

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

Volume VIII (Nos. 1 to 13).

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Monday, 23rd March 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Stationing of armed police at Gorantlavaripalem, Guntur district.

* 120 Q.—SRI K. RANGA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how long and in whose house the police camped last at Gorantlavaripalem, Narasaraopet taluk, Guntur district;

(b) the exact number of male and female prisoners kept in that place in police custody;

(c) whether the Government received complaints that some of the male prisoners were taken away from the camp and shot dead and that some of the female prisoners were raped and tortured by the police; and

(d) what was the amount spent by the Government for running this camp and how much of it was collected forcibly from the people?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) As there was a raid by terrorists on this village on 5th April 1950, a few armed men were stationed at Gorantlavaripalem between 6th April 1950 and 31st July 1951 to give confidence to the people and to maintain law and order. The house of a local resident was placed at the disposal of the police for their occupation.

“(b) No prisoner, male or female, was ever kept in the place.

“(c) No, Sir.

“(d) Rs. 2,300. The Government do not collect money from people for this purpose.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—“ఈ గ్రామంలో గత ప్రభుత్వ కాలంలో ఏర్పాటు చేసిన police camp లో ఎక్కో atrocities జరుగుబడినాయి. ఆమాయికు రైత ప్రజలను పాలీసులు ఈ camp లకు తీసుకొనివెళ్లి కాల్చివేసినారని ప్రజలు చెబుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి proper enquiry ఏ ఏర్పాటు చేసి నిజమేమో తెలుసుకోవటకు మంత్రిగారు ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The matter has been fully gone into and I do not feel that there is any necessity to order an enquiry.”

[23rd March 1953]

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Home Department కు సంబంధించిన ప్రశ్నకు Finance Minister నారు సమాధానం ఇవ్వడం సరైనది. ఇది ప్రశ్నమైనదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ One Minister can answer on behalf of another Minister. It is the concern of the Government and not of the hon. Member. The point raised is no point of order at all.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY :—“ ఎక్కడ సందర్భాలలో పోలీసులు గ్రామంలో దిగి వచ్చి వసూలు చేసినట్లు, అట్టహాసం కొంత భాగం ఇంకా ఆ గ్రామంలోని భూస్వాములవద్ద నిలువ ఉన్నదని ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలుసునా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Government have not collected any money and they are not aware of any collections made by any landholder or anybody else there.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ఈ పోలీసు కాపురు ఎవ్వరిని తీసుకొనిపోయి, కాల్పులు చేసినట్లుగా ప్రజలనుంచి డబ్బులు సూలు చేయలేదని మంత్రిగారు సమాధానం ఇచ్చారు. కాని ప్రజలు పోలీసులు క్రూరు జంతువులాగా అంటున్నారు. నిజానిజాలు తెలుసుకొనవలసిన సంగతి మేము ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలుసు. ఇప్పుడు విచారణ జరిపించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు ప్రావీణ్యం ఉందా అని పేర్కొంటున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ With the information available with me, I am answering the question, and I respectfully submit that there is absolutely no need for an enquiry into this matter.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“ What was the main purpose for which this armed police camp was set up by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have already answered the question. The purpose was to give confidence to the people and to maintain law and order, because there was a raid by terrorists on this village on 5th April 1950.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ పోలీసు D.S.P. గారు గ్రామంలో ఒకరిని కాంపుకు తీసుకొని వెళ్లారు. ఆ తీసుకొని వెళ్లడం అతడు తప్పు చేసినట్లు. అతని తండ్రి D.S.P. గారిని తన కుమారుని విషయం అడుగగా, దాని చేసినట్లుగా ఆయన సమాధానం ఇచ్చారు. ఆ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారి నిర్ణయం కూడా వ్రాసుకున్నారు. కాని పోలీసులు ఆయనకుని కాల్పులు చేసినట్లు అనుకుంటున్నారు. కార్యకర్తలవారు D.S.P. గా ఉన్నప్పుడు మా కలెక్టరు బుమంతి అక్రమాలు జరిగి ట్లు ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ By some mistake this question has gone to the Finance Minister. It refers to the incidents of 1950-51. Questions are being put in Telugu and the Finance Minister is at a great disadvantage. I request anyone of the hon. Members to put a fresh question, and I will deal with it.”

23rd March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ One Minister can answer on behalf of another Minister.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is by mistake that the question has gone to the Finance Minister. Unfortunately he cannot follow Telugu and some of the Members are making long speeches.”

Minimum price fixed for sugarcane.

* 121 Q.—**SRI K. GOVINDA RAO** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to issue orders to give any share in the profits accrued to the sugar manufacturers in the season 1952-53 to the sugarcane growers who supply cane to the various sugar factories in the State; and

(b) if so, what is the percentage of profit to be so given to the cane growers?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) & (b) The hon. Member is apparently referring to the question of securing for the grower in this State something more than the statutory minimum price fixed for the 1952-53 season by the Government of India. If so, this question is now under the active consideration of the Government. The matter is under correspondence with the Government of India and it is not possible to say at present what the eventual decision of the Government would be. The Government will, however, spare no efforts to see that a solution is arrived at which will be fair both to the grower and the factory.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ ఇప్పుడు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి ఏకం ద ప్రభుత్వానికి మధ్య సంబంధం ఉన్నది. ఇది మంత్రిగారు శలవిచ్చారు. Factory యజమానులకు వస్తున్న లాభాలలో cane-growers కు share ఇవ్వటం గూర్చి లేక చెరుకు యొక్క minimum price పెంచుట గూర్చి ఈ సందర్భం తెలుసుకోవలసిందిగా అనే విషయం మంత్రిగారు చెప్పగలరా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The rate fixed by the Government is the minimum price for sugarcane. Factories are at liberty to pay a higher price if they want and when they are able to. Recently the growers and the factory owners at a meeting of the Sugarcane Advisory Board agreed to a formula which was placed before that body by the South Indian Sugar Mills Association. Now the matter is before the Government of India and as soon as their orders are received, we will be able to let the hon. Member know.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ ఏదో ఒక formula ను తయారు చేసి సట్లు మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. ఆ formula ఏమి శలవిస్తారు? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It is known as the SISMA formula or the formula of the South Indian Sugar Mills Association.”

[23rd March 1953]

SRI ALLURI VENKATRAMA RAJU :—“జమ్మకు చెరుకు ఉత్పత్తి చేసే రైతులు మిల్లుకు సప్లయ్ చేసే చెరుకు ధర చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. కాని వందవార ధర పెంచడంవల్ల మిల్లులకు చాలా లాభం వస్తుంది. ఈ లాభంలా రైతులకు చాలా ఇష్టమైందా ?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“You please translate that for me.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ఈ formula ను అంధ దేశంలోని అన్ని sugar factory ల వారు implement చేశారా ; implement చేయని management ల పైన ప్రభుత్వం ఏమి చర్య తీసుకుంది ?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“All the sugar factories except one have agreed to abide by this formula if the Government of India allow.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister said: ‘You please translate’. Does the word ‘you’ refer to the Speaker or the hon. Member who put the question?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“‘You’ when used in this House always refers to the Speaker.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“Does he want the Speaker to translate the question for him?”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ప్రభుత్వం ధర విషయంలో ఈ సంవత్సరం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానంవల్ల రైతులకు చెరుకు పండించుట నష్టదాయకంగా ఉండుట చేత ఈ సంవత్సరం రైతులు నిరుత్సాహపడి చెరుకు వేయటం మానుకుంటున్నారనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గురించారా ? రైతులకు లాభంలా వాట ఇచ్చే విషయం ఎప్పుడు తేలుతుంది ?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“We may get the reply from the Government of India at any time shortly.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that, while the price of sugarcane has fallen considerably, there has not been a proportionate fall in the selling price of sugar, thereby resulting in enormous profits to the sugar manufacturers and may I ask what steps he proposes to take to tackle this unduly unequal distribution of profits?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“In view of the situation that has been explained by the hon. Member who put the question, the growers and the factory owners have come to an agreement by which the factories will be able to increase the minimum price of sugarcane payable to the growers.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Do the Government propose to increase the minimum price of sugarcane in view of the prevailing high price of sugar?”

[23rd March 1953]

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The question at issue is about increase over the minimum price and not the minimum price.”

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ఒక్క ఫ్యాక్టరీ తప్ప తక్కిన వన్నీ ఈ formula ను అమలుజరిపినవని మంత్రిగారు శలవిచ్చారు. అమలు జరిపని ఫ్యాక్టరీ ఏదో మంత్రిగారు తెలియజేస్తారా ?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“It is the Hospet Factory.”

Grant of permission for bus routes.

* 122 Q.—**SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there are any orders in force directing the Road Traffic Boards to give priority to individual Harijans or to societies formed by them in the matter of granting bus routes?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The answer is in the negative.”

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say whether there is any definite rule in the matter or whether route permits for buses are granted at the discretion of the Road Traffic Authorities?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The Road Traffic Authority examines every application on its merits and grants permits subject to section 47 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act and the rules in force.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“As Harijans and Backward Communities are economically backward, is it not proper to organize bus transport co-operative societies for them and grant route permits to such societies?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Though Article 47 of the Constitution provides that the State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes, competent legal authorities have held that the grant or refusal of a stage carriage permit should be guided by the considerations set forth in section 47 (1) of the Motor Vehicles Act.”

SRI A. VENKATARAMA RAJU :—“ఒక రూట్లకొరకు హరిజనులనుండి 8-50 ఏనైనా అప్లికేషన్లు వచ్చినా ? ముందు వరకూ మునుప వచ్చినవాటిపట్లయితే ప్రత్యేకంగా consider చేస్తారా ?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“There were many applications from Harijans and the only consideration that weighed with the Authority was whether that gentleman would give the public efficient and very good service.”

[23rd March 1953]

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Will the Government take steps to amend section 47 (1) (a) of the Motor Vehicles Act? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ In what manner does the hon. Member want it to be amended, Sir? ”

Pulses Research Scheme.

* 123 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government propose to wind up the Pulses Research Scheme in our State; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Pulses research scheme ల మొత్తం కృష్ణా లో ఎన్ని centres లో ఉన్నాయి? ”

THE HON. DR. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ There is one at Coimbatore, another at Dharmapuri, and the third at Vizianagaram.”

Export of chillies.

* 124 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many tons of chillies were allotted by the Madras Government to the India Government for export overseas or for being sent to other States for the 1952 calendar year;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation from the Tamilnad Foreign Traders' Association that chillies of Madras State origin are being exported from Madras Ports as Bihar and Bengal chillies; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Quotas for export are fixed by the Government of India and not by the State Government. This Government agreed to the export of 2,000 tons of chillies from Madras State to places outside India in the calendar year 1952. As regards exports to other States within India, movements of chillies within the Union are unrestricted. No information is available in regard to the quantity exported from this State to the other States.

“ (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“ (c) The Government of India have been requested to indicate the steps they propose to take against such complaints, and their reply is awaited.”

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Research Laboratory, Kodur.

* 125 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that a sum of Rs. 56,000 was sanctioned long ago for the construction of a separate building for the Research Laboratory at Kodur, and if so, why the building has not yet been constructed?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The administrative approval for the construction of the research laboratory at Kodur was accorded in October 1951, subject to the submission of the detailed estimates by the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (Buildings). The estimates were received from the Chief Engineer. In the meantime, the question of shifting the Research part of the Bio-Chemist's section from Kodur to Madras has been engaging the attention of the Government. Till this question is decided, the consideration of the question of constructing a building for the research laboratory at Kodur has necessarily to be deferred.”

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—“ Research laboratory ని ఏర్పాటు చేయుటకు building లు లేవు. అందుచేత research work ను కొనసాగించడం ప్రాథమికంగా కాక, research officer కు, రాజీనామా పెట్టినా, కాబట్టి ఈ research laboratory కి buildings ఎక్కడా సౌకర్యములు మిగులే కలుగజేస్తూరా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ That question whether research work should be carried on at Madras or at Kodur has not been settled. When that is settled, this will be done.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ అప్పుడా, అప్పుడే కాదు, త్వరితగతినే ఏర్పడనక్కర్లే. కాబట్టి ఈ research laboratory ని కోడూరునుంచి మద్రాసుకు మార్చే కలెన్స్ అవసరం లేదు. కనుక మిగులే buildings కట్టుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటు కుంటుందా? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The question of shifting the research part of the Bio-chemist's section from Kodur to Madras was examined because of the non-availability of library and other facilities at Kodur. It is not merely a question of buildings hereafter. It is a question of supplying various other things that a research laboratory requires for its proper maintenance. That question will have to be considered when we take up the question of having the research laboratory at Kodur.”

Quality of rice supplied through fair price shops in Malabar.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints that the rice supplied from most of the ration shops in Malabar is rotten and contains stones and dust; and

(b) if so, what action they propose to take in the matter?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) & (b) Yes.

Some complaints have been received both by the Government and the Collector of Malabar about the supply of bad quality rice through the fair price shops in the district. All complaints have been generally enquired into and in many cases found to be either baseless or exaggerated. Whenever it was found, upon enquiry, that the rice was really bad steps were taken to clean the stocks before issue. The Government also propose to issue general orders to clean at Government cost all the stocks of rice that might have deteriorated in quality due to long storage and which require cleaning, before releasing them to the consumers through the fair price shops.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Is it justifiable, Sir, that the people of Malabar should eat rice unfit for human consumption till the Government receive reports and pass orders in the usual course, and will the Government be pleased to make immediate arrangements to send good quality rice within the quickest possible time considering the agitation against the supply of bad quality rice to Malabar?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I think I have answered all the questions raised in the supplementary question also. The presumption that we are supplying rice unfit for human consumption is completely wrong.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, what does the Hon. Minister mean by ‘really bad’? Is it not sufficient that it is ‘bad’ in itself?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“‘Really bad’ means ‘bad’ not by mere allegation, but really bad.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“What happens to this bad quality rice, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Wherever it is unfit for human consumption, it is condemned and sold as cattle feed or used for some other purpose.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“The Hon. Minister was saying that in most cases the allegations were baseless. Have the Government received any representation from the Pappinaseri P.C.C. in Chirakkal taluk of Malabar that out of 130 bags of rice allotted to the P.C.C. to be distributed through ration shops, 50 bags contained saw dust, and have the Government sent that rice to the entomologists for their opinion, and, if so, what is the result?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I want notice, Sir. If this particular complaint had been received, it would have been enquired into and proper action also taken.”

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SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“May I know, Sir, what the arrangements made by this Government to verify the quality of the rice they buy are? Do the Government get inferior quality of rice at a cheaper rate?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“We have got certain standard qualities and samples are sent to us. We verify the samples and satisfy ourselves that they conform to the standard quality. Wherever the samples do not conform to the standard prescribed, that rice is rejected.”

SRI A. APPU :—“Does any representative of this Government examine this rice at source to see that it is fit for human consumption before it is exported to Malabar?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The entomologist examines the rice whenever there is a complaint, and then he gives his final decision. Whenever rice is condemned, it is taken out of distribution.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, rice is grown more for human consumption. How do the Government manage to make it bad so that it becomes unfit for human consumption? What is the total loss sustained by the Government in the matter?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sometimes due to long storage in spite of every care, certain quantities get deteriorated in quality. If the hon. Member wants to know the actual loss, he may put a separate question.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“When good quality rice is sold in the open market, from where do the Government import such useless stuff, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The open market rice is the local production. It is sold immediately after harvest. So, it may be better than the stored rice.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Sir, in view of the fact that officials do not give permission to clean the rice, though they are convinced that rice is bad, because the quantity will be reduced, will the Government see that such things do not recur?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“That is why I have stated in my answer that the Government propose to issue general orders that the rice should be cleaned at Government cost and then only released to the consumers.”

SRI A. APPU :—“Sir, my question has been misunderstood by the Hon. Minister. My question was this. Have any arrangements been made at the sources to see whether the rice is fit for human consumption before it is exported?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Yes, Sir. It is examined even at the place where it is purchased.”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No gruel centres are proposed to be opened in Malabar exclusively for the unemployed handloom workers. But, four such centres are proposed to be opened in big urban weaving centres for the old and infirm weavers and their children in addition to the five centres already functioning in the district."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Is it a fact that the Government passed orders that gruel centres should be opened in towns only and, if so, are the Government aware of the fact that it deprives the unemployed handloom weavers of this benefit, who live in thousands in suburbs of towns, for example, suburbs of Cannanore, Tellicherry, etc., and places where the hereditary handloom weavers live, and will the Government be pleased to open gruel centres in Malabar wherever they are found to be absolutely necessary by changing the Government Order? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I said that gruel centres were being opened only in urban areas and they would cater only to the old, the infirm and the children, and not to the able-bodied."

Opening of a Sub-Registrar's office at Inkollu village, Bapatla taluk.

* 130 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state whether any request of the inhabitants of the village of Inkollu in Bapatla taluk in Guntur district is made recently for the opening of the office of a Sub-Registrar at the place, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" Yes. The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Registration to bring forward the proposal as a Part II scheme for 1954-55."

Famine conditions in Attappady Valley, Walluvanad taluk.

* 131 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any reports about the famine conditions in Attappady Valley of Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district; and

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

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

" (b) The Government consider that no special outlay on distress relief is necessary in Malabar district as that district has had a normal season for 2 or more years in the past and a bad season now cannot mean that degree of distress which

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would necessitate provision of employment on the Government works except to the extent of readjusting activity in the district so that normal works are mostly concentrated in bad patches."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Is it a fact that there was a proposal to take up road construction work in Attappady Valley as a famine relief measure and that it was deferred? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Yes, Sir. The Collector is watching the situation and if the need arises, we will take up the work."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఇచ్చిన 9-10 శాతాధారణ, రెండుమూడు సంవత్సరాలు పంటలు సరిగా ఉండి, తరువాత పంటలు పండకం వంటలు పోయినప్పుడు కరువు వస్తుంది, పాపం ఉంటుంది అని చెప్పారు. అంటే రాయలసీమలో వరదే కరువు కాదు కాదు వరుసగా కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలపాటు ఉండవలసినా ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is it about Rayalaseema? "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" It is mere comparison, రాయలసీమలో వరదే కరువు సంవత్సరం కరువు, కాటకాలు తాండ్రం అంటేనే కాదు famine works పాపం ఉంటుంది అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" What I said was that priority was given to areas where there had been continuous drought for 5 or 6 years. In cases where there had been famine only for a year or two, it was not treated as abnormally bad, but all the same some relief was given. If more relief was not given to places where there had been continuous drought, my hon. Friend's suffering would have been more."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" ఈ వచ్చే సంవత్సరం, వచ్చే సంవత్సరం, ఆ ముందు సంవత్సరంకంటే వరుసగా ఉండక కరువు కాదు కాదు పంటలు పండకం అంటేనే కాదు famine works పాపం ఉంటుంది ? రాయలసీమలో కలిగిన అనుభవాలవైతూ దృష్టియందుకుకొని పెట్టిన famine works పాపం ఉంటుంది ? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Where the drought was for a continuous period, and was also acute, more relief was given. Where it was only for a year or two, we do not rush help on a large scale as we do in other areas."

Community Projects.

* 131-A Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN (on behalf of Sri A. Rathinam): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what are the functions of Community Projects;

(b) how many Gazetted Officers are employed; and

(c) how many of them are Harijans?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) The functions of the Community Projects are to secure the fullest development of the material and human resources of the area and to achieve greater production and better social conditions.

“(b) Twenty-one, including the training centres.

“(c) One of the Gazetted officers is a Scheduled Caste gentleman.”

SRI D. DASARATHAN:—“In view of the fact that only one Harijan is appointed as a Gazetted Officer, may I know, Sir, whether the Government would be pleased to appoint more Harijans as Gazetted Officers?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The total number of Gazetted Officers required for the Community Projects was 21. They are project executive officers and medical men. In the training centres there are educational men, lecturers and principals. It is not possible to select them according to community altogether. We have been able to get one Scheduled Caste gentleman as Gazetted Officer and I am very glad about it. It is not possible to go beyond that at least in the immediate future.”

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW:—“May I know the procedure adopted by the State Government in recommending centres for these community projects?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is altogether a different question. However, if the Hon. Minister is willing to answer, I have no objection.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“May I know the basis of selection of centres for the community projects and why dry areas are not selected for starting these projects?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The community project is not a relief project. As I said already, it is to secure the fullest development of the resources of the area and to achieve greater production and better social conditions. The donors, the Central Government and all others have combined to produce a policy. That policy is to select favourable areas for immediate results.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“సాంఘిక ప్రాజెక్టులలో ఉన్న Community Project Officer యొక్క qualifications ఏమి? అయినట్లయితే కేవల మొదటి?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is perhaps referring to the qualifications of certain officers. He may put a separate question.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“My question refers to the main question, Sir.”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I will try to answer. But he gives some name which I am not able to locate. Does the hon. Member refer to the East Godavari district?”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Yes, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Mr. Bapineedu is the name of the Project Officer. He has had training in California and an agricultural degree of that University. He has had opportunities to serve in several social services in the course of the last 20 years.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ఈ బాపినేడుగారు ఎడిటర్లు ఏ రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్నారో చెప్పి వారితో మా చెబుతారా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Mr. Bapineedu has been a colleague of mine in the Congress for a long time and I have every reason to think that he would serve as a very good project officer.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—“In certain villages in the community project areas, there are a number of existing cart tracks in reserve forests. Instead of forming new roads under this scheme, may I know whether the Government will ask these project officers to take up those roads that exist now and effect improvements to the same?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Instead of putting a question to the Government in this matter, the hon. Member would be well advised to make this suggestion to the project officers themselves.”

Maintenance of stud bulls.

* 191-B Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money sanctioned for the maintenance of stud bulls in the State during 1952-53; and

(b) the number of such stud bulls kept by the State?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) Rs. 3,25,600.

“(b) 1,692.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY:—“ఈ stud bulls యొక్క maintenance charges కొంత ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. వాటిని కాపాడుకుంటున్నారని, అంతేకాక ఈ Stud bulls ను కష్టం సాయం పనులలో కూడా ఉపయోగించుకుంటున్నారని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలుసునా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The Department takes care to see that these stud bulls are kept in a good condition. A stud bull is often put to proper use. If it is not put to proper use like this, it will become useless.”

(Laughter.)

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SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—"In view of the present unsatisfactory arrangements of entrusting the stud bulls to private agencies, may I know, Sir, whether the Government would consider the question of financing all the I and II class Panchayat Boards to keep and maintain stud bulls so that the cattle wealth of the State may be improved?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The Department has various arrangements. The local bodies are also enabled by the Government to keep stud bulls. Indeed, we have quite a number of stud bulls. For instance, the local bodies and district boards have got 228 stud bulls. Panchayats also can come into this scheme."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister for Agriculture is convinced that the cost of maintenance of the stud bulls is commensurate with the services rendered by them?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The number of services to be rendered by these stud bulls in the course of a year—the minimum as well as the maximum—is fixed. When it falls below the minimum, action is taken." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"May I know whether these stud bulls visit the villages to court the cows, or are the cows invited to the homes of the stud bulls?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"It all depends on the convenience of the people. Sometimes, some good cultivators, who want the services of a good stud bull, take the cows to a long distance."

Water-supply scheme for Vizianagaram Municipality.

9-20 a.m. * 131-C Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state when the Government propose to sanction the water-supply scheme of Vizianagaram Municipality?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government have already sanctioned the preparation of plans and estimates for the improvements to the water-supply system of Vizianagaram Municipality."

The cost of the improvements has to be met in full by the Municipality and the Municipal Council is exploring ways and means of financing the scheme."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"ఈ Scheme విజయం, కళక్కుం municipality & విజయ సహాయం చేస్తున్నా? చేస్తే ఆ సహాయం ఏ మాత్రం?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Municipal Council has been asking the Government from time to time for permission to raise loans in the private market for carrying out this improvement. The Government have recently decided that

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municipalities in suitable cases may be permitted to raise loans within their respective areas for any water-supply or drainage schemes."

SRI K. VENKATAIAH:—"అయ్యో, మండల స్థాయి మరియు మండల స్థాయి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రభుత్వం మంజూరు చేసినప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం ఆ స్థాయిలో ఆచరణలో తెలుసుకుంటున్నది ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నిలిపివేసినదే వార్త ఎంతవరకు నిజమే?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"This is a question with regard to Vizianagaram. I cannot answer a general question like that off-hand."

Appointment of District Munsifs.

* 131-D Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) how many times selection of candidates for the posts of District Munsifs was made since 1950;

(b) how many have been so far appointed; and

(c) what is the percentage of candidates from the High Court staff to the total appointments?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" (a) No selection of candidates for appointment as District Munsif has been made by the Madras Public Service Commission subsequent to 1950. The High Court however selected certain candidates for temporary appointment on two occasions—once in 1951 and again in 1952.

" (b) Out of these selected by the High Court thirty-eight candidates have been appointed on a temporary basis.

" (c) About twenty-four per cent of the candidates appointed temporarily are from the High Court establishment."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"May I know why the Public Service Commission was not consulted in the matter as required under the Constitution?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Because of the separation of the Judiciary and the Executive, rules pertaining to the appointment have to be revised and the Government are consulting the High Court in the matter. Until that is finalised, it is not possible to entrust the work to the Commission."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"When there is a statutory body like the Service Commission for the purpose of selecting candidates the Minister said that the High Court has been empowered to do the job as a temporary measure. When the appointments are made permanent, will the Government consult the Service Commission?"

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Certainly those are temporary appointments and the question whether they are to be made permanent will have to be decided by the Commission.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Are the Government aware that in the recent selection, most of the candidates were only from the High Court staff such as bench clerks, ministerial clerks, etc. ? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It has already been answered.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ No, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ We will get people with legal qualifications more from the High Court and the percentage of such men is only 24 after all.”

Tuberculosis in Malabar.

* 131-E Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP (on behalf of Dr. K. B. Menon) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(d) whether the Government have figures about the incidence of tuberculosis in Malabar ;

(b) whether the disease is on the increase or decrease ;

(c) if it is on the increase, whether the Government are taking effective measures to check its spread ; and

(d) how many Tuberculosis Sanatoria there are in Malabar ?

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

“ (b) & (c) Do not arise.

“ (d) There are no Tuberculosis Sanatoria in Malabar district at present.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ The Administration Report of the Health Department shows at page 114-f the number of cases of tuberculosis treated in the hospitals in 1950-51. Therefore, I fail to understand the Minister's answer that there are no statistics whatsoever about the incidence of tuberculosis.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ They are figures regarding the number of patients treated in hospitals.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ Has any reservation been made for patients from Malabar in any of the sanatoria in the State ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is no such reservation made for any particular district in any sanatorium. But in Malabar, at Periyaram, a tuberculosis sanatorium is being put up. I think it will be ready in a short time.”

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SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ Will the Government take it from me that a large percentage of the population of Malabar are suffering from tuberculosis and, therefore, will the Government immediately construct the sanatorium at Periyaram and also allocate an increased percentage of beds for patients from Malabar in the sanatoria already available in the State ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There are tuberculosis wards and clinics in several of the hospitals in Malabar and as I have already said, a sanatorium is being constructed by the Malabar District Committee of the Madras Provincial Welfare Fund.”

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—“ వ్యవస్థాపకం మొత్తం ఎన్ని రూపాయలు ఉన్నాయి. ఆందులో ఆంధ్రలో ఎన్ని ఉన్నాయి.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member's question relates to Andhra districts. He may put a separate question.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Inasmuch as whatever information is available shows that Malabar barring Madras has the greatest incidence of respiratory diseases and tuberculosis and inasmuch as there is no sanatorium in Malabar to meet the demand, may I know whether the Government have paid the sanctioned subsidy of 2½ lakhs of rupees promised by them for the construction of the Periyaram sanatorium ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Government have sanctioned a grant.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ As it is a well-known fact that the disease is on the increase, what are the steps the Government propose to take in this matter ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The number of beds for the treatment of patients is being increased from time to time in various places to the extent our finances permit.”

SRI V. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Subsequent to the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Health on the last occasion that the construction of the Periyaram sanatorium would be completed and patients admitted to it by the 1st of April this year, I, as a member from that constituency, made enquiries about the same and also visited the place. I understand that the sanatorium is not ready for want of funds for construction and that it will not be ready for admission of patients into it on the date scheduled by the Minister. Will he, therefore, take early steps to see that the construction is completed immediately and patients admitted ? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The work is done by the District Committee of the Provincial Welfare Fund, as I have already said. A communication would be addressed to the Committee to see that the work is done expeditiously.”

[23rd March 1953]

Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar.

* 131-F Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA MENON (on behalf of Dr. K. B. Menon): Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount involved in the irregularities of office-bearers of Co-operative Societies in the State during the years 1948-52;

(b) the number of societies superseded by Special Officers; and

(c) the nature of the charges framed against the office-bearers in Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies against whom criminal charges were framed during the years between 1948-52?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) The amount involved in the irregularities of the office-bearers of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar district during the years 1948-52 is Rs. 3,01,883 and that misappropriated by the office-bearers of other co-operative societies in the State during these years is Rs. 12,71,080.

“(b) The number of Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies whose committees were superseded in Malabar district during the period 1948-52, is 12 and the number of other co-operative societies in the State which were superseded, is 126.

“(c) Misappropriation of the Society's funds is a common offence in most cases besides cases of theft and the like. Prosecutions were launched wherever possible.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“May I know how such huge defalcations were possible when the societies were supervised by the Supplies Department and audited periodically and annually by the officers of the Co-operative department?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“In spite of these things, they happen. We cannot help it.”

9-30 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Sir, in taking proceedings in these cases, will the Government assure the House that they will take proceedings not only against the employees but also against those entrusted with the responsibility of supervision and audit during these periods when these defalcations took place?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“Sir, it is on account of the supervision and audit that these irregularities were noticed. But for this audit and supervision, nothing would have come out.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, the hon. Member wants that the policemen should be punished whenever some crime is committed.” (Laughter.)

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Sir, inasmuch as there has been inordinate delay in the investigation and taking of proceedings and during this period in some cases the persons

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responsible die, as in the case of Kongad Society, and the society suffers a great loss, will the Government see that the prosecutions are conducted expeditiously at least in the future?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“Certainly, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Answers to the remaining questions will be published in the printed proceedings.”

SRI G. C. KONDIAH:—“On a point of order, Sir, a number of questions given notice of by hon. Members have lapsed due to the prorogation of the House. Hon. Members are therefore put to the necessity of giving fresh notices for the questions to be answered. This takes a lot of time. Will the Government therefore treat all the questions that were given notice of as having been renewed and answer those questions?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This point has been raised here a number of times and answered.”

[Question No. 131-G postponed to 24th March.]

Water-supply scheme for Guntakkal Municipality.

* 131-H Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state why the second stage of Guntakkal Municipal Protected Water-Supply Scheme has not been commenced?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The second stage of the water-supply scheme for Guntakkal Municipality consists of Parts A and B. The Chief Engineer (General) has submitted plans and estimates for part A of the scheme. The question of sanctioning these plans and estimates is under the active consideration of the Government and orders will be issued as early as possible.

The plans and estimates for part B of the second stage are in an advanced stage of preparation and the Chief Engineer has been asked to expedite them.”

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

(1) MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, I beg to move—
That under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1953-54 be taken up in the following order, viz. :—

- VIII. Irrigation
- I. Land Revenue
- XIV. Police
- XV. Education
- IV. Forest

and then the other Demands.”

