదని కమ్యూనిస్టులమైన మేము చెప్పాము. మేము న్యాయాని అనుకొన్న దాన్ని, ఖచ్చితముగా, నిర్మాణమంటూ మేము మా నాయకులకు ప్రజలకు కూడా చెప్పేము. నిలకడలేని విధంగా ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారే మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. వారు సదుద్దేశముతో చేశారా లేదా అన్నది కాదు సమస్య. ఉద్దేశము ఏమైనా రిజల్టు ఒకటే కదా! చిన్నవారము అయినా మేము, మా పార్టీ ప్రజల ముందు చెప్పవలసిన విషయాలను సూటిగా చెప్పితాము. అంతేగాని అప్పడొకమాట తరువాత ఇంకో మాట చెప్పడం న్యాయముకాదని వారు జ్ఞాపకము ఉంచుకోవలెను.

“రాయలసీమ ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయము గాలి దుమారము రేగిన సంగతి నిజమే. క్రిష్ణా-వెన్నాడు ప్రాజెక్టులో కుంగభద్ర హై రెవెలు చానలు లేదు. గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టు సంగతి తలచెట్టినే లేదు. ఖోస్తా కమిటీ రిపోర్టు విషయమై ఈ సభలో జరిగిన చర్చల విషయం చూస్తే ఆంధ్రులందరికీ చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగునున్నదనే భయం ప్రకృతమైనది. మదలు ఆ రిపోర్ట్ కాలేదన్నారు. ఆ తర్వాత వచ్చినా చదవలేదన్నారు. ఆంధ్రులందరిని కలవరపెడుతున్న ఈ సమస్యమీద ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబించిన విధానానికి ప్రజల్లో అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలింది. ఇప్పుడప్పుడు రంగారెడ్డిగారు గండికోట high level channel (హై రెవెలు చానలు) కావలసిన అంటున్నారు. వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలను అభివృద్ధి పరచడానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం preferential treatment యివ్వాలని మేము సూచించాము. ఏమి చర్యలు తీసుకుంటున్నదని మేము ప్రశ్నించాము. ఈనాటివరకు జవాబులేదు. ఖోస్తా కమిటీ రిపోర్టు వచ్చిన తరువాత కూడా దానికి గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టుకూడా కలిపి అమలు జరపడానికి బదులు కృష్ణా-వెన్నాడు ప్రాజెక్టును అమలు జరపాలనే తాళత్రంతో రాయలసీమకు నీరు లేకుండా చెయ్యడానికి ఇంకా రంగారెడ్డిగారు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారా? అని అడుగుతున్నాను. దానిని రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేకిస్తారని చెబుతున్నాను. నేను (high level channel) హై రెవెలు చానలు 70,000 ఎకరాలకు మూత్రమే నీళ్లు పారుతవి అని చెప్పడం న్యాయమా?”

[21st March 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I would like to correct the hon. Gentleman. I never said that the high level channel would irrigate only 75,000 acres. It would irrigate 2 lakhs acres. In spite of telling that, the hon. Member is persisting in saying that."

*** SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—**"హై రెవెన్యూ చానలు గుండుకల్లు వరకు వస్తుందని చెబుతున్నారు. అది కాదని correct చేసుకుంటే నాకు అభ్యంతరం లేదు. ఈ హై రెవెన్యూ చానలు పెన్నార్ నదిలో కలిసి పాగు అధికంచేయడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తే మేముంటా సంతోషిస్తాము. గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టు సంగతి తీసుకుందా. గత ఆగస్టు సమావేశంలో ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు సంగతి మంత్రిగారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తే అది నిరుపయోగం అని వారు చెప్పినవారు కాదా? కృష్ణా-పెన్నార్ స్కీమును అమలు జరపాలనే తాత్పర్యంతో గండికోటకు రంగా రెడ్డిగారు అప్పుడు వ్యతిరేకులు. ఈనాడు గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం తీసుకొనిరావడం పిమ్మట న్యాయమని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ రోజున రంగా రెడ్డిగారు బానిస ఎండుకు ఉపయోగించుకోవలసి వచ్చిందంటున్నాను. కమ్యూనిస్టులు ప్రభుత్వం నుండి గండికోట, సిద్ధేశ్వరంలో కూడిన నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు కావాలని కోరుతున్నాం. హై రెవెన్యూ చానలు ద్వారా తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టును విస్తరించేయమని కోరుతున్నాం. ఖేను ప్రాంతాలకు preference ఇచ్చి ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులను ముందుగా తీసుకొమ్మని డిమాండ్ చేశాము. కాని మంత్రివర్గములో ఉండి ఆంధ్ర మంత్రిగారు రంగా రెడ్డిగారు దీనికి కూడా ఉపయోగపడలేదని ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులందరూ అనవలసివస్తుంది."

"1952-53 బడ్జెటులో కొన్ని విషయాలన్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రాజెక్టుకు రెండు కోట్ల ఆరవై లక్షల రూపాయలు ఎస్టిమేట్లు వేసి, ఇప్పుడు రివైజ్డ్ estimates లో రెండు కోట్ల పదహారు లక్షలకు తగ్గియింది. పాపనాశం scheme కు estimates 23, 42 వేల రూపాయలతో revised estimate లో 5, 308 వేలకు పెంచారు. మద్రాసు స్కీముకు ఎస్టిమేట్లు 19, 332 వేల అయితే revised estimates 51, 70 వేలకు పెంచారు. మద్రాసు, పాపనాశం వనరుల ఖర్చులు పెంచడం గురించి ప్రశ్నలు అడిగినప్పుడు సమాధానము చెప్పకుండా ఎస్టిమేట్లు ఒకటాగు అక్కాంటులు ఇంతోలాగున చూపిస్తున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులకు జరిగవలసిన న్యాయము జరిగలేదని చెప్పవలసి ఉంది. ఆంధ్ర కమ్యూనిస్టులమైన మేము ఈనాడు చెప్పేది విమిటంటే మనము ఖచ్చితమైన అభిప్రాయంతో విడిపోతున్నప్పుడు అవసరముగా రెవ్యూ డివిజన్ న్యాయంకాదు. ఈ నాటికైనా తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టు మా ముఖానవేసి మాకు న్యాయం జరిగిందని నిరూపించ ప్రయత్నించడానికి బదులు జరిగిన అన్యాయం జరిగిందని ఒప్పుకుని ఈనాడు సుహృద్భావముతో విడిపోవడం న్యాయమని చెబుతున్నాను."

12 SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెటును గురించి నేను చెప్పాలనుకుంటే, రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరిగిపోతున్నదనే ఆలోచనచేత, దీన్ని ఏ ఆరుమాసాలలో తగినట్లుగా బడ్జెటు తయారుచేసియున్నారు. దీనిలోని వివరాలు చూడగా రెండు రాష్ట్రాలకు ఉండబోయేటటువంటి శాసన సభ్యులు, ప్రభుత్వాల, పరిపాలనకుగాను తయారు చేయాలనే ఆలోచనతో చాలా తరఫీదుగా తయారు చేయబడినటువంటి బడ్జెటు అని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. కాని ఇందులో ఏదో కొన్ని లెక్కలు మాత్రం శాసన సభకు అందజేయాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో వారికి ఉంటున్న సంగతి సందర్భానుగుణము అవసరమైన సంఖ్యలను తయారుచేసి తెచ్చినటువంటి బడ్జెటు అని అంటున్నాను. ఈ బడ్జెటును గురించి రూబ్బకు తృప్తికరంగా తర్ఫీదుచేయకు అవకాశము లేదు."

[21st March 1953] [Sri G. Latchanna]

అయినప్పటికీ ప్రస్తుతపు పరిస్థితులను బట్టి యీ బడ్జెటు సమావేశ సందర్భములో గవర్నరుగారు యిచ్చిన ఉపన్యాసమును బట్టి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సమస్య పట్ల పదే పదే సభ్యులు అందరూ, residuary మద్రాసుకు చెందినవారు అయితేనేమి, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు చెందినవారు అయితేనేమి, చాలా తీర్మానాలు చేశాము. ఈ తీర్మానాలన్నిటిని యీ శాసన సభలో ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు వివరించేటప్పుడు మద్రాసులాంటి ముఖ్య పట్టణం మనము ఎందుకు అడగకూడదు అనే విషయాన్ని గురించి వారు ఆనేక ఆలోచనలు, ఆపోహలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ ధోరణిలో కొన్ని వివరాలు తెలియజేసేందుకు, వారికి కాంగ్రెసు తెలియజేసినటువంటి ఒక విషయాన్ని మాత్రం చెప్పాలి. ఇది తీవ్రమైనటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సమస్య. ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కారానికిగాను ఆంధ్రులు చాలామంది అవిధేయతను చూపించారని తమిళులు గాకుండా, యితర రాష్ట్రాలవారుగాని, అఖిల భారత పెద్దలుగాని, ఢిల్లీ ప్రభుత్వాధికారులుగాని ఎవరైనా చెప్పితే, దానికి బాధ్యత వాతే అని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యకు సుమారు నలభై ఏండ్ల చరిత్ర ఉన్నది. ఈ నలభై ఏండ్లనుంచి పాగుతున్న ఈ ఉద్యమాన్ని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు చేబూని, వారి మొక్క న్యాయమైన కోర్కెను సాధించుటకు వారు ఆటువంటి ధిక్కారాలకు దిగి, ఆ పరిస్థితికి రావటానికి బాధ్యత ఎవరు అని గుర్తించాలి. ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కారము సుహృద్భావంతో చేసియుండినట్లైతే, రాష్ట్ర విభజన యీ పాటికి అయిభుంజేదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఆంధ్రులు న్యాయమైన కోర్కెనే కోరుతున్నారన్న సంగతి ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించక నిరాకరించుచున్నారు. ఈ విభజన సమస్యను సుమారు పది సంవత్సరములనుండి ప్రభుత్వము కప్పిపుచ్చి యీనాడు రాష్ట్రము యిస్తామని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము బయలుపెట్టింది. ప్రభుత్వము ఆంధ్రులయొక్క రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ వాంఛ తీర్చిపోవటమువల్లనే, ప్రజలు యీ తిరస్కారానికి కారణమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. బ్రిటిష్ గవర్నరు మెంటువారి వ్యాయాములనే ఆంధ్రుల యీ కోర్కెను కొనసాగించుటకు ప్రయత్నించిరి గని, అనాడు ఏ కారణము వల్లనో అది ఫలించలేదు. అందుచేత యీ ఆంధ్ర-రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సమస్యను గురించి పదేపదే ఆంధ్రులు ఆందోళన సాగించడమువల్ల చిరస్థాయి నాడు విడిపోతున్నారు. ఇది అంత విచారకరమైన విషయముకాదు. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక సమిష్టి కుటుంబములో నలుగురు భాగస్వాములన్నప్పుడు, అస్తి పంపకము వచ్చేసరికి, ఎంతో సుహృద్భావముతో పంపిణీచేసే, ఒకరి శ్రేయస్సు ఒకరు కోరవారిగదురు. అలాగే మనము యీ భారత దేశములో ఎంతో కాలంగా ఒక నిర్వాణాత్మకమైన ఒక joint family గా, అనుభవించుకొంటూ వచ్చాము. అటువంటిది యీ రోజు మనము వేరుపడిపోతున్నామంటే, అది విచారించవలసిన పని ఏమాత్రం కాదు. ఈ విభజననూడా మేలే ఎంతో సుహృద్భావముతోను, సన్నహిత సహకారంగా రాష్ట్రమును విభజించుకొంటే, ఉభయలకు అంత మంచిదని అంటున్నాను. కలతలు లేకుండా ఉంటేనే, ఉభయలకు శ్రేయస్సుకము అని అంటున్నాను. విభజన అనగానే మనము రెండు కుటుంబాల వారధితాము. ఆ కారణంగా మనమున్న యీర్ష్యను కలిగించటానికి ప్రయత్నించుతున్నారంటే ఒకటిమీద ఒకరు ఆపోహలు పడడమనేది మంచిదికాదు. కాని యీ రోజున నేను రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారిలో నేను చూట్లాడేటప్పుడు వారు చాలా అయిత్తము సూచించెడు మనస్సుతో గేలికగా, తియ్యని మాటలతో మీకు ఆంధ్ర-రాష్ట్రం వస్తుందని శాశ్వతంగా అనటంవల్ల, మన మొక్క యీర్ష్య భావాలను పెంతుకోవడమీద ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారని నిజంగా యీ విభజన అయినప్పటి నుంచి, ఉభయలకు మధ్య సుహృద్భావాన్ని, స్నేహాన్ని పరస్పర సహకారాన్ని అనేటటువంటివి ముఖ్యముగా పెంపొందించ జేసుకోవాలి. ఈర్ష్యలు పెంచుకోవటం మంచిదికాదు. భారత

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[21st March 1953]

దేశంలో ప్రతి ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క అధ్యక్షునికైనా మన కోర్కెను సాధించుకోవాలి శక్తి ఉంటేనేగాని వీలులేదు. మనకు ఏ తని అయినను తలపెట్టితే, అది సాధించు కొనుటకు, ఎక్కో ప్రయత్నాలు చేయాలి. నేను ముఖ్యముగా కోరేది విమిటంటే, ఆంధ్రులకు, తమిళులకు మధ్య అనుకూలమైన వాతావరణం, శాంతి దృక్పథాన్ని కలుగజేయాలి. అప్పుడే యీ రెండు రాష్ట్రాలు వృద్ధికి వచ్చుటకు తగినమైన వీరు కలుగజేసుకొన గలుగుదుము. అంతేగాని, మనసులో ఒకటి పెట్టుకొని, చెప్పేది ఒకటిగాను, చేసేది మరొకటిగాను ఉంటే, లాభముండదు. ఉభయాల మధ్య సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు పెంపొందించుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధికొరకు ఆంధ్రులకు కలిగిన కష్టకష్టాలను ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. న్యాయమేది, ప్రతి ప్రభుత్వము మధ్యను చాలా అవసరమును గుర్తించాలి. యీ బడ్జెటును ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విర్వదనున్నదనే కారణంచేత ఆరు మాసములకే ఆనగా ఆగోబరు వరకే యీ సభలో పెట్టేయన్నారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విషయములో ఆనవసర ప్రసంగాలు రాకుండా చూడాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇందులో పార్టీ విభేదాలు ఉండకూడదని అంటున్నాను. తర్వాత మనయొక్క ప్రభుత్వ పాలనీమీద నేనొక విషయము తెప్పదలచాను. మన ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలో అనేక చరిత్రలు ఉన్నవి. నాకు యిచ్చిన టైము ఇరవైమూడు నిమిషములే కాబట్టి, అలావున నేను ఎక్కో విషయాలనుగురించి మాట్లాడదలచినప్పటికీ, టైము చాలసంధున క్లుప్తముగా ముగిస్తాను.