[28rd March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

'That under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1953-54 be taken up in the following order, viz. :—

VIII. Irrigation

I. Land Revenue

XIV. Police

XV. Education

IV. Forest

and then the other Demands.' "

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" అధ్యక్ష, క్రిందటిసారి బడ్జెటు సమావేశము లోనే వివిధ విషయములు చర్చించేందుకు నిర్ణయించిన వ్యవధి చాలదని, ఇంకా ఎక్కువ వ్యవధి ఇవ్వాలని అడిగాము. ఇప్పుడు 6 నెలల బడ్జెటు అని చెప్పి చాలా తక్కువ వ్యవధి ఇచ్చారు. అసలు ఈ జనరల్ డిస్కంప్సన్ కు ఇచ్చినటువంటి కాల వ్యవధి చాలా తక్కువ. ఇరువాత, వివిధ విషయాలపై ప్రత్యేకంగా చర్చించేందుకు, ఒక గంట, 2 గంటలు, 3 గంటలు ఈ విధంగా నిర్ణయిస్తే, ఈ అతి స్వల్ప వ్యవధిలో, ప్రజలకు ప్రతినిధుల వారికి వాద్యత విహించవలసిన సభ్యులు, ఏ రీతిగా ప్రజల యొక్క సమస్యల గురించి, వివిధ విషయాలగురించి చర్చించుటకు ఏలుండాలిదో యాచించవలసియున్నది. ఇటువంటి విధానము, అవలంబించినట్లయితే శాసనసభ ప్రజలపట్ల ఏ విధంగా వాద్యత వహిస్తున్నదో గమనించవలసియున్నది. ఇవన్నీ గమనించ కుండా ప్రభుత్వము క్షోభ చూడవలసిగా వీటిని ఒకటివంటి ఒకటి వోటుకు పెట్టి పాస్ చేయడం ఏ మాత్రం సమంజసంకాదు. వివిధ విషయములపై సభ్యులకు ఎన్నో స్థానిక సమస్యలు ఉండును. సభ్యులు వాటిని గురించి చర్చించి తగుమూలములు ఇవ్వవలసి యుండును. ముఖ్యంగా జనరల్ డిస్కంప్సన్ కు ఎప్పుడైతే తక్కువ కాలంవేసిందిచ్చి సభ్యులకు తక్కువ అవకాశాన్ని ఇచ్చాగో, అటువంటిప్పుడు వివిధ విషయాలను ప్రత్యేకించి చర్చించే సందర్భములోనైనా, ఎక్కువ అవకాశము ఇవ్వవలసియున్నది. కనుక వీటికి ఎక్కువ వ్యవధిని ఇవ్వవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think the hon. Member objects to the time allotted for each Demand. The time-limit was fixed in consultation with the Leaders of Parties. The question is—

'That under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1953-54 be taken up in the following order, viz. :—

VIII. Irrigation

I. Land Revenue

XIV. Police

XV. Education

IV. Forest

and then the other Demands.' "

The motion was carried.

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III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.

(1) DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, . . . "

(The hon. Member Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah stood up in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. Let the hon. Member resume his seat. I shall call him after the Hon. Minister finishes his speech."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

" In making this demand, Sir, I would like to say only one thing and that is, so far as the policy of the Government is concerned there has been no change in the policy that was enunciated last year with regard to major irrigation, minor irrigation, 'grow more food' and intensive cultivation schemes. The same policy is being continued."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.' "

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అధ్యక్ష, on a point of information, జిల్లాగోధూల విషయముగురించి సోమవారము వార్త జరుగు తుండని నతమారము తెలియజేశారు. ఈ వేళ సోమవారము కనుక దాని సంగతి గురించి మరల ఏమైనా ruling ఇచ్చారేమో తెలియజేయవలసిందని కోరు చున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not this 'Somavaram' I referred to but the next 'So avaram'." (Laughter.)

* SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU :—" అధ్యక్ష, ఈ బడ్జెటులో Irrigation కు కేటాయించిన ఒక కోటి, 20 లక్షల రూపాయలమీద నేను కోరి తీర్మానాన్ని పెడుతున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భమున, ముఖ్యముగా నేను గోదావరి డెల్టాను గురించి చెప్పడమేకాదు. గోదావరి డెల్టా ఏర్పడి సుమారు నూరు సంవత్సరములైనది. అప్పుడు దేశముయొక్క కరిస్థితులన్నీ కూడ వృద్ధి లో పెట్టుకొని వరి పాగుకు అనుకూలమైనటువంటి లక్షలకొలది ఎకరాలను పాగులానికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి, కరువు లేకుండా చేయుటకు Cotton పొలములు 1862 వ సంవత్సరములో గోదావరికి ఆనకట్ట కట్టడానికి foundation వేశారు. అప్పుడు ఆనకట్ట కట్టడంలో సారవంతమైన భూములు సుమారు 8 లక్షల ఎకరాలు పాగులానికి వస్తుందని, అందవల్ల కరిసర ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు తీరడమే కాకుండా, ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలోగూడ కరువు తీరగలదని అంచనా వేశారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి 3½ కరెన్సీలు వడ్డీ గట్టుకుందనేటువంటి కారణం అంతనా వేశారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి 3½ కరెన్సీలు వడ్డీ గట్టుకుందనేటువంటి కారణం ముఖ్య ఆనకట్ట ప్రారంభించారు. మొట్టమొదట 4 లక్షల ఎకరాలు మొత్తము పాగు

[Sri B. Lakshminaras Raju] [23rd March 1953]

అయింది. క్రమక్రమే 8 లక్షల, 16 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి వచ్చింది. 1950 వ సంవత్సరం నాటికి, అప్పుడు Cotton డౌర్ వేసినప్పటి అంచనాకు చాలా మించి, 8 లక్షల, 70 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి వచ్చింది. అంటే, ఆయన అంచనాకు మించి సుమారు 50 వేల ఎకరాలకు పైగా ప్రస్తుతం సాగు అవుతున్నదన్న మాట. ఇలా ఎక్కువ ఎకరాలు భూమి సాగు అవడం వుండేదాని, జరుగుచున్న దేమిటంటే, అప్పుడు కాటన్ డౌర్ వేసినటువంటి ఎస్టిమేట్లుగాని, కాలువలుగాని క్రమ క్రమే పెద్దవి కాకుండానే అలాగే ఉండిపోవడం, irrigation మూత్రము చాలా పెరిగిపోవడంవల్ల నీటిసప్తయ సరిగాలేక రైతులు చాలా ఇబ్బందులు పడడమే కాకుండా సకాలములో పంటలు పండక చాలా అవస్థలు పడుతున్నారని ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితినిబట్టి అర్థమవుతోంది. ఎందుకనగా, ఎప్పుడో నూరు సంవత్సరముల వెనుక కట్టినటువంటి అనకట్టుకు, దానికి సంబంధించినటువంటి కాలువలు క్రమక్రమే చిన్నవైపోయినవి. Irrigation పెరిగిపోయింది. సకాలములో భూములు సాగు కాకపోవడంవల్ల రైతులకు తీరని నష్టం వస్తున్నది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి ఇవ్వవలసిన ఆ నేక కోట్లు యాభాయలు ఆదాయం ఎక్కువ వస్తున్నప్పటికీ, irrigation పెరుగుతున్నప్పటికీ, కాలువలను పెంచడంగాని, అనకట్టును పెంచడంగాని, రిజర్వాయరును కట్టడంగాని, జరుగలేదు. రైతులకు యీ నష్టం తొలగించాలంటే, మొదటనే శరీర నడిక ఒక రిజర్వాయరు తవ్వకుండా కట్టాలి. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి అనకట్టుపైన కొన్ని అడుగులు పెంచి అనకట్టును కట్టాలి. ఇప్పుడున్న కాలువలను క్రమక్రమంగా పెద్దవిగాచేసి భూములను సరిగా సాగులోకి తీసుకురావడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేయాలి. అలా సదుపాయాలు కలుగజేయకుండా, కొన్ని వేల ఎకరాలను అదనంగా పెంచినందువల్ల పంట వృద్ధి కాదు. ఉదాహరణకు, Western Delta లో శాస్త్రానుకూలంగా కాలువలను సంబంధించిన తదివేల ఎకరాల బంజరు భూమి ఉన్నది. దానికి 15 సంవత్సరాలక్రితం వేములదొరి ప్రాజెక్టు అని ప్రారంభించారు. కాని దానికి యంతవరకు సరియైన కాలువలు తవ్వక భూములకు సకాలములో నీరు అందక అంతా వృథా అయిపోతున్నది. ఈ విధంగా

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a.m. బద్దెములో అనేక కొత్త ప్రాజెక్టులను నిర్మించడము, వాటిని అంశాంతంగా నిలికి వేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. ప్రస్తుతము ఉదాహరణగా ఈ వేములదొరి ప్రాజెక్టును అసంపూర్ణంగా ఉంచడమే, దాన్ని సరియైనటువంటి మార్గానికి తీసుకుని రాకపోవడం జరుగుతున్నదికాదా, వేలకొలది ఎకరాలు సాగులోకి రావడంవల్ల చాలా మురుగు నీళ్లు సమగ్రమైపోయి, మురుగునీటిని సముద్రములోకి వేళ్లి పోలేక ఎన్నోకాలములో మురుగు కాలువలు వేలకొలది ఎకరాలను ముంచివేసి పంట నష్టము చేయ మున్నది. దానిని బాగుచేయాలంటే మొదటనే బాగా తవ్వించి, నీరు బారుడల పొక ర్గాలు కలుగజేసి, ఎక్కువ పంట పండునట్లు చూడాలి. ఇవివరకు ఈ గోదావరి డెల్టాను గురించి అనేకసార్లు రైతు మహాసభలు జరిగి ఈ ఇబ్బందులన్నింటిని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెల్పడం జరిగింది. కాని దాన్ని గురించి ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచిస్తున్నదా? అంటే, ఇంతవరకు విమర్శనీయు కన్పడదు. ఇప్పుడు మొదటనే గోదావరి డెల్టాకు చేయవలసినటువంటి పనులు వివరంగా చూడ స్వయంసేవ పెంచాలి; కనీసం రిజర్వాయర్ కట్టాలి. కొన్ని పంట కాలువలను పెద్దవిగాచేసి మురుగు కాలువలను పూర్తిగా తవ్వించ వలసియున్నది. ఇప్పుడు పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో రైతులు రెండవవంతు గురించి ప్రభుత్వం ఇబ్బందులు, ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి మురుగులకు తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే, అటువంటిప్పుడు, అసలు గోదావరిలో ఎంత నీరు ఉన్నది? ఎంత సాగు అవుతున్నది? రైతులకు ఎంత నీరు ఉపయోగపర్చుచున్నది అనే విషయాలను ఆలోచించకుండానే additional areas ను irrigation కు, వేలకొలది ఎకరముల నిచ్చివేయడం జరుగు తోంది, regular గా ఇచ్చేటటువంటి నీరును ఈ additional areas కు పంచిపెట్టడం

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వల్ల, చిట్టచివరకు, ఏ భూములకు ప్రయోజనములేక ఎండిపోవడం జరుగుతున్నది. కనుక ఇక్కడ చూచినట్లుంటే, ప్రభుత్వం ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నామనేటువంటి Grow More Food అనే సిద్ధాంతానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా లోడ్డుతుందని గమనించవలసి యుం టుంది. పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా కేంద్రీ సంగత్యం 30 వేల ఎకరాలు అదనంగా ఎక్కువగా ఇచ్చాము. కాని పంటలు పండలేదు. అందువల్ల, 30 వేల ఎకరాలకు remission కూడా ఇవ్వవలసి వచ్చింది. రైతులు పెట్టుకొన్న పెట్టుబడి అంతయు నష్టమైంది. అది దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని రైతులు రివిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లకు, P.W.D. ఆఫీసర్లకు అశీలు పెట్టుకున్నారు. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ సంవత్సరం మరల 18 వేల ఎకరా లను ఎక్కువగా ఎక్కువ ఇచ్చాము. అయితే ఎప్పటికప్పుడు, అనేక విషయాలలో, సభ్యులయొక్క ఫలహాలను తీసుకొని సక్రమంగా పరిశీలనాను ప్రధానమంత్రి అనేక సార్లు చెప్పారు. కాని జరుగుతున్నదేమిటంటే, సభ్యులు మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు, వారు ఆయా విషయాలనుగురించి ఆయా ప్రదేశాలయొక్క అవసరాలగురించి చెప్పే టప్పుడు, వారికి విదోషిగా సమాధానము చెప్పడం, చివరకు యథాప్రకారముగా, మామూలు విధానమునే కొనసాగించడం జరుగుచున్నది. అందుచేత ఇప్పుడున్న ప్రభుత్వము శ్రద్ధ వహించి సకాలములో సరియైనటువంటి irrigation పనులు చేయించి, ఫలకంతయిన భూములకు నీరు వెంటనే సఫల్యం చేయించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఈ సందర్భములో మరొక విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురావలసి యున్నది. మా ప్రాంతములో కాలువల్ల ఇబ్బందులు తెచ్చడానికి విఖ్యాతంగా ఉన్నది. ఇదివరలో తంజావూరు కాలువల్ల చట్టము తీసుకువచ్చినప్పుడు అనేకసార్లు ఈ విషయాన్ని గుర్తుకు తెచ్చాము. అయితే వాటికి ఏమీ value ఇచ్చినట్లు లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా తంజావూరు జిల్లాకు పోలికలువంటిదని అందుచేత ఆ కాలువల్ల చట్టము మా జిల్లాకుకూడ వర్తింపజేయాలని మనవిచేశాము. దానిని ఎంతమాత్రము ఆలోచించక ఆ జిల్లా విషయము తరువాత చూస్తామనిచెప్పారు. కాని, ఆ చట్టము వచ్చేలాగా, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి కాలువల్లను భూమిపైన హక్కులు లేకుండా వెళ్లగొట్టడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇనాందార్లు రైతులను వానా అవస్థలు పెట్టుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి వీరైనంత త్వరలో ఆ కాలువలను చట్టమును తీసుకొని రావలెను. వ్యవసాయకులీలకు అనుకూలంగా ఒక సరియైనటువంటి మాలి విధానాన్ని అమలుజరుపవలసియున్నది. మరియు ఈ irrigation పోకర్తలనుగూడ కలుగజేయ వలసిన కోరుచూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Mr. Narayana Kurup may now speak. I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each hon. Member.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, in building up the prosperity of any country there are no important items other than irrigation and power. No doubt, out of the total lands cultivated in this State about 111 lakh acres or 92 per cent of the total acreage is under irrigation. This is of course far above the average viewing it on an All-India basis. However we cannot rest content with this because our most important problem is the food problem. Food problem cannot be allowed to be left to the mercy or the vagaries of monsoon. Out of this 111 lakh acres of irrigated land in this State, if we are to take into account the statistics provided by the Government, not a bit,

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not an inch of land is in Malabar, though here and there there are some minor irrigation works. No doubt one major project, viz., the Malampuzha project has been taken up. We are thankful to the Government for their taking up the Malampuzha project vigorously. Malabar had been practically neglected all these years on the ground that it would be a waste to start any project in that area inasmuch as there is abundant rainfall. Sir, our grievance is that even though Nature is kind to us we have not been able, in this age of science, to conserve the water that is given to us by Nature and utilize it for our use, in times of need. However I take it as an encouraging sign that at least because of the liabilities of this State on account of the food problem of Malabar, I would request the Government to view the starting up of irrigation projects in Malabar not merely on the basis of return but also on the principle of growing more food which would in another way benefit this Government to a great extent.

"Sir, with regard to this Malampuzha scheme I want to refer to one or two points. I am sorry to say that the claims of those sections of people who are on the right bank of the reservoir have been completely ignored. When that project is about to be completed and water is to be let out for cultivators of the soil on the left bank, it is hard indeed that the people on the right bank should be deprived of the water in the reservoir. I do not want to go into the reason. I only wish to say that the Government should not be guided, in the interests of nation-building activities, by the recommendations of those who cry hoarse for their own benefits. It is the duty of Government to take the best interests of the people concerned into account and take an impartial view in such matters. I am told that not only in Malampuzha project but even in projects like the Lower Bhavani project, it usually happens that people who cry most get the benefit while those who do not cry are neglected. There have been protests from the people in this connexion. I am glad that when it was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Public Works he took action by asking the concerned Engineer to investigate and do the needful. I thank the Hon. Minister for that. But meanwhile let me request him to expedite the investigation and see to it that the people on the right bank also get the benefit of the Malampuzha water which will be least costly and which could be had more easily also.

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"Then, Sir, coming to the needs of Malabar we want a number of minor irrigation works to be taken up besides the major irrigation projects. The problems of Malabar in regard to irrigation are peculiar, and there too between the north and the south they are entirely different. In the south, it is a question of damming of small streams, putting up bunds, digging wells and repairing tanks. If we examine the fields in Malabar, we find that at all strategic points tanks were constructed in ancient days. But the families who owned these tanks have divided themselves and at present there is nobody to take care of these tanks and they are now in complete disrepair. Another difficulty is they are in unassessed

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lands and as such no funds can be allotted by the Government for the repair of these tanks. If these tanks are repaired, it will go a long way to help irrigation in Malabar. In the north, it is different. There we want to prevent the saline water from entering the fields. That is the problem in the north.

"Then, it has been long since suggested by non-officials as well as district officials and committees that, if the Government are able to install pumpsets along the river beds which have perennial sources of water, in times of need they will be of immense help to the cultivators. I think this is one of the most commendable courses which the Government should adopt for the sake of Malabar.

"While on the point of irrigation, I have to mention something about the irrigation sources which are under private ownership. Sir, if I recollect aright, previously there was some draft Bill with regard to this. The janmis in Malabar claim absolute proprietorship of land and everything incidental thereto. It may be that the source of water is under the private ownership of a particular janmi, but there are hundreds and thousands of acres adjoining it. The janmi will not put up a few stones and divert the water and the community suffers to a very great extent. Therefore in the interests of the community and irrigation in Malabar, the Government must exercise some sort of control over these private irrigation sources. Besides, these private owners give water only to those whom they like and charge exorbitant rates. Therefore, Sir, in considering the question of irrigation in Malabar, the Government will do well to examine how they can tackle this problem of private ownership of irrigation sources in the State.

"Besides the Malampuzha project, there is another important project, Kanhirappuzha project which has been investigated and which would be more profitable than the Malampuzha project. It is not likely to be taken up even though it is included in the second part of the Five-Year Plan. I would request that, whenever funds permit, this Kanhirappuzha project should be given the first priority as these two major projects coupled with the minor irrigation works and control of Government over the private irrigation sources, I submit, will go a long way to solve the irrigation problem as well as the food problem of Malabar."

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

* SRI M. MUNI REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are asked to ventilate our feelings with regard to the Demand on Irrigation and the time given is only 3 hours. Even though we ventilated our feelings last year in regard to the irrigational needs of our taluk, we are sorry to say that nothing has been done by the Government. As far as the minor irrigation works are concerned, even though construction of small anicuts has been approved by the District Food Production Committees and the Irrigation Conferences in the district and even though we represented the same to the Government in this House, nothing has been done.

[Sri M. Muni Reddi] [23rd March 1953]

We are told that they have no funds to execute the schemes. Even last year I requested the Government to take up the construction of Doddha Halla anicut in Hosur taluk. For the last three years, the construction has not been taken up under one pretext or other. It is always said that the position of water-supply is under examination. Year before last during the winter season, the gazepole was washed away thrice. I cannot understand how the Hon. Minister for Public Works can now say that they are still examining the water-supply position.

"As regards tank improvement, I do not see any tank being improved as far as Hosur taluk is concerned. There are about 400 tanks out of which 250 tanks are beyond repair. The remaining 150 tanks require repairs urgently if they are to be of any use at all. Otherwise, within the course of the next ten years they will not be in existence. Under the circumstances, I am afraid the Government are not doing justice to the people. As far as minor irrigation works are concerned, even if a particular scheme is approved by the Collector or Sub-Collector, it has to go to the Executive Engineer and so many other departments. It is a cumbersome process and I request that a Special Officer might be appointed to deal with the minor irrigation works directly or they might be dealt with by the Revenue Department itself.

"Then, Sir, in the estates taken over by the Government the tank repair works are completely neglected. Representations have been made to the Government in regard to Kodegai and Dasabandham tanks. Still the Government have not given due consideration to these representations. Sir, these estates are backward and neglected areas. We do not know what work we are turning out in this Hosur if the Government do not give any attention to these schemes or our representations. When we request the Ministers concerned, they say they are under examination or enquiry or consideration and we do not know for what purpose we represent our constituencies. Nowadays the Ministers go to the taluks and see some officers and return. I do not know what for these Ministers are touring the taluks. As far as my taluk is concerned, I have seen Hon. Ministers coming and going. I do not know whether theirs are happy-go and lucky-go tours; they see the Hosur cattle farm and sericulture farms and turn back. In this connexion, I would like to point out that the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi came to our Hosur taluk once. I asked him whether I could arrange for a meeting to which he agreed. Many thousands of people came to the meeting. Unfortunately, the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi came to Hosur and sat for about 4 or 5 hours, to unveil the portraits of national leaders and others. I request him to come to the meeting and tell the people about the Panchayat Act and to hear the grievances of the people. Sir, if the Ministers were to come and sit in a meeting for 4 or 5 hours and then go away, what is the use of ventilating our feelings in this House?

[23rd March 1953] [Sri M. Muni Reddi]

"So far as irrigation sources are concerned, in our own taluk there are a number of perennial rivers and water is flowing in them even during summer. Times without number I have represented to the Government that they should see to it that anicuts are constructed on them. Last year, the Government stated that if the people of the area were prepared to contribute at least half the amount of the cost, the Government would be willing to undertake the construction of these anicuts. I wrote to the Minister concerned that if the breached Dalavai tank was constructed again, it would irrigate an area of about 3,000 acres of land and that the ryots were quite willing to contribute half the cost, i.e., about Rs. 2 lakhs. But, yet nothing has been done so far. What is the use therefore of our ventilating our grievances here or writing to the Minister? The Minister for Agriculture was telling us the other day that at the rate of one tractor for a taluk, nearly 300 tractors have been supplied to cultivate the lands. This is the achievement of our Government and these tractors and bull-dozers have cultivated 50,000 acres of land. The Government have spent about a crore of rupees to purchase these 300 tractors and bulldozers. But the Government have purchased these bulldozers and tractors with the people's money. If only these tractors had been utilized for removing silt from the tanks, I am sure much would have been done by now. I again submit to the Ministers for Agriculture and Public Works that even if silt cannot be removed from the tanks, if at least bunds are constructed with a view to prevent silt from coming into the tanks, that would be a good service to the people. What people want is not your tractors or your bull-dozers; they want only water; they do not even want money, they want only water. Government must be able to do something substantial and not stop with the purchase of these tractors and bull-dozers. So far as my information goes, the Government seem to be spending about Rs. 68 lakhs over their maintenance and over the establishment, etc. But how far does it help the people? And this is the achievement of the Government. No doubt big projects are quite essential and they are intended to do good to the whole counter; but will that satisfy all the people? The big projects may satisfy the people of one district or two districts. But if all the 35,000 tanks and minor irrigation sources including the tanks in the zamindari areas like Dasabandham and Kodegai tanks are attended to, all people in the rural areas, rich and poor, will be satisfied and benefited. Even though we have said this so many times before, the Government have not taken any action at all. I also submitted a memorandum to the Government with regard to tank improvement and development of agriculture. The memorandum ran to 23 pages, and the Government were pleased to reply to the effect that 'in view of the financial stringency, the suggestions made in the memorandum sent with your letter could not be considered at present.' That is the reply I received. What I stated in that memorandum was that there were 35,000 tanks, out of which more than 20,000 tanks were already silted up and were beyond repair, and that only the

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a.m.

[Sri C. H. Kanaran] [23rd March 1953]

സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ധാരാളം കൃഷി ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. ഇരിട്ടൂർ ഫക്ടറിയിൽ ചുറ്റുമായി ഒരു ചെറിയ തോട് ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു കൃഷി ചെയ്യുവാൻ പറഞ്ഞ എത്രയോ സ്ഥലം കൃഷിസ്ഥലമായി മാറുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതു പോലെതന്നെ ചാലിയിൽ ഒരു തോട് ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടങ്ങളിൽ ഇപ്പോൾ ഒരു വിള എടുക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടാം വിള എടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. മാവിലായിലെ തോട് ശരിപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടങ്ങളിലും രണ്ടാം വിള എടുക്കുവാനുള്ള സാധ്യതകളുണ്ട്. ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിൽ ഇനിയും അന്നുവധി സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ ഈ വിധത്തിലുള്ള ചെറുകിട പദ്ധതികൾക്കാണ് കൃഷി വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളുണ്ട്. കോട്ടയം താലൂക്കിൽ, എറണോളി കെട്ടാരക്കണ്ടി ചിറക്കും പെരൽ ചിറക്കും ചീപ്പ് കെട്ടുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം തടഞ്ഞു നിർത്തി എത്രയോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തെ കൃഷി രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതാണ്. ഈ അംഗത്തി അവിടെ കൂടിയ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ യോഗം വാഷാർത്തിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നു എങ്കിലും ഇതിന്നു സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒന്നാതന്നെ ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. പട്ടാമ്പലായിൽ ഒരു ചെറിയ തോട് കെട്ടുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടു രണ്ടു കൊല്ലമായി. ഇതുവരെയായി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇതു ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ എത്രയോ ഏക്കർ സ്ഥലത്തു രണ്ടാം വിള എടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഇങ്ങനെ രാജാ താലൂക്കിനെയും സംബന്ധിച്ച കണക്കുകൾക്കുവേണ്ടി, മലബാറിൽ എത്രയോ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ പദ്ധതികൾ. അവിടങ്ങളിൽ കൃഷിക്കാർ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പിൽ വെച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവയിൽ ചില പദ്ധതികൾ പൂർണ്ണ പ്രവൃത്തിപ്പെട്ടതാണ്. പക്ഷേ-1 കിൽ സേർ റെല്ല വിളയിക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യമാണെന്നു പദ്ധതികളുണ്ട്. മൈസൂർ ഇറീഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെ കാര്യമായി ഒന്നും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല; ഒരു വലിയ പദ്ധതിയുടെ പേരിൽ ചെറിയ പദ്ധതികളെല്ലാംതന്നെ തളളുകയാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതേ വരെ ചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ളത്. ആൻ പറഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതികൾ എല്ലാത്തന്നെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഒരു കൊല്ലമല്ല, രണ്ടു കൊല്ലങ്ങളല്ല, എത്രയോ കൊല്ലങ്ങളായി ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നവയാണ്. ആൻ ഇന്നു ഒരു രണ്ടു താലൂക്കുകളെപ്പറ്റി മാത്രമേ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളൂ. അതുപോലെതന്നെ വട്ടമുവനാട്, പാലക്കാട്, കോഴിക്കോട്, കറുപ്പു നാട് എന്നീ താലൂക്കുകളെ എടുത്തുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഒരു തോട് വെട്ടുകയോ, ചീപ്പ് കെട്ടുകയോ, അങ്ങനെ ചെറിയ ചെറിയ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ രണ്ടാം വിള എടുത്തും ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം കയറുന്നതു തടഞ്ഞും കൃഷി അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് മലബാറിലെ ഭക്ഷണസമിതി ആകമാനം മാറ്റിനിൽക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതിന്നു മുതിരുന്നതായി കാണുന്നില്ല. ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചെല്ലാം പറയുമ്പോൾ പണമില്ല എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തളളുകയല്ലതെ കാര്യമായി ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നില്ല. ചുരുക്കം പണം ചിലവുചെയ്യുന്ന നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ കഴിയുന്ന അംഗതികൾപോലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. വിശേഷിച്ചു ഭക്ഷണക്കുടും വളരെ അധികമുള്ള ഈ കാലാവസ്ഥയിൽ, മലബാറിൽ ഇത്തരം പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തി, അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങൾക്കു സ്വന്തം കാലിത്തേൽ നില്ക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുമോ എന്നു നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ ഘട്ടത്തിൽ, ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഈവക കാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്ത് കൃഷി കൂടുതൽ വർദ്ധിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ പ്രോത്സാഹനം ചെയ്യേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. എല്ലാ കാര്യങ്ങളിലും മലബാറിനെ അവഗണിക്കുക എന്ന നയം ഇതു സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളതായി കാണാം. മലബാറിൽനിന്നുള്ള മന്ത്രി അവിടുത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ പറയുന്ന കാര്യങ്ങളെ ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു മുമ്പത്തെ പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു അനുഭവങ്ങൾവെച്ചുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മലബാറിലെ ഭക്ഷണപ്രശ്നത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും കൂടുതൽ ഉല്പാദനത്തെപ്പറ്റിയുമുള്ള പദ്ധതികളെപ്പറ്റി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചിന്തിക്കുന്നത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പുരുഷനാണ്. കറെ കൊല്ലങ്ങൾക്കു മുമ്പ്, 1943 ൽ കോട്ടാരക്കോട് എത്രയോ ജനങ്ങൾ മരിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ് മലബാർ. കൂടാതെ വളരെ അധികം തൊഴിലില്ലായ്മ സാധിച്ച ഒരു രാജ്യമാണ് മലബാർ. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഇത്തരം പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കുടുംബത്തിന്നു കറെയെല്ലാം പൊരുതി ഉണ്ടാകുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മൈസൂർ ഇറീഗേഷൻ പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ മലബാറിൽ കാര്യമായി പതിയേണ്ടതാണ് എന്നുള്ള എന്റെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ആൻ മതിയാകുന്നു."

10-20 * SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speaking on the cut motion on the Demand, I like to state that the

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conditions obtaining in my constituency regarding irrigation facilities are far from satisfactory. This constituency, why the whole of the taluk of Udayarpalayam, mainly depends upon rain for its agriculture. Due to failure of rain continuously, the condition is worsening. There are many tanks which have served in the days of the Chola kings as great irrigation sources. Some of them have been converted into cultivable lands and the rest have been inundated by floods. There are also many brooks which can be exploited advantageously for irrigating hundreds of acres. Now let us see what the Government have done to improve matters. There have been more than one major irrigation scheme under the contemplation of the Government to provide irrigation facilities to this taluk. Firstly, a proposal to open up a channel from the Upper Anicut of the Cauveri was mooted and investigated as far back as 1903 to 1905. This information is found in G.O. No. 443, Irrigation, dated the 8th May 1905, but what became of this scheme is not known. Again, the Pullambadi scheme was under the consideration of the several successive Governments from 1905 onwards. But till now neither of these irrigation schemes has been taken up for some cause or another. With regard to the Pullambadi scheme, the Government have raised high hopes in the minds of the people of this taluk that it would be taken up very soon. Wherever I went in my Constituency the first question the people put anxiously was with regard to this scheme and they were very much disappointed when I said that the Government have decided not to take up the scheme in the near future due to financial stringency. My appeal to the Government is that in the matter of affording irrigation facilities, the needs of backward areas like the Udayarpalayam taluk should be attended to first in order to raise the comparatively low standard of living of the common man.

"In this connexion, I would like to enumerate a few of the minor schemes which have been put off for want of funds or otherwise and which require immediate execution by the Government in order to increase the output of paddy in this taluk and to provide employment to landless labourers. The excavation of the Kalladikuttai channel on the left side of Vadavar has been postponed to the year 1953-54 and is pending with the Government. The scheme of Vennankuzhi odai in Jayankondan firka and Sengal odai in Andimadam firka require immediate investigation and sanction. Under the Tank Improvements Scheme, the following tanks, viz., Pudukudi alias Mathikettan eri, Kulumur tank, Devamangalam tank and Karaikurichi tank require renovation and the concerned authorities may be directed to attend to these works without any delay. Since the coming months afford no work for the already famine-stricken labourers, the immediate taking up of these works will serve two purposes, viz., relieving distress and construction of irrigation sources.

"Now, Sir, coming to the condition of the people in Cuddalore taluk, there is one tank there called the Perumal tank. The tank is full but water-supply is withheld and it is not supplied just because the authorities want to ensure supply for the future crops.

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But what about the standing crops? There are about 7,000 acres of standing crops and if water is not supplied to them immediately, they will all wither. Let us think of the standing crops before we think of the future crops. Representations have been made to the Collector in this direction and the Executive Engineer also has been approached but they say that the concerned papers are in the hands of the Chief Engineer and the Government and that they are awaiting their orders. I wish to bring it to the notice of the Government that if within three or four days orders are not passed on this matter the crops on 7,000 acres of land will wither and I therefore request the Government to take up the question very soon and decide it.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the Willingdon Reservoir in Vriddhachalam taluk, there has been a complaint by the public to the Government that the *murai* system was given effect to even earlier than was usual. Just because the *murai* system was given effect to earlier, early in January or December, crops standing on about 10,000 acres of land had to wither even though there was water available in the Reservoir. The *murai* system has been usually adopted later but this time it has been adopted earlier and the result has been that crops had to wither. The people petitioned but the Government did not pass favourable orders in time.

"Another complaint that I have to make in that matter is that the supervisor had allowed without authority or permission some of the ryots to cultivate about 400 acres of land in the foreshore of the Reservoir when there was no water in the Reservoir. The supervisor was prevailed upon by the ryots not to let in any water to fill up the tank because the lands in the foreshore upon which they had begun agricultural operations unauthorizedly would be destroyed. The supervisor yielding to the request of the ryots did not allow any water and so the Reservoir did not get its full supply in time and so many thousands of acres had to wait for a long time for water and seasonal agricultural operations could not be undertaken in time. A complaint had been made to the Government and the other authorities but no timely action was taken against the individual concerned and I do not know till now what happened to the papers. Even in cases where nature has been bountiful, distress is brought about by officials standing in the way of people getting their supply of water and obstructing what nature has afforded to the people. I am bringing this fact to the notice of the Government so that immediate steps may be taken by the Government to rectify matters and help the poor ryots."

* SRI K. UPPI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in the matter of irrigation, Malabar was neglected; till a few years ago. Malabar was not at all thought of when irrigation matters were considered. It is only about five or six years ago that the district of Malabar came into the picture so far as irrigation is concerned. It is a matter for congratulation for us that a scheme of irrigation which will benefit vast tracts has been worked out in Malabar, I mean

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the Malampuzha Scheme. The Government have undertaken other schemes also, the Valayar Scheme and the Mangalam Scheme. With regard to the Malampuzha Scheme, it was thought at one time that the whole scheme was about to be scrapped and that after spending hundred lakhs of rupees; it was about to be scrapped or at any rate put off temporarily and it was temporarily given up and the work was actually slowed down and we were all afraid that the Government would stop the work for want of money. Then, Sir, the Government of India came to our rescue after much pressure was put upon them, it was said, by this Government. Anyhow, Sir, the Scheme is about to be completed and it is up to the Government to see that the work is completed within a few months because otherwise, it will not be possible to complete the scheme this year. I hope that the Government will expedite and speed up the work and complete it this year itself.

"I am sorry to say, Sir, that in the matter of irrigation the Government have been for several years taking a wrong attitude. The persons then responsible for irrigation in this State were carried away by big schemes and they never thought of small schemes. Very often we tried to impress upon the powers that be to give greater attention to minor irrigation works such as restoring silted up tanks and channels. But such things never attracted the attention of the authorities at the time. However, it is very gratifying to note that the present Government are wisely giving their attention to minor schemes and I am sure by the works that they undertake they will solve great problems and in fact they will be able to shoot two birds in one stroke, viz., solve the problems of unemployment and irrigation to a considerable extent.

"Sir, the House will remember that the other day the Leader of the Opposition was vehemently attacking the Government for not utilizing the man-power that is available in this country. These minor irrigation works will certainly give employment to a very large number of people. Not only that, within one year they can bring more lands under cultivation than could be done under those big schemes over which crores and crores are being spent.

"Coming to my own district, I would like to bring to the notice of the Government within the very short time at my disposal that what is urgently required so far as Malabar is concerned is lift irrigation. In fact, anybody who travels from this part of the country, can find on entering the Malabar area, a river which is one of the biggest in Malabar, namely, Bharathapuzha which is running parallel to the railway line. Though technical men and engineers of the Government are also travelling in that line, I do not know why the Government have no eyes to see, or the sense to understand the requirements of the people of the area. Not only lift irrigation could be established, but pumps also could be put up on the banks of the river, so that hundreds of acres near the banks of the Bharathapuzha and other rivers in Malabar could be cultivated in this way. The Government could avoid this kind of criticism if only they put up a number of pumps on the banks of these

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rivers and enable cultivation of hundreds of acres along their banks. In fact, one of the engineers was asking me rather humorously, "you ask the Government or the jenmis or the people who are the owners of those lands to lease them out to me, I will show what I can do." On more than one occasion hon. Members from Malabar have brought to the notice of the Government that pumps are very difficult to obtain from the Agricultural department or the agents of the Government because they are kept in some nook or corner of Malabar. So, Sir, something must be done immediately to see that lift irrigation is introduced by means of pumps and pumps are made available to cultivators in time.

"Again, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that a number of minor irrigation schemes were sent up to the Government with the approval of the Food Committee in Malabar and they are awaiting approval of the Government. Some of them, though they have been approved by the Government are not taken up for want of funds and most of them are still with the Government awaiting approval. In these cases of minor irrigation works, I would like to point out, not much money is required and they only need very small amounts. For instance, if the minor irrigation works in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks are completed, very large tracts of land can be brought under paddy cultivation. Not only that, it will also help a large number of poor people who are arecanut growers. They can irrigate such garden crops in summer and the Government will get additional income from this also."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Irrigation department contains the lifeblood of the people and yet Mr. Ranga Reddi and his army of officials are truly and really trifling with the lifeblood of the people. Peasants in the famine-stricken areas have been made slaves of the landholders in the delta areas. From the general revenues ample facilities have been provided for landholders in the delta areas and they took full advantage of our generosity in the past that they even sell without shame at the present day paddy at the rate of Rs. 30 or Rs. 35 to their own brethren in the famine-stricken areas. Sir, this story of famine which is repeatedly finding a place in the speeches of the Hon. Finance Minister must be put an end to once for all. According to the estimate of the Hon. Finance Minister, the drought has cost the Government about 10 crores of rupees. If you add to that the losses that have accrued to peasants who indulged in barren cultivation and on account of failure of crops, amounting to a few more crores and add to this, the amount of money that the peasants have got to spend on food, and further if you add the amount of subsidy which the Government of India have to pay for imported food, all put together will work out nearly to Rs. 50 crores per year. Sir, if all these Rs. 50 crores could be pooled together once for all and invested or allotted to improvement of agriculture and irrigation in drought-stricken areas, I am sure this woeful story of famine and famine would be once for all deleted from the records of the Government and it would be

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once for all removed from the minds and from the hearts of the people in the famine-stricken areas.

"Sir, as matters stand, if only the Minister for Public Works would take into account the actual amount spent on irrigation facilities in the famine-stricken areas, I am sure he himself would be appalled to see that much of the money that is debited to irrigation expenditure in famine-stricken areas goes to overhead charges, expenditure on establishment and little money actually goes for the improvement of tanks or for the improvement of any other type of irrigation that will help filling up tanks in the drought areas with a very copious and plentiful supply of water. Sir, the drought areas abound in jungle streams and these jungle streams can be harnessed by putting up dams at convenient places and the water stored in the dam can be diverted to the nearest tanks and utilized for purposes of agriculture. One such proposal was put up before the Government some three or four years ago. It relates to a scheme called Manavayal in Pudukottai. That is a jungle stream and if that could be harnessed and its water stored and distributed among the tanks on the sides of this jungle stream, I am sure about 5,000 acres of land can be got into quick and successful cultivation and the yield from the 5,000 acres would amount to 50,000 bags of paddy and these 50,000 bags of paddy would certainly go to meet the needs of the people living in that enclave round about that jungle stream numbering a few lakhs. Although repeated representations have been made to every Minister who was kind enough to visit the Pudukottai State yet they were deaf to our representations and repeated the familiar reply, namely, 'the matter is under consideration'. To a question of mine replied to kindly by the Minister for Public Works, I was not able to catch the exact reply, I think the gist of the reply was the same, that is, 'the matter is under consideration'. Now that he is going away from us and we will no longer have him on the Treasury Benches much to our regret, I hope he will give me a parting gift and include Manavayal in the list of works in the Budget that is presented to this House and once for all satisfy the people of that area.

"Sir, the other difficulty in regard to tanks in famine areas is that they are very quickly and speedily silted up. No doubt, on an average even famine areas are getting a fairly copious supply of rains. But the tanks are so small that they quickly overflow and they are not able to store because their capacity to store is reduced by silting. So, in order to prevent such silting I would suggest to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to resort to wholesale anti-erosion works whereby silting is prevented and tanks could be cleared of silt so that whatever supply of water is available can be stored up. I would suggest to the Minister for Public Works to visit one such scheme in Pudukottai which was undertaken during the Pudukottai State administration and that is Tudiyanpara Scheme. I think that is perhaps the only scheme in the whole of the Madras State which was tried successfully

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to prevent silt getting into the tank. So, Sir, if this question of silt clearance is not taken up quickly and in time, I am afraid all the tanks will be silted up and you will have to be put to the other necessity of incurring further expenditure by having to excavate the tanks or dig new tanks elsewhere. I think, this problem of silt does not seem to have engaged the attention of the Government because somehow or other they get some paddy from the delta areas, or the Government of India provide them with food under the subsidy scheme and therefore they think everything is all right. But how long is this going to happen? If you want everybody, every man, every woman and every child, in the countryside to be contented, if you want to see that they feel proud of having a secure life, you must provide them with some means whereby they can raise crop at least for a few months, if not the whole year. They are now in a semi-starvation stage. If only silting could be prevented by a wholesale scheme under a military plan, the Government can assure them food for at least some months. They need not depend on fair price shops or on the goodwill of the landlords in the delta areas.

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"Pumpsets are a very rare commodity in famine areas. Although the Government say that they have allowed co-operative societies to buy as many pumpsets as may be necessary and give them to peasants at a cheap hire, co-operative societies are not doing the job fully and thoroughly. They have one or two pumpsets which are taken away by their office-bearers with the result that the man who could turn out a successful crop is denied a pumpset. I suggest that the Government themselves buy plenty of pumpsets and give them to the peasants on hire through the Agricultural department. Let them not keep these pumpsets in district centres which are so many miles away from many places, as the conveyance of the pumpsets from these centres to the needy places and their return to these centres costs such a huge sum that the peasants could not afford to pay it. Let them be placed in taluk centres under the supervision of Tahsildars, and let Tahsildars help agriculturists in securing pumpsets. The Hon. Minister for Public Works may say that loans are granted for the purchase of pumpsets. But the story of obtaining a loan from the Government for the purchase of a pumpset is really sad indeed. It is not worth while for me to waste the time of the House in narrating all the difficulties. When an application is made, an agricultural official comes, then a Revenue Inspector comes, both of them have to be given a good feast and a nice bribe and taken to the nearest town for a cinema show. Ultimately after a few months comes an order on a yellow paper to the effect that the request of the applicant is rejected! This in brief is the story of an application for a pumpset. If the Government themselves purchase pumpsets and supply them to the needy peasants through the Tahsildars and call upon the Tahsildars to submit periodical returns about the number of pumpsets given on hire, the number of acres brought under cultivation and so on, the problem of scarcity of pumpsets would be speedily solved.

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"I join in the complaint made by the hon. Member Mr. Palaniappan with regard to the boring set purchased by the former Pudukottai Government. I tried to gather some information, but the officials in the headquarters of the Tiruchirappalli district were not able to give any information as to where this boring set had gone. I gave notice of an interpellation, but the Government have not given any reply. Probably they always try to keep silent when a question is inconvenient and the reply would bring about some sensational disclosures. If really Rajaji and his Ministry want to help the people and if Rajaji wants the people to back him up and stand by him, the first and foremost they should do is to feed the hungry stomachs. They must assure the people at least one square meal a day. Let not the people aspire for three meals a day which is a luxury under the present Government. If at least one meal a day is guaranteed to the people, then the Government would have achieved something worthwhile in the field of irrigation."

* SRI P. RAMA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు ఈ ఇరిగేషన్ పట్ల క్రింది ఇచ్చిన allotment (అలాంటి మెంటు) రోజురోజుకూ తగ్గిపోతూ వస్తుందిగాని ప్రభుత్వ వాద్యతలు రోజురోజుకూ పెరుగుతూ ఉన్నవి. ఇప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం క్రిందకు జమించారీ రద్దు విధానముతో అనేకమైన గ్రామాలు దాదాపు మరణించిపోయాయి. వంతు గ్రామాలు ప్రభుత్వం క్రిందకు రావడం జరిగింది. ఇవివరకు జమించారీ ఇరిగేషన్ విషయంలో సరియైన పద్ధతిలో పనులు జరిపించకపోవడం జరిగి వ్యవసాయదారుల చాలా కష్టపట్టుకుంటున్నారని అయినారు. ఈ గ్రామాలన్నీ ప్రభుత్వపరము అయినపుడు ప్రజలు తమకు నీటివసతులు కలుగుతవని పాడుపడిన వారు ప్రభుత్వం అంగీకరించివారు. ముఖ్యముగా వూరిలో అంతా జమించారీ పాడుపడినాయి. ఈనాడు బడ్జెటు చూస్తే ఇరిగేషన్ పద్ధతి క్రింద ఖర్చు తగ్గవలగా ఉంది. క్రింద యీ సంవత్సరం మొత్తం P.W.D. Minor Irrigation శాఖ 133 లక్షలు ఖర్చుపెడితే ఈ సంవత్సరంలో 99 లక్షలు మాత్రమే చూపించారు. దీనిబట్టి చూస్తే ప్రభుత్వం వ్యవసాయ అభివృద్ధికి తీసుకోవలసిన చర్యలు తీసుకోలేదన్నమాట. ప్రజలు అశిశువుల వంటి వారు జీవించలేదు. నా constituency పూర్తిగా జమించారీ విషయం. చూడగా అనేక తాలూకాలు జమించారీ పద్ధతుండి ప్రభుత్వం క్రిందకు వచ్చింది గాని ఇవివరకు ఉన్న P.W.D. శాఖ, అంగీకరిస్తాయి. ఉద్యోగస్థులతోనే ఉంది. కలెక్టరు వద్దకు P.W.D. శాఖవాసవద్దకు వెళ్ళితే ప్రత్యేక శాఖ మాకు ఇవ్వలేదు అని అంటున్నారు. పూర్తి కావరకంటే సాంక్షికం కావడం, అందుకే తమకు వెయ్యి లేకపోతున్నామని విషయం తెలిపాకూర్చుకున్నామని చెప్పారు. బెజవాడ Guntur Division Executive Engineer తిరుపూరులో ప్రత్యేక శాఖ పెట్టాలని డిప్ డివిజనిరుగానికి వ్రాసినా సాంక్షికం కావడం. చూడు వాగులకు అందులో పడమటి వాగుకు కట్టవేసుకుంటుంటే నైజాముతో రాజీ జరగవలసి ఉంది. నైజాము మనకు హక్కు ఉన్నదని ఒప్పుకున్నారు. జమించారీ కాలములో దాము చెప్పిపోతే అది ఈనాటికి మరచిపో జరగడంలేదు. చూడు సంవత్సరాలక్రిందటే నైజాము ప్రభుత్వమునుండి ఖర్చునీ తీసుకుంటు ప్రయత్నములు ప్రారంభమైనవి. కాని యింతవరకు తీర్మానం లేకపోయింది. ప్రభుత్వ సూచన ప్రకారం ప్రజలు కాలువ త్రవ్వటకు యింతర పనులకు దాదాపు 40 వేలు ఖర్చుపెట్టినారు. అయిన దాము కట్టకపోవడంతో వారి భూములకు నీరు రావడంలేదు. అలాగే కాకర్ల వద్ద తాళ్ల వాగుకు దాముకు లక్ష

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ఇకవై వేల గుంటలకు ఎక్కితీయ వంతు అయింది. మూడు సంవత్సరములైంది గాని అది ఇ త్వరకు బయటకు రాలేదు.

10-50 “ఇక మైసూరు ఇరిగేషను విషయముననే ఇంకకంటే అవ్యాప్తంగా ఉంది. సంవత్సరాలనిండి తయారైన ఎక్కిమేట్లు ఉన్నవి కలెక్టరుగారి వద్దకు ఎప్పుడు వెళ్లినా డబ్బులేదని అంటాడు. ఈ సంవత్సరం వరకూ 40 వేల ఎ.కాలకు 4 వేల ఎ.కాలు మాత్రమే అయింది. కలెక్టరుగారిచేత ఎప్పుడూ కూడా డబ్బులేమీ యీ సంవత్సరం అలాంటివి కానియ్యండి అంటాడు. జమీందారి విధానం రద్దయి మూడు సంవత్సరాలు అయినా ఆ నాలుకాకు యిరిగేషన్ వసూలు అభివృద్ధికి ఎంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టింది అంటే విచిత్రం చెప్పాలి. ఈ విధముగా మొత్తం జమీందారి విధానంలో వెనుకబడిన మరాఠ్లూ ఉంది. అందుచేత రోజురోజుకూ వంటలు తగ్గిపోయి ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో కరువులు రావడం జరుగుతూ ఉంది.

“ఇకపోతే క్రిష్ణా అనకట్ట విషయం ఉంది ఇది ప్రధానమైన నీటి సోర్సు. మా జిల్లాకు దీని విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం చిన్ననా శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుందా అంటే విమల కనబడదు. క్రిందటి మే నెలలో గండ్లపాడెను తరువాత కలెక్టరు వద్దకు వెళ్లిన మేరు ఆందోళన వకవద్దు పూర్తి జాగ్రత్తలు తీసుకొంటామన్నారు. కాని తరువాత జరిగిన సంఘటనలు అందరకు తెలిసినవే. నేటికీ కూడా ఏమీ జరగలేదు, తీసుకోవడం లేదు. మొర, రంగారెడ్డిగారు సెంట్రల్ గవర్నమెంటుకు మేము ఎక్కిమేట్లు పంపినామన్నారూ. కాని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వ వద్దకు రాయబారం వెళ్లిన మంత్రి జవాహర్ లాల్ నెహ్రూ మా వద్దకు విమల కాగితాలు రాలేదు అన్నారు. ఇది మీరు మమ్మల్ని పట్టడానికి చెబుతున్నారా? లేకపోతే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం బుకాయించడానికి వెళ్లిందా? విద్యనమ్మడంలా తెలియడము లేదు. 11 లక్షల ఎకరాల పాగుకు ప్రభుత్వం తగినట్లు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోకపోయినపుడు చిన్న చిన్న వనంల గురించి విమల శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుంటుంది ఈ ప్రభుత్వం. మా జిల్లాలో నాలుగు కాటాకాలాను రోజురోజుకూ వంటలు దీనోస్తున్నవి. ఈ సరిహద్దు కరువు ఏర్పడి బహుశం దానిని తగ్గించుట ఏర్పడినది. కానికీ కారణము ఇరిగేషను సౌకర్యములు లేకపోవడమే కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలసి వుంటుందని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఇరిగేషను విషయములో మొదటి ప్రభుత్వం ఎక్కువ శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవలెనని చెబుతున్నాను.”

* SRI N. MAHALINGAM:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Demand on Irrigation and oppose the cut motion moved. In supporting the Demand, I wish to make a few observations, which I request the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to take note of. After the attainment of Independence, the Madras Government have been spending quite a lot of money on irrigation, and still there are vast areas of land where fresh irrigation projects are to be taken up. In order to see that the money we spend is spent usefully, we should see that the water resources that are dammed up are properly utilized. At present, the P.W.D. calculation is that one cusec of water will irrigate 50 acres of wet land. In actual farming-operations, it is seen that one cusec of water will irrigate only 30 to 35 acres of land. This is only due to lot of negligence in the proper distribution of water and also due to leakage in the channels. The department should be strictly instructed to maintain the supply of water properly.

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“Recently there has been lot of propaganda about the Japanese method of cultivation. The main basis of the Japanese method of cultivation is that there should be drying, in between wetting, in wet lands so that by reducing the amount of water that is supplied to the fields, we cannot only increase the acreage under cultivation, but also increase production. It is the duty of the Hon. Minister to see that more acreage is brought under cultivation with the existing water resources. Our Chief Minister, Rajaji, while he was the Governor-General of India, speaking at the Food Conference at Bangalore, observed that scientists should try to evolve new varieties of paddy which would require less water. Steps should be taken by the Government to see that water resources are utilized more economically and fully.

“In supplying water to lands, the exact duties of the different Government departments have not been specifically apportioned. The Public Works Department says that their duty is over with the getting of water to the sluice head. The Revenue department says that their duty is over with the getting of water to the sluice head. The responsibility for internal distribution of the water to the fields is not fixed on anybody. This has led to lot of quarrel among the peasants. The influential and powerful man takes all the water to his own fields and the small landowners are put to difficulties. The Government should frame rules so that the responsibility for internal distribution may be fixed on some one.

“I should think the irrigation committees that are to be constituted should be given powers so that the internal distribution can be properly done. Even now there are irrigation committees, but they have no powers. Without powers, no committee can function. So, it should be the duty of the Public Works Minister to see that irrigation committees are formed for every channel, and they are given powers to see that proper internal distribution of water takes place.

“In my constituency, there are a few channels. In the last few years there have been lot of water difficulties. There is lot of leakage at Perianai dam headworks, and no steps have been taken by the committee to see that this leakage is stopped. I have made representations to the department repeatedly, and in spite of them, I am sorry to say, the leakage at the headworks of the Perianai channel has not been attended to.

“Also in other channels, there is considerable leakage in the sluice head, and it should be the duty of the Hon. Minister to instruct the department that all leakages and illegal taking of water from the channels should be completely put an end to. There are a few rivers in Pollachi. The main water-supply is from the Anamalai Range of hills, and due to the deforestation policy followed by the Government during war years, even the small quantity of rain that we used to get before is completely lost, and we do not get water throughout. It should be the

[Sri K. Vinayakam] [23rd March 1953]

from Ponneri in the north down to Madurantakam, there are many spots on the sea coast which could be properly tapped. They are known as, what we call, wanchi tracts of springs or kasams which could be properly utilized. If pumpsets could be installed in those areas, water could be easily tapped for agricultural purposes. They run along the Buckingham canal from north to south. In Mahabalipuram, I have to my surprise noticed that the peasants are struggling hard to get water for irrigation purposes. There are these tanks which could be easily deepened at a very little cost and water provided. There is a big salt canal, the Buckingham canal near Mahabalipuram. The Public Works Department people who are in charge of maintaining this canal dig away silt which is saltish in nature and spread it into agricultural fields which are by the side of the canal. I have brought it to the notice of the Minister as well as of the staff there. I have told them; God is very unkind to us by not giving us proper rains; agriculturists are put to a lot of difficulty because they do not get any benefit from the Government; at the same time, you are aggravating our grievance by putting saltish earth upon our fertile agricultural land which curtails productivity to a large extent. This difficulty may be removed as early as possible.

11-10
a.m.

Sir, there is one other big channel which runs from Chingleput to Ponvilainthakalathur. Evidently there were floods previously and this channel was always full. That is why the place has derived that name. I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that this is in disrepair and influential people, who live by the side of this channel, are easily tapping the water of this channel. This channel is meant for the exclusive use of the peasants living in Ponvilainthakalathur. It is these poor peasants who were responsible for the construction of this channel. I may even say that it is they who constructed this channel at their cost. As such, they must get the benefit of the water of this channel. But people, influential people and to my utter dismay, I have to state that many influential Congress people of my district are tapping the resources of this channel in the middle. These people seem to have no respect for law and they are using all the water for their own fields. I request the Hon. Minister to investigate into the matter and do the needful as early as possible.

Sir, there are some pumpsets installed on the bed of the Palar river. In our district these are mostly owned by rich landlords who have political influence in the district. What exactly do they do? They tap all the water from the river-bed. They almost dry the area, with the result that the small peasants are put to a great loss. These poor peasants have requested these landlords not to tap all the water in this manner by using the pumpsets. But they refused to listen to their request. The Government also refuse to interfere in the matter. I have brought this matter to the notice of the Minister concerned on a number of occasions. But, what is happening in the Madurantakam taluk to-day? I will not be surprised if within a few days, we hear of some sort of agricultural unrest. Small peasants are collecting together and they are also

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collecting funds to carry on a peaceful agitation against the landlords there. In spite of these poor people representing to those landlords not to tap the water, they are doing it. Some pumpsets have been broken and I understand that a number of police cases have also been launched against these people. That is the state of affairs obtaining in Chingleput district. I request the Minister concerned to look into the matter at an early date.

"Our rudimentary requirement is electrical energy. If only the Government can freely supply electrical energy for agricultural purposes, the food problem of this State can very easily be solved. The thermal station at Madras is the unit from which Chingleput district gets electricity for its agricultural purposes. But this system is administered by the hydro-electric department. When there are no rains and consequently when there is a cut in the supply of electricity, these officials who are trained under red-tapism, without taking all the factors into consideration, apply the cut to our district also. This is a great anomaly. I request the Hon. Minister to kindly look into this and see that things are put in proper order."

"There is a big channel that feeds the Uthiramerur tank. That comes from Cheyyar in North Arcot district. It is in a position to take in more water. The entire tank could be fed and made some use of by many villages that depend on that tank. I want the Government to deepen that tank. By doing this we will not be depriving the people of Cheyyar of water. If this is done, it will provide more water to our district."

"There are many works which have been investigated by the previous Government, so far as the Chingleput district is concerned. I believe the present Government have slowed down those works due to non-availability of funds. But I wish to point out to the Hon. Public Works Minister that these works would cost the Government only a small amount, say, Rs. 1,000, Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 4,000. Within Rs. 10,000, they can carry out these works. If only they do this, the food production in this area will increase and will go a long way in relieving the present famine conditions to some extent. I request the Government not to slow down these works, but take them up for immediate execution, and thus do something really very substantial to the people of that district. In this connexion, I wish to state that so far as this request of mine is concerned, all the Members of the Assembly coming from the Chingleput district, irrespective of their party affiliations, are behind me. Of course, some of them due to want of opportunities which are denied to them as a result of their iron party discipline, have not come forward to ventilate their grievances. Anyway, they are behind me in this matter. I request the Government to look into these defects and rectify them. With these few words, I support the cut motion."

* SRI H. SATYANARAYANA DORA :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in supporting the Demand moved by the Hon. Minister for Irrigation, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government a few points

[Sri H. Satyanarayana Dora] [28th March 1953]

regarding Srikakulam district, which has been badly neglected. In the whole of the district, we do not have tarred road at a stretch even for two miles. We have a large number of irrigation sources like the Nagavalli, Vamsadhara and many other hill streams. If these are properly tapped, a considerable tract of dry lands could be converted into wet lands. We are grateful to the Government for having ordered detailed investigation of the Vamshadhara project. We hope that as soon as the said investigation is over, the Government would take immediate steps to include that project in the Five-Year Plan.

"There was total failure of crops in Tekkali taluk and in some parts of Narasannapet taluk. I request the Government to start famine relief works immediately in these areas and also to take up the tank improvement work in these parts. The position of the inam villages is indeed very sad. Nothing has been done so far not only to secure their rights, but even in the matter of tank improvement. In this connexion, we submitted a memorandum to the Minister for Land Revenue and I believe that memorandum is still under examination in the Legal Department. I wish the Government take very early steps in the matter and see that the grievances of the villagers are redressed.

"The Food Production Department has been doing good work. Unfortunately, even in respect of works which have already been estimated, sufficient amount is not allotted. The Government will do well to sanction sufficient funds immediately so that they could be taken up for execution without any further delay."

"It is rather surprising to note that the Government have not sanctioned sufficient funds for minor irrigation works. This year, the minor irrigation department has not taken up any new work. In fact, even the works already started have been left incomplete. Further, they have not even made any attempt to take them up in the current year. There are a large number of tanks in our district, which remain uncared for. Many of them have become dry and a lot of silt is found deposited in many of these tanks. The Zamindars did not make any attempt to clear the silt in the past. But even now, when the Government have taken over these villages, nothing has been done to improve these tanks. I request the Government to take very early steps to remove the silt from these tanks atleast now, as otherwise, I am sure, the whole area will become waste lands fit for nothing.

"In this connexion, I would like to say a word about the Japanese method of cultivation. What is the use of our spending money over costly fertilizers and manures, when there is no assured water-supply? I request the Government not to collect water-rates in the zamin villages where there is no assured water-supply. If the Government bring in suitable legislation to apply the Zamindari Abolition Act to all the inam villages also irrespective of the fact whether there is a single patta or several pattas, that will not only increase the revenues of the Government, but also help to stop future famines and unnecessary litigation."

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* Sri M. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர் 11-20 களை, மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மானியத்தை ஆதரிப்பதுடன், வெட்டுப் பிரேரணையை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். அத்துடன் கூட ஆக்க வேலை சம்பந்தமாக சில யோசனைகளையும் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்."

"கடந்த ஆறு, ஏழு ஆண்டுகளாக மழையில்லாமல் தமிழ் நாடு பூராவும் இன்றைக்கு பஞ்ச நிலைமை பரவிக்கொண்டு வந்திருப்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பயிர் பச்சைகள் வடிகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் பயிர்கள் எல்லாம் தண்ணீர் இன்றி காய்ந்து வாடிப்போய் விட்டன. பச்சையைப் பார்த்து பல வருஷங்களாக விட்டன. சமீபத்தில் என்னுடைய தாலுகாவில் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்த ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதை நேரில் பார்த்தார்கள். செட்டி நாயகன் பட்டி தாடி கம்பு, எரியோடு போன்ற கிராமங்களில் விவசாய மக்கள் தங்கள் நிலங்களில் காய்ந்து நின்ற பயிர்களை வெட்டிக் கொண்டு வந்து கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் முன்னிலையில் போட்டு, 'மழை வரும் என்று ரம்பி விவசாயம் செய்தோம், மழையில்லாமையால் பயிர்கள் எப்படி நாசமாகி விட்டனயென்பதைப் பாருங்கள்,' என்று காட்டினார்கள். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் அதைப்பார்த்துவிட்டு, 'இந்தத் தாலுகாவிற்கு வருவதற்கு முன்பாக இந்த தாலுகா மிகவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்பது சர்க்காரின் எண்ணமாக இருந்தது. ஆனால் இங்கு வந்து நேரில் இவைகளைப் பார்த்த பின் தான் உங்கள் உண்மையான நிலைமை தெரிகிறது. உங்களுக்கு ஏதாவது உதவியை நாங்கள் உடனடியாகச் செய்கிறோம்,' என்பதாக வாக்களித்தார்கள். தாடி கம்பு, வேடச் செந்தூர் இன்னும் மற்றும் எங்கள் தாலுகா விலுள்ள கிராமங்களைப்போல் பஞ்சத்தால் அடிப்பட்ட கிராமங்கள் கிடையாது, 'அதற்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்கிறோம்' என்று சொல்லியுட்கூட இதுவரையிலும் எந்த விதமான நிவாரணமும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை.