12-10 P.m. “ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యను పరిష్కరించుకొని, విర్వాటు చేసుకొనే సమయము వచ్చినప్పటికీ, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము చేసిన ప్రకటనలల్ల ఎక్కడో స్క్రీములుగాని, యితర పనులుగాని, అక్కడనే స్థంభింపబడ్డాయి. దీనికి కారణము తెలియడంలేదు. ఇరిగేషన్ చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తులు వగైరా నిలిచిపోయినవి. Water supply-schemes క్రింద భుక్తులుంటే నూతులు అన్ని గూడా గోతులుగా ఉండిపోయినవి. Electricity schemes కు సంబంధించిన కనులుగూడా ఆపుచేయబడ్డవి. ఈ విషయంలో అధికారులతో సంబంధించి యీ స్క్రీములు ఆపుజేయకుండా wire orders పంపాలని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. స్క్రీములు అమలులో పెట్టమంటే డబ్బులేదంటారు. డబ్బుచూపించితే, మీకు రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నది గదా, రాష్ట్రము వచ్చిన వెనుక ఆ పనులు అన్నియు అప్పుడే చేయించుకోవచ్చును అని ప్రభుత్వమువారు అంటారు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ విషయములో ఆలోచించి, రాష్ట్రము వచ్చేటంతవరకు ఆగకుండా యీ స్క్రీములు ఆపుచేయకుండా ప్రజల కష్టాలను నివృత్తి చేయుటకు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. పాత, Rural water-supply schemes విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము శాంక్షను చేసినటువంటి items మాదా ఎక్కడవి- అక్కడ స్థలింపబడ్డాయి. చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తులు స్థంభింపజేశారు. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వం పునరాలోచించాలి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తుండనే సాకుతో, యీ స్క్రీములను నాయిదా వేయవద్దని అంటాను. వీటి విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము వాణి అడిగితే, మీకు రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నది గదా, యింకను రాష్ట్రము, రాష్ట్రము అని వాదాలు ఎందుకు చేస్తారు అని ప్రభుత్వములోని మంత్రి వర్గీయులు అంటున్నారు. రాష్ట్రము వచ్చినను రాకున్నను, వచ్చినదాకా, ప్రజల కష్టాలను అపగలమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రజలకు అవసరమైన కనులు ప్రభుత్వం మానివేస్తే, అదేవిధముగా ప్రభుత్వం పన్నులు వసూలు చేయడంగూడా మానివేయవలసివున్నది. దైవదీన కార్యములు జరిగిపోతూ వుండాలి. అట్లు చేయకపోతే ప్రభుత్వానిదే ఆధర్వమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ప్రభుత్వకార్యాలయాలలో ప్రభుత్వం విర్వదిన యీ పదకొండు మాసాలుగా ప్రభుత్వములో ఉన్న corruption, తదితర కృతక పాతాలు అన్నీగూడా గత ఆయుధ సంవత్సరాలలో మన ప్రభుత్వము సాధించినటు

21st March 1953]

[Sri G. Latchanna]

వంటి ప్రతిష్ట కోల్పోయిందంటున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగుల పాలన అయిపోయింది. ప్రజాపాలన అమలులోనేదు. ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైనటువంటి పేరు ప్రతిష్టలు గలిగినటువంటి రాష్ట్రము ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలో అవినీతి, లంచగొండితనం వెచ్చు పెరిగిపోయిందంటే, యితర దేశాలవారుగాని, యితర ప్రభుత్వమువారుగాని, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వములోనివారుగాని యీ స్టేటును గురించి ఎంత పీనంగా చూతురో ఆలోచించాలని అంటున్నాను. నేను యీ అవినీతికి, లంచ గొండితనానికి చాలా వ్యతిరేకుడను. కర్నూలు జిల్లా కలెక్టరును గురించి నేను ఒక M.L.A. గా చెప్పుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నేను ఆయన విషయములో ఒక విచారణ జరపాలన్నాను. కాని ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు యీ విషయములో ఏమి తర్య తీసుకున్నారో యంతవరకు ఏమి జరిగిందో చూడాలియలేదు. శాసన సభ్యులు చేసిన ఫిర్యాదులను ప్రభుత్వం కనీసం విచారణ చేయించాలి. నేను చెప్పేది ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు పాటించక పోవచ్చు. అయితే యీ విచారణ సందర్భములో నేనుగాని, మా పార్టీ శాసన సభ్యుడైనను, తనయొక్క స్వలాభముకొరకుగాని, యితర ఉద్దేశములతో గాని, ప్రజలకు సహకారంగాకుండా, ఏ జిల్లా కలెక్టరునుగాని, ఏ ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయాల కార్యదర్శినిగాని వివిధమైన స్వంత పనులకు స్వలాభావేక్షకులుగా approach కాలేదని ఛార్జముగా చెప్పగలము. ఒకవేళ ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారి నోటినుకు అటువంటి ఆను మానా స్పృహమైన approach మా పార్టీలో ఏ సభ్యునిచేతనైనా జరిగివుండేట్లుయితే, ఆ విషయములో జరిగిన విచారణ పెట్టించమని నా అభ్యర్థన. అటువంటి అవినీతి చర్య విడనాడుజూపు ఆయనట్లుయితే, పది సంవత్సరముల శిక్షకు పాత్రులమనిగూడా నిరామాటంగా చెప్పగలము. అటువంటి విచారణ చేయించడము నాకు సంతోషమే. దానికి నేను ఒప్పుకుంటాను శాసనసభ్యులు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు చెప్పిన విషయాలు కొన్ని ఆరు మాసములదాకా సమాధానాలురావు. జవాబులు వెంటనేరావు. ప్రజలు తమయొక్క పనుల కోసం ప్రజాప్రతినిధులమైన మేము శాసన సభ్యులము అనిపించుకొనేవారము తప్ప మరెవ్వరు యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించగలరు? ప్రభుత్వ వికరాలు వివైనా అడిగితే, అవి విచారణలో భుక్తులని జవాబు చెప్పతారు. ఏ విచారణ ఆయనప్పటికిని, కనీసము చూడుమాసములకు తక్కువ పట్టదు. ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలలో మనము అందరమును ఒకరొకరిమధ్య సన్నిహిత సంబంధ భావాలను ఆలరించుకోవాలి. ఈ నాడు యిది ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమనిపించు కొంటున్నది గనుక, ప్రభుత్వానికిని, ప్రజలకును మధ్య సహకారమును, సన్నిహిత సంబంధమును విర్వదాలని అంటున్నాను. అప్పుడే యిది ప్రజాపరిపాలన అనిపించుకుంటుంది. ప్రజాపరిపాలన సక్రమంగా నడచాలంటే, ప్రజలకును ప్రభుత్వానికిని సన్నిహిత భావాలు పెంపొందాలి. ఇదిచాలా ముఖ్యమైన పని అంటున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు సాగించబడుతున్న ప్రభుత్వ విధానము ప్రజాసాక్ష్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు వ్యతిరేకమని గుర్తించాలి. ఈ పంస్థితులలో ప్రజల సహకారం ఎట్లు లభిస్తుంది? ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క ఖర్చులు తగ్గించాలి. ప్రజలతో సన్నిహిత సంబంధం కలుగజేయుటకు ధార్మములు అన్వేషించాలి. రాష్ట్రములో నూటికి తొంభైమంది విద్యా విహీనులు, అవినీతికులే తప్ప, మరెవ్వరు యీనాడు కన్పించడములేదు. ప్రజాస్వామ్య ప్రభుత్వానికి యిటువంటి అవినీతి, లంచగొండితనము ఉండుట మంచిదిగాదు. అందుచేత, యీ లంచగొండితనము, అవినీతిని నిర్మూలించ జేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఎవరెన్ని చెప్పినా ఈ విషయము ప్రత్యేకంగా యీ శాసన సభలో సమగ్రంగా చర్చించి, ప్రత్యేక చర్యలొరకు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరవలసిన అవసరము భుక్తుది. నా దృష్టిలో ప్రస్తుతము Prohibition Department అనవసరమంటాను. ఈ శాఖ ప్రజలకొరకు విర్వదది. ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వానికి సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలువుంటే, యీ శాఖ

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[21st March 1953]

అనవసరమంటాను. అందుకని దీనిని తగ్గించవచ్చు. ఈ Department కింద ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చుచేసే సొమ్ము అంతయు శుద్ధపదం అని నా ఆభిప్రాయము. ప్రజాభిప్రాయము లేని ప్రభుత్వము నిలువబడదు. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులలో ఆరాచకాలు కనబడుతున్నాయి. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగుల రిపోర్టులమీద ప్రభుత్వంనుంచి ప్రజల వ్యవహారాలలో అర్హుల వస్తున్నాయి. ఇటువంటి అర్హుల ప్రజలకు అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వము తనయొక్క క్రింది ఉద్యోగులమీద కేవలం ఆధారపడడం అనేది అన్యాయం అంటాను. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు లంచగొండితనమునకు లోబడినందున ప్రజలకు న్యాయము జరగడములేదు. అందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వ విధానములో మార్పురావాలి అంటాను. ఉద్యోగులంతా తప్పులు చేస్తారని అనను. అసలు కరిపాలనా విధానంలోనే లోపం వున్నది. ఇది మార్చాలి. విచారణకుగాను ప్రభుత్వానికి పీటికనుయిస్తే, అది పది నెలల వరకు బయటికిరాదు. ప్రభుత్వ కరిపాలనలో red-tapism పెరిగిపోయింది. ఇక్కడ ప్రభుత్వ Departments లోనే అన్యాయాలు జరుగుతున్నప్పుడు ఆశ్చర్యమేమి వున్నది? ఏ విషయములైనా ఎవడైనా తప్పుచేస్తే వారిని క్షమించవలసియ్యున్నది. ఇప్పుడు అటువంటి డెక్కరా కనడము. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో దొంగతనం చేసినవాడికి, అధికార్లు దొంగతనం రుజువుకానివ్వరు. వాడి తప్పు కష్టపెట్టటం జరుగుతున్నది. ఎవరిమీదైనా Complaint చేస్తే, కేసు రుజువుకానివ్వకుండా తీర్పు చెప్పడంలో వ్యతిరేకంగానే అర్హులు ఉన్నారు. న్యాయమైన తీర్పులు ఇవ్వబడుతు లేదు. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక విషయం చెప్పతాను. ఒకడికి అన్యాయం జరిగింది, అని వివరిస్తూ, నేనే personal గా ఒక రేటుకు ప్రాధామ్యం అనుకొని, ఒక ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగికి వ్రాశాను. ఆ మీదట అక్కడ వుండే Circle Inspector వచ్చి, ఎవరయ్యా, యీ వ్యవహారము వ్రాసింది. మా అధికారి పిలుస్తున్నారు రండి' అని నన్ను కట్టిగా అడగగా, నేను అంతటితో, పీటికను ఎవరిదగ్గరకు వచ్చిందో వారు రమ్మంటే వస్తాను. నీవు నన్ను పిలువటాని కేలాంటి సంబంధములేదని వెల్లెపొమ్మని చెప్పగా ఆయన వెల్లె పోయాడు. ఆ తర్వాత మున్నటిరోజున, నేను స్వయంముగా ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటు Deputy Secretary దగ్గరకు వెళ్లి విషయములన్నియు వివరించి చెప్పాను. అప్పుడు ఆయన యీ విషయము అతి రహస్యమైనదనినీ, నన్ను యింకాలో జోక్యము కలుగ వేసుకోవద్దనినీ, అట్లు కలుగజేసుకొనుట న్యాయంకాదని అన్నాడు. అంతే కాకుండా నేను చేసినది అనవసరము అధికర ప్రసంగం అని అన్నాడు కూడా. నేను తేలింది న్యాయమని అంటున్నాను. నన్ను ఆ అధికారిదగ్గర వెట్టుకొని యీ విషయము అంతయు పరిశీలించినట్లయితే, వాస్తవము తెలియను. ఇది administrative interference అని అన్నాడు. కాదని నేను అంటున్నాను. ప్రజలెవరో నేను సహాయముగా నిజానికి తెలుసుకొని అన్యాయము జరగకుండా చేయాలని తలంపుతో వ్రాశాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానము చాలా అక్రమమయినది. ప్రభుత్వ విధానము చూడగా అందరిని చిక్కులోకి తేవాలనే procedure ను dub చేయాలి. Procedure అంతా wrong procedure అని అంటాను. అందుచేత దయచేసి యికముందైనా ఏ కేసు ఆయనను ఆరుమాసాలవరకు కాలయాపన చేయకుండా చూడు మాసాలలో పరిష్కారమయ్యేట్లు ప్రభుత్వం చూడాలి. ఏదైనా పీటికను ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వానికి కంటితే, వాని విషయములలో పదిమాసాలవరకు ఆ పీటికనుమీద ఏ వర్య లీనుకో బడకుండా యిక్కడక్కడికి కనబడుతుంది. అందువల్ల యీ procedure మార్చాలని అంటున్నాను. ఇక పోతే Irrigation Department విషయం లీను తుంటాను. దీనికి సంబంధించిన కృష్ణా-తెన్నా అనకట్ట విషయములో ప్రజలలో చింతించుకొంటున్నాను. దీనిని తగ్గించగలిగినది. మన కాట్టములో దీనివిషయములో ఎన్నో తర్జన

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తర్జనలు జరిగి అది ఒక స్థాయికి తేలింది. అందుకు సంతోషమే. రాయలసీమ ప్రజలు యీ కృష్ణా-తెన్నా నీరు ఉపయోగించడములో అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోకి వెనుకబడినట్లు వంటి యీ నాలుగు మండలములలోను ప్రజలకు నీటి సౌకర్యము కలుగకుండానే ఆశ పెట్టుకుని వున్నారు అని హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. దీనికి అంత ఆవేదన అవసరములేదు. ఈ కృష్ణా-తెన్నా నీరు విషయంలో వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలకు ప్రధానావకాశం కల్పిస్తామన్నారు. అందువల్ల ఎందుకు యింత ఆలస్యము అని అడుగుతున్నాను? ఈ విషయమై మన ప్రభుత్వము మధ్యను ఢిల్లీ ప్రభుత్వము మధ్యను జరిగే వివాదాలు నాకు అర్థమగుట లేదు. వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలయిన యీ రాయలసీమకు ముందు సౌకర్యాలు చేయవలసిన ఉద్యోగముతో కోస్తా కమిటీవారుగూడా లహరించుచున్నారు. దీనికి సంబంధించిన High level channel గాని, గండికోటగాని, సిద్ధేశ్వరంగాని, ఏదో ఒకటి యిందు వస్తుంది అంటున్నారు ప్రజలుచేసిన ఆందోళన న్యాయమైనదనే అంటాను. ప్రజలయొక్క యీ ఆందోళన సహజమయిందే గనుక సాధ్యమయినంత త్వరగా వారిని తృప్తిపరచేవాద్యత ప్రభుత్వముమీద ఉన్నది అందు తదయచేసి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలను సంపృక్తిపరచటానికి పస్తుతము అది ఏ stage లో ఉన్నదో మాకు ఎవ్వరు చెప్పడములేదు. దీనికి Departmental secret వున్నదంటున్నారు. దీనిని అమలుపరచుటకు ఎందుకు కాలయాపనచేస్తున్నారో అర్థము కావడములేదు. ఇక మీదట ఏ మాత్రం ఆలస్యము చేయకుండా, తగ్గిన వ్యయముకొని యీ కృష్ణా-తెన్నా నీరును రాయల సీమలో వినియోగించునంత ప్రాంతానికి ఉపయోగపడేట్లుగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వత్తిడిచేసి త్వరలో వచ్చేట్లుగా ప్రయత్నించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను.

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

“ఇక గ్రామసేవల విషయం చూద్దాము. Land Reforms తెస్తున్నామని ప్రభుత్వము ప్రకటన చేసింది. ఈ Land Reforms ఎన్నో శ్రమలతోనూ ప్రవేశపెట్టుతాము, పెట్టుతామని అనడమేగాని, యితరకు ఏదీ కనబడలేదు. ఇం ఆలస్యమవుతున్నందుకు, ఇందులోగూడా ఏదో ఆరాచకము red-tapism ఉన్నదనుకుంటాను. ప్రజల కష్టాలు ప్రభుత్వము గోచరించినట్లయితే, యివివర తెచ్చుకో యీ reforms వచ్చియుండేవి. రాష్ట్రములో 4,008 గ్రామాలు వున్నవి. Water-supply కావాలంటే చిక్కులేకుండా ఉన్నది. Irrigation facilities వున్నవా అంటే, అవీ తక్కువగానే ఉన్నవి. Electricity supply చూద్దామంటే, అంతకంటే లేదు. గ్రామాలు యీ విధంగా దుస్థితిలో ఉంటే, యివి అభివృద్ధి కావాలంటే, మరే విధంగా యీ గ్రామాలు వృద్ధిచెందునని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను. సిద్ధేశ్వరం ప్రాంతాన్నికొని ప్రభుత్వమువారు డబ్బులేదని తప్పించుకొంటున్నాడు. గ్రామాల అభివృద్ధి వ్యవసాయమీద ఆధారపడి ఉన్నది. వ్యవసాయానికి కావలసినవన్నీ వంటి నీటి సౌకర్యాలు వివిధమున్న ప్రభుత్వము చేస్తున్నట్లు కనబడదు. నీటి వసతులు వగైరా ప్రభుత్వము కలిగించినప్పుడే గ్రామాలు వృద్ధిచెందగలవు. పట్టణవాసులు గ్రామాభివృద్ధిమీద ఆధారపడి ఉన్నారు. గ్రామాలు అభివృద్ధికి తగ్గిన డబ్బులు వృద్ధికాగలవు. అప్పుడే ప్రజల శ్రేయస్సుకొరకు యీ ప్రభుత్వం పాటుపడుతున్నదని చెప్పవలగును. దేశములో ఉన్న ముప్పదికోట్ల జనాభాను పోషించుటకు వ్యవసాయమే ముఖ్యమైనది కాబట్టి, యీ సంస్కరణలను త్వరలో అమలులోకి తేవాలని ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వమువారు Rural Welfare Department అని పిలుస్తున్నారు. ఈ డిపార్టుమెంటువారు పనులు తృప్తికరంగా నడచునట్లు కనబడదు ఈ రోజులలో దీని వర్తకములాంటివాళ్లు ఒక్కొక్కరికి కనీసము నెలకు జీతము గూరు చూపాయలు ఇచ్చాలని అంటున్నారు. యీ కనీస వేతనాలు గురించి

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[21st March 1953]