"மக்கள் நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் நிறைய எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்கள். சமீபத்தில் எங்கள் வேண்டுகோளுக்கு இணங்க பெரிய கோட்டை கிராமத்தில் சந்தானவர்த்தினி ஆற்றில் ஒரு சிறு அணைக்கட்டு எடுத்துக் கட்டப்பட்டு இன்றைய தினம் முடிவாகும் தருவாயில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த அணைக்கட்டினால் 600, 700 ஏக்கர் நிலங்கள் பயன்படும்; அதே போன்று குடவநாறு-பூதிப்பேரம் அணைக்கட்டும், உலகம்பட்டிக்குப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள மாங்கரை ஆற்றின் அணைக்கட்டும், தாடிக்கொம்பில் உள்ள செட்டி அணைக்கட்டும் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்பட்டால் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்களை சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். இன்னும் ஏரிகள், குளங்கள், கண்மாய்கள் போன்றவைகளை மராமத்துச் செய்யவேண்டும். எங்கெங்கே இவைகள் எல்லாம் இருக்கின்றதோ அங்கெங்கெல்லாம் ரிப்பேர் செய்து வைத்திருந்தால் மழை வரும் பொழுது அவைகளிலெல்லாம் நீரைத் தேக்கி வைத்துக் கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படும். உதாரணமாக ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். வெள்ளோடு கிராமத்தில் உள்ள சிறு நாயக்கன்பட்டி கண்மாயும், சிந்தன்குண்டு கிராமம், தாடரைக்குளமும் இன்னும் இவ்வப் போன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படாததின காரணமாக சமீபத்தில் புயல் வந்த பொழுது எங்கள் பக்கம் கொஞ்சம் மழை பெய்தும் கூட அந்த மழை ஜலத்தை தேக்கி விவசாயம் செய்ய வசதியில்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. இன்னும் சிறு மீயில் பெய்யக்கூடிய மழைத் தண்ணீர் சரியாக உபயோகப்படுத்தப்படாமல், மக்களுக்குப் பிரயோஜனம் இல்லாமல் போகிறது. அந்தத் தண்ணீரை பயன்படுத்துவதற்குப் பல இடங்களில் கண்மாய்கள் கட்டலாம். என்டலைப் பாரை என்ற சிறு மலை அடிவாரத்தில் தண்ணீரை தேக்குவதற்கு கண்மாய்கள் கட்டவேண்டும் தாலுகா பூராவிலும் குழாயாய்க் கிணறுகளைத் தோண்டினால் பல இடங்களில் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு நிறைய வசதி ஏற்படும். அதை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு குழாய் கேணிகள் தாலுகா பூராவிலும் தோண்ட வேண்டும்.

"ஜமீன் பகுதிகளில் உள்ள கிணறுகள், கண்மாய்கள் போன்றவைகள் எல்லாம் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவைகளை ரிப்பேர்

[Sri M. Muniswami Pillai] [23rd March 1953]

செய்வது யார் என்று அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கும் இடையே ஒரு பெரிய குழப்பம் இருக்கிறது. சமீபகாலத்தில் புயல் ஏற்பட்ட பொழுது மழை எங்கள் தொகுதியில் பெய்தது. குடலநாற்றில் பெய்யும் தண்ணீர் கால்வாய்கள் மூலமாக அணைப்பட்டிருக்க பக்கத்தில் உள்ள தர்மரைக்குளத்து ஏரி நீர்மப் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அப்படிப் போகக்கூடிய தண்ணீர் தாமரை குளத்தைச் சுற்றிலுமுள்ள பிரதேசங்களுக்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக இருக்கும். தாமரைக் குளத்திலிருந்து பக்கத்தில் உள்ள சிறிய ஏரிக்கு பிரிந்து செல்கிறது. அந்த இடத்திற்கு அணை கொஞ்சம் உயரமாகக் கட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தாமரைக் குளங்கள் மொழுவதற்கு முன்னாலேயே தண்ணீர் வருவது நின்று விட்டது. அந்தச் சமயத்தில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேண்டிய தண்ணீருக்கு தாமரைக் குளத்திற்கு பக்கத்தில் உள்ள கொண்டிருக்கும் பயிர்களுக்கும் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கவில்லை. இதைப் பற்றி தாஜ்லார்களுக்கு சொன்னோம். 'பெரிய கண்மாயிலிருந்து சிறு கண்மாயுக்கு ஒரு அடி தண்ணீர் திறந்து விடுங்கள்.' என்று சொன்னோம். தாஜ்லார் சொன்னார் 'அது ஜமீன் பிரதேசம், அதில் நாங்கள் ஒன்றும் தலையிட்டுச் செய்வதற்கு இல்லை.' என்று. ஆனால் ஜமீன்தாரரைப் போய் கேட்டால், எங்களுக்குச் அதைச் செப்பனிட என்ன அதிகாரம் இருக்கிறது? வரிவசூல் செய்யும் அதிகாரம் முதற்கொண்டு எல்லா அதிகாரத்தையும் சர்க்காரே வைத்துக்கொண்டுள்ளது', என்று சொன்னார் ஆகவே இப்படியாக அங்கும், இங்கும் அலைந்து கொண்டிருப்பதற்கே சரியாகி விடுகிறதே தவிர காரியத்தில் எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் ஏற்படவில்லை. ஆகவே தண்ணீர் கிடைக்காமல் அந்த பயிர்கள் கெட்டுப்போய் விட்டன. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் அது ஜமீன் பிரதேசமாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, மற்ற பிரதேசங்களாயிருந்தாலும் சரி, ஆங்காங்கேயுள்ள சிறு சிறு நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெடுத்து உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்றித் தரவேண்டும். கண்மாய்கள், ஏரிகள் முதலியவைகள் யாவும் ரிப்பேர் செய்யப்படவேண்டும். ஜமீன் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள ஏழை விவசாயிகளுடைய பயிர்கள் வாடிப் போகாமல் இருக்க வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை உடனடியாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் வைத்திருக்கின்ற குழாய்க் கிணறுகள் போன்று, பலவற்றை இந்த தாலுகாவில் பல இடங்களில் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும். இன்றைக்கு நம் நாட்டில் உணவுப் பிரச்சனை தான் முதல் பிரச்சனை, மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் கவலையை அளிக்கும் அந்தப் பிரச்சனையை முதலில் தீர்த்தாக வேண்டும். திணை திணை பெருகி வரும் வேலையில்லாத முதலிட்டத்தை போக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இதுமாதிரியான எல்லாப் பிரச்சனைகளையும் தீர்க்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். குளம், கண்மாய் அணைக்கப்படுகின்ற முதலியவைகளை மராமத்து செய்வதன் மூலம் மக்களுக்கு வேலைக் கொடுக்க பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளாக உடனடியாக எடுத்துச் செல்லவேண்டும். கணம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தாலத்திலேயே எல்லா நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையும் வழிவகுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். தேச மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து பெரிய பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டும். அதே சமயத்தில் சிறிய பாசன வசதிகளையும் அதிகரிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும் அப்பொழுதுதான் இந்த நூடு கேட்கும் அடையுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

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a.m. * SRI K. T. RAJU :—"கணம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைய தினம் நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தமாக நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டிய சில வேலைகளைப் பற்றியும், சில விஷயங்களைப் பற்றியும் கணம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஓர்டைய கவனத்திற்குக் காண்டு வருகிறேன். இப்பொழுது நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டில் குறிப்பாக கோயமுத்தூர், மதுரை, திருச்சூர் வேலி, இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாக்களில் பெரிய அளவில் பஞ்சம் பரவி வருகிறது என்பது எல்லோருடைய கவனத்திற்கும் வந்திருக்கிறது. இதற்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் தேவை என்பதையும் நாம் அனைவரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறோம். இன்றையதினம் அந்த கிராமங்களில் உடனடியாக எந்த முறையில் நிவாரணம் அளிக்கமுடியும்? குளம், குட்டைகள், ஏரிகள் இவை அளவெல்லாம் பூரணம் காலத்தில் பாதுகாத்து வந்தார்கள். இப்பொழுது

23rd March 1953] [Sri K. T. Raju]

அவைகளை கவனிப்பதே கிடையாது. இன்றைய தினம் அந்த திட்டங்களை உடனடியாக நம் நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். அதற்கு முக்கியமாக மூன்று விஷயங்களைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

"ஒன்று, கிராமங்களில் முக்கியமாக ஏழை குடியானவர்களுக்கு விவசாயத்திற்கு அவசியமானது குளம் குட்டைகள்தான். அவைகளை உடனடியாக மராமத்து செய்தால் தப்பித்தவற்றி மழை பெய்தாலும் அவைகளில் உண்ணீரைத் தேக்குவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். வேறு எந்த விதத்திலும் தண்ணீரைத் தேக்குவதற்கு மார்க்கம் கிடையாது. அவ்விதம் தேக்கி வைத்தால் நூறு கிணறுகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் ஊற்று மூலமாக போய் நல்லாளுக்கு பாசன வசதி கிடைக்கும். குறிப்பாக கோயம்புத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் குளத்தை மராமத்து செய்து தண்ணீரை தேக்கி வைத்தால் அவ்விதம் தேக்கி வைத்திருக்கும் தண்ணீர் கிணறுகளுக்கு கிடைத்து அதன் மூலம் குடியானவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்கு வசதி ஏற்படும்.

"இரண்டாவதாக இப்பொழுது குடியானவர்கள் வேலையில்லாமல் திண்டாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வித நிலைமையில் இந்த குட்டைகளை ரிப்பேர் செய்துவந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதோடு விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் செய்யக் கொடுத்ததாகும்.

"மூன்றாவதாக இந்த நிலைமையில், குடியானவர்களுக்கு குறைந்த பட்ச சாரியத்தைக்கூட நாம் செய் தவறியதால், உண்மையாகவே இந்த நெருக்கடியான காலத்தில், எந்தவிதமான நிலைமையிலும் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த முடியாமலிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விஷயங்களில் கணம் மராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் உடனடியாக கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். மைனர் இரிசேஷன் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லையானால் நாம் எந்த வகையிலும் உதவி செய்தவர்களாக மாட்டோம். திண்டுக்கல், பழநி போன்ற இடங்களில் ரொம்பவும் நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பார்த்து, உடனடியாக காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல் அதிக பணம் செலவு செய்யக்கூடாது, மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் பணத்தை செலவு செய்வதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் இன்றைய தினம் ஈரோடில் காலிங்கராயன் வாய்க்கால் இருக்கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்காலில் மராமத்து செய்தால் இன்னும் நாலாயிரம் ஏக்கருக்கு தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சமுடியும். ஆனால் அது பலகாலமாக நன்றாக இருந்தும்கூட இப்பொழுது இல்லை. அதை மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டும் என்று விவசாயிகள் அனைப்பம் செய்துகொண்டார்கள். அதை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும் எண்ணம் கூட சர்க்காருக்கு இல்லை. இன்னும் சர்க்கார் அதற்கு மராமத்து செய்யாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதன்மூலம் பல வாய்க்கால்களை வெட்டினால் ஒழுங்காத விவசாயத்திற்கு தண்ணீர் வரும். அப்படி இப்பொழுது இல்லாததால் தண்ணீர் ஒழுங்காகப் பாய்ச்ச முடியவில்லை. இந்த வருஷமாவது அந்த வாய்க்காலில் மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டுமேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை மந்திரி அவர்கள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

"இந்த மாதிரி குட்டைகளையும், குளங்களையும், ஏரிகளையும் மராமத்து செய்யாவிட்டால் இன்னும் இரண்டு மூன்று வருஷங்களில் ஒரு குட்டையையோ, ஏரியையோ பார்க்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது அவைகளை playground-ஐ ஆக அமைத்து football விளையாடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்படியே விட்டுவிட்டால் பிற்பாடு நம்முடைய குழந்தைகள் பெரியவர்களான பிறகு இது ஏரியாக இருந்தது, இது குளமாக இருந்தது, அவைகளை இப்பொழுது playground-ஆக மாற்றிவிட்டது என்று சொல்லும்படியான நிலைமை ஏற்படும். இவைகளைப் பாதுகாக்க இதற்குத் தகுந்த தொகையை செலவுசெய்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

"அத்துடன் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நாம் ஒதுக்கும் பணம் பூராவும் அவர்கள் ஸ்டீம் போய்ச் செலுகிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் லோயர் பவானி திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் சுமார் ஒன்பது கோடி ரூபாய் செலவுசெய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் திட்டம் முடியக்கூடிய

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நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அங்கு அதிக லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதை போன கூட்டத்திலேயே இந்த சட்ட சபையில் செ. லலி இருக்கிறார்கள். பத்திரிகைகளிலும் செய்திகள் வந்திருக்கின்றன. கோவை ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடமும் பல கேஸ்களை கண்டுபிடித்துக் கொடுத்தும் இன்னும் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லை. இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு ஒன்பது கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்கிறார்களேயொழிய அந்தப் பணம் பூராவும் அந்த திட்டத்திற்கு செலவழிக்காமல் இடையிலிருந்து அதிகாரிகள் தர்விறியோகம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த அந்தத் தொகுதியிலுள்ள சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் அவ்விஷயத்தை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வந்தும் யார்தொரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. பேசிப்பேசி காலவதாக இருக்கிறதேயொழிய நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதா த்தெரியவில்லை. அதிகாரிகளும் நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டார்கள் 'சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்ன பேசினாலும்கூட சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கமாட்டார்கள்' என்று ஆணையால் அவர்கள் தைரியமாக மேலும் இந்த தவறுதலான காரியங்களை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இரண்டு மூன்று மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு கூட ரூ. 40,000 சம்பந்தப்பட்டேஸ் ஒன்றை பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த அங்கத்தினர்கள் கெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து முடிவு என்னவென்ற நிலைமையே தெரியவில்லை. இம்மாதிரியாகப் பணம் செலவழிக்கப் படுகிறது. இதைச் சன்காணிக்கவேண்டும். பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்லும்போது உண்மையாகவே லஞ்சம் இருக்கவேண்டும். இதை ஒழிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் பொது மக்களுடன் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டும். இல்லை யானால் இதை ஒழிக்கவே முடியாது. பொது ஜனங்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பிருந்தால் தான் இதைத் தடுக்கமுடியும். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இன்றைய தினம் பொறுப்பிலிருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் தங்கள் எனை செய்தாலும் ஒன்றும் ஏற்படாது என்று லதர்யத்தோடு தொடர்ந்து செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு தைரியம் அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைப் போலவே எத்தனையோ கேஸ்களை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அவைகளில் கவனம் செலுத்துவதாகவே தெரியவில்லை.

"Minor irrigation சம்பந்தமாக கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கும் குடித் தண்ணீர் வாதி செய்வதற்கும் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் ரூ. 500 வாங்குவதற்கு ரூ. 10 செலவழித்து விடுகிறது. சமார் பத்து கூடை மண்ணை வெட்டிக் கொட்டிவிட்டு கிணறுகள் வெட்டிவிட்டதாக கணக்கு எழுதி ரூ. 500 கொடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் கிணற்றைப் போய் பார்த்தால் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. நாம் உத்தரவு போடும்போது இரண்டு முழம் வெட்டவேண்டுமென்றும், மூன்று முழம் வெட்டவேண்டுமென்றும் உத்தரவு போடுகிறோம். அவ்விதமில்லாமல் தண்ணீர் வரும் வரையில் வெட்டவேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். 1½ முழம் வெட்டுவதற்கு முதலில் contract கொடுத்துவிட்டு மண்ணை வெட்டிப் போட்டுவிட்டு தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கவில்லை யானால் மறுபடியும் மூன்று முழம் வெட்டுவதற்கு மறுபடியும் contract கொடுக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் தண்ணீர் கிடைக்கும் வரையில் வெட்டவேண்டும் என்று உத்தரவு போடவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நாம் 500 ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும், 1,000 ரூபாய் கொடுத்தாலும் பிரயோஜனப்படும்.

"நாம் minor irrigation-க்கு பணம் ஒதுக்கினால் அந்தப் பணம் பூராவும் ஒழுங்காக அந்தக் காரியத்தில் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். இதற்குப் பொதுஜன ஒதுக்கீடு தேவை. இதை மெம்பர்கள் சொன்னால் அந்த ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதில்லை. குறைகளைப் சொல்லும் லட்சிய மனப்பான்மையில் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த மாதிரியான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஒதுக்கியிருக்க சட்ட சபை கலைந்தவுடன், பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு தேரில் சென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். நெருக்கடி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற இடங்களுக்குச் சென்று, தேரில்

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[Sri K. T. Raju]

பார்த்து, வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். சிறிய திட்டங்களை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்து கிராமங்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக எங்களுடைய வட்டாரங்களில் மழையே கிடையாது. அங்கு கிட்டத்தட்ட 750 கிணறுகள் இருக்கின்றன. ரூ. 500 என்று கிணறுகளுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் இன்னும் 1, 3 முழங்கள் வெட்டிக்கொள்வதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதைச் செய்த பிறகு அடுத்த மழை பெய்தால் தகுந்த வெள்ளாமை செய்ய முடியும். இப்பொழுது விவசாயிகளுடைய கையில் பணம் இல்லை. இந்த மாதிரி அங்குள்ள சுற்று வட்டாரங்களுக்கு பணம் கொடுத்து இன்னும் 4, 5 முழம் வெட்டி கொள்ளச் சொன்னால் குடிபாவர்கள் உற்சாகமாக இருப்பார்கள். அதன்மேல் ஓரளவிற்கு இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை தவிர்க்கலாம். அதைச் செய்தால் கோவை ஜில்லா போன்றவைகளுக்கு பேருதவியாக இருக்கும் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனக்கவேண்டும். இதற்குப் பெரிய திட்டங்கள் தேவை இல்லை. உடனடியாக குடியானவர்களுக்குப் பணம் கொடுத்தால் இதைத் தீர்த்துவிடலாம். இப்பொழுது ரூ. 500 கொடுப்பதற்கு ரூ. 100 செலவாகிவிடுகிறது. இவ்விதம் இடையில் செலவழியும் லஞ்சப் பணத்தைக் கொடுத்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு உதவியாக இருக்கும். இவ்விதம் இடையில் செலவழித்து என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்தான். அதேகம் ரீர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி பேசிக் கொண்டொருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு அதிகப் படியான பணம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டியதவசியமே இல்லை. இந்த வகையில் இதில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். காலதாமதமாகாமல் வேலைகளை நடத்த நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கவேண்டும். லஞ்ச ஊழலைப்பற்றி கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சொல்வதைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கும் பொறுப்பு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களும் பொறுப்பாளர்ச்சியுடன் தான் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நரகங்கள் டால்வரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் சாதிக்க முடியும். இந்த வகையில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதிகம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த அளவில் என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, 11-0 Sir, during the general discussion on the Budget, the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Public Works pointed out that top priority would be given to schemes for which contribution from the public was forthcoming. But, unfortunately, I do not know how the Chief Minister, who has had varied experience of the people and the nature of the people of our State failed to notice that there are people and people of good nature throughout the State prepared to contribute towards the cost of projects and schemes which are really beneficial to the people. Sir, last time I referred to some minor instances of neglect in the Public Works Department. To-day, I would make a reference to the fact how the Public Works Department does not utilize funds properly and how it does not accept the offers of the public and carry out works. Some 76 years ago, in Karur taluk, the Government made an attempt to make the waters of the Cauvery flow into the river Amaravati during the famine conditions existing then more or less similar to those existing now. The Government made an attempt to dig a channel from Amaravati and that channel is known as the Mudaliar channel. Unfortunately soon after famine conditions ceased, the Government abruptly abandoned the scheme. I understand that one particular individual contributed towards this work—digging of the channel—to the extent of two lakhs of rupees and yet the channel is incomplete. If the channel is completed, about a.m.

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7,000 acres of land would be profited. The ayacutdars—the tail-end mirasdars—are prepared to contribute the entire cost on condition that they would pay the entire cost in ten equal instalments, even though with some interest, if need be, of say, three per cent. I understand from reliable sources that if this channel is completed it would not only relieve the conditions of scarcity of water in Amaravati for the tail-end mirasdars but also help the ryots to irrigate lands in addition to the extent of nearly 1,300 acres. I submit that the Government should find out such resources and utilize them properly for the prosperity of the nation by encouraging the ryots to grow more food.

“Secondly, Sir, I would like to point out how the Public Works Department is wasting money. In the Erode taluk there is a bed regulator called the Jedarpalayam bed regulator. Three miles below this regulator on the southern side a channel known as Pugalur channel branches off. Most unfortunately on this channel, though the avacut is 2,250 acres, the Government are spending not less than 20,000 rupees annually. If arrangements could be made to see that this channel is headed up to the regulator, which is mainly to divert water into the Raja channel on the northern bank of the Cauvery, I think there will be a saving for the Government of not less than 20,000 rupees annually. At the same time, the difficulty of scarcity of water experienced by the ayacutdars of Pugalur channel during Korambu season also can be avoided. The ayacutdars are prepared to contribute the entire cost or a portion of the cost whatever may be the conditions imposed by the Government. Even though representations are made to the Government periodically by the tail-end mirasdars of Pugalur channel, they are not properly looked into. If this small suggestion is taken up by the Government and implemented it will help the ayacutdars. The Engineers should expedite this matter. After all, it would be very wrong to say that the heading up to the Jedarpalayam bed regulator would in any way inconvenience the ryots of Raja channel. Sir, this is wholly outside my constituency and I came across the case in the course of some representation made by the ryots of the area to the Revenue department.

“I wish to draw the attention of the Government to one other fact. Last time, I was referring to a small matter. There is a tank in Maradi and there is a feeder channel there. At the head of the feeder channel when there is heavy flow, the mouth is often deposited with silt. The Government incur annual expenditure for clearing silt and at times the ryots also spend money for such clearance of silt. After all the scheme to construct a head sluice and also sand-vents costs only a thousand to two thousand rupees. Now I understand that the Chief Engineer does not want to construct the sluice. I am afraid if Chief Engineers could not understand such small problems, the ryots would have no other go than appeal to the Government direct through their representatives in this House. On behalf of the ryots, therefore, I wish to make this representation that this matter should be immediately looked into because they are prepared to contribute the entire cost. Now I

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make this offer. Whether the scheme costs six or seven or even eight thousands, they are prepared to contribute the entire cost. The only thing that the Government have to do is to construct the sluice immediately.

“As regards the ‘priority schemes’, I would like to refer to one matter. It is not wholly relevant to the present demand, but still I want to make reference to it. Turayur is treated for all purposes as a municipality though it is a major panchayat. I understand that there is also a proposal to raise the status of Turayur panchayat to that of a municipality.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“How is that point relevant here?”

* SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR:—“Yes, Sir. I would refer to it later on. The Government have to investigate into the question of minor irrigation projects and major irrigation projects. Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, who was mainly responsible for the construction of the Mettur Dam, which is one of the biggest dams in the world, recently made an observation when addressing a meeting at Tiruchirappalli. He said that if the Government, instead of investing large amounts on capital schemes such as Mettur and other big schemes, investigate the possibilities of minor irrigation works it would be good since there would not be disappointment and total failure in such cases as we have seen in the last six or seven years in the case of the Mettur Dam owing to failure of rains. This observation made by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar is worthy of consideration by the Government. The Government instead of wasting a large sum of money and waiting for a long time to reap the fruits, can very well investigate small minor irrigation schemes. During the last session, the Hon. the Minister for Public Works made an observation that in this State there are many tanks constructed by our ancients which had not been repaired or which did not require repairs for so many years. No doubt this is a compliment to the skill of our ancients but still there are many tanks that require immediate repairs and to be newly constructed. Wherever possible when the ryots come forward to contribute the Government should be prepared to go into the matter and construct new and repair old tanks whether the avacut is 100 or 200 or 300 acres. Once a representation is made in this regard the Government should at once give top priority so that they may be helped so far as irrigation facilities go.

“Coming to deltaic areas, there are certain complaints in the Karur taluk against the Government. The tail-end mirasdars are suffering much on account of the Government's permission to people who have only registered dry lands to take water from the Pugalur channel by the installation of pump-sets, etc. I need not point out the fact that there is great need for ensuring proper water-supply to those people having registered wet lands. Only if there is a surplus water-supply, then only the Government should allow holders of dry lands to take water. But unfortunately in the Pugalur channelled area the tail-end mirasdars are suffering and influential

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hon. Members in so many volumes, he would find that the expenditure that has been incurred under the Demand for irrigation, has been classified under various heads, productive, unproductive and protective, and I might mention that the major schemes that have been taken up recently as well as the minor schemes are all unproductive, unproductive in the sense that they are financed with borrowed money on which we are paying a higher rate of interest than the return on these schemes which is about 1 to 1.5 per cent. The interest we have to pay is about 3 or 3½ per cent. Therefore it can be seen clearly that most of the big schemes like the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani, Malampuzha and Manimuthar do not give a return of more than 1 per cent. But all these schemes are not financed from ordinary revenues; they are financed from borrowed money on which we are paying interest at more than 1 per cent. I, therefore, submit, Sir, that this Government are taking up not only productive schemes, but also protective and unproductive schemes."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"On a point of order, Sir, శోక తీర్మానములను ప్రవేశ పెట్టకుండా యీ డిమాండ్ ముద్ర పర్చిను పూర్తి చేయటము, మంత్రిగారు సమాధానం చెప్పటము సరియైన పద్ధతి కాదు. స్పాష్టికంగానైనా శోక తీర్మానములను ప్రతిపాదించనివ్వటం సాంప్రదాయం. ఇప్పుడు దానికి విరుద్ధముగా జరుగుతున్నది."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The time allotted for this Demand is three hours. The practice is for one Member to move his cut motion and the rest to speak on it. It is not possible to allow all the Members who have given notice of cut motions to move their motions."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The next point that has been mentioned in the course of the debate is that pump-sets have been permitted to be installed on the banks of Cauvery, Palar and other places. I have had occasion to examine the conditions under which this permission has been given. It was felt by the authorities some time back that there was sufficient quantity of water and that nobody would suffer by the installation of pump-sets. I found on an examination that some of those ryots who were entitled to the use of Cauvery water and who were at the tail-end were suffering by the grant of this permission. And I must say for the information of this House that, wherever we found that this practice was working a hardship or was adversely affecting the ryots who were entitled to the use of water, we had withdrawn the permission. We will examine every case on its merits. Therefore I want to give this assurance to the Members that we are not going to grant permission indiscriminately nor are we going to allow the permission to continue in cases wherever it has been proved to be working as a hardship on the other ryots. (Interruption from the Opposition Benches.) My friend says that the orders of cancellation by Government have not been implemented. If there are any cases where the orders passed by the Government that the pump-set should be

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withdrawn, are not given effect to and the pumpset is still allowed to work, and if they are brought to my notice, I will take suitable action.

"Sir, some other Members have criticized that the provision under this head inadequate. Let me submit, Sir, that I realize the force of this criticism and if the Government are not able to provide the funds demanded by the Members, it is not because they do not realize the need; they have to cut the coat according to the cloth. Even with regard to schemes that I have already been launched, we are not able to execute them unless we go in for loans, and when we come to this House for additional money by way of taxation, every member is against additional taxation, saying that the people are already taxed to the maximum. Therefore, the House will realize that we have not been able to provide more because our finances are limited and we have not been able to take up new schemes because we are not able to provide the necessary funds.

"Another line of criticism has been that there is long delay in regard to execution or investigation of the schemes. I do not know whether the procedure that has to be gone through in the investigation of any scheme is really appreciated by the hon. Members or because a scheme takes more than a year for investigation, it is described as inordinate delay. May I submit, Sir, that so far as some of the schemes are concerned, there is a very long procedure to be gone through; some times the investigation takes more than a year and in the case of big schemes, it takes more than 2 or 3 years. The Government do not like to waste money over schemes which are perfunctorily investigated and afterwards say that they have not been properly investigated, and therefore, they have lost money. The Government are trustees of public funds and therefore they take every care to see that every pie they spend is usefully spent and spent in connexion with a scheme which has been properly investigated.

"One hon. Member from Godavari complained that additional ayacut is being given for second crop. In regard to Godavari, I also found that for the last 5 or 6 years, i.e., from 1945 or 1946, an ayacut of 50 acres is being supplied water for second crop. I do not know whether the people who are really entitled to the use of water for second crop are affected by this. But today one Member has voiced the protest that other people are suffering. Unfortunately those ryots who are affected by the extension of this additional ayacut do not come forward and say that their crops are damaged by this additional ayacut. It is not due to any influence that is allowed to bear on this Government that this additional ayacut is provided with water for second crop.

"Friends have also stated that so far as the Malampuzha scheme was concerned it was slowed down last year and they feared that this year also it would be slowed down. It is true that last year we had to slow down some of these big irrigation works because the Centro at a very late stage asked us to cut

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down our expenditure on major irrigation works. At that time the Centre did not come to our rescue. That was the reason why this Government were forced to slow down some public works last year. But this year I hope that that will not repeat itself because these schemes have now been included in the Five-Year Plan and whatever amount these schemes cost us, it is not only the duty of this State but also of the Centre to see to it that those schemes which have been included in the Five-Year Plan by the Planning Commission are successfully implemented.

"In this connection one hon. Member has mentioned about Amaravathi Project. I had already replied while I was speaking during the Budget discussion that it was rather unfortunate that even though the Madras State had recommended in all about 11 schemes for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan, the Amaravathi Project being one of them, the Planning Commission had included only one scheme and dropped the Amaravathi Project scheme. It is true that the ryots are to be benefited by this Amaravathi Project. It is also true that they had contributed in advance a sum of Rs. 6 lakhs by way of loan. I should like to congratulate them on that score. That shows their interest and enthusiasm for taking up that scheme immediately. We are sorry that the same could not be included in the Five-Year Plan. A suggestion has also been made that in the event of the Government not taking up the Amaravathi Project immediately, they could at least pay the interest for the loans the ryots had advanced, and remitted into the treasury. Let me submit, Sir, that that point is under the active consideration of Government. Government hope to arrive at a decision very soon. It is possible that they may pay interest.

"Many hon. Members have also suggested that so far as the minor irrigation schemes are concerned, there has not been any provision for the same in the Budget. I do realize that fact. Let me say for the information of the House that as far back as April 1952 this State was promised a loan of Rs. 1 crore for minor irrigation projects by the Centre. Unfortunately, the correspondence between the Centre and this State on this subject had dragged on and it was only very recently that we got information that the sum of Rs. 1 crore would be granted to us. But this sum of Rs. 1 crore has to be spent before March 1954. Therefore, we have asked only for a sum of Rs. 40 lakhs to be spent on minor irrigation projects till 30th June 1953. Therefore let it be known to all hon. Members that Rs. 40 lakhs will be available for us to be spent on minor irrigation projects till 30th June 1953.

"An hon. Member (I do not know his name) has stated that the silting up of tanks is a very serious problem which ought to be taken due notice of by this Government. Let me tell that hon. Member that Government are alive to their responsibility and the silting of tanks is really a very serious problem. My friend Mr. Vinayakam while mentioning some of the difficulties of ryots

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in Chingleput district also stated that the Public Works Department officials while removing the silt from a neighbouring canal or tank threw the saltish silt in the neighbouring agricultural lands with the result the neighbouring lands became spoiled. There is some point in what the hon. Member says. He is not the only member who has complained. We get so many complaints from the landlords. We should also know that we have no vacant land nearby wherein the silt removed from the canal could be deposited. Surrounding the canal on all sides there are green fields. Therefore we see this is a great problem. Let me assure hon. Members of this House that this problem is under the active consideration of Government at the present moment. We sincerely hope that this question would soon be tackled.

"Some hon. Members have complained that there has not been co-ordination between the officials of the Revenue Department and the Public Works Department in the discharge of their duties and this in turn had led to some inconvenience. In this connexion, I have taken into account what the hon. Member Sri Latchanna had observed. He has said that whereas the Revenue Department officials collect the revenue from the ryots, the ryots come to him and complain that there is no adequate water-supply for their lands. Inasmuch as the work of supplying adequate water to the lands is the look-out of the officials of the Public Works Department, the hon. Member had suggested that the same could be transferred to the Revenue Department so that the officials of the Revenue Department as and when they come to collect revenue from the ryots would also verify whether the lands of the ryots are supplied with water and if not, do the needful in the matter. I do not know exactly or I do not remember exactly whether there is such non-co-operation between the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department. I would like to inform Mr. Latchanna of what had been found in the experiment we conducted in Chingleput. There these two functions were entrusted to one authority. Subsequently it was found that the old procedure worked much more satisfactorily. I hope this may be of interest to Mr. Latchanna.

"Of course some hon. Members have suggested that the ryots are coming forward with loans so that irrigation schemes may be taken up immediately. I do congratulate the ryots on that account. But at the same time I regret to say that we cannot immediately start any major irrigation project costing crores. We have to get the sanction of the Centre. Otherwise we cannot take up the execution of major schemes even though the ryots come forward with liberal grants.

"Some friends have complained that there has been a lot of delay with regard to schemes like the Pullambadi, etc., scheme with regard to getting the water from the Cauvery river. Relations with neighbouring States should be handled very delicately and where the river flows through more than one State, the use of that river water will have to be regulated by the consent of the

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other State also. Unless and until we get the final sanction from the neighbouring State from where the stream begins we cannot proceed in the matter. One thing I may say definitely, with regard to the Bhairavanithippa Project in Anantapur district. We have finished our investigation of the project and made the necessary provision in the Budget even last year. But we have not yet received the assent of the neighbouring State of Mysore."

12-20 p.m. SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" Before investigating a scheme, will not the Government think it necessary to get the previous permission of the respective States? "

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" In the first instance, we get permission only for investigation; but when the actual execution is taken up, we have to take the written permission of the State saying that they have no objection and all that. For instance, questions such as compensation, etc., will arise only after the completion of investigation; but on account of pressure from hon. Members like Rajachidambaram the Government may make a provision and then we have to defer execution till consent is obtained.

" With regard to lift irrigation, I submit that it has been the policy of this Government to give permission to co-operative societies and encourage them to take up the lift irrigation schemes. The Government themselves would not take them up.

" One hon. Member complained against some supervisor, that he did not discharge his duty. If the hon. Member would put it in writing and tell me about it, I should certainly take necessary action against that supervisor, if necessary.

" I hope, Sir, that I have dealt with all the points raised by the hon. Members."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There seems to be no limit to these points of information, I would however allow the hon. Member this time."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of order, Sir. ఇప్పటివరకు మంత్రిగారు సమాధానం చెబుతూ వచ్చినప్పుడు కూడా యీ ఆరు సెలవులకాదు. మైనరు స్క్రిముల్ కింద ఖర్చు పెట్టుకోమని చెప్పారు. ఎంతో ఖర్చుతో మునిగి తేలుతున్న టువంటి యీ రాయలసీమకుగాను ఎంత ఖర్చు పెట్టడంవచ్చున్నా, కూడా ఏమీ స్క్రిములు తీసుకోలేదు. ఆ విషయాలేమీ చెప్పలే, అక్కడి వజ్ర అంగారాగారం తగ్గటానికి అవకాశములుంటుంది, అంటున్నారు."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I may tell the hon. Member that we have sent up a number of schemes to the Centre and some schemes for Rayalaseema also would have been included.

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I have not got the names or the details of those schemes just now. Let me hope, Sir, that in view of the explanations I have given the hon. Member will withdraw his cut motion."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am sorry this is becoming regular question time.

" I shall now state the programme of work for to-day. The House will discuss the Demands to-day till 2 p.m., when the Hon. Minister in charge will move a motion to take up for consideration the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953. I hope it will be finished in ten or fifteen minutes. Then the House will adjourn and sit again between 3 and 6-30 p.m. The Land Revenue Demand will be continued and then the Demands for Education and Harijan uplift will be taken up.

" Now, is the hon. Member who has moved the cut motion willing to withdraw his motion? (The hon. Member was not at the time in the House.) As the hon. Member is not here, his motion will be deemed to have been withdrawn.

" I now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND I—LAND REVENUE.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.

Sir, I reserve my speech to the end after hon. Members have spoken on the Demand."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.' "

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, I move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 40,00,000 for Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100.'

In doing so, I have got to submit a few points, about half a dozen in number, and most of these points have of course already been echoed on the floor of this House during the general discussion on the Budget. But still, having regard to the vastness of the feeling on the subject, I am constrained to-day to repeat a few observations on it and if possible make it one of the absorbing

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topics of to-day. Sir, with widespread failure of rains, for a continuous period of five years, with a consequent total or almost total failure of crops in a greater part of the State, it is almost impossible for the people of this State to tide over the present difficult period. Times without number, the agriculturists of this State have been representing to the Ministers in person and by petitions to the Government their various grievances relating to their lands, their inability to cultivate their lands, their difficulties in obtaining agricultural loans and such other things. Because of scarcity of foodgrains, I do admit the matter has gone almost out of control; but still the difficulty is being experienced and we are not yet out of the woods, and it is a fact that people have begun to starve in many places. This has been the case in numerous villages of the State recently. From time to time these starvation death cases have been brought up before this House and to the notice of the Minister concerned and to the Government by means of interpellations and also by means of petitions. To each and every one of them some explanation or other seemingly convincing argument has been given; but still nobody knows where the fault lies and what the truth is. Almost every week we used to hear of starvation deaths; there used to be allegations made of deaths by starvation, by Members of the Opposition, and there used to be equally emphatic denials from the Treasury Benches. I would like to draw the attention of the concerned Minister to a news item in the 'Mail' two days ago, with a photograph of a case of starvation death in Rasipuram. That particular man seems to have migrated from his village having abandoned his land on account of drought conditions. He seems to have roamed about in Salem and at last seems to have found refuge in Rasipuram where he has been working as a coolie; and after having worked for some time, he found himself unemployed. After reaching this stage, he had been begging for alms from door to door; and the report goes on that after he had begged for six days he found that begging did not serve him well, and that he died really of starvation. That is a news which we get from the 'Mail' paper of the day before yesterday with the block of the man who died. I request the Government that this case may be investigated, and if it is true, at least one case may be admitted by the Government as a starvation death, instead of making a wholesale denial of what is actually taking place in many parts of the State.

"As regards the question of the collection of land revenue this year, we have heard so much about the failure of crops that, leaving alone the people who do not own any piece of land and who do not produce food either for themselves or for others, even the persons who usually produce the food for themselves and others, are to-day passing through a crisis.

12-30
p.m.

"It is a crisis which is inescapable for them, and it is a position from which they cannot extricate themselves for reasons beyond their control. It is not of their own making or on account of their sluggishness or lethargy. It is not on account of that

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they are not able to raise even a couple of rupees. It is because of various factors for which they are not responsible but still they have been reduced to abject poverty and they are unable even to raise money in order to make payments to the Government. Petitions after petitions have been presented and hon. Members, one after another on either side of the House, have raised it on the floor of the House and have suggested that the Government must see to it that postponement of collection of kist is ordered or remission of kist is made. I would request the Government on this occasion, perhaps this is the last occasion for us to make a request because we are almost at the end of our discussions in this matter, to make free and very large remissions of land revenue in deserving cases. In the grant of these remissions, I would specifically request the Hon. the Minister for Revenue not merely to be guided by the facts and figures submitted by village officials. I would remind him that a very heavy responsibility is cast upon the Government in this matter especially at a time when people are clamouring for relief because of their inability to meet the demands of the Government and they have not the wherewithal even for their own livelihood and it is meet and proper that we should go to their succour at this hour of their need. I would ask also the officials, officials in the higher rungs, not merely to be guided by the facts and figures furnished by the local village officials, because more often than not the local officials are partisan in character and they do not give proper statistics and they practise favouritism. It becomes therefore necessary for the officials of the Department, the Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer or the Tahsildar to make it a point to tour the areas where grievances have been aired out on a greater scale and determine what the nature of relief must be. About the question of the postponement of collection of kist, we had an order from the Government that kist will not be collected in the month of January but that all the three instalments may be collected in the months of February and March. I would submit that has not satisfied any section of the landed population because their non-payment is due to their inability to pay and it would take another season, at least ten months for them, to raise another crop and find the money and so far as the agriculturists in South Arcot are concerned, they will be able to raise another crop and make money only during the months of January and February and in their case, it is necessary to have the postponement ordered by eight or nine months. In the suggestion that I am making I am not at all irresponsible and I realize that by not collecting the land revenue due to the State, they would be forgoing a substantial part of the yield of revenue to the Government, but still having regard to the appalling conditions of our ryots and having regard to their inability to pay, it becomes incumbent upon us to give them as much time as possible. In that connection, I would plead with the Government that they may be pleased to give them six months' time and during that time they should not be troubled for other payments, say of loan instalments and other dues to Government.

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"One fact that I have to mention during the discussion of my motion for reduction of this Demand is that this Demand also covers certain minor irrigation matters though irrigation as such comes under the regular Demand of Irrigation. Sources serving an ayacut of 200 acres and below are the concern of the Ministry of Revenue and they take the responsibility for their maintenance and repairs. Many petitions have been sent to the authorities pointing out the non-repair of certain tanks or the dilapidated condition of sluices and weirs in certain parts of the State. Speaking about my own district of South Arcot, it is not a place having the benefit of any major irrigation scheme and no major irrigation project has been built up in that district for want of high flowing rivers. So, the least that could be done to that district is that there should be an improvement to minor irrigation works and at this juncture, such a thing would very much help the hard pressed ryots if the tanks and sluices and weirs are put in good condition. If their wants are attended to, that would not merely alleviate their distress but it would also solve in a certain measure the rampant unemployment prevailing among the poor villagers who have as a result of that unemployment migrated to other places in search of work.

"Another question, about which I wish to refer, is the grant of Government lands, poramboke and other cultivable lands to the so-called political sufferers. Cases have come to the notice of the Government by means of petitions from various ryots stating that even in cases where they had been cultivating the lands for a period of three, four or five years, abruptly and without notice or sufficient intimation, these people have been put in possession of the lands and the change of ownership had been effected and they had been asked to quit the lands upon which they had depended for their livelihood. After all, the persons who had been in receipt of the grant of the lands were either Harijans or backward class people of the villages. They thought that they had been given a boon and they were hopeful that they could live their lives peacefully and safely and in an optimistic way and that they would not be disturbed from their lands. Several of them have by raising loans or by somehow finding the money, attended to the reclamation of the lands. All on a sudden to disturb them and to give the lands away to the so-called thyagis is not fair and the sooner it is stopped and the sooner these lands are re-granted to those people wherever hard cases have been brought to the notice of the Government, the better it will be in the interests of all.

"Another matter, I would like to stress is about the tour of Ministers and how it affects Land Revenue administration. Too many tours and frequent tours generally disturb the administration of the Revenue Department because whenever a Minister tours the district, the persons that have got to be there are the Collector, the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar and his subordinates. On account of the tour of one Minister for a day or two in a district, these officers are summoned and the whole band of Revenue and

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other department officials are there with the result that the ordinary work, the daily work and the work of collection suffer."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Sri V. Sri Krishna."

*SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"అధ్యక్షా, రొంపేరు ప్రాంతమందుగల 12.40 22 గ్రామాలకు చెందిన రైతులు దాదాపు 2,500 మంది సంతకములుగా ఈ ప.మ. మహజను సభవారికి సమర్పించుటకు అనుమతించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ 22 గ్రామాలూ దాదాపు 18 వేల ఎకరముల భూమి ఉన్నది. ఈ భూమిని భూమిలేని వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు సాగుకు ఇచ్చు విషయమే ఇవివరలూ రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారికి మహారాష్ట్రకు సమర్పించినారు. వారుకూడా రొంపేరు ప్రాంతములలో కర్రటించి పంటకులను స్వయంగా తెలుసుకొనియున్నారు. వేలాది రైతులు, ఆ ప్రాంతానికి చెందిన ముగ్గురు శాసనసభ్యులముకూడా వారికి సర్వేవిషయములను తెలియజేసి వేద రైతులకు సహాయపడవలసినదని వాటి విజ్ఞప్తిచేసుకొన్నాము. ఈ సమస్య పరిష్కారానికి సాయశక్తుల కృషిచేస్తామని, వేదవ్యవసాయదారులకు ఉచితంగా భూమిలిచ్చి సాయం చేస్తామని మంత్రిగారు వీరాల బహిరంగ సభలో వాగ్దానంచేశారు. ఈ భూమి పంపకం విషయంలో స్థానిక రైతులు రాజకీయకాధితుల మధ్య, భూస్వాముల వేద వ్యవసాయకూలీల మధ్య, పొరుగురు రైతుల స్థానిక రైతాంగం మధ్య ఎన్నో తగాదాలు ఉత్పన్నమైనాయి. వాటిని సరిదిద్ది న్యాయం కలుగజేస్తామని మంత్రిగారు హామీ ఇచ్చారు. ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని వివిధ విషయాలను తెలుసుకొని న్యాయం కలుగజేసే నిమిత్తం అధికారులు, అసభ్యులతోనుండిన ఒక కమిటీని నియమించి, ఆ కమిటీ వారి తీర్మానాల ప్రకారం ఈ భూములను ఇప్పించవలసియున్నదని వారికి మేము తెలియజేశాము. ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాప్రతినిధులులేని అధికారంతోనుండిన కమిటీని నియమించింది. ఆ కమిటీ గ్రామాధికారిని లాపాయకారిగా భూముల కిమ్మకు విషయం మూతమే విచారిస్తోంది. గత సమావేశ సమయంలో నలుగురైదుగురు శాసనసభ్యులం వెనుకటి G.O. లను ఉదహరించి South Kanara కు సంబంధించిన G.O. లా వట్టుగా వర్తనలలో ఉన్న భూములను, single crop wet lands మార్కెటు కిమ్మకును అమ్మకును విషయాన్ని గురించి ప్రశ్నించటం జరిగింది. అదేవిధంగా మరొంపేరు ప్రాంతాన ఉన్న భూములను రాజకీయ కాధితులకుగాని, పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకుగాని ఇవ్వరాదని మంత్రిగారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. భూమిలేని వ్యవసాయదారులకి ఈ భూములను ఇచ్చినట్లయితే వారు కష్టించి పనిచేసి ఆధిక ఆహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజాండోళనను గురించి ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు రాజకీయ కాధితులకు భూములివ్వడం విమించారు. కాని ఆ భూములను వేదరైతులకి, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు ఉచితంగా ఇచ్చుటను వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారు. మార్కెటు రేటునుబట్టిగాని, లేదా వేలంలోగాని, వివిధ కక్షలకొకటి లాభ సాటితయితే ఆ ప్రకారం ఈ భూములను విక్రయించవలసినదని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కొత్తగా order లు pass చేయడంవలన వేదరైతులకు ఎంతో ఆశకారం జరుగుతున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కామ్యుడిబ్యు పెట్టి ఈ భూములను కొనుక్కోనేకకీ సామాన్య రైతాంగానికి ఉండదు. ఇక auction లో ఎక్కువకు పాడలిగివాలే భూమి వక్కుతుంది. ఈ రెండు విధాలాకూడా సాగుకు లాపాకైన ఈ రెండు భూములు భూస్వాముల హస్తగతమైపోయే ప్రమాదం ఉన్నది. 124 మంది యం. యం. ఎ. లా ముగ్గురు మంత్రిలూ స్వంత ఆస్తులు విస్తారంగా తీర్చి వేసి యింటికి కొట్టి వాటాలుపెడుకు ఖయ్యోవటానికి అవాదు ఏ కిమ్మకూ అవసరం

[Sri V. Sri Krishna]

[23rd March 1953]

లేకపోయిందిగాని వేదల కివ్వవలసివచ్చేదానికి కిమ్మతు వేసి పుచ్చుకోవలసింది. ప్రభుత్వం వారు అనుసరించుకున్న విధానం భూస్వామి కాన్పు ప్రాంతానుసారముగానే ఉన్నది. గాని వేదలకొరకు సహాయపడేదిగాలేదు. ఈ రోజు ఒక్క రోజుకే ప్రాంతంలోనే గాక రాష్ట్రం మొత్తమీద అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో వేదలు బంజరు భూములకు కట్టవడి సాగులోకి తెచ్చారు. కుదాసు రాష్ట్రంలో యిలా సేవాయించు సాగులోవున్న భూములు 2 లక్షల 80 వేల ఎకరాలన్నాయి. అందులో 1 లక్ష 60 వేల ఎకరాలు ఒక్క ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలోనే ఉన్నాయి. ఇదేగాక మన రాష్ట్రంలో బంజరు భూమి చాలా విస్తారంగా ఉన్నది. సాగుకు లాభకరమైన బంజరు భూమి 90 లక్షల ఎకరాలు సాగు తెక్కల్లావున్నా రైతు వేదకావటం వల్ల, వెట్టుడిలేక, నీటివనతి లేక, పాడుబడివున్న పాలం ఒక కోటి ఎకరాలవరకు ఉంది. ఇవిగాక రెండు కోట్ల 30 లక్షల ఎకరాల భూమి కొండలు, మిట్టలు, వాగులు మొదలైనవాటితో కూడి ఉన్నది. కొంత కృషిచేసిపట్టుకుంటే దీనిలో కొంత సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావచ్చు. దేశంలో అహోహర్నా పేరగాలన్నా వేద ప్రజలయొక్క ఆర్థికస్థితి చక్కబడాలన్నా అవీరకాలంలో బంజరు భూములు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనిరావడానికి కృషి అవసరం. వనమహాత్మవారినిచెప్పి రోడ్లపక్క మొక్కలు నాటించినంత మాత్రంచేత వరుణ దేవుని కటాక్షం మనవైపుకి వరం కలిసి అధికాహారోత్పత్తి చేయగల అని భావించడం సరిపాటు. ఏ కొద్దిమంది భూస్వాములతో భూమిచ్చి అధికాహారోత్పత్తి సాధించడం అనేది అసాధ్యమైన విషయం. ప్రజా సహకారంలేదే ఏ పని కొనసాగదు. ఇందుకుగాను బంజరు భూములను వ్యవసాయకూలీలకు యిప్పించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. Land assignment విధానంలో ప్రభుత్వం చాలా అక్రమంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నదని చెప్పవలసి ఉంది. మా రేపల్లె తాలూకాలో అడవులదిలో వేద రైతులు కొంత బంజరు భూమి సాగుచేసుకొంటున్నారు. దానిని ఈనాడు రాజీయ బాధితులకు ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చింది. వేదరైతులను బెదిరించి 144 వ సెక్షన్ ఉపయోగించి బలవంతంగా ఈ భూములను రాజీయ బాధితులకు ప్రభుత్వం దాఖలు పరిచింది. రోజుకు ప్రాతం లో 53 ఏకరాల సాగు చేసుకుంటున్న ఉదాహరణలున్నాయి. 1900 వ సంవత్సరం 'B' memo. లు నూతనావున్నాయి. కరీర కట్టం, అన్నిటో సహా అమీన దబ్బు వచ్చింది సాగులోకి తెచ్చిన భూములనుండి వేర్వీ కొలెంటే దుకు రిటెన్షన్ల కుండాలో సేవాయించు పాటి వెట్టారు వేదల మధ్య, సేవాయించుచున్న తగాదాలు పద్మకొనేసరికి కాం గెస్ సేవాయించు తెచ్చి ఆడం వెట్టారు. వీరిలో చాలామంది భూస్వాములు, 144 వ సెక్షన్ల అండలో వారిని భూముల్లో ప్రవేశపెట్ట జూచారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. ప్రజా వామక్యానికి లాభకరంగా ప్రాంత విధానాన్ని అనుసరించే ప్రభుత్వమే ప్రజాస్వామిక ప్రభుత్వం అనిపించు తుంటుంది. అటువంటి ప్రభుత్వానికి ప్రజా సహకారం లభ్యమవుతుంది. అట్టి దేశంలో అభివృద్ధి పథకాలు త్వరగా అమలుజరుగుతాయని ఈనాడు మన రాష్ట్రంలో అన్ని ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీములు, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి పనులు నిలిపివేయబడ్డాయి. దీనికి కారణం మేమునే అడిగితే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విచ్ఛిన్నమైపోయింది, భూభాగం ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వెంకట లాగుతోంది అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటున్నారు. ప్రజాసహకారమే త్వరలో ప్రభుత్వం యింతటి నిస్సహాయస్థితిలో ఉండదు. కోట్లాది ధనాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం తెచ్చుకోవచ్చు కాని పాడైవుల పని పూర్తికావటంలేదు. ఎంతో కాలవరకు ముందుంది. కాని నేను చెనాటూ విజయనగరానికి చూడండి. ఒక పాడైవు కట్టడం కోసం మూడు లక్షలకుండు రైతాంగం ముందుకు వచ్చారు. వీరి రోజులలో పని పూర్తిచేశారు. ఇంత స్వల్పకాలంలో వేలాది ఎకరాల భూమిని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చే కృషిని చెనా రైతులు ఈనాడు చేయకల్గారు. దీనికి కారణం ఏమిటో ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు

[22nd March 1953]

[Sri V. Sri Krishna]

గుర్తింపజేసియుంది. చెనా ప్రభుత్వం 11 కోట్ల ఎకరాలు రైతాంగానికి పంచియిచ్చింది. తగలు, రేయి అనేక పాలంలో పాటుపడే రైతుకో భూమివే హక్కు ఉండాలి. ఈనాడు చెనా దేశంలో ప్రభుత్వం అట్టి కరిస్థితులను కల్పించగల్గినది కనుకనే వివిధ రంగాలలో అద్భుత విజయాలను సాధించగలుగుతోంది. కాని మన దేశంలో ఆవరిణలో త్వరగా విధానం ఏమిటి? భూస్వాములకు, రాజీయబాధితులకు అనే మిషన్ ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఆనుయాయులకు భూము లివ్వడం సంభవించింది. ఆ కారణంచేతనే ఎన్నికోట్ల రూపాయలు మన ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చుచేస్తున్న అధికాహారోత్పత్తిని సాధించలేకపోతోంది. ఈ శాసనసభలో వర్షల సందర్భంలో అన్ని పార్టీలకు సంబంధించిన సభ్యులూ, కాంగ్రెస్ కృషికారీ సభ్యులూ సహా అనేకమంది మన దేశంలో ప్రధాన సమస్య భూసమస్య అనీ, వ్యవసాయ స స్కరిణల విషయం ప్రభుత్వాదృష్టిలో త్రాచుకోవాలనీ చెప్పారు. మిత్రులు సహజానందగారు (కాంగ్రెసు సభ్యులకు) కేతలుదాస్తే రక్షణవట్టం కావా లన్నార. ఊరికొందరు బంజరుభూముల విషయం చెప్పారు. కొందరు కనీస మూలీ రేపు విషయం చెప్పారు. అన్నీ దృష్టిలో తీసుకుని ఏ కొద్దిమంది ప్రయోజనానో కాక ప్రజావామక్యాదులయొక్క ప్రయోజనాను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఈ భూవిధా నాన్ని సుస్కరి చాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇక చేనేత కార్మికుల విషయం చూడండి. ఈ పరిశ్రమ నానాటికి సంతో ధంలో పడిపోతో దని చెప్పవలసివుంది. చేనేత కార్మికులకు తగినంతగా, నూలు లభ్యం కావడంలేదు. వారు నేసినట్టుకు విడుదలలేదు. ఈ కారణంగా అనేకమంది చేనేత కార్మికులు ఈనాడు జీవకోపాధి గతక వస్తులు పడుకొని నానాయిల్పూరులకు గరి యవుతున్నారు. దేశం నలమూలలా కరువుకాటకాలు కాండబడుతున్నాయి. క్రమం కొనుగోలుకల్గి పడిపోయింది. కరువు నివారణకు చాలాదబ్బు వ్యయపెట్ట లని వస్తోంది. పాటుకడనం పనులు కొరికక యిక్కట్టుల పాలవుతున్నారు. వ్యాపారమాంవ్యం యేర్పడిం దని ప్రభుత్వమే అంగీకరించింది. ఆ పరిస్థితులను సరిదిద్దటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత మాత్రం సహాయపడడంలేదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విచ్ఛిన్నమైపోయింది అన్న పనులు గెలిపి వేశారు. మేమిడితులవల్ల ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరించబలసిన విధానం ఇదికాదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విచ్ఛిన్నమైపోయినది క్రమం బరికివుండునట్లు చేయవలసిన బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం వారిమీద వుంది. ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం ఉదాసీనభావాన్ని ప్రదర్శించరాదని తెలియ వేస్తున్నాను. దీనికోక ఒక మార్గముంది. వ్యవసాయ సస్కరిణలద్వారా 100 కి 80 మందికావున్న రైతాంగం కొనుగోలు కల్గి వెంపించించినాదే తురోభివృద్ధి వుంటుంది.

“సారస్వతి బంజర్ల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం రైతులకట్ల ఉదారంగా ఉండవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలలో వేలాది ఎకరాలభూమి అడవులుగా పేర్కొన బడింది. కానీ కానికి ఇవి అడవులుకావు. చెప్పకోదగ్గ వృక్షములేమీ యీ భూములలో వుండవు. తవలలను మేవుకోటానికి ఇవి ఎంతో కాలంగా ఉపయోగించబడుతున్నాయి. అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో రైతులు యీ భూములను సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారనిచూడాలి. అయితే ఈనాడు జమీందార్ల కుతంత్రాలకు మోసపోయి రైతులను ఖైదీగారుతున్నారు. అనేకమంది వేదరైతులైన 20 రేట్లు, 30 రేట్లు వరకు సాగునీలు వేయడంకాకా బడుగులొంది. ఇంత హెచ్చుగా సాగునీలు వసూలుచేసి ప్రభుత్వం సాధించగలిగిన ప్రయోజనం నిమిత్తం తెలియదంటేడు. అధికాహారోత్పత్తి లభగానీ అంటే, పానుకు ఏకాక బంజర్లకు వేర్వేరు చేయడం ప్రాప్తమొచ్చాలి. భూములను తాగుచేసి సాగు లాగికి తెచ్చినవానికి ఆ భూములను ఉచితంగా యివ్వాలి. ప్రభుత్వం ఉత్తరువును ఉపయోగించుకొని వేదరైతులకు బంజరు యిప్పించవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజా

[Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

[23rd March 1953]

சுவாந்தாரர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் போர்வையில் ஒளிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய அக்கிரமங்களைத் தான் நான் சுட்டிக்காட்டி கண்டித்தேனே தவிர வேறு காங்கிரஸை கண்டிக்கவில்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை நான் ஒன்றும் குற்றம் சாட்டிப் பேசவில்லை. மேலும், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆந்திரா பிரிந்தவுடனேயே நீங்கி விடப்போவது அறிவித்தேன். அவர் இன்னும் ஐந்து வருஷம் பதவியில் இருந்து உச்சவைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“பானகத்தில் தரும்பு இருந்து தொண்டையை அடைத்துக் கொள்வ போல சில சுயநலமிகள் காங்கிரஸ் போர்வைக்குள் மறைந்துகொண்டு நின்ற சீமைகளை குடிபடைகளுக்குச் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள் அவர்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முன்பு எம். ப. யாயிருந்த ஸ்ரீ கணகசபை பிள்ளையவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கீகாரம் பெற்ற எலக்ஷனில் நின்று தோற்றுப் போய்விட்டார்கள். அதனால் அவர் செய்யக்கூடிய சீமை கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமில்லை. தற்போது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் அவசரச் சட்டத்தின் விளைவாக இன்றையதினம் சித்பரம் தாலுகாவில் பெரிய கொந்தளிப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஒரு மைலுக்கு அப்பாலிருக்கும் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பாட்டாளிகளுக்கு 40% வாரம் கொடுத்த விட்டு சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலிருக்கும் விவசாயிகளை மாத்திரம் 20% வாரம், 30% வாரம் வாங்கிக்கொள் என்றால் இது ரொம்பவும் அநியாயமாகும். இதனால் பல குழப்பங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. உமகாநாடுகள் கூட்டி தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் கொடுப்பதுபோல் 40% வாரம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தீர்மானங்கள் போட்டார்கள். அதன் பிறகு அந்த தீர்மானத்தைக் காட்டி அதன்படி எங்களுக்கு வாரம் கொடுத்தா நல்லது என்று விவசாயிகள் கேட்டபோது சில மிராசதாரர்கள் உடனே அதைக் கொடுக்க ஒப்புக்கொண்டார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகா இடையஞ்சாத் தே அனவரதம் பிள்ளை என்பவர் விவசாயிகள் 40% வாரம் கேட்டபோது ‘நாற்பது எதற்கு, நான் 45% வாரம் உங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறேன், வாங்கக் கொண்டு போங்கள்’, என்று சொன்னார். அதேபோல உரத்தூர் ராமலிங்க ரெட்டி என்பவர் 50 கலம் கொடுக்கிறேன் என்று முன்னுக்கு வந்தார் இதைப்போல பல காரணிய மிராசதாரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். திரு. வாசு பிள்ளையின் மாமனார் தான் சரியானபடி வாரம் கொடுக்காமல் அதிக வாரம் கேட்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எதிராகப் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறார்கள். எங்கெங்கு அதிகமாக வாரம் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்களோ அங்கேயிருக்கிற விவசாயிகள் எல்லாம் போலீசாரை விட்டு அடிக்கின்றார்கள். குறிப்பாக ஒரு பதினைந்து கிராமங்களில்தான், இது மாதிரிபாக அக்கிரமங்கள் நடக்கின்றன. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் கிட்டத்தட்ட 350 கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. எல்லாவற்றிலும் அமைதியாய் போய்விட்டார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தப் பதினைந்து கிராமத்திதான் தகராறுகள் செய்கிறார்கள். இவைகளில் ஆயிரம் காணி மிராசதாரர் ஆசார் ரத்தினசபாபதி பிள்ளையும், அவர் மகன் நடராஜ பிள்ளை என்பவருடையவரது ஏஜெண்டு சோமசுந்தரம் பிள்ளையும் தான் சேர்ந்துகொண்ட மக்களை அடிக்கச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். விவசாய மக்களின் இயக்கத்தையே நசுக்க முயன்றுகொண்டிருப்பவர் ஆசார் மிராசதார்தான். அவர் ஒருவர்தான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு எதிராக வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார். இம்மாதிரியாக நடராஜ பிள்ளையும் சோமசுந்தரம் பிள்ளையும் விவசாயிகளை அடிபதைக் குறிப்பிட்டு ‘இதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க வேண்டுமென நான் ராஜா அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் தகவல் அனுப்பியிருக்கிறேன். கையில் நான் கொடுத்த கடிதத்தை வாங்கிக் கொண்டார்கள். இது வரையில் எதுவும் நடக்கவில்லை. குழப்பம் அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டிருந்ததின் காரணமாக ஐஸ்பிரதிதிதிக எல்லோரும் தலையிட்டு ஒரு மத்திய சதமாக ஒரு திட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தவே என்று முடிவு செய்தோம். அதன்படி 100 கலம்விளைந்தால் விவசாயியின் கூலி 10 கலம் போக பாக்கி 36 கலம் கொடுத்தால் போதும் என்று ஒரு முடிவு செய்தோம். அதன் பேரில் அதன் அடிப்படையில் எழுதியிருப்பதாகச் சொன்ன வாசீசம் பிள்ளையின் வார்த்தையை நம்பி அவர் சொன்ன இடத்தில் நானும் இளையபெருமானும் கையெழுத்து போட்டோம். ஆனால்