వర్గం ఆధిపత్యంగాను ప్రభుత్వమువారు శ్రద్ధ వహించాలి. ఈ విషయములో ప్రజలను ప్రభుత్వమువారు మభ్యపెట్టుతున్నారు. ప్రజల విశ్వాసము ప్రభుత్వము సంపాదించుకొని, యీ సీ, మును ప్రజల అనుభవానికి తీసుకురావాలి. అధికారంలో ఉన్న వార్టీ ప్రభుత్వముగాని వారు చేసిన పనులు కాని, ప్రజలను మభ్యపెట్టటమే గాకుండా, ప్రజల ముక్కు ఆశయాలను ప్రభుత్వము గ్రహించకుండా పరిపాలన చేస్తున్నారు. అందువల్ల ప్రభుత్వము తలపెట్టిన పనులు ప్రజలు ఖచ్చితముగా పాటించవలసిన ఆవసరము లేదు. ప్రజల విశ్వాసము ప్రభుత్వము పొందాలంటే, ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలకు చేసే పనుల ద్వారానే పొందాలిగాని మరేవిధంగాను పొందలేదు. గనుక నేను ప్రభుత్వానికి యిచ్చేటటువంటి సలహా యేమిటంటే, ప్రజలకు వ్యవసాయాధిపత్యాధిగాను irrigation సౌకర్యాలు విస్తరించాలి. ఈ విషయములో రివిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ప్రజలయందు గౌరవము కలపమని, శ్రద్ధవహించి యీ irrigation సౌకర్యాలు చేయించమని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజల యీ సౌకర్యాలకోసం ప్రభుత్వానికి మహజరు కుంపుకుంటే, ఆ పిటిషను Irrigation Engineer కు పంపండి, తర్వాత Executive Engineer కు ఆయన వద్దనుంచి Assistant Engineer కు, ఆయన వద్దనుంచి Overseer కు పంపిండుతుంది అని ప్రభుత్వమువారు చెప్పుతారు. కాని యీ ఇంజనీర్ల వద్దకు వెళ్లి ఆ పిటిషను విషయము కనుక్కుంటే, అది ఎంతో కష్టము మీద ఆ పిటిషను ఓవర్సీరు వద్దకు వచ్చిన సంగతి బయటపడుతుంది. చివరకు ఆయనను వెళ్లి కనుక్కుంటే, ఆ పిటిషను ఆయనకు రానేలేదని అంటారు. చివరికి యీ పిటిషను మీద ఏ రెండు విండ్రుకు, మూడు విండ్రుకుగాని ఆర్డరు కాదు. యీ లోగా ముఖ్యమైన సంగతి విమలశాస్త్రి ప్రభుత్వమే గుర్తించాలి. త్వరలో సీటి సౌకర్యము కల్పించని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ పిటిషను పెట్టుకుంటే, చివరకు అది ఓవర్సీరు రిటైర్ నలగి ఏమీ ప్రమాజనం లేకుండా పోతుంది. సకాలంలో ఆర్డరు యిచ్చి ఆ రైతుకు నీరు సరఫ్ఫయి కలయితే అతడు కంట పండించుకోగలడు. సకాలమునకు నీరు అంద నందున కంటకు రైతు కష్టపడతాడు. అప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము ఏ విధంగా కిస్తులు వసూలుచేయగలదు అని అడుగుతున్నాను కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా విభాగములో యీ Irrigation Department, చేసేటటువంటి అన్యాయాలు యింత త అని చెప్ప వలసింది. లంచములు యిచ్చేనే ఆ రైతుకు నీరు అందును. పిటిషనుతో పనిలేకుండా గాడా ఓవర్సీరుకు, యింజనీరుకు లంచములు యిస్తే వెంటనే నీరు సరఫ్ఫయి చేయిం చుకోగలస్తే అది వచ్చింది. ప్రభుత్వము లంచములు సంపాదించుటకొరకా, యీ ఉద్యోగిలను ప్రభుత్వం నియమించేది అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ విభాగములో పూర్తిగా మార్పు రావాలి. కాబట్టి యీ వ్యవసాయము ఆధిపత్యం చెందాలంటే, ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలు చూపింపలేక యీ Irrigation Department వారిని, Engineering Department వారిని, ప్రజలకు సకలముగా నీరు సరఫ్ఫయి ఆవుతున్నదా లేదా అని తెలుసుకునేందుకు గ్రామ గ్రామానికి వెళ్లి స్వయముగా దర్శాపి చేసి, ప్రజల కష్టాలు అప్పటికప్పుడు తొలగించటానికి ప్రయత్నించాలి. ఈ విధంగా ప్రజల మనువులు ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటునుంచి, యింకొక డిపార్టుమెంటుకు వెళ్లి, చివరికి అద్దెలు వచ్చినదాకా కు రైతు కామగొనివుండడమనేది పంట పొందేపోవడమే కాకుండా రైతు ఆధిపత్యం చెందనేరదు. అందుకని రివిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు యీ విషయములో తమ శ్రద్ధవహించి క్రమశుద్ధిమీద ప్రజల సౌకర్యాల కనుగుణంగా మార్పులు చేపట్టి కోరుతున్నాను ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగములలో అసీతి, అరాచకము నుండు తొలగించాలి. అప్పుడే యీ ప్రజలకు సౌకర్యము లభించును. వ్యవసాయము వృద్ధి కాగలదు. వేరు మార్గంలేదని చెప్పక తప్పదు.

12-30
P.M.

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* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are now coming to the fag end of the general discussion on the Budget. Before dealing with the Budget proper, I would like to discuss one matter that was raised by the Hon. Chief Minister in his speech yesterday, so that I can devote the rest of my speech to the main features of the Budget, as to how exactly the Budget tries to solve or not solve the problems facing the people and as to what hope and inspiration it gives to our people.

“ First of all I must say that I am glad that the Hon. Chief Minister made that kind of speech that he made yesterday with regard to the Andhra State. I only wish that he had made the categorical statement some time earlier, i.e., about two months back. I only wish that he had made his own position with regard to the formation of the Andhra State clear, not two months earlier but even about two years earlier.

“ If to-day the Hon. Chief Minister comes and says that some of the members of the Communist Party coming from Andhra had changed their stand, I must protest and point out that it is an unfounded charge. He should have realized that his own conduct in the past has led to a situation wherein the entire Andhra people look upon him if not as an enemy, at least as a person who has been standing in the way of their obtaining the Andhra State. The Chief Minister now comes and tells us that after the death of Sardar Patel he had changed his mind. I take him at his word. But, unfortunately, for him and for us we never knew anything about it until now. On the other hand what the public of Andhra and what the public of this country as a whole knew was this : ‘ When he was Minister in the Central Government, just before relinquishing office and coming down to Madras for rest in 1951, when a resolution on this question was discussed in Parliament he, the present Chief Minister of this State, made a statement that the linguistic division of the country was after all an administrative problem, and one should not make much of it.

“ Apart from this during the last two or three months various issues connected with the question of Andhra State have been agitating the minds of the people of this State. They were issues of controversy. Certain people belonging to the Hon. Chief Minister's own party, people who are supposed to be very close to him, have been frequently making statements diametrically opposite to the stand that he has taken yesterday on the floor of this House. I ask what are others to think about it. Let him ponder over that. He quoted the example of Hon. Mr. Venkataswami Naidu and said that he, Mr. Naidu, did nothing more than stating that the shrine at Tirupati had Tamil culture. Well, if Mr. Venkataswami Naidu had confined himself to an exposition of the cultural aspect of the temple at Tirupati, nobody could have taken offence to that statement. But unfortunately at the Conference at Tiruvavur he went further and made a statement claiming that Tirupati must belong to Tamilnad on the ground that the shrine had Tamil culture.

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Where do such statements take us to? Again there is another person Mr. Sivagnana Gramani who is known to be very close to Mr. Rajagopalachariar. What is the sort of propaganda that he has been doing in this State on this issue? Did he not claim Tirupati on this identical ground? Why did not the Chief Minister put down such propaganda by those who are very close to himself? Why did he not tell those people, 'Well, look here, this kind of propaganda which rouses the Tamil people against Andhra people is not good for the State, for our people and for this country; therefore stop this kind of propaganda?' Why did he not do that? Why did he not come out with the categorical statement that Tirupati belongs to Andhras two or three months before? Why did he not condemn this kind of propaganda?

"Having done nothing of these, he comes and tells us now that the Andhra Communists have changed their stand. It is a fantastic position that he takes.

"As regards the courage of conviction, if any charge is to be levelled against anyone, it is against the Chief Minister himself. I would not have said this if he had come out with his categorical statement about Tirupati one or two months back. I say he did not make this statement earlier because he did not have the courage of conviction; because he was not courageous enough to tell his own followers they were wrong and they should desist from that kind of propaganda.

"Let us look at the facts and see who had the courage of conviction. At a time when in the entire Andhradesa all other parties were agitating and demanding that Madras City should be made a Part 'C' State, i.e., a Commissioner's State, it was the Communist Party alone that had the courage to tell the people that it was unjust to ask that Madras City be made a Part 'C' State. Again, on the question of allocation of revenues and division of assets and liabilities it was the Communist Party that took a bold and courageous stand. All the time responsible people of the Congress Party were making all sorts of statements. Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, whom rumour tips for the Ministry had been saying that the Communists of Andhra do not claim Madras for certain ulterior motives.

"In spite of such slanderous campaign the Communist Party both in Andhra and Tamilnad took a firm and unequivocal stand. Therefore it is very wrong for the Chief Minister to say that we have changed our stand. I wish to reiterate that if only the Chief Minister had made a categorical statement much earlier, if only he had made his position clear on the question of Tirupati much earlier, if only he had taken up the stand that he took yesterday with regard to the division of the State as being one of divisional responsibility of Government and not of division of property or territory, I am sure it would have helped to smoothen the atmosphere; it would have helped to smoothen ruffled feelings of the people. Those were terrific days of stress and strain that we have had to pass. Instead of appreciating the firm stand taken by the Communist Party

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basing itself on justice and democracy for the people, instead of appreciating the fact that we have never swerved an inch from the stand, he has levelled a very unfair charge against us. I leave at that, Sir. I am glad that at least yesterday he made that categorical statement.

"Now coming to the Budget proper, nine months ago we were presented with a Budget by the Finance Minister. At that time the Hon. Finance Minister stated, 'Well, the Government have come into office only a few months back and so we did not have much time to formulate our policies and programme'. Even at that time I had pointed out that it was a very strange position for any Government or party in power to take. Long before any party takes up the reins of office it is incumbent on the party when it goes before the electorate to formulate its policies and programme. It is incumbent on the party to tell the people, 'These are our policies and programme. We shall fight for them if we are in opposition; we shall implement them if we are returned and called upon to take up office.'

"That is the position for any party to take. But the Party that is now in office took up an entirely different and strange attitude. Two months after taking up office they came to the Legislature and told us that they had no time to formulate policies.

"With regard to the present Budget, I do say that it reflects the policies!

"What does this Budget tell our people? I am not going now into the question of famine, unemployment, etc., about which so much has been told. Even the members of the Government, including the Chief Minister, have admitted that there is widespread famine in our State. The question is, does this budget give to our people any hope or inspiration? Does it inspire with the hope that their problems will be solved at the end of this year; or next; or the year after? Is there anything in the Budget to indicate that the people have started on the road to a brighter future?

"Yesterday the Hon. Chief Minister appealed to us to co-operate with him. In what way does he want the co-operation of the Opposition? After hearing the speeches of Sri Rajagopalachariar, Dr. Krishna Rao and others I fail to understand in what manner they expect us to co-operate with the Government? All their speeches are tales of woe. All of them seem to sing the same song that the Government has no resources and so it can do nothing to alleviate the sufferings of the people. And they expect us to go to the people and tell them that this Government cannot do anything. Is that the co-operation they seek from us?

"Much was talked about the Five-Year Plan. But yesterday, 12-40
Sri Rajagopalachariar himself had exploded the myth of that plan. P.M.
It is clear to all now that the plan will not solve a single problem of the people. The Chief Minister had stated clearly that the Five-Year Plan, as far as this State is concerned, is completely disturbed.

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not ordinarily disturbed, but completely disturbed in the resources part of it. Naturally a plan whose myth is completely disturbed in its resources part, stands completely undermined in its very foundation. There cannot be a plan without resources. Resources are the basic foundation of any plan. In the third year of the plan—the third year has not yet begun; it commences only on the 1st of April—we are being informed by no less a person than the Chief Minister that the Plan stands undermined to its very foundation.

“ This is not the position which is peculiar to our State alone. I would like to point out that this is the position in State after State. I shall just give one example now. Let us take the speech of the Financial Minister of Uttar Pradesh. The same State of affairs is painted in his speech also. In his Budget Speech he has stated, ‘ If the Five-Year Plan has to be implemented and the Rihand Dam has to be constructed (this is included in the Plan) and at the same time taxes are being regarded as unpleasant, while loans are not forthcoming and the Government of India are unable to help, naturally the question arises as to how the necessary funds are to be obtained.’ Only he did not answer that question.

“ All sources are dried up. The Government of India source is dried up. Taxation sources are dried up. Loans from the public are not forthcoming. This is the situation in State after State. I can give quotations from the speeches of Ministers of almost every State in this country who have all told the same tale of wail.

“ I am not an admirer of this Five-Year Plan, but none the less in these conditions, I say that even this Plan stands completely undermined.

“ The financial position of the Central Government is none too good. The Finance Minister of the Government of India told us the other day that their deficit in the Capital Budget runs to the tune of Rs. 110 crores. He banked upon one source and that source was the Nasik Printing Press. He thought that he would be able to resort to deficit financing. In fact the Plan itself had provided for deficit financing to the tune of over Rs. 290 crores and the Finance Minister of our own State banked upon the statement of the Finance Minister of the Government of India on the question of deficit financing.

“ The Central Government had called for experts from the International Monetary Fund for the purpose of advising them as to the extent to which deficit financing may be safely resorted to. But unfortunately for Mr. Deshmukh and the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam, Mr. Bernstein the expert from the International Monetary Fund had publicly stated the other day that he would recommend zero deficit financing. Under these conditions what are we to do? Are we to tell the people, ‘ We have no money to finance the Plan. The Central Government must come forward to help us.

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But they too have no money. Still you must come forward to co-operate with the Government !’ What is the type of co-operation that can be forthcoming for such an appeal? Hence what is there in this Budget for the people? Hope for the people? Absolutely none. Greater frustration? Yes. Now let me take the Budget itself. The Finance Minister was congratulated on placing before the House a true picture of the state of affairs in the State. To a certain extent it is true. At the same time, however, I must say that my friend has also learnt the tricks of the trade. How is it that the Budget has been balanced? I am not taking the Rs. 20,000 surplus as a big surplus. I take it to be a balanced budget. How does the Finance Minister present the balanced budget?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Where have I stated that?”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I am talking of the Revenue Budget and not of the Capital Budget. How has the Revenue Budget been balanced? Expenditure on the most vital department has been drastically cut down in the Revenue Budget. Expenditure on the most essential needs of the people has been cut down.

“ Take Irrigation. The expenditure on Irrigation for the current year was Rs. 156 lakhs and the expenditure for the Budget year is Rs. 117 lakhs. This is the amount proposed to be spent in the coming year on minor irrigation works. Member after Member, whether he was in this side of the House or the other, whether he belongs to this party or that party has been demanding more and more irrigation facilities. Famine is admitted to be of a colossal nature by the Ministers themselves. At such a time the Finance Minister provides for only Rs. 117 lakhs, i.e., Rs. 39 lakhs less than for the current year.

“ Take Public Health. Under conditions of famine, under conditions of drought, and extreme distress anyone would realize that the health of the people is likely to be more and more undermined. And what is the present solution for preventive measures? The amount estimated to have been spent for the current years is Rs. 164 lakhs. We are now going to spend Rs. 127 lakhs for the coming year, i.e., Rs. 37 lakhs less. Again a reduction of over 20 per cent.

“ On Civil Works on which Rs. 889 lakhs was spent during the current year, we are going to spend Rs. 602 lakhs, i.e., a reduction of Rs. 287 lakhs. A number of civil works have already been stopped. Whatever employment is available to workers in Civil Works will be unavailable.

“ Then, take Famine Relief, the most important measure needed for our people. We spent Rs. 183 lakhs on this item including Rs. 120 lakhs by way of gratuitous relief in 1952-53. As against this the total amount provided for in the Budget year is just Rs. 17 lakhs. Five lakhs of rupees go into the Famine Relief Fund and I am not taking that into account. The pressure of the people

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may alter the position later on and compel the Government to increase the expenditure. I am sure that that pressure will definitely come.

"Take the provision for advances to cultivators. The Revised Estimates for 1952-53 show that Rs. 300 lakhs would have been spent for the current year. But for the coming year the Budget makes a provision for Rs. 150 lakhs, i.e., a reduction of 50 per cent. At a time when thousands of agriculturists are in greater need of credit due to famine, drought and complete failure of the crops, provision for credit has been curtailed. Our peasants are thrown at the mercy of the usurers.