23rd March 1953] [Sri A. S. Sahajananda]

அவர்கள் கவுட்டுத்தனமாக கூலி உள்பட 36 கலம் என்று எழுதியிருப்பதாக பின்னர் தெரியவந்தது. அவர் அப்படி குழ்ச்சியாக கையெழுத்து வாங்கியது தவறு என்று நானும், இளையபெருமானும் வாசீசம் பிள்ளையிடம் சொன்னோம். அதற்குள் அவர் அதை கலைக்கருக்கு அனுப்பிவிட்டார். அதை அச்சிட்டும் வினியோகித்து விட்டார்கள். அதுமாதிரியாக அவர்கள் செய்தது தப்பு. நாங்கள் கூலியைத் தவிர 36 கலத்திற்கு ஒப்புக் கொண்டோம் தவிர கூலியுள்பட 36 கலத்திற்கு உள்படவில்லை. எங்களிடம் கையெழுத்து வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இது மாதிரிபாக தப்பாக அச்சடித்தது தப்பாகும். நாங்கள் வேறு அறிக்கைவிடப் போகிறோம் என்று கலைக் கிடம் நானும், இளைய பெருமானும் சொன்னோம். அப்படி அறிக்கை விடவேண்டாம், நாங்கள் அதற்குத் தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். ஆனால் ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கூலியுடன் 36 கலம் என்றால் கூலி கழித்து 27 தான் ஆகிறது. பாவம்! அந்த விவசாயிக்கு எந்த விதமான வாய்ப்பும் இடையாது. எச்செல்லும்போக அவனுக்குப் 10 கலம் கூடே தருது. ஆகையால் அதுகூடவேகூடாது. இப்படி நாங்கள் சொன்னதினால் தான் ஏழைவிவசாயிகள் நெல்லைத் திருடிக்கொண்டு போய்விட்டார்கள் என்று பொய்பாசக் குற்றம் சாட்டி விவசாயிகளை அடிக்கிறார்கள். ரொம்பவும் துன்பப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். தவறாக உலுச்சண்டைக்கு விவசாயிகளை இழுக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி விசாரிக்க சர்க்கார் உடனே ஒரு பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதில் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகளும், பலதரப்பட்ட கட்சிப் பிரதிநிதிகளும், எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்கள் சிலரும் இருக்கட்டும். இவர்கள் கொண்டதான கமிட்டி இதைப் பற்றிவிசாரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யாததினால் தான் இன்றைய தினம் மக்கள் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலிருந்து நீங்கி கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சியில் போய்ச் சேருகிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆயிரம் காணி நிலமுடைய ஒரு மிராசதாரரும், அவர் ஏஜெண்டும் போலீஸ் லாரியில் ஏறிக்கொண்டு ‘அவன் அதிகம் கேட்கிறான். அவனை உதை. இவன் அதிகம் கேட்கிறான். இவனை உதை’ என்று ஆட்களைச் சட்டிக் காட்டி, எப்பெஷல் போலீஸ் படை உதவிகொண்டு ஒன்றும் அறியாத ஏழை விவசாயிகளையெல்லாம் உதைத்துக்கொண்டு வருவது என்றால் இது ரொம்பவும் தப்பான காரியம். இதை யாரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். ஆகவே உடனடியாக ஒரு பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமித்து இது சம்பந்தமாக எல்லாவற்றையும் விசாரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படிச் செய்யாமலிருந்தால் இந்த ராஜ்யம் என்ன ராஜ்யம், வெறும் போலீஸ் ராஜ்யம், முதலாளிகளின் ராஜ்யம், நிலச்சுவாந்தாரர்களின் ராஜ்யம் என்பதாகத் தான் நான் அன்று குற்றம் சாட்டினேன். ஆகவே இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அது சம்பந்தமாக விசாரிக்காவிட்டால் அவைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உதவதை என்று தான் மக்கள் நினைக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும். ஆகவே இதில் காலதாமதம் செய்யக்கூடாது. பெரிய மிராசதாரரான இந்த ஆசார் மிராசதாரர், பண்டிய எம்.பி.யுமான மிராசதாரர், அடியாட்களுக்குப் போலீசாருக்கும் செலவழிக்கும் பணத்தை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க முன் வர மாட்டேன் என்கிறார். அவர்களுக்குச் செலவழிக்கும் பணத்தை எல்லாம் மீதப்படுத்தி விவசாயத் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு செலவழிப்பதற்கு எவ்வளவு வே நன்மை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும். ஆகவே அந்த ஜில்லாவிற்கு உடனடியாக விவசாயச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தாகவேண்டும். 36 கலம் வாரம் கொடுப்பதனால் கூலியில்லாமல் தான் இந்த 36 கலத்தைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இது பற்றி என்ன கேள்வி கேட்டாலும் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லுவதில்லை. இன்றைக்காவது இது சம்பந்தமாக கனம் ரெவினியு மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“Mr. Chairman, while supporting the out motion moved by Mr. Nagarajan, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government some of the peculiar features obtaining in the island of Rameswaram. I wish the Minister listens carefully to what I am going to say, as a matter of fact, the entire Cabinet and the House also. Sir, Rameswaram is an island of

1-20 p.m.

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pilgrimage which attracts people from all over the land. Rameswaram is an island which consists of 38 small hamlets scattered over the island; it is mostly a barren island and it is a sandy island. The people living in that island are having only two professions; one is the priestly class that depend on the temples for their livelihood and the other class, as guides, lead the credulous public to the temples and other places where there are several lingas. These are the only two professions with which people in the Rameswaram island eke out their livelihood. No cultivation of any kind worth the name is carried on there, because it is all sandy soil. That island was owned by the present Minister, the Rajah of Ramnad, who was once the king of that island, but is to-day reduced to the status of a Minister. I wish he were here to hear his own story. Of course, I do not want to cast any aspersions on him. I only want him to know all the facts. I do not want to create any misapprehension in the minds of the Members of the Cabinet. Sir, as I said, no cultivation of any kind is carried on in that island for the following reasons: No ploughing is done because the tiller thinks—it is a traditional belief—that if he ploughs, it might any day cut into the lingam which was put up by Rama there. That is the credulous feeling that is yet lurking in the mind of the tiller. Again, there is also no pottery industry going on there because Rama is supposed to have put up that lingam by his own hand with clay. So, the belief there is that what God has done no human being should do and that they should not meddle with that. Then, Sir, there is also no chekku for producing gingelly oil in that island, because it is believed that as the lower part of the chekku resembles that of the linga, they should not do that also. That is the sort of feeling of the people in that island. Such is the agricultural nature of the island. On top of this all, when there is no vegetation of any kind, the present Government headed by Sri Rajagopalachari are now levying a tax on all the trees, plants and shrubs. It will be a revelation to know that the same tax that was being levied by the ex-zamindar on the planting of trees, is being levied by the present Government at the rate of Re. 1 or Re. 1-4-0 per tree. Even shrubs of any kind, any tree, or any plant, whether it yields anything or not, it does not matter, is being taxed by the Government. According to the Permanent Settlement of 1908 the then Government gave the island to the Rajah of Ramnad and this levy of tree tax was going on. Some people who had the guts to oppose the regime of those days went on appeal to the courts and got decrees in their favour. Those were two rich men; one was Ramabhadreswara Ayyar and the other Peer Muhammad. These two men went to the High Court and got decrees in their favour and even to-day they are excluded from this taxation on trees. Whereas, the illiterate poor people who could not afford to go to courts are still taxed to-day by the Government. This is an anomaly which I want the Hon. Revenue Minister to look into. This kind of levy of tax on shrubs is unjust and unlawful and it is repugnant to the democratic principles of our State.

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"There is one other feature to which I wish to refer in this connection. Waste lands are also being taxed. In fact, if those waste lands are under the occupation of the tiller, he is ready to pay the tax. As I said, Sir, everything is peculiar in that island. Sandy hills develop overnight. You will find steep sand hills springing up overnight where there was previously a shrub or coconut or palmyra tree. So much so, the next morning the owner of the tree cannot claim it as his own because the whole thing is covered by sand overnight. If the records of the zamindar and now the records of the present Government show who is the owner of the particular land, he has got to pay the tax whether the waste land is in his use or not, or whether he gets any usufruct from those trees in the land or not. Such things are happening in that island."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
"In such a case why does he not relinquish the land?"

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"It is only in the records of the Government as I said. I am glad the Hon. Minister has raised the question. The point is, the man does not own the land; it has been taken away from him; it does not belong to him and he cannot reclaim the soil; yet the Government collect the tax from him. That is the kind of land that has been handed over by the zamindar."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
"Perhaps the tax is so negligible that he does not think it worthwhile relinquishing."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Perhaps the Hon. Minister is under a misapprehension. He thinks it is a negligible tax. I have already explained the economic position of the tiller there. He has no rice fields; he does not depend upon anything else. These are the things which he depends upon and yet the Minister thinks that it is negligible. He is groaning under heavy taxation. He feels that this is itself a big tax. He has made appeals to the Government and sent memorials. There was a conference held and they passed resolutions, a copy of which was also given to the Hon. Minister (The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker: I have not received it). I have got a copy of it here and the Minister says he has not received it. May God help the Government. Sir, the conference was held in Rameswaram protesting against this tax. I and Mr. Govindaswami Naicker, M.L.A., were there at the time—of course not to get children—but more to look into the grievances of these men. Now that they have forwarded the resolutions to the Government, to the Chief Minister, the Government cannot plead that the question was not brought to their notice. At any rate, I wish the Government look into the matter and rectify these defects. As long as the tree or plant is not used, in the sense that it does not yield any usufruct, there is no justification for collecting any tax for these plants. For instance, take the case of the tamarind tree. Even though it does not give any yield, still the tax is being collected,

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simply because the tree stands in the man's land. I do not want to create any misapprehension. The tax is collected on the trees, shrubs and plants that grow on the land and not on the land itself. So, Sir, the cultivator is made to pay a double tax which is not heard of anywhere in the State. That is an anomaly which I want the Hon. Minister to appreciate.

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

"Sir, coming to my own constituency, Chingleput has earned the reputation of attracting big officials, from the President down to the small man and people from many countries. Mahabali-puram is a place which has become world famous. All the big men from this and other countries come there with the result that the Collector, the Tahsildar, the Revenue Inspector and all the officials of the Revenue Department are put to use on such occasions, only to guide those luminaries. The result is, their work suffers a great deal. As far as my district is concerned, it is the experience of all Collectors and if necessary a reference may be made in regard to the matter. I only suggest that if necessary a liaison officer may be appointed without disturbing the officers of the Revenue Department for such work; otherwise the good work turned out by these officers gets spoiled.

1-30 p.m. "Sir, I have been clamouring for remission of kist. My district does not get that publicity which it ought to. I hope the Hon. Minister will look into the matter and order the grant of remission.

"For failure of the tenants to pay arrears of rent, some zamindars brought the lands of their tenants to auction and appropriated those lands to themselves. They have even created pattas in their names. I understand that the zamindars have to apply for the transfer of the pattas in their names within two months of taking over the zamins. I suggest that pattas need not be given to those who took over the lands of their tenants on account of their failure to pay arrears of rent. I request that this matter may be looked into and justice done to the tillers of the soil."

*SRI V. S. CHINNASAMI NAIDU:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை நான் ஆசரிக்கும் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவாகிய (வட மதுரை தொகுதி) மதுரை ஜில்லா, இராமசைபுரம் ஜில்லா, கிருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களில் சுமார் ஐந்து வருஷங்கூடாக சரியான மனை கிடையாது. குடிபட்டிருக்கிற அந்தக் கண்ணீர் கிடையாது. இவ்வருஷம் இந்தியை வசூலிப்பது குறிப்பாக திண்டிவனம், பழனி முதலிய தாலுகாக்களில் அதிகமாகக் கெட்டுப் போனது கொண்டு வருகிறது. கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும், பார்லிமெண்டரி செக்ரடரி கனம் ராஜாராம் நாயுடு அவர்களும், தமிழ்நாட்டு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்களும், நானும், இன்னும் என்னுடன் அடுத்த தொகுதியிலுள்ள எம். எஸ். ஏ. கனம் முனையாமி அவர்களும் போன்ற மாதக் கூடுதல் சற்று பிரயாணம் செய்கோம். கூடுமான வகையில் எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் நானும், கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்கோம். அப்பொழுது ஜனங்கள் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய முன்னிலையில் நேரிலும் அதிகம் காரியங்களை செய்யும்படி கொள்ளுகிறோம். அவைகளில் வரி வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும், எங்கெங்கிருந்து வரி

[23rd March 1953] [Sri V. S. Chinnasami Naidu]

வசூல் செய்வதை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டும், என்றும் இன்னும் மற்ற குறைகளையும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களிடம் கொடுத்தார்கள். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களும் தங்களால் இயன்றதைச் செய்வதாகவும் வாக்குறுதி அளித்து வந்தார். அதை அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கவனிப்பார் என்றே நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

“தற்சமயம் ஏப்ரல் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் கிஸ்தி வசூல் செய்யப் போகிறோம் என்றும், கிஸ்தி வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று அங்குள்ள ரெவின்யூ அதிகாரிகள் சொல்லும்தொகை எங்களுடைய பிராந்தியங்களிலிருந்து மகஜர்களும், கடிதங்களும் வந்துகொண்டே இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே உடனடியாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தந்திரமூலம் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஜில்லா கலெக்டருக்கு தகவல் கொடுத்து அதை நிறுத்திவைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தக்காலிக் கடன்கள், சொசைட்டி கடன்கள், நில அடமான பாங்கு கடன்கள் முதலிய எல்லா கடன்களையும் வசூலித்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்தில் வசூல் செய்வதென்றால் கிராமமான காரியம். ஜனங்களால் தற்சமயத்தில் கடன்களை கொடுக்கவேமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு விவசாயியும் தன்னுடைய தட்டுப்புட்டு சாமன்களையும், ஆடு மாடுகளையும், நகை நட்டுக்களையும் விற்றுவிட்டார்கள். உவைகளை விற்றுவிட்டு ஜீவனம் செய்ய முடியாமல் தவிக்கும் இந்தக் காலத்தில் அவர்களால் எவ்விதம் இந்த கடன்களைக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்? ஆகவே கடன்களை இப்பொழுது வசூல் செய்யாமல் ஒரு வருஷம் ஒத்திவைக்கும்படியாக நான் சர்க்கரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“குறிப்பாக என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய வடமதுரை தொகுதியில் வடமதுரை, சாணைப்பட்டி, வட நத்தம், தென் நத்தம் முதலிய பிரிக்காக்கள் உள்ளன. அந்தத் தொகுதியின் தலைநகர் வடமதுரை. அங்கு ஹையர் எலிமெண்டரி ஸ்கூல் இருக்கிறது. அதை ஹை ஸ்கூலாக மாற்றவேண்டும். அதில் இப்பொழுது 700 பிள்ளைகள் படித்து வருகிறார்கள். அதே ஊரில் டிஸ்பென்சரியை ஜில்லா போர்டு நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அதை ரெகுலர் டிஸ்பென்சரியாக்கவேண்டும். பல தடவைகளில் ஜில்லா போர்டிலிருந்து தீர்மானங்கள் செய்து சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பிக் காண்டிருந்தோம் அதைச் சர்க்கார் ‘நீங்கள் என்ன செய்யப் போகிறீர்கள், பொருளாதார நிலைமை உங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு சரியாக இல்லை’ என்று திருப்பி விட்டார்கள். அந்தத் தொகுதி எம். எஸ். ஏ. என்ற பிறையில்கனம் மந்திரிக்கு போனவருஷம் ஒரு மனுக்கொடுத்த அவர்களை விரித்தப் பரீரங்கள் என்றுசொன்னேன். அவர் விசரித்து பார்த்தாரே என்னமோ தெரியாது. ஆனால் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட செக்ரடரியிடமிருந்து ஒரு கடிதம் வந்தது அதை கவனிப்பதற்கு ஒன்றும் இல்லை என்று அதில் பதில் அளிக்கப்பட்டிருந்தது. அந்த ரூல் டிஸ்பென்சரிக்கு அதிகமாக ரூ. 800 தான் உபரியாகவேண்டும். அதை மதுரை ஜில்லா போர்டார் தருகிறோம் என்று சொல்லியும் மறுபடியும் தள்ளிவிட்டார்கள் அதை மறுபடியும் கவனிக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தக்காலிக் கடன்களை எங்களுடைய தாலுகாவிற்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அங்கு பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. குடிதண்ணீர் கிடையாது, கிணறுகளை அதிகமாக அழிப்பதற்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இவைகளை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்ததற்கு என்னுடைய வந்தனத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI K. RAMIAH CHAUDARI:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் மான்யத்தை நான் ஆசரிக்கும் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகளைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவாகிய (வட மதுரை தொகுதி) மதுரை ஜில்லா, இராமசைபுரம் ஜில்லா, கிருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களில் சுமார் ஐந்து வருஷங்கூடாக சரியான மனை கிடையாது. குடிபட்டிருக்கிற அந்தக் கண்ணீர் கிடையாது. இவ்வருஷம் இந்தியை வசூலிப்பது குறிப்பாக திண்டிவனம், பழனி முதலிய தாலுகாக்களில் அதிகமாகக் கெட்டுப் போனது கொண்டு வருகிறது. கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும், பார்லிமெண்டரி செக்ரடரி கனம் ராஜாராம் நாயுடு அவர்களும், தமிழ்நாட்டு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்களும், நானும், இன்னும் என்னுடன் அடுத்த தொகுதியிலுள்ள எம். எஸ். ஏ. கனம் முனையாமி அவர்களும் போன்ற மாதக் கூடுதல் சற்று பிரயாணம் செய்கோம். கூடுமான வகையில் எல்லா கிராமங்களிலும் நானும், கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்கோம். அப்பொழுது ஜனங்கள் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுடைய முன்னிலையில் நேரிலும் அதிகம் காரியங்களை செய்யும்படி கொள்ளுகிறோம். அவைகளில் வரி வசூல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும், எங்கெங்கிருந்து வரி

[Sri K. Ramiah Choudari] [23rd March 1953]

పునః స్థాపించి ప్రభుత్వమును చేతిలో పెట్టుకొని వారు చేసినటువంటి తీర్మానాన్ని వారే తిరస్కరించే రీతిలో లోకం వ్యాపించింది. మొట్టమొదట ఏ దేశంలోనైనా సరే ఎక్కడా లేనటువంటి ఒక లోపనా యొక్క మొదటి అనుభవం మన దేశములో కనబడుతున్నది. ఈ భూమి శిస్తు విధానం 1952 వ సంవత్సరము నే ప్రతి వ్యక్తికి అయిదు ఎకరములకు తక్కువ వయస్సు ఉన్నవారికి శిస్తు లేనట్లు చేయాలని కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ ప్రభుత్వమును పాటు చేసివచ్చును శిస్తులు ఎక్కువ చేయడం మంచిది కాదు. ఇటువంటి నాయకులు ఆరోజున ఏ దృక్పథంతో ఏ తీర్మానము చేశారో ఈ రోజున ఆ దృక్పథమును మరిచిపోయి నూటికి 80 మంది రైతాంగము ద్వంద్వం ఎక్కువ శిస్తు వసూలుచేసే విధానం అవలంబించి యీ శిస్తు విధానం కొనసాగించేస్తున్నారు. ఈ రోజులో రైతుకు 5 ఎకరాకు పైగా భూమి గల శిస్తులు యివ్వలేకపోతే అది ప్రజలనుండి తెక్కగట్టి శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. అటువంటివారు 100 కి 25-30 మంది యీ తీవ్ర కరువు కాలంలో పరిస్థితులలో శిస్తులు కట్టలేక పోవడమువల్ల వాళ్లు వ్యవసాయం వదిలిపెట్టి ఏ factories లోనో మరేదేనిలోనో జీవయాత్ర గడపడానికి వెళ్లి బతికే పరిస్థితి పొందేది. అలాగుననే యీ శిస్తు విధానం చేసుకోవడం వ్యవసాయము చేస్తూ వుండే యీ దేశములోని రైతులు ఎన్నో విధాల ఏలేకుండా కరువు కాలాలను గురి ఆవుతున్నారు. కాని యిహా మన లాండు రివెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ఒక ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానం యిస్తూ రెడమాడు సంవత్సరాలుగా రైతులు చెప్పిపోయామని, యీ సంవత్సరము మాత్రం కొద్దిగా వర్షం పడి నందువల్ల శిస్తు రెమిట్ క్రమత్వం యివ్వలేకుండా పోయిందని అన్నారు. కాని ప్రభుత్వం రైతులయొక్క కష్టసుఖాలు ఏ మాత్రము తెలుసుకోలేక పోతున్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో యీ ప్రభుత్వము అందుకనే యీ రైతులు పూర్తిగా చెప్పి కేనడానికి కావాలని అని అంటున్నారు.

“మరొక విషయం చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. లాండు రివెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు ప్రజలను కరువునండి రక్షించుటకై ఎక్కువగా గండి కేంద్రాన్ని పెట్టించాము, మైన్ టెక్నిక్ కు నమస్కారాలు చేశాము, ప్రజలకు ఎన్నో విధాలుగా సహాయం చేసినప్పుడు కూడా యింకా యీ శిస్తు రెమిట్ కూడా యివ్వమని కోరుతున్నారు. కానీ ఏ పరిస్థితులలోనైనా సరే మన ముద్రాను రాష్ట్రంలో సస్పెన్షన్ గానూ మన దేశము బాగా భవ్యమని చెప్పేవారు ఒక్కరుకూడా లేరని అన్నారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో యీ ప్రభుత్వ విధానము ప్రజలనుండి ఆదాయం చేపట్టి ప్రజలకు వివిధముగా సహాయకారణం లేదని చెప్పుతున్నాను మంత్రిగారు ఈ సమాధానం చెప్పతూ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాష్ట్రం గనుక యిటువంటి ఉద్దేశ్యం మీరే నూచుకోవచ్చు అని అన్నారు. ఈ విధంగా వారు సమాధానం చెప్పినారంటే యింతకన్న అన్యాయము ఏమిన్నదో అర్థమవుతుంది ప్రస్తుత పరిస్థితుల వల్ల యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్ర కారంలో భవ్యమైన ప్రజల కష్టసుఖాలు చూడకపోతే ఎప్పుడో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తుంది, అందాకే త్వరే ఆ ప్రభుత్వం చూస్తున్నదని ఇంకా పద లో భవ్యమై వంటి వారు చెప్పడం, అనేది శోచనీయం. కాని యీ శిస్తు వసూలు చేయటం ప్రస్తుతం ఆవశ్యకం, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వచ్చిన తర్వాత అవసరమైతే చూద్దాము అంత రకు వసూలు ఆవుజేయడానికి ఏలేనట్లున్నారు.

“మరొక విషయము. మా కెల్లూరు జిల్లాలో వానిమూడక రైతుల ఉదయగిరి తాలూకాలో నిజంగా గత 5 సంవత్సరాల వంటి వర్షాలు లేవు. రైతుకు మంచి వాతావరణంలోనూడా పన్నులు లేకపోవడమువల్ల రైతుకు వంతులేక ఎక్కువగా చెబ్బిపోయింది.

[23rd March 1953] [Sri K. Ramiah Choudari]

ఇటువంటి సమయంలో నూటికి ఏ యిరువదిమందో, ఏ ముద్రానో, మరికొక్కరికో పోయి జీవనం గడుపుతుంటున్నారు. రైతుయొక్క జీవితాన్ని, కష్టాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం కనిపెట్టడములేదు. అనేక కుటుంబాలు వలస వెళ్లినవి. గత విను సంవత్సరాలనుంచి వంట లేనందున శిస్తు రెమిట్ యివ్వడంకు రైతు చెప్పిపోయి వాస్తవం ప్రభుత్వం శిస్తు రెమిట్ కూడా యివ్వక రైతుయొక్క కష్టం ప్రభుత్వం కర్తృతవ్యం లేదని రైతు చెప్పిపోయిన విషయం అని అనుకుంటున్నాను. ఈ సంవత్సరము వర్షం పడి గనుక శిస్తు రెమిట్ యివ్వడానికి ఏలేదని మంత్రిగారు అన్నారు. నిజంగా వ్యవసాయం అంటే మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసునా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ రోజు ముఖ్యంగా మా ప్రాంతంలో కేంద్రం వస్తూ అన్ని వస్తువులకు ధరలు ఎక్కువగుటవల్ల రైతులు వివస్తువున్నా కొనుక్కోలేని పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నారు. భావ్యం కొనుక్కుందామంటే కొనుక్కునే స్థితిలో లేదు. వస్త్రాలు వగయిగా యితర వస్తువులకు గూడా ధరలు పెరిగింది. ట్రేడ్ పరిస్థితులలో వ్యవసాయము అనేది రైతుకు జీవనోపాధి అవుతుంది. అందుకని యిప్పుడు భవ్యమంటే లోత భూమిపై పడ్డది, యీ శిస్తు పడ్డది మార్చిచి, అదాయంమీద శిస్తు నిర్ణయించడమనే విధానం తెచ్చిపెట్టుతే, చాలా బాగావుంటుంది. అలా నిర్ణయించితే గాని రైతు కొంతవరకైనా తేలికగా తన కాళ్ల మీద తాను నిలవడం కష్టమవుతుంది. అందుకని యీ శిస్తు విధానం త్వరలో మార్చాలంటారు.

“ఇకపోతే బంజరు భూముల విషయం చూస్తే మంత్రిగారు బంజరు భూములు land less poor కు మాత్రమే ప్రభుత్వం యిస్తారని ఒక నిబంధన ప్రజలలో పెరిగి వున్నది. కాని ఆ భూములు ఒక ప్రజలు కొరతవుతున్న ఆకలి ఆహారానికి భవ్యమై వంటి market value ప్రకారం డబ్బు కట్టితేనే భూమి యిస్తామని ప్రభుత్వం ఒక G.O. వ్యాసు చేశారని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయంలో గూడా ప్రభుత్వము రైతుకు అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నదంటాను. వేద రైతు ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాల నుండి సాగుచేసు న్నటువంటి భూమి ఈనాడు స్వాధీనము చేయవలె, ఈ విధమైన ఆక్రమణ G.O. వ్యాసు చేశారు. జీవనానికి లేక అవసరమైనా ఈ రైతు యీ డబ్బు ఎక్కడ నుంచి తెచ్చి యివ్వగలడు? ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. వాస్తవిక పరిస్థితులలో కాలవారు గూడా చాల యిక్కట్లను తాను అను పరిస్థితి యొక్కదనం కనుక త్వరగా ఈ యిబ్బందుల నుంచి తొలగించుటకు ఒక చట్టము చేసి వారి హక్కులను కాపాడాలి.

“ఇక పోతే రైల్వేలో గాని, యితర factories వగైరా చోట్ల గాని, కార్మికులకు యింకా యితర భద్రోగములకు కనీస వేతనాలు అనే నిర్ణయం వుంది. అటువంటిది యీ రైతు హాల్ లో ఏ విధమైన కూలీ నిర్ణయము లేకపోవడం శోచనీయము, చాలా ప్రమాదకరమని అంటున్నాను. కనుక రైతు హాల్ సమస్యను పర్యవేక్షించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి, కీర్ణ చర్యలు తీసుకోవాలి. లేకపోతే చట్టసమితిలో రైతులకు, కూలీలకు తగాదాలు వుంటానే వుంటుంది.

“ఇకపోతే విషయం మనరిచేస్తాను. రివెన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లు మొదట గ్రామకర్తలకు మునుమును ఎరకుకూడా అనేక మైన దుర్మితలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయం మంత్రిగారి నేను ఒక time లో మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు ప్రజలు తరచు ఒక పిటిషన్ గూడా యిచ్చాను. మా తాలూకాలోనే అనేక గ్రామాలలో పోయిన సంవత్సరము శిస్తు రెమిట్ చెయ్య వలసి మంత్రిగారు కాసన సభలో తెలియపరచారు. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఏ రెండు మూడు గ్రామాలలో తప్ప తక్కిన చోట్ల తగ్గని శిస్తు వసూలు చేశారు. మా కెల్లూరు

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కర్షకులకు యీ రివెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ఇస్తు రెమిట్మెంట్ అర్హుల సంపాదన అన్నా రని చెప్పినప్పుడు అదేమీ మాకు తెలియదు, మాకు order రాదు. గనుక వసూలు చేయక తప్పదు. మీరు శాసనసభ్యులు కాబట్టి అక్కడ ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కనుక్కోండి, అని చెప్పి కర్షకులూ అన్నారు. మంత్రిగారిని అడిగితే order పంపానంటారు. కర్షకులూ అడిగితే మాకు అర్హుల రాలేదంటారు. ఇందులో విడి విడిగా తెలియలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలనా విధానం యీ విధంగా సాగుతున్నది. నిజస్థితి తెలియకుండా యీ రైతులు డబ్బు కష్టపడి తెచ్చి కట్టితే అడబ్బు రక్కలలోకి వచ్చిందో లేదో అలోచించాలని యివ్వడం. ఏ విధంగా చూచినా పేద ప్రజలతో న్యాయం జరుగకుండా కానీ దీనికే తటక యీ రివెన్యూ అధికారులే కారణమని మునిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ ఇస్తు రెమిట్మెంట్ ఎక్కడ efficient యిచ్చారో ఇస్తు ఎక్కడ వసూలుచేశారో అనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివస్తూ యిచ్చిన పిటిషన్ ప్రభుత్వం విచారణ జరిపాలని కోరిగా దానిమీద వారు యిచ్చిన జవాబునబట్టి ఇస్తులు వసూలు చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. కాబట్టి రైతుయొక్క జీవనభృతి కాగుపడాలంటే ఈ ఇస్తు విధానము మార్చాలని సలహా యిస్తూ యంతరీతో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not want to go into the general aspects of the Revenue Administration. Members participating in the debate on the cut motion have dealt with the various aspects of it. Particularly Members on the Congress Benches have thrown greater light. A Member on the Congress Bench, I believe he hails from some constituency in Tirunelveli, spoke very passionately about the state of corruption. From the extremely impassioned speech which he made, I am absolutely certain that he was talking with inside personal knowledge.