"Take Communications. The Government have cut down the expenditure from Rs. 199 lakhs provided for in the Budget to Rs. 134 lakhs in the current year. The Budget Memorandum admits that many road works had been stopped. For the coming year the provision is just Rs. 85 lakhs, i.e., less than half of what was provided for in the current year.

"Under the conditions what is the co-operation the Government expects from us and even from the Members of the Government Party itself? Do you want us to go and tell the people that this Government is very sympathetic to the sufferings of the people but it cannot do anything.

12.50 p.m. "We were told that Rs. 10 crores have been spent on famine relief for the current year. It is here I say that the Finance Minister has learnt the trick of the trade. I went through the Budget, every page. I am not able to find where this Rs. 10 crores were spent. Ten crores of rupees is not a small sum! Even if we accept the figures furnished by the Hon. the Revenue Minister, the other day at their face value, the total amount spent for Rayalaseema works out to only Rs. 3½ crores. That means that the balance of 6½ crores of rupees was spent in the districts of Tamilnad. Now I would ask the hon. Members coming from the Tamil districts to understand what this figure means, what famine relief can be given with it and judge for themselves whether this sum has been spent on their districts. This is one aspect of it.

"If hon. Members go through the Budget, they will find that the total sum spent by the Government on direct famine relief measures under which is included also the gratuitous relief given to the cyclone-affected areas is only Rs. 183 lakhs. This includes Rs. 48 lakhs to be got from the Government of India towards half the cost of gruel centres. Apart from this direct famine relief expenditure it will be found that on minor irrigation, Government had spent Rs. 22 lakhs more than what was actually budgeted for. The Budget provided for Rs. 55 lakhs. But they spent Rs. 77 lakhs. It is stated that the additional Rs. 22 lakhs was spent because of famine on additional minor irrigation works that were undertaken as famine relief works.

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"Then if you take the entire loans advanced to the cultivators as famine relief—this is of course a fantastic decision to take—even if it is so we find that the Government have spent 3 crores of rupees on this account. Ordinary takkavi loans are advances made to cultivators whether there is a famine or no famine. And then it is a capital budget expenditure and not a revenue expenditure. It is not also an expenditure in the strict sense of the term but only recoverable advances. Assuming that to be an expenditure that it is not to be recovered, assuming that this entire amount will be famine expenditure, how much all these add up to? Rupees 183 lakhs on direct famine relief, Rs. 22 lakhs on minor irrigation, and 3 crores of rupees by way of advances to cultivators do not make up a total of Rs. 10 crores. They only add up in all to Rs. 5 crores. Then road construction programme which could really be considered as famine relief work, has been curtailed. Expenditure on this has been reduced. In the face of all these how does the Hon. Finance Minister reckon and tell us that a sum of Rs. 10 crores has been spent on famine relief? I leave it to the Hon. Finance Minister to explain this to the House and the public.

"The Hon. Finance Minister has regaled us with the story, 'now that the prices have stabilized at a lower level conditions are going to be better for the people'. Unfortunately for us that is not the picture that is painted to us by the Finance Minister of the Government of India. Our State Finance Minister tells us that trade is now looking up. But what is the position of trade, as described by the Finance Minister of the Government of India? After recounting the terrible adverse balance of trade of India, he goes on to say in his Budget Speech: 'What about the future? I think the coming months will not be as favourable as the last six months of 1952. With regard to the exports there has been further reduction in the prices of principal exports, particularly jute manufactures and oil-seeds. A number of countries have imposed restrictions on imports'. This is now the Finance Minister of the Government of India looks at the export trade. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) The Hon. Finance Minister says he is not concerned with the export trade. But I say, our peasants grow commodities of export and they are very much concerned with their prices. Our peasants grow cotton, groundnut, pepper, oil-seeds and other commercial crops and Madras State happens to be the State in which a large volume of exportable commodities are actually grown. Under the conditions referred to by the Finance Minister of the Government of India prices are going to fall further. To-day that is exactly what we see. Groundnut position is pretty bad. The position of sugarcane has collapsed. Peasants find it unprofitable to grow sugarcane. The Pugalur Sugar Factory is about to be closed down. Already hundreds of workers have been thrown out and sugar production is falling down. This is the economic position of our State. I would

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therefore request the Finance Minister not to come forward to paint a better picture than what actually exists. Let us all understand the real economic situation of our State.

“ When this is the economic situation what is it that the Government propose to do in order to retrieve the position? It is this with which we are very much concerned. Apart from reducing expenditure on the items I have already enumerated what do the Government propose to do with regard to the terrific problem of growing unemployment? Far from relieving distress they are adopting measures which only go to aggravate the problem.

“ For instance, a number of electricity workers have been thrown out of employment. And the Government say, ‘ What can be done? There are no resources.’ What is actually the position, Sir? Take the Madras Electricity Department. Is it or is it not a fact that supervisory staff and administrative staff employed by that department to-day is six times that of the staff that was there when the Madras Electric Supply Corporation was in charge of it? Is it that this department is generating to-day more power than what the Madras Electric Supply Corporation was generating? Here are the figures. When the Madras Electric Supply Corporation was in charge, the peak load was 21,900 K.W. To-day it has gone up to 29,300 K.W.—a little over one-third. The total number of units that the Madras Electric Supply Corporation generated was 102.7 million. The Electricity Department to-day generates only 135.56 million units. The increase is only about 33 per cent. For an increase of 33 per cent in output, why do you require six times the administrative and supervisory staff employed by the Madras Electric Supply Corporation? There is a Divisional Engineer, there are Assistant Engineers in every department. But has the system improved? Is there efficiency? How do you justify this five-fold increase in expenditure on the supervisory staff?

“ If there is a question of retrenchment, how does it happen that the axe falls on the workers? Why should not the Government apply the axe on the big administrative and supervisory officers drawing thousands of rupees as salaries? Why are they not retrenched? They cannot be touched, but the workers can be disposed of at the sweet will and pleasure of the Government. I can quote instance after instance, department after department where the administrative staff has increased manyfold. (An hon. Member: ‘ The Electricity Administration in Madras has been nationalized.’) It is a misnomer to call this nationalization. I am reminded in this connexion of Karl Marx who has stated that the British by imposing the zamindari system in Bengal made a caricature of the English landlord system. The nationalization that has been carried out by the Government of Madras is a caricature of nationalization. It is not the nationalization that the people were fighting for.

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“ There has been an electricity cut. Workers in our textile mills and other industrial units are getting work for only two days in a week. Their earnings have been reduced to one-third. What is it that the Government propose to do in the matter?

“ I am surprised the Hon. Labour Minister comes forward to give a certificate to the Coimbatore mill-owners for their generosity. From 1948 onwards for five years in succession these are the only mills in the whole of India that have been refusing to pay the customary bonus to the workers. If they pay bonus the workers will have something at least to stand by. These mill-owners refuse to accept the Industrial Courts Award which gave the workers six months' wages as bonus for 1948 and appeal to the Appellate Tribunal. The matter is still hanging on for three or four years. But the mill-owners are getting their huge profits. For 1948 itself, according to the balance sheet they realized more than 100 per cent of their paid-up capital and since then have been making up profits year after year. There might be crisis for the workers, for our peasants, for our middle-class, for our merchants, for the small capitalists, for the handloom weavers and for our artisans. But for the big mill-owners—British and Indian—there is no crisis for them.

“ And what is this wonderful generosity about which the Labour Minister talks so eloquently! They agree to assure a minimum of 13 days' wages in a month to the workers.

“ Let alone the human factor; these mill-owners do not even consider that skilled workers who have been trained for 15 years cannot be replaced easily. If the workers' skill is lost, if their physique is lost, the present rate of production even cannot be maintained.

“ Instead of telling the mill-owners, ‘ It is not the fault of the workers that they are unemployed; you have earned colossal profits in the past. It is your duty to help them and see that your own workers are kept at least on subsistence level of wages ’, the Labour Minister gives a certificate of generosity to the mill-owners. If this is the way of a responsible Minister of the Government, what is it that the workers can expect of this Government?

“ Similarly the Tramway workers are facing unemployment due to threatened retrenchment. The Pugalur Sugar Mills is being closed down. Same is the case in regard to the beedi industry. The Government's answer to the demand of the workers is, ‘ We have no money ’. Under this pretext they propose to introduce a tobacco tax. The State Government tells us that previously the Central Government was giving the State about 56 lakhs of rupees from the excise duty on tobacco. They have stopped it. Therefore, it becomes necessary to re-levy this tax. But the Government conceals the fact that to-day they are giving 40 per cent of the excise duty on tobacco, matches and vegetable oil to the divisible pool. Out of this, this State gets 3.5 crores of rupees more from the Centre than hitherto. When this is the case why this pretext for

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fresh taxation? Let the Government be straightforward and tell the people, 'We want money. Whatever sources are available to us we will tax. Only it should not be landlords and big monopolists.'

'The effect of this tobacco tax will be that thousands of beedi workers will be thrown out of employment. There is unemployment all round. Unemployment in the beedi industry, unemployment in the sugar industry, in the engineering industry, in every industry. Instead of solving the problem, instead of arresting the growth of unemployment the Government's measures will only aggravate the problems. That is my specific charge.'

'But, the Government says, 'What are we to do? Is there a way out?' We say there is a way out.'

'We are told that the Central Government has got to come to our rescue and that the Opposition should support the Hon. Chief Minister for getting more money from the Centre. Certainly we want the Central Government to give us more money. Even last year during the debate, I believe, on the Governor's Address, I made our position very clear. We have a Constitution under which the States do not have elastic sources of revenue. They are starved. But they are charged with the responsibility of all the nation-building departments. Then why should we not fight for changing the fundamental financial structure of the Constitution? When I stated it last year we were pooh-poohed. The Hon. the Chief Minister said then, 'I agree with many things which Mr. Ramamurthi stated, but unfortunately he wants me to join him to fight the Central Government. But the Ministers at the Centre are my friends. Why should I fight them? I can use the method of gentle persuasion. When I can operate in the field of gentle persuasion, why should I operate in the field of fight?' This is what he told us. The language might not have been the same. But the substance was that.'

'We were then told by the Members belonging to the Ministerial Party, 'Now that we are fortunate enough to have a person of the stature of Shri Rajagopalachariar as the Chief Minister, we need not worry at all. If only Mr. Rajagopalachariar goes to Delhi and speaks to Mr. Nehru, Pandit Nehru would immediately come forward to help the State. Well, the stature of Shri Rajagopalachariar has not gone down in any way since then. On the other hand it has only increased. Last year, he was not a member of the Congress Working Committee, which he is to-day. In spite of all these, after nine months we are now told that all these did not help Sri Rajagopalachariar, all these were of no avail for that gentle persuasion with the Central Government. The entire House is now being asked to join him in begging the Central Government.'

'We do not believe that the people of the State should be perpetual beggars. Whoever might be at the Centre, whether it be Pandit Nehru or anyone else, we want to be assured of our own

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legitimate share. The Constitution comes in the way of this. It comes in the way of not only this State getting its proper share out of the tax revenues of India, but in the way of the other States also. Therefore, let us all join together to fight and change the fundamental financial structure in the Constitution which prevents us from undertaking those responsibilities which we have got to undertake.

'This is not a new position which we are taking up. Immediately after the Finance Commission's report was published, we wrote an editorial in the organ of the Communist Party. I would just read some portions of it to make our position clear:

'When the Congress was in the opposition, in the days of direct British rule, it vehemently opposed the Government of India Act of 1935. It directed its particular attention to the financial structure underlying the Act.

'Under the Act, the responsibility for all development activities, for the development of agriculture, education, irrigation, health, etc., in fact, of all those that are known as nation building departments was cast on the Provinces. But they were asked to take up the responsibility for these vital activities without necessary resources.

'The Central Government reserved to itself all the elastic sources of revenue like income-tax, customs, excise, salt, etc. All this was necessary for an imperialist State whose primary function was to repress the people. The Central Government could escape the wrath of the people by diverting it on to the Provincial Governments which were charged with the task of looking to the well-being of the people.

'But the same Congress leaders that fought this financial structure of the Government of India took the Government of India Act of 1935 as their model in all respects including its financial structure, when they framed their Constitution for 'free India.'

'This financial structure is the loudest commentary on the democracy that is supposed to have been embodied in the Constitution. Charging the States with the responsibility of all the vital functions for the well-being and prosperity of the people, but denying them the necessary resources—this is their democracy.

'This is equally the loudest commentary on the Welfare State that is being advertised. Over sixty per cent of the tax revenues is retained for the army and huge civil administration by the Centre. Out of the remaining 40 per cent, the States maintain a huge police army to repress the people. What then is left for the welfare of the people?

'It is remarkable that Mr. Deshmukh who was asked to make an award in 1950 regarding the proportion of allocation of the divisible pool of income-tax revenue followed the same basic principles that were in the earlier Niemeyer Award that was in force in the days of the Government of India Act.

'The Finance Commission has recently made a report on the subject and its recommendations have been accepted. In the main it has also followed the same principles enunciated by the British imperialists. What else could it do, functioning within the framework of a Constitution designed for the same purpose as the Government of India Act, viz., the protection of the profits of the imperialists and the wealth of the exploiting landlords?

'These niggardly concessions (devised by the Finance Commission) given in the face of growing demand from the States cannot solve the financial problems of the States. They must get a larger share of the elastic sources of revenue, a greater share of the income-tax and almost the whole of the revenue from excise. This can be done by cutting down the expenditure on defence which consumes 50 per cent of the Central Budget and by reducing wasteful expenditure on a top-heavy administration.

'The basis of allocation between the States should take this task of overcoming backwardness as the primary criterion. Inevitably, the relative population will be an important factor in this.

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'Only this will lead to the strengthening of the unity of India; unity of India has no meaning if the backward areas and States are to continue to welter in their backwardness. Any other principle will only lead to conflicts between the States and to the nurturing of separatist tendencies.'

'Despite Nehru's professed anxiety to guard India's unity, all his Government's actions—including the Five-Year Plan—only breed conflicts between our peoples just because they perpetuate unevenness of development as between various States and areas.'

1-10 p.m. "Let us look at the revenues of the whole of India during the year 1950-51, i.e., the year after the Constitution came into force. The total revenues of the Centre and all the States put together was Rs. 629 crores. Out of this all the States got Rs. 170 crores and the Centre took Rs. 450 crores and odd. This is what is called a 'Welfare State'. About 60 to 70 per cent of the total revenues are being swallowed by the Centre. Forty-five per cent of it is spent on the Military. And Civil Administration consumes another big chunk. The States are to maintain a huge police force. What then is left for people's welfare? And yet they go on telling *ad nauseum* that this is a Welfare State.

"Let us not be mistaken that we refuse to co-operate with the Hon. Chief Minister in asking the Centre for more money for our State where famine and mass unemployment are stalking the land. At the same time we do not want to beg for it. Let us claim our rightful share and fight for it. That is why I invite the Chief Minister to join us in a movement for changing the very structure of our Constitution which prevents us from carrying out those tasks with which we are charged. It is a battle not only of the people of this State. It is the battle of Bengal, of Travancore-Cochin, of Bombay, of every State in the whole of India. Let us begin that fight from this State. We can together mobilise our people for a huge campaign and lead the whole country in an irresistible campaign for changing the Constitution. Let Mr. Rajagopalachariar and the Congress Party join hands with us if he is really serious in asking for our co-operation." (Applause.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Visitors in the gallery should not clap their hands. I will have to send them out if they persist in doing so."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Perhaps the Leader of the Opposition is speaking to the gallery."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am sorry the Hon. Finance Minister thinks so. If all this does not make any impression on him, I can only be sorry for him. Because we feel deeply about it, it is because we are interested in the future of our country, it is because we are interested in the development of the State and of our people we do not want our people to be beggars. We want them to assert their rights.

"Coming to other questions I want to refer to what the Hon. the Chief Minister has stated the other day. He told us that we the Members on this side of the House do not believe in increasing

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production. We believe only in distribution. He told us that the problem before the country was increased production and distribution will come later.

"Well, there has been really an increase in the production of our organized consumer industry. Our sugar factories had increased their production by nearly 25 per cent. This year they had established a record. But what do we find the Centre doing in these conditions? They issue communique warning the sugar factories against 'surplus' production. They hunt for overseas markets. Not finding them, sugar factories close down.

"Or take the Textile Mill industry. From 3,800 million yards for 1951 production has increased to 4,600 million yards in 1952. But they talk of a glut in the market. The Finance Minister of the Central Government says that this level of production cannot be maintained unless overseas markets are found. They cannot dispose of a total output of cloth which already gives an average of 9 yards per head. Such is the low purchasing power of our people. And yet the Chief Minister repeated that production alone is the problem. To talk of production unconnected with the issue of the living standards of the masses, with their purchasing power is stupid.