“ In his reply to the general discussion on the Budget day before yesterday, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam said that I could not give any more examples of discrimination on political grounds than the circular which I quoted. To-day I would like to point out a very glaring example in the Revenue Department of how discrimination has taken place not against particular individuals but against the whole mass of people because of the political opinions they hold. Vendasandur firka is the worst famine-affected area in the Madurai district. After touring the entire district, the Hon. Revenue Minister categorically said and it was published in the newspapers—that Vendasandur firka in the Dindigul taluk of the Madurai district was the worst famine-affected area. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to tell me whether a single takkavi loan was granted in the entire area of the Vendasandur firka up till now. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) Perhaps something has started just three or four days back. I would like to ask the Hon. Minister to institute an enquiry into the number of applications received for takkavi loans, the number of loans sanctioned and the total amount disbursed in the Vendasandur firka, and in the adjoining Athoor firka from which Dr. Soundaram Ramachandran hails.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Her complaint is that no takkavi loan has been disbursed in her constituency and that a huge amount is disbursed in the Vendasandur firka. But the Leader of the Opposition gives a different story altogether.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Actual figures about the applications, the sums disbursed, etc., are there and I only ask the Hon. Minister to go into them. I do not say that no takkavi loans should be disbursed in the Athoor firka. The peasants there are also in need of takkavi loans. But I have got reasons to believe that the Vendasandur firka was discriminated against by the District Collector because this constituency returned a non-Congress candidate in the elections to the Assembly. I make this categorical charge.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I also categorically deny the charge.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ A mere denial cannot take away the fact that from December onwards and up till the beginning of March nothing was done. After some agitation was set up, something is done. The Government are making political discrimination. Why is it that not a single pie of takkavi loan has been disbursed in the Vendasandur firka?”

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

“ We are prepared to stand the test of an actual enquiry. Why has not that enquiry been made? If on verification it is found that until yesterday not a single pie has been given as takkavi loan to these people of the entire firka, what do the Government propose to do? On the other hand takkavi loans have been disbursed to the adjoining less affected areas. I do not say that these areas should not be given takkavi loans. But the people of the worst affected area—Vendasandur firka—have not been given any takkavi loans. Does this not smack of political discrimination? If on enquiry it is found that this firka has not been given takkavi loans, in spite of the area being the worst affected area in the entire taluk, I ask the Government whether they will be prepared to take action against the District Magistrate. It is not as if the District Magistrate has not looked into the matter. I believe he has deliberately acted in the manner pointed out by us in order to tell the people, ‘ You have returned a non-Congress candidate; next time you must return the Congress candidate; otherwise you will not get any help from the Government’. If it is not this attitude, what is the inference we are to draw? It must be one of two things. The District Magistrate should have by instinct thought that this Government being a Congress Government, he must discriminate against non-Congress men. I do not say that orders for discrimination have issued from the Ministry. But it so happens sometimes that officials take the cue, and they think that this Government being a Congress party Government, they would get into their good books if they (the officials) discriminated against the non-Congress men. Such things are possible. If the Government

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p.m.

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say that this District Magistrate has no political bias . . . (Interruption). If it is stated that the District Magistrate has not acted with a political bias, then it comes to be a question of his efficiency and ability, and whether he is fit enough to hold the position he does. Vedasandur tirka is the worst affected area, and it is the duty of the District Magistrate to make his officials go there and see that the people who are in need of relief are provided with adequate relief. Why is it that this has not been done? Why has he not asked his subordinate officers to go to the succour of the people of this area? If he has not done so, I should say that he is absolutely unfit to be a District Magistrate. In any other country, for example, which is ruled by the people's Government, if such a thing should happen, that official would be arraigned before the public and shot dead as the enemy of the public. Here is a District Magistrate who has no understanding, who has no idea of the people's sufferings, and who has no idea that people are dying and starving. Such a person can certainly not be put in charge of a whole district. Therefore an enquiry has got to be demanded. I am not demanding a public enquiry. If the facts are proved on enquiry, proper action will have to be taken against the District Magistrate either on the ground of political bias or on the ground of his incapacity or unfitness to hold the post of Collector of the district, to whose care the lives of hundreds and thousands are committed. Therefore I say that it is either a case of political discrimination or unfitness to hold the post. In either case action has to be taken against the District Magistrate."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Revenue Minister will reply at 3 p.m. The Hon. the Leader of the House will now move the motion standing in his name."

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS—cont.

(2) MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES—cont.

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

That discussion on Demand I—Land Revenue be suspended and item III on the Agenda, the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, be taken up."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

"That discussion on Demand I—Land Revenue be suspended and item III on the Agenda, the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, be taken up."

The motion was carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWERS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, and move—

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

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* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లు విషయంలో నిన్న రివిన్యూ కమిషన్ గారు చెప్పినదాన్ని అమలుజరిపితే నాకేమి అభ్యంతరములేదు. కానీ వారినుండి విషయం తెలుసుకొనాలని భావి. నేను యీ బిల్లును Select Committee కి refer చెయ్యాలని కోరుతూ యీ క్రింది తీర్మానమును ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను.

"That the Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"I second the amendment."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, the hon. Member has advanced no reasons in support of his amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"He need not."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Then I oppose it and give reasons for the contrary Sir. Hon. Members are aware that last time there was the necessity to have that Act amended in order to extend the time. Time was taken for one year, because we expected that the matter would be finished by that time. But, unfortunately, derequisitioning could not be over by that time. That is why we are now forced to come forward with an amending Bill. It is not a very happy thing to come forward and ask for extension of time. The reasons for the extension are (1) lack of alternative accommodation, (2) because of lack of funds we are unable to go in for new buildings, (3) disputes regarding the ownership of sites could not be gone into quickly, and (4) difficulty in deciding certain cases on account of complicated issues. Therefore, we are obliged to bring forward this Amending Bill for extension of time. I hope the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah appreciates the situation. We are not at all anxious to extend the Act, but out of sheer necessity we have come before this House with this amending Bill.

"We will try our best to derequisition quickly."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, అధికమంది నారు. ఈ విషయములో ఏదైనా ప్రత్యేకంగా instances ఉంటే, వాటిని తెలియజేస్తే, వాటిని చర్చిస్తే సుకొంటున్నారని నాకు నేను దీనిని withdraw చేసుకోవలసిందని భావిస్తున్నాను. కానీ, ఎట్లా withdraw చేసుకొంటున్నాను. కాని withdraw చేసుకొనేముందు నేను చెప్పదలచిన ఆ విషయాన్ని నాడ చెప్పి withdraw చేసుకొంటాను."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, the hon. Member thought that he should move his amendment formally, and that he would be called upon to speak at a later stage. The Hon. Minister also thought that the hon. Member had made a statement, and he started replying. The hon. Member Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah says that he will withdraw the amendment after making a statement regarding this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"By way of reply he can do so now."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am making a suggestion to the hon. Member Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. Whatever hard cases he may have in his view, he may point them out to the Hon. Minister for Revenue, for his consideration. If these cases are brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister, I am sure he will take sufficient steps to see that those hardships are removed. For that purpose, it is not necessary to press the amendment here or have a discussion on the floor of this House."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" గుంటూరులో పాముల పాటి వెంట్రక్టివ్స్ చౌదరి అనే అతను యుద్ధ సమయములో ఒక technical institute పెట్టినాడు. దాని Defence Act క్రింద ఖామిని ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసింది. ఆ ఖామి 6 ఎకరాలు ఉంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు అక్కడ ఆంధ్ర రాజధాని రాజోత్సవ వానిని దాని విలువ 60 వేల పదిహేనుకూడ పెరిగింది. ఈ technical institute యుద్ధ సమయములో పెట్టబడింది. వీరో యుద్ధ సమయములో అంటే ఆవరించు ప్రభుత్వము దానిని తీసుకొనుట సరికాదు కాబట్టును. కాని యుద్ధము అయిపోయిన తరువాత, ముందు ఆ ఖామి ఎరి స్వాధీనముగా ఉండి-దో వారికి ఇవ్వడంలేదు. ఆ స్థలము వెనకకు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. దానికి డబ్బు కూడా ఇవ్వడం లేదంటే ఇది ఎంత అన్యాయమో గమనించవలసి యున్నది. దీని విషయమై కలెక్టరుకు, ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆర్డరు పెట్టకొన్నాను తుదకు కోర్టుకుగూడ వెళ్లడం జరిగింది. కాని ఏమి జరిగలేదు. ఈ ఖామలను సంబంధించిన విషయములో భాగ్యవంతులు కొందరు ఉంటారు. చిన్న రైతాంగము కొందరు ఉంటారు. ఈ విషయములో ఎవరి ఖామి వారికి వెండ్లవలసిన అందరికి యుద్ధ కారణంగా కాని ఇంతకు సమాధానం నరీ ఇంతకన్నా పొలంలేని చిన్న రైతాంగం ఉంది. ఇటువంటి చిన్న వాళ్ల యొక్క ఖామలను అలా ప్రాక్రొత్తము చేసి వారిని కష్టాల పాలు చేయడం న్యాయంకాదు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఈ ఖామలను వెంటనే స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని, ఆ ఖామి మొట్టమొదట ఎవరి ఆధీనముగా అయితే ఉండినదో వారికి ఇచ్చేట్లు చేయవలెను. అయితే ప్రభుత్వం అయినా అనుచుచాలి లేక ఆసలు పొలం యజమాని అయినా అనుచుచాలి. అంతేకాని నడుం వచ్చిన మనిషి ఉట్ట ఉడయంగా అని ఉంచడం సహించరానిది. నా దృష్టిలో ఉన్న ఈ ఒక విషయాన్ని ఆర్థిక నిర్మితీ తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇట్లాంటి ఇంకా ఉండవచ్చు. దీన్ని గురించి వారు శ్రద్ధ వహించి అలాంటి వాస్తవం నేను దీనిని withdraw చేసుకొంటాను."

P.M. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I was expecting a number of cases to be cited. But luckily he has mentioned only one case and it is easy for me to examine it. I will certainly go into it and do whatever is necessary."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 1.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

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Clause 2.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister, I am not moving my amendment."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am not moving my amendment, Sir."

Clause 2 and the Preamble were then put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Bill be passed into law.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn for lunch and meet again at 3 p.m."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

III—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

DEMAND—LAND REVENUE—cont.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this Demand as many as ten hon. Members offered their comments and criticisms. I am really grateful that the remarks this time have been temperate and also useful. I do not know whether it is due to the impending division of the State. On the whole, the criticisms have been very helpful. Only certain hon. Members laid rather overemphasis on certain points which they thought were important or which were very dear to them. The hon. Member representing the Villupuram constituency started the discussion and, unfortunately, he started with starvation deaths. Therefore, I want first to get rid of this starvation case facing me and then go to the other items. The hon. Member referred to a particular case in Rasipuram and said that the Government had been as systematically denying the deaths as they (hon. Members) had been systematically reporting deaths. Well, Sir, with regard to these recent reports, we must have some time to look into the matter. They have happened in the mufassal. We have to write to the Collector and we have to make a careful enquiry. We cannot make any haphazard enquiry. Therefore, I request the hon. Member to allow me some time to go into the matter. I shall certainly go into the question and see what the matter is. I am as anxious to avoid starvation deaths as the hon. Member from Villupuram."

"Then, Sir, the same hon. Member referred to cases of remission and postponement of dist. This remission or postponement

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of kist is ordered on a certain basis. Regarding that, the whole State is divided into three areas, namely, A, B, and C areas. Area 'A' includes the most affected parts, area 'B' includes a little less affected parts, and area 'C' includes still less affected parts. Therefore, the quantum of relief that is given is according to the area. It may so happen that in one district there are 'A' areas and side by side 'B' areas also. Simply because in 'A' area more relief is given, the people living in 'B' area which may be adjacent to the 'A' area, think that more is given to the other area than to their area. Sir, there is no question of discrimination, because the relief is based on the areas that have been classified. The Government will see, as far as possible, that no discrimination is made in this matter. As regards the postponement of kist, in certain districts it was postponed up to March, in other districts up to April, in some districts up to about the middle of May and in some other districts even up to the end of June, the end of the fasli year. So, it happens that in certain areas postponement is only till the end of March. Therefore, people belonging to those areas complain that the postponement has not been made up to a later date, because in some other district the postponement has been made till the end of June. That is how the discrepancy arises. It is not on account of any discrimination."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"The Hon. Minister speaks of areas forming the basis of remission. I thought the yield of 4-anna crop and less, irrespective of the area, always formed the basis of remission. I would like the Hon. Minister to clarify the point."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The classification of the areas depends upon the outturn of the crop in the area. It is not a question of taking a pencil and a paper and drawing 'A', 'B' and 'C' areas. 'A' area is one where the outturn is very low and 'B' area is one where the outturn is more. There is no other difference. The hon. Member said that the Government went only by the official report and not by the non-official report. I may state that we take the official report as well as the non-official report. We compare both and strike the medium. I may give an instance. Relying on the report of certain hon. Members who complained that coercive steps were being taken in a particular area of a district, that ryots were being put to great difficulty, that their properties were brought to sale and that their cattle were about to be sold, I took them by their word and gave very strict instruction that such things should not be done and asked why they were done. I got the reply stating that no such thing had been done; there was no coercive step. Then I asked the hon. Members what the matter was. They said that somebody told them so. They gave some elusive answers. After all, the story was unfounded. Sometimes in their overenthusiasm for their particular constituencies, they say such things. We cannot put the blame on them. I take it that people go and report such things to them and they pass on the information to us. Therefore, we have to consider both the official

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report and the non-official report and come, as far as humanly possible, to certain conclusions. May be here and there we make some mistakes. Hon. Members are here to correct them and we shall do the needful.

"With regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers and others, I have stated a number of times during question-time and at other times also the policy of the Government in this regard. As I said formerly, during the regime of the previous Government, top priority was given to political sufferers. Now that policy has been changed. Top priority is now given to the landless poor. Then come the political sufferers and ex-servicemen.

"Then, one hon. Member said that there were lakhs and lakhs of acres of uncultivated lands and that if only the Government thought fit to assign them to some people and have them cultivated, a lot of grains could be produced and that we could thereby get over the grain scarcity. He quoted the example of China and explained how the ryots there themselves took steps and saw that more tracts of uncultivated land were brought under cultivation. I do not know whether he went to China and other places and had seen things for himself or whether he has been telling those things based on reports he might have heard. Whatever it is, I have also got some reports about conditions obtaining in China and other places. I am going to closely watch what he is going to do in respect of these matters when his Rashtra is formed—whether he is going to adopt all the reforms obtaining in China and other places, which he might have visited or about which he might have heard. I will very carefully watch how he is going to translate his words into action so that I may also take the cue from him and do what is necessary.

3-10
p.m.

"The hon. Member from Villupuram referred to Ministers' tours and said that they dislocated the work of the officials in the mufassal, especially of those in the Revenue department. In this connection, I will be giving out a secret if I say that these tours are not initiated by the Ministers themselves. It is the hon. Members of the Legislature who come to us very often and say, 'Please come to this place, please come to that place.' Even in my case . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Order, order. (After a pause.) Order, order. The hon. Member who is sleeping there should wake up."

(An hon. Member who was sleeping in one of the back benches, quite unaware of the House having reassembled after the luncheon interval woke up, roused by his neighbour following the Speaker's call to order.)

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Even in my case, I am not able to accept the invitation from all the hon. Members. In certain cases, we have to accept their invitation and visit a particular place. I do not think there is any dislocation. I am led to believe that in certain cases, such tours on the part of the Ministers are very useful. We come into

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contact with the officers and we get first-hand information on many of the matters. We also get direct information, instead of through pen, ink and paper. Anyway, I may assure the hon. Member that we will try to minimise our tours. Even now we are not going about unnecessarily on tours.

“ Another hon. Member referred to the Romperu drainage lands which have been the bone of contention for a very long time. Recently, we have appointed a Committee consisting of the Sub-Collector of Ongole as Chairman and the District Welfare Officer and the District Executive Engineer as Members. We have asked them to thoroughly go into the question and report to us, so that we may settle this question once and for all. There, the fight is a triangular fight between the political sufferers, sivoijamdars and certain independents sponsored by certain Associations and certain sections of people. There is trouble at the time of sowing and at the time of harvesting. Sometimes, even an order under section 144 has got to be passed. I am very much interested in avoiding all these and seeing that the lands are given to the landless people, because according to the present rule, it is the landless poor people that get the first priority. Sir, there was objection about the collection of the market value. At present, about 95 per cent of the lands are poramboke lands. It is only in respect of the valuable lands that we collect the market value. It is only those lands that come under this classification. In respect of these lands only, we collect market value or put them to public auction. These are lands appurtenant to big cities like Madras and other towns. These are valuable lands and are not considered as a piece of cultivable land. In course of time, they become useful as house-sites. That is why they are treated as valuable lands and market value is demanded.

“ With regard to the other cultivable lands in deltaic areas where irrigation facilities are available, I am told that each acre will cost Rs. 5,000 to 6,000. In such cases, it is but quite reasonable for us to get some decent value. In the case of sivoijamdars and other people, we are not forcing an auction, but demand only the market value in order to facilitate those people who are very poor to get those lands. Further, we propose to give some concession also in the matter of payment, so that they may pay the money in 10 or 20 instalments. We have to give these concessions to these people. After giving these concessions we have also to demand some decent value, which is also necessary. Because, once these lands are given to them, they will come to us and say that they should be provided with necessary irrigation facilities. We have to spend money for this purpose. That is why I say that it is reasonable for us to get some value from them in respect of these lands, whether as a lump sum or in instalments.

“ When I was listening to the speech of hon. Member Sri Kosalram and another hon. Member from a neighbouring area, it looked as though they were on the war path. They were in a warning mood. They gave us a warning as to what we should do

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and what we should not do. I am grateful to them for the warning. Because even in big wars, a warning—which is called an ultimatum—is given. Instead of pouncing on us all on a sudden without notice or warning, they have given us some time to think about the matter and also to know their views beforehand. That is why I said that I am grateful to them. Mr. Kosalram was referring to the palmyra tax. This tax on trees on wet lands has already been abolished. As regards the tax on trees on dry lands, the question has been brought to our notice. The matter is under the consideration of the Board of Revenue and they have not yet sent the report. So many cases are there before the Board of Revenue and so it takes some time. We are trying to minimise the time taken for the consideration of this matter and I may assure the hon. Member that we will look into this matter and there will be no trouble about it.

“ With regard to the report, of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee, Mr. Kosalram asked how long we would sit over it. I think he said, ‘ While even the hen took only 20 to 25 days for hatching, these people are taking a very long time in taking a decision over this report.’ I think that is what he meant though he might not have said so exactly. It looked like that. That is all. I may tell the hon. Member that it is an all-embracing report. We are examining it section by section. We have to take into account different aspects. We have already examined a number of sections and a few more sections have yet to be examined. Meanwhile, came this partition business. All attention is devoted to this question. The secretariat and other departments are having their hands full with this thing. Therefore I would like to counsel him some patience. If he waits for a little, we can deal with this question in a homely and Tamil way. That will be more useful.

“ The hon. Member referred to corruption and said that corruption was rampant. Well, corruption is an old devil and an elusive devil also and cannot easily be caught. It requires great talent and caution to catch this devil. Some people used to say that it is only the clever officers who can afford to be corrupt, as it requires a little more extra intelligence, and quiet, honest and ordinary officers cannot afford to be corrupt. It is rather difficult to find out corruption cases. We cannot go by the reports that we receive from others and take action on the basis of these reports. I know there are many cases, where the really corrupt persons escape punishment, as there is no proof. So we must have some kind of proof. On the whole, it is not so easy to detect such cases, but we are doing our best in the matter. However, if my hon. Friend helps me in this matter by bringing to my notice any particular case, I will examine it. I have different ways of testing these cases. I shall adopt any one or all of these tests and try to minimise corruption as far as possible.

“ Mr. Kosalram also referred to 1936 inams. Yes, there is a feeling, why these 1936 inams alone should be exempted and why

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3-20 p.m. not they go the way of the other inams and estates. The difficulty is this. The Government at that time deliberately exempted them for certain reasons, which may be good or bad. Those inams cover 'iruvaram', both melvaram and kudivaram and the question of taking over involves a lot of expenditure by way of compensation to the existing holders. This question is one to be decided by the Cabinet because it was decided by the Cabinet previously. Even a small change has to be made by the Cabinet as a whole and not by a Minister if the original decision was made by the Cabinet. Of course, the Minister has the power to make a change but the papers have to pass formally through the Cabinet and that is the procedure prevalent now. (Sri K. T. Kosalam : 'The previous Revenue Minister gave an assurance.') I do not know anything about the previous Revenue Minister. In these cases, all promises of Ministers and officials will not help. One incident comes to my mind when I say this. In my district a big forest full of shrubs and trees was destroyed at the instance of a District Forest Officer who promised the local people that the whole land would be given to them when the forest had been destroyed. Hundreds of ryots joined the campaign and the whole area was cleared of forest. But they did not get the land. I do not know whether that officer has retired or where he has been transferred. When they made an appeal to the officer who succeeded him there, he asked : 'Have you got any order? If not, I cannot do anything. There must be something in writing.' So, I do not know in what connexion the previous Revenue Minister made that promise. I, however, promise to do whatever is possible.

"Coming next to my Friend, Mr. Sahajananda, Sir, he said that the Police are openly beating the Harijans and some mirasdars and landlords get into police lorries and point Harijans to them in order that they may be beaten. I wonder . . . (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu : 'Why wonder?') because that is not a fact. If it had been a fact then my Friend opposite and other Friends of his party would have brought to my notice the incident on the same day. Because they have not done so, I do not believe it. Anyway, I shall enquire into the matter and do all I can. It might have been hearsay like the story of a man who said he saw a black thing and the thing went on developing and changing finally ending in a crow. I shall enquire and do my best.

"I shall next come to Rameswaram. Let me now, Sir, go momentarily on a pilgrimage to that place. My friend, Mr. Vinayakam, spoke about the sacred nature of Rameswaram and said that tree tax was collected there. The matter is this. There is no wet cultivation there. Only dry land tax is collected and that too a handsome amount of Re. 0-11-3 per acre. When there are any trees on the land the mamool under tradition is collected. This thing has been going on and I shall have the matter further examined. As a matter of fact, the estate-holder was collecting the tax for dry land whether cultivated or not. But now the Government

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have come to the conclusion that no rent need be collected if there is no cultivation at all. The only question that remains to be considered is the tree tax."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue tell this House whether there are instances in the whole State of Madras wherein one tax for the land and another tax for the crops even in dry areas are collected? If the Minister says that there are instances, then we have no case at all for Rameswaram. But in Rameswaram tax is collected for the land though they are fallow and also a tree-tax when it is grown."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"As I have already said, Sir, the Board considered it and the Government came to the conclusion that no tax need be collected for land as such. Only tax on tree remains and this question also I shall go into along with the question of palmyra trees.

"Mr. Sahajananda wanted us to apply the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act to Chidambaram. Sir, in the Act itself there is a provision that to the adjoining areas also it may be extended, if similar tenures prevail there. We just wanted to know how the Act would work in Tanjore and if it needed any changes we thought we could make them and then extend the Act to other areas. We are watching the situation and we will do all that is required. But meanwhile a situation has arisen wherein the kisans demand a higher share of produce. The mirasdars also have thought about it and come to the conclusion that 36 per cent of the produce be given to the tenant whereas the Tanjore Act puts it at 40 per cent. The difference is only 4 per cent and even this is due to the fact that in Tanjore manuring is done by the tenants and in Chidambaram it is done by the landlord. We are examining the matter and it is not a very easy matter to extend the Act at the far end of a fasli. Nor will it be good also because cultivation would have commenced on certain conditions which cannot be annulled in the middle. There is no point in forcing an Act to be applied to a particular place when cultivation has reached the harvesting stage. It is not fair and so we shall have the matter examined and do what is necessary at the proper time.

"Then my Friend, Mr. Vinayakam, referred to the officers in Chingleput whose time, he said, was mostly taken away for receiving high dignitaries. In other words, he wanted some one like a Reception Officer to be appointed for the job. Sir, if the Government are convinced that this work interferes with their other work so much as to disable them completely to do office work, then we shall think of giving them relief from their routine work by making other arrangements.

"I shall next come to the point regarding drought made by Mr. Ramiah Chowdry. Sir, I said this morning that where a place has been affected by drought for the last five or six years certain measures of relief are adopted. I never said that where there has

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been drought only for two or three years, no relief need be given. What I said was relief is given to all but the amount of relief varies. Here it is more and there it is a little less because the people have more sustaining power and they can bear with the drought for some time. People who have suffered for a very long time need more help and quicker help. But on that account we do not deny relief to others.

"One other hon. Member said that on the plea of 'Rashtram' the Andhra State coming into existence shortly—we put off projects. We are implementing all things that are urgent and necessary. He asked 'if you postpone projects, postpone kist collection also.' Sir, we take all schemes on hand if they are really urgent and necessary. All questions of policy which may involve a controversy we are putting off for being decided by future Governments.

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"Finally coming to the hon. Gentleman the Leader of the Opposition—he makes a very vehement charge and then disappears—I have to make a reply to what he said. He said that we were making a discrimination in that we did not give any relief for the Vendasur firka but we sanctioned relief and loans to the people in the adjoining area. If he had heard the speech of other hon. Members he would have found that their complaint was that we did not give any relief or loan to the entire area, that is Dindigul taluk. The charge of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition was that we specially chose Vendasur firka alone for this discrimination because it happened to be represented by a Communist Member. Sir, I have not seen the hon. Member. Only recently I have heard of him. The first time I heard of him was when I was there. There I saw a printed pamphlet. That pamphlet said, 'Well, we make lot of representations. The Ministers do not hear anything. Well, I had the hardihood to go to Madras, meet the Hon. Minister for Revenue and give him a petition and bring him here. Because I asserted that he should come here, the Minister has come. So I have made the immovable Minister move.' That is what I saw in the pamphlet. It is only in that connexion I came to know of that Member. We did not make any discrimination between constituencies represented by Members belonging to different parties in sanctioning relief or loan. The hon. the Leader of the Opposition referred to the constituency represented by the hon. the Lady Member and said that in her constituency more money was spent. She is in charge of the Community Project. Probably in the Community Project area more money is spent."

* DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am sorry I was not here when it was referred to by the Leader of the Opposition. The hon. Member, Mr. Kalyanasundaram also referred that more Takkavi loans were given in my area. But when I got up to refute what he was saying he would not allow me to do so. I thought people understood that the charge he was making was wrong. He left it there. Of course it is true."

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I was trying to get more loans sanctioned for the whole district because the people were suffering there. I never asked anything specially for Athur, except for Community Project area and three villages in Nilakottai which are not in my constituency. I may assure the hon. the Leader of the Opposition that more money is given to Vendasur and much less is given to my constituency, and the Community Project areas are given very much less. Because there is no directive from the Government, loans are not given to the Community Project area. I am now asking Government to give preference because we have to step up food production. (Interruption.) That I cannot give. I am not the Collector or the Tahsildar. But I know this much. Vendasur got a good proportion and my constituency much less. I think that constituency got Rs. 10,000 in the first instalment. How much it got afterwards I do not know because I am here now. My constituency did not get more than four to five thousand rupees."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, I do not want to poke my nose into this controversy between the hon. Members coming from Madurai district. (Laughter.) We will see that relief is given wherever distress prevails. I have no information now, as I said in the beginning, on this. I will call for a report and find out whether that constituency has got any relief or has got more relief than the others."

"My time is up, Sir, and I hope I have covered all the points raised by hon. Members. I request the hon. Member from Villupuram to withdraw his cut motion."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"I want to have some information from the Hon. Minister, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I cannot allow any more time for this Demand. I cannot also allow hon. Members to put questions to the Hon. Minister. It will become question time then."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I assure the hon. Members that all the points raised during the discussion of the Demand will be seriously gone into by the Government and everything possible will be done and the hon. Member from Villupuram need not worry that his suggestions would be forgotten or brushed aside. I request him to withdraw his cut motion."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—"Sir, I am thankful to the Hon. Minister for the assurances given by him. But I am sorry I am not withdrawing my cut motion. However, I do not want to press for a division on my cut motion. I would be satisfied with a voice vote."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—"

"That the allotment of Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue be reduced by Rs. 100."

The motion was lost.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand I—Land Revenue.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

POINT OF ORDER re. PETITION TO THE ASSEMBLY.

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" On a point of order, Sir, ఇక్కడ విదేశీనా petition అనే పేరికి ఇచ్చుకొన్నట్లయితే, కనీసము ఆ పిటిషను సభ్యులకు చదివి వినిపించుకుంటేనే కాన్ఫరెన్సుకు కొనసాగిస్తున్నారు. ఇది సభా సార్వజనీనములకు పూర్తిగా విరుద్ధమని నా అభిప్రాయము. నేను ఒక పిటిషను Land Revenue demand కు సంబంధించినది కాననసభకు దాఖలు చేస్తే కనీసం దానిలోని విషయాలు సభ్యులకు చదివి వినిపించుకుంటే సూచా demand వోటుకు వెళ్తారు. పిటిషన్లోని విషయాలు తెలుసుకోకుండా సభ్యులు అభిప్రాయ మెలా యిస్తారు? నిర్ణయ మెలా తీసుకుంటారు? అందువల్ల పిటిషను చదివి వినిపించగోరుతున్నాను. "

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The point of order raised by the hon. Member is nebulous. He says that he presented a petition to the Assembly and that it must be gone through, it must be read and explained to the House. Only after that, that is, after going through the formalities, the Demand must be taken up for discussion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member does not appear to have gone through the Rules of Procedure. Apart from that, he submitted the petition to me only at 12 o'clock. I had no time to go through it, nor is it possible for me to go through it now."

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS —cont.

(3) MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I beg to move—

' That under Rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1953-54 be taken up in the following order :—

XV. Education,

XXII. Harijan Uplift,

XIV. Police,

LV. Forest,

and then the other Demands.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That under Rule 22 of the Madras Demands for Advance Grants for the year 1953-54 be taken up in the following order :—

XV. Education,

XXII. Harijan Uplift,

XIV. Police,

IV. Forest,

and then the other Demands.' "

The motion was carried.

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III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

(3) DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted as an advance, a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,00,000 under Demand XV—Education.'