"The Government's policies have led to a situation where even the existing productive capacity cannot be utilized. History teaches us that revolutions take place when productive forces are fettered and stagnate and decline. The Government's policies have led to a situation where the greatest productive forces—the Labour Power of millions of our people—cannot be utilized. The labour power of 380 millions is the greatest capital we have in this country. Our capital in this regard is next only to China. With different policies this labour power could be harnessed for productive purposes.

"Let me now come to the other resources that we have. Let us take the resources in land. Let me take first the district of Tanjore."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Take Coimbatore first."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Let me start with Tanjore Others will easily follow. We talk of the purchasing power of the common people. What is the purchasing power of the peasant? Wherefrom does he get it? He gets it out of the produce that he produces on land. In Tanjore district there are still one lakh of 'velis' owned by the big mirasdars. In spite of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act these big mirasdars get 60 per cent of the paddy that is grown out of the toil and sweat of the peasants. They do not toil, they invest nothing in production. Even if you compute at the lowest level these big landlords get 100 kalams of paddy for every 'veli' of land that is let out. They get thus over one crore kalams of paddy which would bring them

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over 13 to 15 crores of rupees every year. This is how the wealth created by the peasants, the bulk of it, is being distributed between the few landlords in the Tanjore district. Of course, my friend the Hon. Mr. Venkataswami Naidu also appropriates something of it through his Religious Endowments Board. If the people who produce this wealth are allowed to retain what they produce what will be the position? I am not asking that the landlords' lands must be confiscated. I know this Government cannot do that. But why should not the landlords' share be reduced to 25 per cent? I am not asking for the moon. I am only asking for the implementation of the principles which the Five-year Plan itself has adumbrated. The Five-Year Plan says in the Chapter on land policy:

1-20 .m. "While it is difficult to suggest a generally applicable maximum rate of rent, over the greater part of the country, a rate of rent exceeding one-fourth or one-fifth of the produce could well be regarded as requiring special justification."

"They enunciated principles. They tom-tom this Five-Year Plan. But when something which is of some benefit to the people is stated it is not implemented."

"Last year the Government said that they were seriously thinking of some basic land reforms. To-day they trot out the excuse of the impending formation of the Andhra State for not bringing any land reforms. The Andhra State does not certainly stand in the way of legislations for land reforms. Certainly the common people, the peasants of Andhra are not going to object if the Government brings forward land reforms. Then what is it that stands in the way? It is the interests of the landlords which, to this Government, is supreme."

"If the landlord's share is reduced to 25 per cent, the peasants of Tanjore will get 70 lakh kalam of paddy every year which means about 6 crores of rupees in the hands of the peasants of Tanjore. If this is guaranteed I make bold to say that the peasants will even be prepared to pay about 50 per cent of the additional income to the Government for development purposes. The Government can get 3 crores from Tanjore district alone. You can work it out for other districts. And you will get an enormous figure."

"I am not now asking for fundamental reforms in the sense that land be made the property of the peasants. But immediately if the landlord's share is reduced to not more than 20 to 25 per cent throughout the State the peasants will get not less than 40 crores. Out of this the State can easily get 20 crores. Twenty crores purchasing power in the hands of our peasants is not an ordinary thing. He will be able to buy the handloom cloth. The handloom weavers will ply their looms once again. Our people will need not only the 4,800 million yards of mill production and the 1,800 million yards of handloom production, they will want more. And there will not be a conflict between the handloom and the mill industry for a long long time to come."

"They will buy sugar and sugar mills will not complain of over-production."

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"The Madras Government has in stock now, one lakh tons of fertilisers, worth 4 crores of rupees because they were unable to sell it to our peasants last year. Our peasants with the additional purchasing power in their hands will buy not this one lakh tons of fertilisers but more of it. And their land will yield more of grain and cotton and sugarcane."

"Secondly take the question of profits earned by the monopolists. Last year the Harvey Mills alone earned a profit of Rs. 47 lakhs. They paid a dividend of 20 per cent and still Rs. 15 lakhs were left to be carried over for the next year. In 1947 in the famous Industrial Truce resolution the Government of India promised to put a ceiling on profits at 6½ per cent. They had provided for it in the first Control of Industries Bill. Later on they gave it up. If the profits are limited to 6½ per cent, Harveys will have to be satisfied with a profit of about Rs. 10 lakhs. The rest of it—over Rs. 37 lakhs—could be mobilized for productive purposes decided upon by the Government. But I will be told that the Provincial Government cannot touch this subject. I will be told that it is a Central subject. But, Sir, we the representatives of the people of our State, as people interested in the development of our resources for the well-being of our people, are vitally interested in it. If the Central Government adopts a policy which leads to our resources being exploited by certain vested interests, which allows them to loot our people and make maximum profits, which leads to famine and unemployment, certainly, we as responsible people have got a role to play in preventing that exploitation, in preventing that loot. Therefore I say we have got to join together and mobilize our people against the Central Government not for the purpose of asking for some doles, but to tell them only, 'We cannot allow our resources to be wasted. We cannot allow ourselves to be looted by certain British employers and monopolists. We want at least that the profits of the big employers in our State be limited so that the extra profits can be mobilized by the people, by the State, in order to develop our productive resources. A few crores of rupees can be found for development schemes within our own State.'"

"Take the third item. The Budget provides for 75 lakhs of rupees as this year's share of compensation to the zamindars. We are told this cannot be stopped. I ask, 'are the zamindars going to die if this compensation is stopped?' The Government tells us, the Chief Minister tells us that it is a national calamity, that it is a national disaster and everyone must share it. All this homily is only for the common people. As far as the zamindars are concerned they must get their compensation."

"I am not asking you not to pay compensation at all to the zamindars. We shall deal with that question later. What I ask now is, why not issue non-negotiable bonds to them for 30 or 40 years and stop this 75 lakhs for the time being? I say, 'Issue not negotiable bonds but non-negotiable bonds'. Later on the future Government will decide as to what should happen to these

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bonds. (Laughter.) Why not bring forward a legislation for this purpose? If necessary we will sit for another five or six more days. We are prepared to forego all our engagements and sit and pass such a legislation.

"You want to tax the beedi industry for getting a paltry sum of Rs. 68 lakhs. But here is a source which gives 75 lakhs. Why don't you take it? The reason is, you don't want to touch the zamindar's interests. Property is more sacred to you than man, than human life.

"Yesterday the Chief Minister was waxing eloquently over the question of the sanctity of life when dealing with the question of political prisoners. I do not want to go into the question of murder and all that to-day. Because, I thought that question has been settled in the last Assembly itself. If I take it up then I will have to go into the question as to who were the murderers—the police or the Communists—I will have to go into the question of murders in Andhra, in Tamilnad and in Malabar committed by the police. But now that the Chief Minister had talked so much about the sanctity of life let me ask him a simple question: 'Are the lives of the millions of people in the State who are to-day starving, who are facing hunger and unemployment more sacred to you, or is the right to obtain 75 lakhs of rupees as compensation year after year by a few zamindars more sacred to you? Why do you deem the right to get the compensation to be more sacred and say that it cannot be touched? Stop that payment this year itself and tell them, 'It is not a question of whether there should be compensation or not, but it is a question of national calamity, of national disaster. To-day we cannot think of paying you compensation.'

1-30 P.m. "I now come to the problem of the indebtedness of the peasantry. What is the provision that the Government makes for loans to agriculturists this year? Rs. 150 lakhs as I have already pointed out as against Rs. 300 lakhs provided for in the Revised Estimates of last year. At a time when the peasants stand in greater need of loans for their agricultural operations the Government curtails credit facilities and leaves them entirely at the mercy of the usurious money-lenders.

"In district after district, on account of the drought of the last five years, the burden of debt on the peasant has increased by leaps and bounds. They are fast losing their land. They are losing all their belongings, their houses, their hutments and even their utensils. The other day I saw in Chingleput district a man selling away his tamarind tree which would give 100 rupees worth of produce every year, for 200 rupees. Why? He says, 'I am starving; my family is starving; my children are starving. How could I wait for one year for the produce it may yield? I have to get something immediately. What can I do but sell this tamarind tree which is all I own.'

"Similarly mango trees are being sold. Whatever the peasants have, is being sold. Such is the bitter struggle for existence.

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"On top of it the money-lenders attach their properties because they are unable to pay their debts and interest charges. The Government issues distress warrants for their inability to pay land revenue. This is the actual condition of the peasant to-day.

"Leave the question of the solution of the problem of indebtedness for the time being. Immediate relief has got to be given to these people. Why not immediately declare a moratorium so that a solution to this question of agricultural indebtedness can be calmly and coolly thought of later? But immediately the passing away of lands from the hands of the peasants to the money-lenders and big landlords can be immediately put an end to. Otherwise at the end of two or three years all the land in the hands of the peasants will pass into the hands of a few money-lenders and a few landlords. Land monopoly will increase tremendously. The entire peasantry of our State will become landless labourers. Leave alone the question of 'land to the tiller'. The most urgent and immediate problem is to retain the land that is in the possession of the peasant. Therefore moratorium has become the most urgent need of the hour.

"If these immediate measures are taken, if the peasants are assured that the bulk of the produce from land will be theirs and if they are not going to be deprived of the land they have got, then and then only we will be able to harness their resources, their enthusiasm and their creative energy for big development plans. Speaker after speaker from the Government side pointed out, for example, the hon. Member from Chingleput—I forgot the particular constituency from which he comes; not Saidapet; I think it is Madurantakam—pointed out how by digging a small channel from the Pennar river and connecting it with a particular irrigation tank, that tank could be assured of water-supply. He said that it does not cost much, about Rs. 20 per hundred feet or so. If the peasants are assured of a major portion of the produce and also assured of the right of occupancy and freed from the nightmare of eviction they will be imbued with enthusiasm. They will not worry that the Government has not dug the channel. They will not worry that they have no big machines. On the other hand they will come forward with their own implements to dig the channel because they know that the water will irrigate their lands and that they will have the right to retain that land and its produce to themselves. That way hundreds and thousands of our peasants can be mobilized to come forward with their pick-axes and other such implements to repair tanks, deepen them, dig wells, dig channels and carry out hundreds of other irrigation works. That is the way to utilize our human labour power. We know that in China not a few months back they built a dam across the Yangtsee to a length of five furlongs. They built it in 75 days. They were able to build it because a solution of the land problem roused their creative energies, of hundreds of millions of peasants. I am glad that my friend Mr. Anthoni Pillai came forward and asked the Government to learn from China and the Soviet Union. I did not expect it from him. But such is the colossal and epoch-making

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achievement of China and the Soviet Union that even a person of the type of Mr. Anthoni Pillai who has always been the bitterest critic of the Communist Party, of the leadership of the Soviet Union and of China has had to come out and ask the Government to learn from them.

"If the Chinese people could build five furlong dam in 75 days can't we do the same here? Our people are in no way inferior to anyone else. We have an industrious peasantry; we have a wonderful and capable working-class. In fact all the experts who had come from foreign countries have paid glorious tributes to the capacity, industry and intelligence of the working-class of this country. Our railways continue to be in a very bad condition. Engines and coaches condemned long ago are put on the track. Track maintenance also suffered. It is only the Indian working-class that is capable of running such a railway. Such is the kind of working-class we have.

"But we have a Government that does not trust our workers. They have no faith in the creative capacity of our common people. They cannot and do not enthuse them. Once the feeling is created, once the people realise that what they produce is for themselves—that at least the bulk of what they produce will be for their use—then they will come forward with greater and greater resources, creative energy and enthusiasm to assist in launching upon and executing big development schemes, because they know that these schemes will benefit themselves and the country. As a matter of fact what is this two thousand crores of rupees set apart for the financing of the Five-Year Plan? We want not two thousand crores but ten thousand crores immediately if we have to fight and eradicate poverty and overcome centuries of arrested growth. The money can be found in this country provided a different policy is adopted, provided that people who have the money in their hands and are leading parasitic lives are tapped, provided the people are enthused. Once this is done there will be no conflict between the mill workers and the handloom workers. Our people will use all the cloth that we produce in the handlooms and the mills and will want more. They will need not 15 lakh tons of sugar but 20 lakh tons and more and their wants will daily increase. Their capacity to consume also will increase. Our industries will grow and trade will thrive.

"All this can be done only if different policies are pursued. By mere talk of 'production, production' it will not grow. To-day the problem of production and the problem of distribution are both inter-linked. The one cannot be separated from the other.

"To-day you have come to a dead-end; you have confessed that you are not able to find a way out. The Central Government is not able to find a way out. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, our Chief Minister who is supposed to have a wonderful brain is not able to find a way out. He only talks of frustration.

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"If any Government, let it be the Government of Mr. Rajagopalachariar, or let it be the Government of Mr. Bakthavatsalam or let it be the Government of anybody I do not mind, is prepared to implement such a programme, then and then alone we on this side of the House will give our fullest and unstinted co-operation. If not we will have to oppose their policies. We will have to mobilise our people to defeat those policies.

"Otherwise all this talk of co-operation is meaningless. Even in regard to the Five-Year Plan what is the co-operation that the people can give? Even Mr. Desmukh, the Central Finance Minister, in his reply to the Budget in Parliament the other day admitted that there is very little for the people to co-operate. Even the 'Eastern Economist' in its editorial stated 'true emphasis should be placed on Government and private agents of management' (i.e., contractors) 'It is they and not the people who are responsible for 95 per cent of this Plan. It is senseless to keep on beating the air with exhortations to the people to take this Plan and make it their own.' This is not a Communist paper that says it. It is the Government that has got to do it. It is for the Government to find the resources. Such being the case, what is it the people have got to do with the wonderful Five-Year Plan? This is what even Birla's Eastern Economist says after examining the Plan. And even with regard to this Plan our Chief Minister has stated that it is completely disturbed in this State in its resources part of it. That means its bottom is knocked out. Let us therefore evolve a plan which will mean that our people can really participate. That alone will enable us to go out into the country and rouse the people in the battle against famine, against drought, against want and against unemployment.

"Instead of doing that, the Government adopts different measures and different policies. It is precisely because of this that the Government have to keep a huge Police Force costing us Rs. 7 crores per year. Famine relief may be cut down. Irrigation works may be cut down. But expenditure on Police Force cannot be cut down. Why? Precisely because the policy pursued by the Government lead to increasing distress, increasing economic deterioration and increasing unemployment. The common people fight against this worsening of these conditions. Their demands are simple demands. 1-40 P.m.

"The other day Mr. Sahajananda who is not a member of the Communist Party or a member of any other party in the United Democratic Front but a member of the Congress Party, gave us a graphic picture of what happened in Chidambaram. The peasants there do not ask for 75 per cent or 55 per cent of the produce. They just ask for 40 per cent, the same that is given in the adjoining district of Tanjore. They patiently waited. They asked the Government to intervene. The Revenue Minister was apprised of the situation but he said he would not intervene.

"Under these conditions the peasants said that they were not going to give the landlord's share. They did not take away their

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produce but stored it in a common place—on the threshing floors near the fields—and said that it shall be there until the Government mediate and settle the matter.

“When this was the simple demand what did the police do? The Congress Party vociferously shouts that it is very solicitous of the welfare of the Harijans. But in Chidambaram when these Harijan peasants demanded a small increase in the share of the produce that they had produced out of their toil, hundreds of them were beaten by the police. Two women were taken to the hospital. Harijan cheris were entered into and the houses looted. I demand an enquiry. (Cheers from the Opposition Benches.) I am prepared to prove my statement to the hilt if a proper enquiry is conducted.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I do not know what you would consider to be a proper enquiry. We have already conducted an enquiry.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Let the Finance Minister come with me. Let us both go to the villages and make enquiries of the common people there. That is all I demand and nothing else. I am confident that I will be able to prove to the satisfaction of the Finance Minister that indescribable atrocities have been committed.

“In Virudunagar, there was a strike of bus workers. Last year they put forward certain demands. They were not accepted for about six months. Finally due to pressure of public opinion, due to the strength of the working-class the management was forced to come to certain terms in September last (or perhaps it was December). But he flouted those terms. The Government's Labour Officer tried to settle that question. He summoned the management to his office. According to the report of the Labour Officer that gentleman refused even to appear before him. The Labour Officer has sent up a report to the Government that the management must be prosecuted.

“Finally the workers went on strike a few days ago. The police has no business whatsoever in the dispute. They cannot allege a single act of violence. But immediately the workers went on strike the Magistrate issued an order under Section 144, Criminal Procedure Code. When the workers go on strike the police and the Magistracy are there to prevent them from meeting together. Right of collective discussion is completely taken away. This is certainly designed to break the morale of the workers.

“The leaders of the Communist Party were externed.

“Where is this democracy and where are the fundamental rights about which the Congress tom-toms? Everywhere in this State to-day the right to hold meetings by the workers and peasants is dependent upon the sweet will and pleasure of a police officer. In most places ban orders under the City Police Act is in force for months and years together. We have got to wait upon the Sub-Inspector or some other officer for a licence to hold a meeting. If

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we have to hold a meeting with loud-speakers we have got to run after the Deputy Superintendent of Police. Where then are our fundamental rights and where is this democracy?

“Our Chief Minister said the other day that there was no political discrimination. I am glad that he gave that assurance. But is that the practice? I will give now one example. Here is a circular issued by the Government marked ‘Secret.’ The Central Government has decided that passports and visas to Ceylon should not be given to members of the Communist Party. The Police Commissioner of Madras and the Magistrates in the districts are informed that they must call for reports from local police and the village officials. And if they are satisfied that the applicant is a member of the Communist Party, passport should be refused.

“Don't grant the passports to the members of the Communist Party.’ And who is to decide whether the person is a member of the Communist Party or not? Sub-Inspector of Police or a village munsif? If this is not political discrimination what else is it, Sir? Where is democracy and where are the fundamental rights?

“Take another example. In 1951 the Government passed an order that no municipal council should subscribe for or place in the public libraries the newspaper ‘Janasakthi’. Even if the municipal council unanimously decided to subscribe for the paper the Government did not allow it. The funniest thing about it is that the order was passed at a time when the paper itself was not in existence. Such is the fear of that newspaper. That order continues in force to this day. In spite of the fact that many municipal councils and local boards want that newspaper to be placed in public libraries run by them, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards vetoes any expenditure on this item. Is this not discrimination against a particular party? If this is freedom, if this is democracy, if this is non-discrimination then we have to change our understanding of the meaning of those words. Even to-day the Hon. the Chief Minister does not come forward with a declaration that immediately an order will be issued releasing all the political prisoners. And yet the Chief Minister asks for co-operation. (Interruption by Hon. Sri Subramaniam.) If the Hon. Finance Minister talks of murder we will go into that question. We would demand and have demanded that the murders committed by the police in Andhra, in Tanjore and some other parts of this State must be gone into. We are prepared for it. Let the Government have the courage to press this issue. When this question was raised last year the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar talked very sweetly and said, ‘Things have happened long ago. Why do you rake them up now? No useful purpose will now be served.’ The Chief Minister who talks of co-operation refused to make such a declaration. Why cannot they pass such an order? It can be done by a stroke of the pen. Where is the question of examination of individual cases?

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"The basic understanding running through the speeches of the Ministers despite the appeal for co-operation is not one of co-operation. The basic understanding is not one of democracy. It is one of suppression, of the people, of their movements, of democracy in the interests of protecting the landlords and monopolists.

"It is because of this there is need to keep a huge police force costing 7 crores of rupees and costly repressive machinery.

"If the measures we suggest are adopted, if a new policy is adopted, then there will be no need for this huge police force. Then the peasants will not go into struggles. The workers will not go on strike. On the other hand the workers and peasants will support such a Government. And they will fight through those obstacles to implement such a policy. Of course certain people, certain vested interest, will obstruct the implementation of such a policy. The landlords will obstruct it. The enemies of the people will obstruct. For bringing these people to book, this huge police force is not necessary. The people will deal with them. (Applause.) The Government need not maintain a police force costing Rs. 7 crores. The common people know how to overcome their obstruction.

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"Finally I would like to make our position clear. Every single measure that I have put forward here is not the Communist programme. I would like to make it absolutely clear that every one of these measures has been accepted as part of the programme of the United Democratic Front. Despite certain defections and despite the success of Mr. Rajagopalachariar in this direction we know that the United Democratic Front will grow. It is because our programme is a programme for the people; it is in their interest. If the Government goes on with its anti-people's policies, the United Democratic Front will grow in strength in proportion to the struggles it leads in support of this programme. People will support us. And with people's support the United Democratic Front in the Legislature also will grow in strength. On the other hand, with the policies followed by the Government the Congress is not going to increase its strength despite all its manoeuvres. I want the members on the opposite side to read the writing on the wall. The day will come if you persist in the present policy when the bickerings that have already started inside the Congress Party will burst forth and smash the party with the growing struggles of the people against those policies.

"You have come to a dead-end. You cannot give any hope to our people. The Budget speech of the Finance Minister only sows frustration among our people. The Labour Minister cannot inspire hope in our people. They cannot even tell them that if not this year at least next year or the year after their conditions will be better. The Chief Minister cannot inspire our people with hope and confidence in the future.

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"I know our Chief Minister for a long time. In 1945 there was a meeting in the Gokhale Hall against the threatened retrenchment in the Railways. I think that Mr. Kalyanasundaram organized that meeting. Our Chief Minister was not scheduled to speak in that meeting. But yet he came and we were glad that he came. After I had spoken he also spoke. I had pointed out in my speech then that the problem facing the country could be solved, a way-out could be found, but the condition for it was that a National Government must be installed in power. Mr. Rajagopalachariar who followed me stated that he felt encouraged and confident after hearing me.

"But yesterday, Sir, it was a pathetic figure of the Chief Minister that the House saw. He said that nothing can be done for the people and that Government cannot do anything to solve the problems of famine and unemployment. It cannot even continue the existing projects. That means the Chief Minister has no plans. The Congress has no plans. It has no programme that could improve the conditions of our people.

"Therefore I say if you are sincere in your demand for co-operation you must do it by implementing that programme that I have put forward. Otherwise show me a programme which is better.

"Finally I want to make an appeal to all the Members of this House and even to the Members of the Congress Party. I would ask them to realize what they stood for in the past. Many of them had been my colleagues. We have been together in jails. Many of them had suffered imprisonment and fierce lathi charges.

"I ask them, 'Is it for this you went to jails and made those sacrifices? Is it for telling our people after six years of your rule that there is no hope for them out of starvation, out of famine and out of unemployment? Is it for sowing this frustration that you went to jails? Search your hearts and I am sure if you search your hearts properly, then there will be a proper response. If you do that you will find that you are not standing for the best interests of our people with the policies that are being pursued by your Government. Let Congressmen examine this policy in the light of actual experience. They will then find that the interests of our people, the interests of our country which inspired them to seek imprisonment in 1930, 1932 and 1940 are not being served by the policies that are now being pursued by this Government to-day.

"I would therefore earnestly appeal to every honest Congressman of the Assembly who has the interest of our people and our country at heart and ask them to realize the urgency of the problem. Let them realize what is at stake. Our entire social fabric is being torn to pieces. Family ties are being broken. Our Chief Minister is a great moralist. Let him realize what is happening to-day in our land. Let us realize what is happening to the peasants, to the artisans in the famine-stricken areas.

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"Our women have a wonderful quality. She will starve but will not see her husband starve. She will starve but cannot bear to see her children starve. To-day the handloom weavers leave their families and run away in search of jobs and end as beggars on the streets of Madras. Their women see their children starve before their very eyes for days together; inch by inch their lives are eaten up. Unable to bear the starvation of their children our mothers and sisters at last prepare themselves to sell their most cherished possession—their chastity. Can our Chief Minister condemn them? Can he call them immoral? No. They want their children whom they have brought forth to live and serve our country. The love of their children compels them finally to sell their most precious possession.

"This is what is happening not in one village, not in one family but in cities and villages throughout Tamilnad, throughout Andhra and throughout Malabar. Our entire social background is being turned asunder. Let every Member of this House realize the urgency and seriousness of the problem. Let them realize what great things are at stake. And let us shake off this frustration, this feeling that the Government wants to inculcate in the people that nothing can be done. Let us inspire our people with hope for the future. Let us tell them, 'here are the natural resources; here are the resources of our country.' Let us all harness the entire strength of our people and our entire natural resources and unite and fight, so that all those evil forces which are standing in the way of our growth, of our development, all those reactionary forces which obstruct our productive forces and which lead to hunger, starvation, famine, unemployment, disease and death are done away with. We can and shall work for a happy future for Tamilnad, Andhra, Malabar and for a happy and prosperous India. I invite all the people, all the Members of the House who are interested in the well being of our people, who are prepared to defend and fight for peoples' prosperity, democracy and freedom to come together." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now rise for lunch and re-assemble at 3 p.m."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sure that every hon. Member will share with me the sense of relief that this long debate is coming to an end. I had not intended to make any long speech after the inspiring speech which the Hon. the Chief Minister made yesterday. But, after the speech of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, in spite of the fact that my health does not permit it, I have to cover certain grounds and I have to meet certain points which have been made on the floor of this House. We have been in office now for nearly a year and the hon. Members of this House are entitled to sit in judgment over our achievements and failures, and over our acts and omissions.

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"Sir, I have been trained as a lawyer and, therefore, I am able to take these criticisms in an objective spirit without taking them as personal criticisms. So, I have always welcomed any points that are made against me or against the Government and especially when it used to be a sharp stab or thrust, I used to relish it most. Even though a stab came from my back also (laughter), I did not take any great objection to it. Of course, the hon. Member who dealt that blow from the back should have rather hesitated, pondered and thought twice before making that speech. But still the hon. Member from Sivaganga chose to speak in a language which was worthy of a Member of the Opposition. I am not going to dwell on that at any length but I want to state this merely for the purpose of showing that I welcome criticism from whichever quarter it may come. In this period of one year, I am not prepared to say, as far as I am concerned, that nobody else could have done better under the circumstances. I am occupying this position, if you will permit me to say so, by mere accident. I am sure that there are so many talented Members here who could have done really better. But I can make this claim, and I can make that claim not only on my behalf but on behalf of my Colleagues also, and that too with a clear conscience, that we have honestly strived to do our best in the best interests of the State. If that claim is admitted, I will be more than satisfied.

"Sir, in paying tributes to our Chief Minister, it has been stated that he has saved this State from chaos and confusion. Especially when this statement is made by certain vested interests, they mean that Rajaji avoided in the State a Communist regime or a Communist-controlled regime. But, in my view, that is the least important aspect of the achievement of Rajaji. During this one year, in my humble view, he has made the greatest contribution for the successful working of democracy in this country. The framers of our Constitution have chosen parliamentary democracy on the British model for our Constitution, and that through the chosen representatives of the people. Government have to function as being responsible to the Legislature and once the confidence of the Legislature is lost, the Government will have to vacate. The Constitution avoided adopting the American model of irremovable executive. I have been saying, when answering points raised by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, that his conception of democracy differs from mine. I was not saying it just to score a debating point. I honestly and sincerely meant it because his ideology does not have any faith in parliamentary democracy. He believes in one-party dictatorship, of course, for the purpose of establishing democracy. Just as it is proclaimed that nations are preparing for war for the purpose of preventing war and wars are also waged for the purpose of preventing further wars, so also it is said that this one-party dictatorship is for the purpose of establishing democracy. How far they will be successful in establishing democracy through dictatorship, it is rather difficult to say. The Father of the Nation had been repeatedly telling us that the means also are as important as the ends. If we are true followers of the Father of the Nation—and the Members of the Opposition also use

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his name so often—we cannot establish democracy through dictatorship. Even though it be an one-party dictatorship, the claim is made that that one party has got to be the Communist party and no other party. If it is any other party, exercising dictatorship, they call it fascism and by many other names. That is why I say that the Leader of the Opposition's conception of democracy differs from mine. When I say this I mean it sincerely. I am referring to this aspect for the purpose of telling the hon. Members that we have adopted the parliamentary democracy and the executive is responsible to the Legislature. That being so, there has got to be some sort of party system. It is inevitable that we must have some party Government. If democracy means, as it is said to mean, a Government of the people, by the people and for the people, the party Government should act as a Government of the people, by the people and for the people. That is why our Chief Minister during the period of one year of his administration has laid great stress on this point, viz., that though this is a party Government, it should not be a Government for the party. That is the great emphasis that he has been laying and he has tried to see that the Government functioned at that level. That is why he was at great pains yesterday to explain in his speech that as far as he was concerned he was not prejudiced simply because a certain person held certain views or belonged to a certain political party. I can claim that the administration during this period of one year has tried to stick to this ideal. If we have failed, it is not because of any fault of the Chief Minister, but it might be due to the personal weaknesses of some of us.

"Sir, in contrast to the professions made by the Chief Minister, the hon. Leader of the Opposition has brought one instance to the notice of the House where the Communist party has been singled out for discrimination and that is with reference to the issue of passports. That is a matter which is dealt with by the Government of India. With reference to the visit of certain persons from our country to a foreign country, we have got certain obligations to perform in respect of that foreign country. It is not only a question of the issue of passport here. They have to get the visa of that country to proceed there. This matter is governed by certain understandings between the various Governments. Sir, I am not here to justify or defend anybody. I am sure the Prime Minister of India will be able to defend the Government's policy if and when this question is raised on the floor of the Parliament at Delhi. Apart from this one instance which refers to the issue of a passport to a foreign country, even the hon. Leader of the Opposition with all the machinery available to him to fathom all the secret information, has not been able to get hold of any other instance wherein his party has been discriminated against. This speaks volumes for itself. Therefore, I am prepared to make this claim and I am sure hon. Members will agree that we have tried our best to act above party, to be a Government for all the people, not only for Congressmen or Congress sympathizers. This is necessary, as otherwise parliamentary democracy will not be a success. That is why I say that Rajaji's greatest achievement is that he has shown the

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way how to work democracy, and especially parliamentary democracy, so that it may function as a Government of the people; though it may be a party Government. With regard to policies we may differ, with regard to certain programmes we may differ. But once those policies and programmes are laid down, they should be worked without reference to any party or any party politics. According to me, Rajaji's achievement in this regard is the greatest.

"There is one other aspect which I would like to impress and it is this. If the Government begins to function for the party, it is really not good for the party itself. Because, once the Government begins to function for the party, all sorts of favouritisms have got to be shown and even in the distribution of favours between one Member and another, grievances are bound to arise within the party. We know what will be the reaction of the people if we take such action. That being so, even persons belonging to the party to which the Government belongs, I am sure, will appreciate why Rajaji has been taking up this attitude. In this connexion, I wish to point out one other aspect. Everyone knows about the chaotic and confused condition which prevailed last year just about this time. The Congress party did not have an absolute majority. But still, it came forward to form the Government under the leadership of Rajaji. It has been claimed, not by ourselves only but by others as well, that a stable and strong Government has now been established in this State. Sir, even though we were in a minority, it had been possible for us to establish a stable and strong Government without compromising on principles. Any ordinary man who becomes the leader of a minority party and is called upon to form the Government would naturally resort to making political pacts and bargains so that numerically he may get some adherents. At once his attitude will be to gather strength by political pacts and bargains. That was not how the result was achieved by our Chief Minister. On the other hand, by impartial and just administration, Rajaji provided a stable Government to this State and was also able to make a change in the hearts of the Opposition Members. If the hon. Leader of the Opposition will search his own heart, I am sure, he will really admit of a change in him and in his attitude towards this Government. Of course, politics will not permit him to admit that openly. But I am sure in his heart of hearts he agrees with me that there has been change of heart even in him and also his followers. That has been brought about 3-20 by impartial and good administration and not by providing jobs P.M. or ministerships to the various groups existing in the Assembly just for the purpose of gathering strength. It is one of the lessons which Rajaji taught us in working this parliamentary democracy which lesson is necessary in future years. I am sure, in future, there is not going to be in power a single party with such huge majority as exists now in many States. It is going to be a case of many parties. Under such circumstances, if a minority party is called upon to form the Government, how it can build up strength has been demonstrated by our Rajaji. That is the second aspect

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which I would like to stress. Therefore, I value these lessons more than I value the prevention of the Leader of the Opposition or the erstwhile leader of the Front from becoming Chief Minister.

"Coming to the debate, Sir, it was mainly concentrated on two things. One is the famine. The second is the formation of the new Andhra State. With reference to famine, it is agreed on all hands that we are passing through a very difficult period and the people are really undergoing suffering. The only thing that we have to see to is in what way relief can be given to these people. In approaching this problem of famine, I would like to say this. When famine raged in Rayalaseema, we never approached the question from the point of view whether Rayalaseema was in the Andhra area or in the non-Andhra area. We were motivated by the only objective of saving the people of this State by giving relief to the suffering millions. But in spite of that, assertions and allegations have been made that we have discriminated from region to region. I can tell this Hon. House that as far as this matter is concerned, our conscience is quite clear. As Finance Minister, I am very well aware of the expenditure which was from time to time sanctioned for the purpose of meeting these famine conditions and in sanctioning such expenditure we were certainly in no way concerned with the question whether the area was in the south or in the north or in the middle. The only thing we were concerned with was where the area of distress lay, where the distress was more and where greater relief was needed.

"The next thing which I would like to mention in this connexion is about the point made by the Leader of the Opposition that it has been stated in the Budget speech that ten crores have been spent on famine relief, but he could not locate this ten crores in the Budget figures. The Hon. the Minister for Revenue, while speaking on the debate on the Governor's Address gave figures. He did not give the figures for all the districts. But he wanted to show that out of the 7½ crores of rupees spent up to 28th February 1953, 875 lakhs were spent on the three districts in Rayalaseema alone. During the current year scarcity conditions have prevailed in 15 out of 22 districts—to a smaller extent in some districts and to a greater extent in certain other districts. Where people were affected by drought conditions, we have given relief and, if necessary, I can even furnish figures. Next to Rayalaseema comes the adjoining district of North Arcot which was also equally affected. About a crore of rupees has been spent in this area. Next to this area is Coimbatore district wherein a large area—Darapuram, Udamalpet and Palladam—were affected and where we have spent nearly 80 lakhs of rupees. Of course, our expenditure on famine relief is not shown under a separate head as 'Famine Relief'. It is brought under very many items—road works, minor irrigation works, etc. I have picked out the figures under all these items and they show that we have spent up to 28th February 1953 eight crores of rupees. Much of the expenditure which has already been incurred has not come into our accounts and we have to incur expenditure for another month also. Taking all these into account,

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I put the figure roundly at ten crores. It may be a little more or it may be a little less. We are not interested in giving false figures and in exaggerating famine conditions there. On the other hand the charges made by the Opposition is that we are trying to minimize the magnitude of the problem. I am only interested in giving figures to the House and even though they may not be correct to a lakh it may be 9½ or 10½ crores of rupees. There is nothing, therefore, wrong in my statement. We have spent nearly ten crores and in spite of this, there are complaints that we have not given adequate relief to the affected people. I fully sympathize with such hon. Members. Those people who complain that we have not gone far to give further relief to the distressed population are underestimating the magnitude of the problem of famine in this respect and overestimating the resources available to this Government for meeting these conditions. Even ten crores do not go to meet the full requirements of famine relief. Hon. Members seem to think that we have got resources enough to meet the problem of this size. It is not so. That is why the Hon. the Chief Minister told the House yesterday that this was an unprecedented famine. It is not as if we are going through normal times. We are passing through abnormal times—five or six successive years of drought. The reserve power of the poor has been completely drained and to that extent resources of the Government are also affected. Therefore, it is, he said that it is only the Central Government that have got greater resources at their disposal and it is they that must come to the aid of this State. It is in this context that he asked hon. Members for their wholehearted co-operation in making a demand on the Central Government. Of course, a good Communist that the Leader of the Opposition is, he at once caught hold of this gesture and said, 'Yes, we are prepared to co-operate but on our own terms.' Release all political prisoners whether they be murderers, whether they have looted or committed dacoity; if only they have got the label "Communist" you release them because it is all political murder, political dacoity.' I am really unable to understand this argument. I do not know what the Leader of the Opposition means by this. If any hon. Member here asks for release of mere political prisoners, I can understand it. But the demand is that all cases pending for arson, for murder, violence and all that should be withdrawn and the persons concerned should be immediately released. Sir, if this is done, this will be another kind of patronage, that is purchasing the Opposition. To demand that we should not take notice of them because they belong to the party in opposition, whatever the atrocities they have committed, is something that cannot be acceded to. To oblige them will be another kind of sabotage of democracy. So crime committed by persons to whichever party they may belong, they may be Congressmen, Toilers Party men or Communist party men—is crime and the law will have to take its own course. There is no use of saying: 'These are political crimes. You should withdraw the case.'

(The hon. Member Sri A. Govindaswamy Naicker stood up in his seat.)

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I was just saying that for illustration. I did not say anybody from that party committed any crime. Still if any person belonging to that party should commit a crime, they cannot come and say to me: 'He is a member of our party. Therefore, release him.' I was only making that point clear. We cannot ask for concessions to be shown because he had a political motive. We do not know what motive he had and simply because it is said that he had a political motive, crime does not cease to be a crime."

"Sir, in the coming year I am hoping—I suppose I will not be denied the freedom even of entertaining a hope—that we will have normal conditions. That is my firm hope and we pray for normal conditions and monsoon so that the people who have been suffering for the last six years will get some sort of relief, because whatever be the magnitude and the extent of the relief provided by the Government it goes only to a certain extent to relieve distress. Real relief comes only when normal conditions are restored, when we have a normal monsoon. That being so, I am hoping and praying that there should be normal conditions. With that hope only, Government have provided for 17 lakhs of rupees for famine relief. When I say that there is a provision of 17 lakhs of rupees for famine relief, let not hon. Members imagine that this is the only provision available for famine relief. There are so many other sources from which adjustments could be made. So much so if there is a particular distress in a particular area, money could be diverted and later on, of course in the revised estimates, I will have to show to the hon. Members that because of the continuing famine the Government had to incur further expenditure. I hope that contingency will not arise. That is why I have provided only 17 lakhs of rupees for famine relief. Should an occasion arise and should an area be affected again by drought conditions, we will face it with determination, we will face it with the added advantage of the experience we had gained during the current year. I am sure in doing that I will have the co-operation of the entire House and the Government will provide relief to the people to whichever party they might belong."

"Sir, connected with this problem of famine is also the problem of unemployment created in the country and the low purchasing power prevailing among the people in the State. What is it due to? Of course, the Leader of the Opposition would say: 'You are not bold enough to adopt measures to overcome this distress and to deal with this deterioration in the economic condition of this State.' But let us try to analyse and find out the real cause and then try to apply the cure for it. The real cause, according to me, is our people depend mainly on agriculture. Seventy to eighty per cent of the people in our State are engaged in agriculture and that agriculture depends upon a fair monsoon. Therefore our major, even the entire production is only in the agricultural field. When there is failure of monsoon to that extent production goes down. When there has been failure of monsoon successively for six years, not in

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restricted areas but over extensive areas like entire districts, and that too not in one but 15 out of 22 districts, it is not surprising that the production has gone down on the agricultural side. If production goes down on the agricultural side, automatically, in a poverty-stricken country where people are living from day to day and month to month and there is wholesale failure of monsoons, the purchasing power of the people also goes down. Therefore, there is nothing surprising in it. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition seems to think: 'If only you divide the land, if only you increase tenant's share of the produce, production will go up.' He seems to think that if the tenant is given 75 per cent of the produce, the production would go up automatically. But, Sir, I would like to point out to him the pattern of the holdings in our State. Of course, he cited Tanjore. I know Tanjore is rather peculiarly situated. There are bigger landlords there. That is the reason why special legislation was necessary for that district. But if we take the pattern of the entire State, we see that we are largely a State of peasant proprietors. The theory of the Leader of the Opposition is that if a tenant is allowed to have 75 per cent of the production, the tenants would be enthused and production would increase. Well, Sir, here are the vast majority of the people who hold the land and who get the entire produce from the land. Why has not production increased in those cases? On the other hand the production is going down. There is not sufficient production even in the field which is owned by the peasant and tilled by him. Production has gone down throughout the entire country. If that be so, the cause is somewhere else and that is, as I said, the failure of the rains. Not only the failure of the rains, but our holdings are quite uneconomical and the peasants do not have sufficient capital to invest in agriculture. Therefore, we should improve the economic condition of the small peasants so that sufficient resources might be made available to them to undertake better cultivation of the land. Better seeds and manure also should be supplied to them so that production figures might go up. It is in that task the Government are engaged now, and the Hon. the Minister in charge of Agriculture explained how the Government are doing their best to see that peasants take to better methods of cultivation and the use of better seeds and manure and thus increase production. Only when production increases, the purchasing power of the people will increase. By a mere magic or by distribution of the existing wealth, neither production nor purchasing power could be increased."

"In this connexion, I would also refer to the food situation, as this is intimately connected with the distress prevailing throughout the State because of drought conditions. Many points were made regarding this. It is said that prices are soaring high. My own view is, just now the harvest season is over and it should be possible for people to get paddy and other grains in the open market. The reports we have received show that the prices have not gone up as much as it was feared by other people. Prices are maintaining a reasonable level now because of the harvest season

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but they are likely to shoot up after two months as the lean months begin. Government are quite aware of it and they are trying their best to see that during these lean months supply through the fair price shops should be to the maximum extent possible. That is why we are trying to conserve as much as possible during the months of harvest and soon after the harvest and with the stocks available, I am sure, we will be able to face the situation during the lean months.

3-40 p.m. "In this connexion, I have to express our feelings of gratitude to the Hon. Food Minister of the Government of India who made an unequivocal statement on the floor of the Parliament that whatever be the requirements of the Madras State, they would be completely met. After making an assessment of our requirements, I made a demand from the Central Government for the supply of 2 lakh tons of rice during 1953. But after reassessing the production in our State and taking into account the failure of monsoons, I told the Hon. Food Minister of the Government of India that our requirements would be about $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons of rice. Immediately he said he agreed to give $2\frac{1}{2}$ lakh tons of rice. Besides that, he advised us that if we depended upon rice alone, it would become more and more difficult to get rice from outside or procure rice from other States within our country and that, therefore, it should be possible for us to push in wheat as much as possible. I explained to him that it would not be possible to sell what of improve the consumption of wheat unless we showed considerable reduction in the price. Even though the Finance Minister had to agree to such reduction, he promised to supply us wheat at a concessional rate of Rs. 14 per maund to be supplied in the distress areas while the cost price was about Rs. 17-8-0 per maund. That being so, if we are to supply wheat in the distress areas at subsidized rates we would be able to get not only 50,000 tons, but it would also be possible even to get one lakh or two lakh tons from the Central quota. Here I have to make an appeal to the hon. Members of this House, which appeal I made even last year, that we should popularize wheat as this is the only way by which we can face the difficult food situation if again the monsoons are to fail and the food situation becomes difficult. We are now selling wheat at ten annas a Madras measure whereas for the first sort of rice we are charging fifteen annas. I would like to inform the hon. Members why we have fixed fifteen annas for the first sort of rice whereas we were selling it previously at thirteen annas six pies. This has also been explained by the Central Food Minister. Formerly we were getting a subsidy in respect of rice which was imported from outside the country at the rate of Rs. 30 per maund and supplied to us at about Rs. 20 or Rs. 21 per maund, the extra amount of Rs. 9 being subsidized by the Centre. That subsidy has been withdrawn now. Therefore, for whatever quantities of rice we get from out of the imports, we have to pay at about Rs. 30 per maund."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"It is likely to increase."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I do not think it is likely to increase. In any case it will not go beyond Rs. 31 per maund."

"Therefore, Sir, whatever quantities are allotted to this State from out of the imported rice, we will have to pay for than at Rs. 30 per maund. At present we are getting allotments from various States at varying prices. I am glad to state that our neighbouring State of Orissa is supplying us rice at the cheapest rates possible and we are very much indebted to them. So it is to our interest to see that Orissa rice is allotted to us in preference, to that of other States. But there is a race for that rice and, therefore, we are getting some quantities from Orissa and some from Madhya Pradesh. Taking all these into consideration, we had to fix up a price. Formerly we were adopting the policy of fixing prices separately for each allotment. So much so there were variations in the prices from time to time. One week it was selling at Re. 1-2-0 a Madras measure and the next week it would go down to Re. 0-14-0. I also received complaints that rice was being sold sometimes at Re. 1-4-0. It was because rates were fixed separately for each allotment. In respect of Madras City I found that we had been selling rice at subsidized rates. I thought it was not good. That is why we have now pooled all our resources, the supplies we are getting both from imports from outside the country and from the other States within the country, and have fixed the rates on a 'No profit no loss' basis. That is why the first sort rice is asked to be sold at fifteen annas and the second sort at twelve annas six pies. As far as possible we have tried to avoid sudden increase in the price, the increase at present being only one anna and a half from thirteen annas six pies to fifteen annas."

"Sir, I would like to deal with the complaints made in respect of Malabar that the prices of rice are soaring high there. I do not know how Malabar people can complain. Because as far as Malabar is concerned, we are maintaining the supply as during pre-decontrol days. We continue to supply foodgrains on the same scale as we were supplying before decontrol and for this purpose 2 lakh tons of rice out of the entire quantity of 2.5 lakh tons of rice we are getting from the Centre is being used for supply in Malabar area alone. In addition, we are also making arrangements to see that wheat is supplied at ten annas a Madras measure in fair price shops in unlimited quantities in all areas where distress is prevailing. Besides, we have allowed the entire production inside the district untouched without any procurement whatsoever so that it may be available in the free market. If there is any fluctuation in the prices, it is with reference to the prices obtaining in the open market. The internal production which has been allowed untouched without being procured is responsible for the fluctuation. Under these circumstances, I am really surprised that Malabar Friends should join others and raise a hue and cry. Of course, if they say that the purchasing power of the people is low, that is quite a different thing. As far as the supply position is concerned either in the open market or through the fair price shops,

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there cannot be any possible room for complaint. If any individual cases, either of supply of bad quality of rice or wheat or delays in the movement of supplies, are brought to my notice, I will certainly look into them.

"Sir, with regard to the Andhra State I thought it would not be necessary for me to say anything after the assurances given by the Hon. the Chief Minister yesterday. But I may tell the hon. Members that long before Sri Potti Sriramulu died, it was decided that the Andhra State should be formed. Of course, they did not fix any time-limit for it. Therefore, to say that the decision for the formation of the Andhra State was taken because Sri Potti Sreeramulu died, is not wholly correct. No doubt, the Prime Minister hastened to make the statement because of the conditions created after Sri Potti Sreeramulu's death. But to say that the Hon. the Chief Minister was against the formation of the Andhra State, anyhow at this juncture, is completely wrong.

3-50
p.m.

"Sir, the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition had referred to one other point which makes it necessary for me to reply. He had said that the Hon. the Chief Minister ought to have come forward with a statement about Tirupati even two months before. Sir, let me tell frankly I do not see any reason for doing so. Was it at any time a live-issue? Did the Congress pass any resolution that Tirupati should belong to the Tamil State? Was it taken seriously at any time that Tirupati would be claimed by Congress leaders or by other Congress organizations to be included in the residuary State? Tirupati was not at all a live-issue. It was necessary for the Hon. the Chief Minister to refer to Tirupati because one of the Hon. Ministers, Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu, was mentioned in the debate by some hon. Members in connexion with Tirupati. If he did not make mention of Tirupati earlier it was not his fault. On the other hand what was the obstacle that stood in the way of the Andhra State? It was the Madras City issue. That has been made pretty clear by the Hon. the Chief Minister. The Andhras are persisting with their claim over the Madras City even now after the unequivocal declaration by the Prime Minister. I am sorry to note that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition wants to make some political capital out of what the Hon. the Chief Minister had now observed regarding Tirupati. The hon. Leader of the Opposition has told us that the Hon. the Chief Minister is now changing places, that from Madras he has now come to Tirupati and that he is now changing his version. He had said that the Hon. the Chief Minister ought to have made this statement of his regarding Tirupati even two months ago on the floor of the Assembly. I never expected this from the hon. Leader of the Opposition. I really expected a better deal than this from him.

"With great respect to the hon. Leader of the Opposition, let me observe that the Hon. the Chief Minister has been making a consistent stand with regard to the Andhra issue. According to him the only obstacle was Madras City. I am sure that after the unequivocal declaration of the Prime Minister and our Chief Minister that issue also would be settled very soon and that there

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would be no further room left for suspicion to be entertained on the other side. Let us hope, as Sri G. Latchanna had observed, that when we part we shall part as friends.

"Then again, Sir, coming to the question of the supply of figures, the same allegations have been made again. Even after the assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister that there was no political move behind the inclusion of the Bellary district wholly in the residuary area, hon. Members on the other side did not believe us. Nor was it our intention to enhance the deficit on the Andhra side by depriving them of Bellary district. In fact, if hon. Members were to look at things in their proper perspective they will clearly observe that we stand to gain nothing (in fact we stand to lose) by including Bellary in the residuary area. Bellary itself is a deficit district. Had it been our intention to enhance the deficit of Andhra still further, nothing would have prevented us from including Bellary also in that area. That would have increased the present deficit on the Andhra side by another Rs. 20 lakhs more. If it were our intention and if we were interested in manipulating figures and accounts in order to show a greater deficit for the Andhra State, here was a clear course open to us. After all what have we done? We have not taken into account the total resources available in the Andhra districts. We have not calculated their total expenditure and we have not given any separate Budget statement regarding the Andhra area. We took the figures, the actual figures available for us from the Accountant-General's office. Hon. Members should know that the Accountant-General's office is an entirely different and independent office and is under the control of the Centre. Therefore, it is quite obvious that the allegation levelled against us by some of the hon. Members on the other side is quite absurd.

"Again, Sir, objection was taken to the inclusion of the capital expenditure over Tungabhadra Project in the Andhra side. Hon. Members should know that this is entirely a capital expenditure. Whether it is in charge of the Andhra or the Tamil State, the revenue picture of the two States is not affected in any way when it is shown as purely a capital expenditure. Therefore, it does not matter much. But some people confuse matters. They say: 'You have included the expenditure of Tungabhadra Project in the Andhra side. That is why we have a big deficit.' Let me say to them that that has nothing to do with the revenue deficit on the Andhra side. Capital Budget and Revenue Budget are two entirely different things. Of course there is some meaning if hon. Members take the view that inasmuch as Bellary has been included in the residuary area why should not the capital expenditure incurred on the Tungabhadra Project also be included in the residuary area. But hon. Members should know that the Tungabhadra Project is not serving the small Kannada area alone or Bellary alone but the entire surrounding Telugu area."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"It is only half and half."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The fact that the Tungabhadra Project serves the surrounding Telugu area as well as the Kannada area also has been fully considered in the Partition Committee proceedings. It was considered during Mr. Wanchoo's enquiry also. If a certain expenditure is shown against a particular head, we cannot by one stroke of the pen straightaway debit that expenditure either to the residuary area or to the Telugu area. Proper assessments have got to be carried out. Let me assure hon. Members that what is just would be done to all parties concerned. Nobody need worry about the same. In this connexion I want to remove the misapprehension in the minds of some hon. Members. It is not our intention to start a project only in a particular specified area. Our intention is to start that project which would be more economical. We do not allow political considerations to prevail. We take into account the backwardness of the area first. That is why we started the Tungabhadra Project so that it may afford relief to the famine-stricken Rayalaseema area. If we take all these factors into account we can see clearly that there is no justification in saying that we had started projects only to cater to the needs of the South and that we had neglected the Andhra side altogether.

“ Let me now come to the Budget proper. In that connexion I want first of all to refer to a matter which I dealt with already in the Budget speech, viz., the thermal backing for the hydro-electric power system. In a speech he had made the other day the Hon. Leader of the Opposition referred to this. It is not as if the Government are unaware of it but there are two limiting factors. The two limiting factors are the availability of capital and the necessary equipment. That could be managed somehow. Even if we are getting the necessary capital equipment, we require fuel for working these thermal stations. The fuel is coal. Unfortunately the availability of coal is limited by the transport factor. We have to move coal from Bihar collieries or to some extent from Hyderabad, by rail. Hon. Members are aware that the biggest bottleneck is between Vijayavada and Madras. Unless we lay double lines between Madras and Vijayavada it will not be possible to move more coal by rail from Hyderabad or from Bihar to Madras. Thus we see the movement of coal by railway is limited. The only other course left open for us was to move the coal by sea. Unfortunately when we worked out the cost, we found that movement of coal by sea was costlier than that by rail. I was also first under the impression that movement of coal by sea would be much cheaper. But when the actual cost was worked out we found that whereas it used to cost us Rs. 30 per ton for movement by rail it would cost us from Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 a ton if the same was moved by sea. So hon. Members may see for themselves that the cost of coal is considerably increased by moving coal from Bihar by sea to Madras. Moreover the fact should also be borne in mind that these thermal stations work only during non-irrigation season and during drought season. The capital during the other months is only dead capital. When the cost of fuel increases, the cost of current also increases correspondingly. Whereas it would

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cost us only 9 pies per unit previously for our electric supply for industrial and agricultural consumption from the hydro-electric projects, it would cost 3 annas per unit for thermal power, and if we are to bring our fuel (coal) from Bihar by sea, at a cost of Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 per ton, the rate will be near about 7 annas per unit. It will not be economical and so that is the limiting factor. That is why I expressed the hope that we would be able to get coal from South Arcot district. The Leader of the Opposition seems to be sceptical about it, but I am hopeful about it. We have now a pilot scheme for the purpose of exploiting it, and I am sure, as was expressed by the Chief Minister, the lucky hand of our Minister for Industries would be seen there, and that scheme would be successful. Even if it should prove not successful, we are not going to leave it there; we are going to adopt some other scheme to exploit this large lignite deposit available in the South Arcot district; and if it proves a success, I have absolutely no doubt that it will change the entire industrial map of South India. Let us all hope, therefore, that it will prove an immediate success, so that this unlimited resource of coal will be available for industrial and other developments.

“ Then, Sir, with reference to my showing a small surplus on the revenue side, the Leader of the Opposition said that I had learnt the trick of the trade and he criticised me ‘ After all you have balanced the Budget by decreasing the expenditure.’ I do not see any other method of balancing the Budget. Only by adjusting our expenditure to our income can we do it, and that is the only way to do it, unless you get money by some other method as somebody remarked by ‘ கள்ளத்தனமாய் நோட்டமிக்கிறது.’ Therefore, that is the only way of making the adjustment. But unfortunately, the other difficulty of meeting our capital expenditure is still there and that is the main headache for us and that is where we require the assistance of the Centre. As far as revenue expenditure is concerned, we cannot go on incurring deficits year after year. For the last three years continuously we were having deficits, and it is high time that we balanced our Budget. That is why I made an effort to see that at least the Revenue Budget was balanced. That was possible mainly because of the Rs. 3½ crores we are getting because of the recommendation of the Finance Commission. As a result of that recommendation, as hon. Members are aware, we are getting nearly Rs. 3½ crores extra; but unfortunately what is given by the right hand is taken away by the other hand, and that causes a further headache. The Finance Commission has examined the question of the growing revenue expenditure on account of the developmental expenditure of the States, and, therefore, some more revenue resources have been made available to the States. Unfortunately, the Central Finance Minister seems to think ‘ Here is money which was available to the Centre; now it has been allocated by the Finance Commission to the States. To that extent I will cut out the assistance which we have to give under the Plan.’ If that policy is adopted, we won't gain to any extent by the recommenda-

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tion of the Finance Commission. In fact, as the Leader of the Opposition points out, there was no necessity for any Commission, and we need not have undergone all this trouble of an enquiry and getting an award like this. It should be possible for the Central Government to exclude this from the assistance they have got to give under the Plan. Then only it will be a beneficial award so far as the States are concerned, and we will get Rs. 3½ crores for developmental expenditure on the revenue side and not on the capital side.

"Then I come to certain taxation measures which I have proposed in my Budget speech. The first is with reference to the Court fees. Even some disinterested persons who are not Members of the House say: 'No, no; this Court-fee should not have been enhanced.' I am sorry to say that a wrong view has been taken of the proposal regarding this. If only hon. Members have followed the course suggested in the small booklet which has been supplied to them, of reading through the entire Budget Memorandum, I am sure, this charge that we are attempting to enhance the Court fees would not have been made. At page 39 of the Budget Memorandum, it is clearly stated in paragraph 30:

'Court-fees realized in stamps: Court-fees including process-fees and fees for attestation of power-of-attorney by Magistrates and record room receipts realized in stamps impressed with the amount are credited to this minor head. The Court Fees Act which was enacted years ago bristles with anomalies and has resulted in a mass of conflicting decisions by the various High Courts. It is also unsuited to modern conditions. The Government have, therefore, decided to introduce a fresh law on the subject in order to set right decided to introduce a fresh law on the subject in order to set right defects to introduce a fresh law on the subject in order to set right defects in the existing Act and to see that the incidence of Court-fee taxation is equitable and bears some relation to the magnitude of claims, the intrinsic value of the subject-matter of the suit and also the time taken by Courts and public officers.'

Members who are lawyers would realize the anomalies which exist in the present Court Fees Act. For example, if a certain survey number—whole number—forms the subject-matter of a suit, it is enough if fifteen times the assessment is taken as the value for the purpose of Court-fees; but if it is a part of that survey number, the market value has got to be given, which is much more than fifteen times the assessment for that area. There are many other anomalies like this. In a suit for accounts, even though a person may make a statement to the effect that he was entitled to get a lakh of rupees, for the purpose of Court-fee it would be open to him to fix his own valuation, say a notional value of Rs. 100 and say that the fees will be paid later on on the full amount. Such suits are contentious and take a lot of time of the Courts. So we wanted to remove these anomalies, and by readjusting the law, we will get about Rs. 50 lakhs more. It is not a case where we want to make litigation more costly and make the poorer sections of the public pay for this.

"Then with regard to the tobacco tax, much has been said that we are taxing the luxury of the poor man, that it should not be taxed. I was surprised to see a speech made by the President of

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the South Indian Chamber of Commerce to the effect that a Government which has been adopting the policy of prohibition has no right to levy a tax on tobacco. He seems to think that the excise revenue we would be getting by selling toddy and arrack comes from somebody else and is not coming from the people but that taxing tobacco is taxing the poor man's luxury. I was really unable to appreciate the stand taken by that eminent person. But that apart, it is not as if we are going to enforce the Act as it stood formerly, of taxing beedies, raw tobacco and all these things. We do not want to do it. As a matter of fact, a costly staff is required for purposes of scrutinizing and controlling small and petty shops where sales are to an extent of Rs. 200, Rs. 300 or Rs. 400. Our intention is—and that is being examined now—to have the tax on manufactured tobacco like cigarettes and cigars which are largely purchased by the lower middle class, upper middle class and the rich and to have it, if possible, at one point. Therefore, hon. Members need be under no misapprehension that we are going to tax the poor and affect the beedi industry workers or the beedi manufacturers. Whatever it is, that is not our intention. In fact, we have taken note of this long before the point was made on the floor of this Assembly and we are examining the other alternative of taxing cigarettes. The question is under examination and as soon as it is over—and I hope it will be over very soon—we will be able to place the measure before this House even during this session, so that we may be able to get this income by taxing cigars and cigarettes alone and the other superior manufactured tobacco, for example, tinned tobacco used for the purpose of cigarettes. So, in that respect, I am sure hon. Members would feel relieved. (Interruption from an hon. Member in the Opposition benches: 'Public also.') Yes, the public also will feel relieved. After all we are the representatives of the public here and if we feel relieved the public also will feel relieved. So, Sir, both the hon. Members and the public will be considerably relieved that the tax is not going to fall on the poor section.

"Then, Sir, there are only one or two other points that I have got to deal with. Very many points have been made by several individual Members with reference to the constituencies and the areas from which they come. It is not possible to take up each individual case and deal with it here but I can assure hon. Members that we have instructed the various departments to take extracts of the speeches made by the hon. Members and to place them for final orders before us. And if any points are made with reference to any grievances or with reference to any other matter which has been raised on the floor of this House, I am sure, whatever is possible will be done.

"Finally, Sir, I wish only to say one thing. My Budget has been characterized as a colourless Budget. I take it as a compliment because I intended it to be a colourless Budget during the interim period. In fact, if there is any colour in it, I would feel aggrieved, but I am glad that it has been accepted by a large

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section in this House as colourless and that is what I intended it to be. That is because, we are in a transition period and it is no good we should embark on any expenditure which anybody may object to. Especially pending partition, it would be wrong on our part to commit the coming Governments to any large expenditure. They will have to assess their resources and also make their own policies and then frame their Budget. That is why, I have contended myself mainly with Part I of the Budget which is only a continuation of the existing schemes. With regard to Part II Schemes as hon. Members would have noticed we have taken only schemes to an extent of 65 lakhs which have been necessitated by the existing schemes.

"In this connexion, I would also like to mention that this period of transition is proving to be a very difficult one for the administration. Hon. Members, especially from the Andhra side are under the impression that as a matter of fact, Tamil friends are interested in delaying the formation of the province. Let them be disillusioned about it. As far as I am concerned, I pressed before Mr. Justice Wanchoo that the partition should be made even on the 1st of April, not because of any other difficulty but because of the administrative difficulties. In fact, during this interim period we find it very difficult to take decisions on certain matters, because even a colourless thing gets some colour added to it because of the background of partition. And what I would have ordinarily rejected saying that the scheme is not necessary, I hesitate to do so now, because motives are likely to be attributed if it is a case relating to the Andhra area. Therefore, the question of taking decisions on such matters is becoming more and more difficult. Therefore we have to postpone taking decisions. And if we have to postpone taking decisions, to that extent administration gets deteriorated and it becomes loose to that extent. Therefore, it is necessary in the interests of both the States, the new Andhra State as well as the residuary State that this partition should come into existence as early as possible, because if the transition period happens to be a long one, I have absolutely no doubt in my mind that administration will get deteriorated and whatever recovery we have been able to make during the one year it will be difficult to regain it and the new States would find it very difficult to push through their schemes efficiently and expeditiously after their formation. That is why I wish to assure hon. Members from the Andhra side that we are not standing in the way of the formation of the State and that we are not interested in delaying the formation of the State, but that we are interested in seeing that the formation of the State takes place as early as possible.

"Sir, this perhaps is the last Budget session of the composite House. This House will be meeting separately for each area for the consideration of the final Budget later on and I will be failing in my duty if I do not express my gratitude to all the hon. Members here for the kindness they have shown me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There will also be another sitting."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I said that this will be the last Budget meeting of the composite legislature. Here I will have to make special mention about the hon. Leader of the Opposition. He has been very kind and very co-operative and I have been able to get on with the business of the House very easily."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think he will be in the Residuary State."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am glad, Sir, that we will not be losing the services of the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition even after partition. As an old friend of mine I will always value his presence here and also value his co-operation and his assistance. And the only thing is (Sri P. Ramamurthi: 'His criticism.') Yes, I value his criticism more than his compliments, because when he makes compliments I do not know where I am. But I welcome his criticisms more than his compliments."

"Sir, I wish this House well and also the Andhra State which is going to be formed soon. I wish them all happiness and hope they will all prosper and be good and friendly neighbours."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 23rd March 1953."

The House then adjourned.

[21st March 1953]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 6 asked by Sri A. Rathinam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st March 1953, page 773 supra.]

(1)	1945-47.			1947-48			1948-49.		
	(2)			(3)			(4)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Provision of house-sites ..	8,547	12	8	16,918	2	2	12,727	14	1
Provision of wells and tanks.	3,00,362	0	0	3,09,795	0	0	4,18,495	8	0
Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, burial-grounds, etc.	26,680	0	0	20,399	11	9	46,481	0	0
Grants to private bodies.	3,000	0	0	2,995	0	0	2,809	9	0
	1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.		
	(5)			(6)			(7)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Provision of house-sites ..	17,541	13	2	1,73,985	5	4	2,11,260	6	6
Provision of wells and tanks.	4,14,252	0	0	6,52,531	0	0	5,94,623	0	0
Provision of sanitary amenities, pathways, burial-grounds, etc.	73,195	0	0	75,833	0	0	1,08,314	0	0
Grants to private bodies ..	3,000	0	0	2,766	0	0	2,421	0	0

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 8 asked by Sri N. Sivarami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st March 1953, page 774 supra.]

Statement showing the damage caused to lands, houses and wells due to floods in the month of May 1952 and relief afforded to the victims.

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages affected by floods.	Damages to lands.			Lands silted.		
		Lands eroded.			Lands silted.		
		Extent.	Value.	Relief.	Extent.	Value.	Relief.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.				
Proddatur ..	6	2,765	1,00,000	Rs. 10,000	Nil.	..	..
				disbursed by way of loans.			
Jammalamadugu ..	8	265	35,000	Rs. 10,000	Nil.	..	..
				interest-free loans granted.			
Kamalapuram ..	2	53-84	2,000	..	..	..	..

[21st March 1953]

Damages to lands—cont.

Name of the taluk.	Number of villages affected by floods.	Lands eroded.			Lands silted.		
		Extent.	Value.	Relief.	Extent.	Value.	Relief.
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
		ACS.	RS.				
Badvel ..	18	219-14	7,500	Rs. 50,000 interest-free loans granted.	..	..	..
Sidhout ..	32	454-75	35,000	Rs. 25,000 interest-free loans granted.	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
		Wells damaged.					
Name of the taluk.	Number of wells.	Value.		Relief.			
		(9)	(10)		(11)		
			RS.				
Proddatur ..	11	2,760	..	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act granted.			
Jammalamadugu ..	2	300	..	Ryots advised to apply for loans.			
Kamalapuram ..	..	..	..	..			
Badvel ..	252	35,300	..	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act granted in deserving cases.			
Sidhout ..	240	2,500	..	Loans under Land Improvement Loans Act granted.			
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..			
Total ..	607	40,850	..	..			

Damages to houses.

<i>Name of the taluk.</i>	<i>Fully-damaged houses.</i>	<i>Value.</i>	<i>Relief.</i>
	(12)	(13)	(14)
		rs.	rs.
Proddatur ..	80	1,500	400 cash grant plus timber.
Jammalamadugu ..	40	2,250	980 cash grant sanctioned.
Kamalapuram ..	10	5,000	80 sanctioned plus timber.
Badvel	556	68,600	4,440 cash grant plus free timber.
Sidhout	176	12,860	432 plus free timber.
Cuddapah ..	108	8,600	2,160
Total ..	949	99,810	8,500

[21st March 1953]

Name of the taluk.	Partly-damaged houses.		Relief.
	(16)	(16)	
		Rs.	Rs.
Proddatur ..	231	11,550	1,848 granted.
Jammalamadugu	141	1,470	1,128 cash grant sanctioned.
Kamalapuram ..	19	1,900	152
Badvel ..	2,187	43,740	..
Sidhout ..	131	1,325	1,048
Cuddapah ..	58	1,200	464
Total ..	2,767	61,135	4,840

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