" In moving this Demand I do not propose to make an elaborate speech for the simple reason that the time allotted for the discussion of this very important subject is only 2 hours."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Only one and a half hours."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Excluding the time that may be allowed for me to reply, I suppose."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, including the time allowed for the Hon. Minister's reply."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Therefore, Sir, it will be very bad on my part to try to monopolise the time that should rightly go to the hon. Members of this House. If I have to make some remarks I shall reserve them to the end.

" However, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members to the fact that the total Budget provision this year is in excess of the provision made last year. Last year the provision was Rs. 11,95,00,000. It is Rs. 12,35,00,000 this year. This year Part II schemes have been limited to schemes which are necessary for the maintenance and progress of education. We have deferred a good many building schemes for decision by the residuary State and the new Andhra State to be formed. But for this I have no further remarks to offer at this stage. The other remarks I will reserve for my reply."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,00,000 under Demand XV—Education'.

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" I have allotted one hour and a half for this Demand. The Hon. Minister may take half-an-hour for reply and the rest may be divided amongst the Members. I will allow ten minutes for the mover of the Cut Motion and five minutes each for other Members."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, I beg to move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 6,50,00,000 for Education be reduced by Rs. 100.

(To discuss the failure of the Government to introduce free universal and compulsory education and to discuss the inadequate and unsatisfactory amount allotted for education and to impress upon the Government to immediately

[Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar] [28rd March 1953]

remove the disparity in the scales of pay and service conditions of elementary school teachers under different managements and to take urgent steps to concede other demands that the Teachers' Organization has put forth and thus to avoid an impending strike.)'''

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" May I suggest, Sir, that in the form in which the motion has been framed, a change would be desirable. Instead of giving the threat of strike now and here, it is better to put it in the speech if he likes and not in the motion itself."

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

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, it is not a threat given by the Mover of the Cut Motion. The Teachers' Organization has already given a notice to the Government to the effect that if their genuine and moderate demands are not met within such and such a time, they will be resorting to a strike. It is not the intention of the Mover, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I would ask the Mover of the Cut Motion to omit that phrase and introduce it in the speech. It is not that I do not want to hear it. It is not right to put it in the Cut Motion."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, as every other State, our State also will have to introduce free, universal and compulsory education within ten years, i.e., before 25th January 1960. I wonder whether that point is in the memory of the Hon. Minister. If it had been in his memory he would have allotted more for the cause of education. In this State, according to the figures given in 1950—and I hope after that no figures have been given by the department, to-day there are about 132,968 teachers and out of one crore of children of school-going age, only about 4,000,000 children are attending the elementary schools. If we are employing about 132,968 teachers to teach only about 4,000,000 children, the number of teachers will have to be increased by more than cent per cent if all the children of school-going age are to be imparted education. The trick the Government are playing is they are increasing the number of hours and giving more work to the teachers which means more difficulties and work-load to the teachers. Why is it that we are not having teachers in sufficient numbers? Is it because that in our country the educated young men have no enthusiasm to take to teaching profession and impart education to our generation? It is not so. It is an irony of fate and it is a shameful fact that our elementary school teacher who is the foundation of our educational edifice is being paid less than a municipal scavenger. Sir, in the land of ancient learning in this country of Ahimsa, he is starved. It is a fact which we all know that he is not in a position to live. Actually he is dying inch by inch. So many committees and commissions have been appointed in this country to verify whether the existing condition can be allowed to continue. Even the Sadler Commission which was appointed in 1919 said that the

23rd March 1953] [Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar]

status of the teaching profession as a whole was failing - fast to attract the necessary number of recruits to the teaching profession. Even to-day it is the case when even raw and untrained hands have to be employed more. Sir, I do not know how I can narrate all the important points that I have to state within the time prescribed. However, I will confine myself to the urgent and pressing demands of the teachers."

" Sir, their present demand is that the disparity in the scales of pay should be removed. Suppose there are three brothers in the same family. If one is employed in a Government institution, he will get a scale of Rs. 45—90; the second brother, for no fault of his, if employed in a local board school teaching the same subject and for the same number of hours and under the same rules, will get a scale of Rs. 40—75 and the third brother, again for no fault of his, if employed as a teacher in the aided elementary school, teaching the same subjects and for the same number of hours and under the same rules, will get a total pay of Rs. 37. Sir, our Constitution guarantees equal pay for equal work and I do not know how this can be explained. Is it not a shame that the aided elementary school teachers, even though they have been representing to the Government several times since 1934 to concede their demand, are not paid more? Nobody in this world can say that the teachers are not patient. We cannot see any strata in society which are more patient than the teachers. Several communiques and orders had been issued by the Government. Only in 1947 the Government have passed orders that the teachers will be paid a minimum salary of Rs. 30 in the case of higher elementary school teacher and Rs. 45 in the case of secondary grade trained teacher. Six years have passed and even to-day the orders have not been given effect to. The disparity still continues. At the same time we all know from the statistics that it is only the aided elementary school teachers that impart education on a better standard."

" Apart from this the teachers in schools run by private managements have no security of tenure. They can be dismissed and victimised at the sweet will of the manager. Even to-day they are paid Rs. 37 only on paper. Actually they get less, for it is considered to be the sacred right of the management to appoint or dismiss a teacher and hence if the teacher does not affix his signature for an unpaid amount his services will be dispensed with. Even if the Government come forward and say that the managers will be given 30 per cent instead of 15 per cent, the managers will not forgo their right to appoint and dismiss the teachers in return for his benefit and they will fight for their right to appoint or dismiss a teacher."

" What is the action taken against a manager who dismisses his teacher at one stroke? If the teacher were to appeal, do the Government take any effective action? I can cite thousands of cases and I can also produce documentary evidence wherein the departmental officers including the District Educational Officers have sided always with private management. They have even gone

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p.m.

[Sri A. Govindaswamy Nayagar] [23rd March, 1953]

காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஒட்டு கேட்டார்கள். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த பொது தேர்தலில் மாட்டுப் பெட்டிகளையும், ஒட்டப் பெட்டிகளையும் கோழிப் பெட்டிகளையும் கட்டி வோட்டுகள் பெற்றோம். இதிலிருந்து கல்வியில் நம் நாடு எவ்வளவு பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியவரும். இந்த அவல நிலையை மாற்றியாகவேண்டும்.

“ஐந்து வருஷத்திட்டத்திலே பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களுக்கு ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை இன்னும் நூறு வருஷத்திட்டம் போட்டாலும் இவர்கள் கல்வி அறிவு உயர என்ன செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். அப்பொழுதும் இதே நிலையில்தான் நாடு இருக்கும். புது மாறுதல்கள் ஒன்றும் இருக்காது. எழுதப்படக்கூடத் தெரிந்தவர்களாக ஆக்கவே முடியாது. இதற்காக சர்க்கார் நாட்டிற்கேற்ற நல்ல திட்டம் வகுத்து மக்களின் அறிவை விருத்தி செய்வதற்காகப் பாதையை செப்பணிட்டுத் தரவேண்டுமென்றுக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கம் அப்படி நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தாலொழிய குறைகளை நிவர்த்தி செய்யமுடியாது. நாட்டில் பொருளாதார நிலை உயர்வதற்கு அறிவு அந்தஸ்தில் உயர வேண்டும். நாடு பூராவும் இக்கட்டாயக் கல்வியைப் புகுத்தவேண்டும். இதைத் திட்டத்தில் கொண்டுவந்தாலொழிய, குறைந்தது 20 ஆண்டுகளிலேயாவது 100-க்கு 80 ரேக்கள் எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரிந்தவர்களைக் கட்டியும், பிள்ளைகளை பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்பாத பெற்றோர்களை சிறையில் அடைக்கச் சட்டம் இயற்றவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் கட்டாயக்கல்வி பரவும். நம் நாட்டிலே மக்களுக்கு வேண்டிய முக்கிய வசதிகள் செய்துகொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் ஒன்றுமே கவனிக்கவில்லை. பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் வேண்டிய அளவுக்கு கிடையாது, கல்லூரிகள் கிடையாது. அடமிஷன் காலங்களிலே காலிலஜில் சேருவதற்காக காலேஜ், காலேஜ் ஆக சுற்றவேண்டியதாய் இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு பெரிய பெரிய ஸ்பார்சுள் மந்திரிகள் கருசின், உத்யோகஸ்தர்களின் தயவு, சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் முயற்சி எல்லாம் தேவைப்படுகிறது. பல ஏழை மாணவர்கள் யார் தயவையும் நாடமுடியாமல் அடமிஷன் கிடைக்க முடியாத நிலையில் தயங்கித் தயங்கி வாழவேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் பிற்பட்ட சமுதாய மாணவர்கள், ஆதி திராவிட மாணவர்கள் நிலையும் அடமிஷனுக்காக அலைந்து அலைந்து திரிகிறார்கள். இந்த மோசமான நிலை என்றைக்கு ஒழியுமோ? இந்த நிலைமையைப் போக்க அரசாங்கம் பள்ளிகளையும் கல்லூரிகளையும் அதிகமாக்கவேண்டும்.

“ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமை மிக இக்கட்டான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பரம கஷ்டம் சொல்லி முடியாது. இவர்களுக்கு சம்பளமோ மிக மிகக் குறைவு. செளகரியமும் எந்த விதச் சலுகையும் கிடையாது. இது போதா தொன்று இவர்களை அடிக்கடி ஊர் ஊராக மாற்றுகிறார்கள். B.A. படித்தவர்கள் நிலைமையும் B.T. படித்தவர்களின் நிலைமையும் மிகவும் மோசமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அவர்களின் சம்பளம் வெகு குறைவு. ரூ. 85 தான். இதைப்பற்றி கவனிக்க கனம் மந்திரியாரிடம் மனுக்கொடுக்கப் பட்டது. ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களை ஊர் ஊராக மாற்றக்கூடாது, மாற்றினால் ஏழை ஆசிரியர்கள் மிகக் குறைந்த அளவில் கூட வாழமுடிவதில்லை. வருந்துகிறார்கள். “எழுத்தறிவித்தவன் இறைவனாகும், கல்வியை அறிவை, குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஊட்டுகிறவரை நாட்டில் தந்தையாகப் போற்றப் படுவேண்டும். அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்தால்தான் நாடு வாழும்; முன்னேற முடியும்.” என்று பன்முறைக் கூறிப்பார்த்தோம். ஆனால் அரசாங்கம் செவியாய்க்கவில்லை.

“கொன்றாகாட்டில் High Schoolகள் மிகமிகக் குறைவு. விக்கிரவாண்டி தொகுதியில் வெட்டிக்கொடு, வாழப்பட்டு கிராமங்களில் கிராமப்பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இல்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டுதலைவர் ஷே கிராமங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் திறக்க முன்வரவில்லை காரணம் என் தொகுதியில் காங்கிரஸ் தோற்றதுதான். நம் நாட்டுத்தமிழ் மொழிக்கு உயர்வு அளிக்காமல் வட நாட்டு மொழியாகிய இந்தியை குழந்தைகளிடையேத்திணித்தக் குழப்புகிறார்கள். இந்த வேண்டாத ஒரு பாஷை பள்ளிகளிலிருந்து அறவே அகற்றவேண்டும். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலை ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் மிக மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களை அடிக்கடி மாற்றுகின்ற விஷயத்தை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு எடுத்துரைத்தோம். இரண்டு நாட்களிலே கவனிப்பதாகச் சொன்னார்கள் மாதம்

23rd March 1953] [Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

ஆறு ஆசிரியர் பதில் ஒன்றும் வரவில்லை. ஜில்லா போர்டார் பாடசாலை திறப்பதற்காக முன் வரவில்லை. இந்த இடங்களிலெல்லாம் பல பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் மூடப்பட்டது. இவைகளைப்பற்றி எத்தனையோ தடவை முறையிடப்பட்டது. கவனிப்பாரில்லை. விக்கிரவாண்டியில் காங்கிரஸ் வெற்றி யடையாது மலைகளைக் கவலியதற்குக் காரணம் இதுவேதான்.

“சென்ற கூட்டத்தின் போது ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களை தாறுமாறாக மாற்றுகின்ற பரிதாப நிலை நீக்க கனம் முதல் மந்திரியாரிடம் ஒரு வண்ணப்பம் கொடுத்துள்ளோம். இந்த ஏழை ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலை உயரவேண்டும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளோம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய ஆட்சியிலேயே ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்கப்பட வேண்டும்.

“முதியோர் கல்வி என்று ஒரு உதவாக்கரை திட்டத்திற்காகப் பணத்தை விரயமாக்குகிறார்கள். இந்த சாகப் போகும் சிடங்களுக்காக கல்விக்கு செலவிடும் பணத்தை ஆரம்ப கல்விக்கும் கட்டாயக் கல்விக்கும் செலவிட வேண்டுமென்று கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு எனது உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

* Sri W. J. FERNANDEZ :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Demand; and in doing so, I wish to refer to a matter in which the community which I represent are deeply interested, viz., the grants to Anglo-Indian schools. Under the Constitution, grants to Anglo-Indian schools have been guaranteed for a period of ten years from the coming into operation of the Constitution. Under Article 337, the same block grants as were sanctioned in the financial year 1947-48 were to be continued for a period of three years when the first cut may be imposed. That period of three years is soon coming to an end. I request the Government to exercise the discretionary power vested in them in virtue of this Article not to impose the cut in the grants which are being paid to the schools. I do so for two reasons; first, I believe that there has already been a reduction in the grants. There was some controversy on this subject and finally there was an article in the *Madras Mail* in which Mr. Antony gave figures for the years 1947-48 down to the year 1952-53. Those figures showed a progressive reduction until there was a difference of about Rs. 2 lakhs between the grant of 1947-48 and that of 1952-53. As those figures have not been refuted, I presume they are correct. Secondly, these schools are not exclusive in character. They are serving the interests of all communities inasmuch as they have been permitted to admit up to 50 per cent of their strength, students other than Anglo-Indians. They are being sought after by certain communities and it would be a pity to make it difficult for them to carry on the good work they are doing. If Government, however, feel that they have to impose a cut, then I would plead that the figure on which the cut is imposed should be the block grant of 1947-48 which will leave the schools as they now stand, i.e., with the present grant inasmuch as there has already been a reduction. Thank you, Sir.”

* Sri S. CHINNAKARUPPA THEVAR :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நான் இப்பொழுது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரி வந்திருக்கும் ரூ. 4-20 மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நமது மாகாணத்தின் மொத்தச் செலவில் ஏறக்குறைய ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு கல்விக்காகச் செலவுபிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதுவும் வருஷா வருஷம் அந்த மசோதாவானது அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. கல்வியானது ஒரு வகையில்

[V. Rama Rao] [23rd March 1953]

“ఈ మధ్యనే మంత్రిగారి పట్టణమైన విశాఖపట్టణంలో A. V. N. కాలేజీలో సీనియర్ తెలుగుపండితుడుగా ఉంటున్న జొన్నలగడ్డ సత్యనారాయణగారు చాలి, చాలని జీతంతో కుటుంబాన్ని పోషించుకోలేక జీవించే విధానం వుట్టి సముద్రంలో దూకి ఆత్మ హత్య చేసుకొన్నాడు. ఆ గొప్పజాతివల్ల భార్య, ఆరుగురు పిల్లలను వదిలివెళ్ళాడు, ఉపాధ్యాయులు జీతాల పెంపకం కోసం ఆందోళన చేస్తుంటే, ముఠాలు డైరెక్టర్లు మొదలగువారు ప్రవాధ్యాయులకు ధర్మ పన్నాల చెప్పి, జీతం కోసం కాక, దేశం కోసం పనిచేయమని వివో కబుర్లుచెబుతారు. మంత్రులు, డైరెక్టర్లు తాము తీసుకొంటున్న వేలకు, వేల జీతాలలో కానిదబ్బుకూడా తగ్గించుకోరు. ధర్మ పన్నాలతోను, వట్టి కబుర్లతోను, ప్రవాధ్యాయుల జీవిత సమస్య పరిష్కారం కాదు, విద్యార్థివృద్ధి జరగాదు, కనుక ప్రవాధ్యాయుల జీతాల పెంచేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం పునాలో చాలని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, without taking up the time given to private Members, I wish to intervene only for a couple of minutes, and then the Hon. Minister for Education will reply. The main point that I have observed from what has been stated in the debate is, particularly in Malabar, that the aided school teachers are not faring well for two reasons. It is remarkable that the percentage of aided schools in Malabar is extraordinarily high, compared with other normal districts in the State or with the entire average of our State. Whereas in the whole State, the number of aided schools is less than 19,000 out of a total of 38,000, in Malabar as many as 2,661 schools are aided out of a total of 3,687. That is to say, instead of being 50 per cent, it is very nearly 75 per cent.

4 30 p.m. “Sir, this leads one to consider the circumstances under which this should have taken place. In the first place, one must be grateful to the private managements for having helped in the distribution of elementary education from private funds, with the assistance of such grants as they receive from time to time from the Government. So many schools have been started in this single district out of private effort, for which, I think, the State should be grateful and, I believe, it also explains the large percentage of literacy in that area. But, at the same time, resulting from this extension of education on a rapid scale in that area, the competition for employment as teachers must also have risen similarly. This competition for employment as teachers, it seems to me, on the face of it, has been fully taken advantage of by the managements of the institutions. Hence the results complained about, viz., that the managements do not always pay all that is due to the teachers and that they make private contracts, that the teachers should pay part of their salary to the managements and the like. These evils have grown along with the spread of education and the consequent spread of competition among educated men for being employed as teachers. So, I believe, that the remedy, as suggested by the hon. Members who spoke from Malabar, is that the Government will have to take steps in order to control the administration of these institutions. The administration may be bad in two ways, either the teaching itself may be bad, which, I think, is not the case or the relationship

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between the management and the teachers is not satisfactory, and that will have to be looked into. I think, the Government are bound to look into this matter very carefully and see what can be done so as not, however, to disturb the initiative that is so obviously present in the District with reference to Education. I think, we will have to provide that no one should be dismissed unreasonably. We should also provide that, when employing teachers, undue influence should not be exercised to make the private managements cut down the legitimate salaries which are due to the teachers. These matters, I promise to look into as soon as I am free from other affairs. Sir, I will have to put that as a condition on account of the circumstances of the State just now. I will have to look into it and assist my colleague in order to put this in a proper form. We should not do something which affects a large number of people, both managements and teachers, without going carefully into the matter and consulting everybody concerned. The managements are not unimportant. As a matter of fact, they own furniture and buildings wherein schools are now run. We cannot suddenly, so to say, confiscate all these and disturb the state of affairs. It would not be easy.

“Coming next to the amount of salary, I do not think, that that is a real problem. Hon. Members will excuse me for taking that view because, even if the Government increase the salary by Rs. 3, the difference is only Rs. 3 to start with, I am not sure it will go to the teachers by reason of the competition that exists there and the power which the managements hold and exercise over the teachers concerned. So, it is the tenure and the conditions of employment that will have to be looked into and then the difference of Rs. 3 can be adjusted as soon as the State can do it. We cannot isolate Malabar. Whenever we are concerned with money any demand anywhere will spread throughout the State and it will mean about half a crore of rupees easily, if we proceed to increase it even by a few rupees every month. But that can come later. I do not wish to promise more than I can perform. Therefore, I promise that we will look into the conditions of employment and tenure and shall soon see what can be done in regard to the remuneration.

“Sir, as regards the strike, I submit that hon. Members should co-operate with the Government in seeing that no such thing takes place. The Government will not be very much affected. The work of the Government will not stop. It is not like the police strike. The students will remain in their homes. Unwilling boys will remain gladly in their homes and enjoy the holidays that are granted in that manner. The managements also will be glad because they will be interested in getting 15 per cent of the extra remuneration that is promised by the hon. Members who may be interested in the strike. So, in that way everybody will agree to the strike but the Government will not suffer and it is only the boys who will suffer. I do not think anybody should undertake that kind of activity in the present state of affairs. It will do no good to anybody

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concerned and anything that can be done by the Government would only be delayed if a strike is taken up in that manner. At any rate, the temper of the present Government, I may indicate on behalf of the present Government, is that if any such intimidatory tactics are undertaken, things will be delayed rather than hastened. I hope, therefore, that no such wrong step will be taken. But I wish, again, to tell them that the conditions of employment will be looked into. If really the teachers have the capacity to start and maintain the strike against the Government as a whole, why should they not adopt such tactics against the managements, so that no money which belongs to the teachers is stolen by the managements? They confess their inability to deal with the managements in regard to the obvious criminal conduct on their part. But they threaten a strike against the entire State. As I said already, raising of the salary will not help them because it will go along with the rest of the criminal activities as are going on. In a salary of nearly Rs. 50, this Rs. 3 will not make much of a difference. It will only go into the pool of misappropriation. I, therefore, counsel patience on this assurance that as soon as possible we shall put the employment conditions on a proper footing so that they may be no unfair tactics against the teachers."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Chief Minister was saying, why the teachers, if they are not fully paid, are not resorting to the same tactics that they are adopting towards the Government. In this connection, I may humbly submit that the teachers in Malabar are well organized and there is a well-organized Teachers' Union Movement in Malabar and they can easily see to it that the managements pay them what they are entitled to. But the difficulty is, in the absence of definite rules in this regard, the departmental officers do not come to the rescue of the teachers. On the other hand they go to the extent of taking sides with the managers and even help them to dispense with the services of teachers if such managers and officers are not satisfied. It is not proper on the part of the heroic teachers of Malabar to resort to bribery and hence they suffer, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As I said before, the conditions of employment and tenure of the teachers will be looked into and we will see that they are placed above tactics of that kind."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the main question that has figured during this discussion as well as on the general discussion on the Budget—when I had an occasion to speak—is the emoluments and conditions of service of elementary school teachers in general with particular reference to Malabar. I am very grateful to the Hon. Chief Minister for intervening in the debate to-day and speaking on behalf of the Government in this regard."

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" The hon. Member Mr. Nambiar in the course of his speech referred to the proposed strike of teachers in Malabar. Of course, the Government are in receipt of the Resolution adopted at the Malabar Elementary School Teachers' Conference at Pattambi threatening strike. Sir, I had the privilege and pleasure of participating in that conference and I joined in the mile-long procession of about 5,000 teachers and I spent a very happy time with them. There, I explained to them the present financial conditions of the Government which could not permit them to meet a recurring commitment as would be involved in increasing their salary. It is not as if we are not aware of, or are unsympathetic to the needs of the elementary school teachers. As I have already said, this is a problem which affects the whole State. I hope, after the statement made by the Hon. Chief Minister here, the elementary school teachers of Malabar would not try to go on with their strike programme. I think, it will be a very unwise thing to do and will be neither in their own interests nor in the interests of education itself in which the teachers are all so deeply interested. Hon. Members referred to the difficulties of teachers, their relationship with the managements and the refusal of the managements to pay their part of the contribution to the Provident Fund and the payment of salaries."

" As the Hon. the Chief Minister has assured, these matters are being gone into and decisions will be taken which will relieve the condition of the aided school teachers in Malabar and their relation with the managements. If the conditions of service are improved, I think that the teachers should not go on strike and not be allured by reports of strike in some other State in Northern India. I think it will be against the spirit and the tradition of our State that teachers of all people should go on strike. I am sure that my hon. Friend, Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar whose word carries a lot of value with the teachers of Malabar will exercise that good influence in favour of wisdom and sobriety and civic sense."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not think that my Hon. Colleague need be very much apprehensive about the strike. I have seen the President of the Union who does not belong to Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar's party and who is a good and sensible person."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I would remind the House that even in 1950-51 we spent Rs. 9½ crores on elementary education alone out of which the Government spent about Rs. 7 crores, the district boards nearly Rs. 2 crores, the municipalities about Rs. 60 lakhs and other sources about an equal amount. I would therefore say that either the total gross amount or the amount spent by Government alone on elementary education could not be considered to be insignificant. At the same time, it should not be a matter for complacency. We have to be realistic and try to plan according to our resources taking Article 45 of the Constitution into full consideration. Still, unless there is

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definite improvement in our resources position and in the general economic condition of our State for which efforts must be made. I do not see how we can very considerably increase the expenditure at the present time. With reference to the elementary school teachers, as I have already stated, should the conditions improve and should it be possible to revise the emoluments of teachers, the first priority will be given to the elementary school teachers. I have only to reiterate this assurance that I had previously given on behalf of the Government.

“Reference has been made to the Andhra University and the grants to the Andhra University by some Members to-day and earlier. With reference to university grants, the original grant to the Andhra University was Rs. 1½ lakhs. Besides interest accruing from the original endowments a recurring grant of Rs. 1½ lakhs was given by the Government year after year and is continued to be so until 1939-40. As new schemes were approved, additions were made to the recurring grant and it has now come to Rs. 3,90,000 or very nearly Rs. 4 lakhs per year.

“As I have already said the Part II Schemes that were under contemplation were deferred for all the universities in our State in the present circumstances. Reference in this connection was made to the grants to the Annamalai University which went to the extent of Rs. 7 lakhs odd. It is due to the fact that the Annamalai University started an Engineering College and grants were made for it in the last few years and, you will agree with me that Engineering Colleges require the aid of Government and Rs. 4 lakhs out of the Rs. 7 lakhs are on behalf of the Engineering College of the Annamalai University. So far as the Universities are concerned, the Government have been attempting to meet their requirements but the present financial conditions do not and did not permit us even in the last Budget or this year to do more than what it has been found possible to do.

“With reference to the amendments to the Andhra University Act suggested by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, I have only to state that the question of the restitution of the Rayalaseema area which is to form part of the Andhra State to the Andhra University area will naturally accompany the formation of the State and it is being examined by me and the Government. The further suggestion that an amendment should be made to the Andhra University Act enabling the initiation of Honours and Post-graduate courses at a centre in Rayalaseema like Anantapur is also under examination and necessary steps will be taken after the examination is over.

“As regards the language problem in bilingual areas, as I have already stated, I have only to state that the Madras Educational Rules have been amended to make it possible for the Director of Public Instruction to ask a school to run parallel sections either in Tamil or Telugu in addition to the usual sections provided that the minimum number of students, that is, 45 are present in the three forms either from the I to the III forms or from the IV

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to the VI Forms. This is a new departure which, as the Hon. the Chief Minister has assured the other day, will be continued in the Andhra as well as in the residuary State. This is a good step towards obviating and mitigating the difficulties that may arise in regard to the bilingual areas on the border between the two States.

“It has been suggested by my Friend Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar that there should be a separate Malabar Education Act. I think he meant it only as a joke.

“As regards the certificates that were cancelled some years ago I have already said the other day that a very liberal view is being taken and the restoration of the certificates as far as possible is being expedited and will be expedited. 4-50 p.m.

“With reference to the remarks about Anglo-Indian schools to which my hon. Friend Sri Fernandez has made reference I wish to say that it is no doubt true that the Constitution lays down that the amount of grant in 1947-48 should be maintained for a period of three years and that period of three years closes with this year. But there has been a difference in interpretation. While the Government hold that it should be the actual money expended in 1947-48, Mr. Frank Antony is of the view that it should be the Budget provision proper and not the actual amount spent at the end of the year. This is the point which has led to the misapprehension that the Government do not maintain the standard of the grant that was made in 1947-48. The Government are prepared and have actually made provision from 1947-48 onwards on the same basis on which expenditure was incurred in 1947-48 for Anglo-Indian education. As regards the future, the Government are considering the question. It is a question affecting the whole of India and all the States in India and the matter will receive due consideration.

“Reference has been made to the Engineering College at Anantapur. I had the pleasure of visiting the institution recently and I can say that the College is, perhaps, the best equipped college in our State so far as the equipment goes. I have gone into the question of the facilities available there and they are getting on very well. Reference was made to certain grievances that were presented to him. I shall go into those grievances in a detailed manner and I am not at the present moment in a position to make any statement about those grievances which were represented to me only a few days ago.

“I do not wish to take more time because we have to move to the next item, namely, the ‘Harijan Uplift Demand’. The problems of education have been discussed so threadbare and they are so obvious that I will content myself with referring to some of the most salient points that have been raised to-day in the course of the short debate. I made reference the other day to the contemplated review of the position with regard to the basic education. I trust that the position with regard to basic education will considerably be improved in the near future. There is need to build up schools as also for full utilization of the basic teachers who are being trained in the training schools. We have 60

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training schools and now we have to build up a number of basic schools in which all these trained teachers can be utilized. So round about each training school a belt of basic schools is being built up and this will be very assiduously carried on in the future.

"I am very thankful for the brief and pointed references that have been made by the hon. Members of this House and the wonderful quickness with which the debate has been brought to a close. I thank you also, Sir, for your kind indulgence to me. I hope that the cut motions will be withdrawn as a token of . . . Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is whispering to me across the table that I should make a reference to his favourite subject of Telugu typewriter. I shall look into that matter and do what is possible to promote the idea of improving the Telugu typewriter.

"I suggest that the cut motions may be graciously withdrawn, in consonance with the spirit in which the debate has been carried on and in response to the intercession of the Hon. the Chief Minister in the course of this debate. I trust that the cut motions will not be pressed."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"On a point of information Sir. Some of us honestly believe that the money spent on adult education schemes is really a colossal and criminal waste on a dying generation which is fast disappearing. We should like to know the view of the Government on this matter."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"With the permission of the Chair, I would like to answer the question of the hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam. The hon. Member was referring to the numerous millions of citizens in this country who are in need of information to enlighten them with regard to their role in day-to-day affairs in India. They do need some adult education for their help. Whether it should take the form of compelling them to become literate or whether it should take other forms of giving information by various other popular means is a matter of detail. However, if it is considered that the present adult education centres are not sufficiently fulfilling the purposes for which they are started, I can say that the whole matter is being considered by the Government and the Government will not hesitate to make any change in the interests of the proper utilization of the money that is being spent on this project.

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"I am grateful to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Minister for Education for their sympathetic response to the demands of the teachers. But as there are other demands also involved in my cut motion I am not withdrawing it. However I am not pressing for a division. You can have a voice vote."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 6,50,00,000 for Education be reduced by Rs. 100.'

The motion was lost.

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,50,00,000 under Demand XV—Education.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(4) DEMAND XXII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"We shall now take up Demand No. XXII."

* SRI O. A. NANJAPPA:—"தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக இச் சபையிலே வந்திருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் 64 பேர்கள் இருக்கிறோம். எங்கள் குறைகளைப் பற்றியும், எங்கள் தொகுதிகளைப் பற்றியும் பேசுவதற்கு போதிய அவகாசம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்கிறேன். ஆகையால் இரண்டு நாட்கள் தள்ளிய வது நாளை மணி நேரம் ஹரிஜன் உயர்வாழ்வுக்கு ஒதுக்குமபடியாகக் கட்டிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"இதைப்பற்றி ஏற்கனவே முடிவு செய்தாகிவிட்டது. ஆகையால் நான் ஒன்றும் செய்வதற்கில்லை. தயவு செய்து உட்கார்வும்."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move—

'That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,00,000 under Demand XXII—Harijan Uplift.'

"Sir, in moving this Demand, once again I wish to say that I do not propose to take much of the time of the House, because the time allotted for this very important Demand is very limited. I only submit that the total provision made this year is in excess of the provision made last year. Sir, I do not wish to anticipate anything that may be said by hon. Members. So I would like to reserve what I have to say to the end."

* SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—
'That the allotment of Rs. 63,00,000 for Harijan Uplift be reduced by Rs. 100.'

Sir, in moving my cut motion, I beg to state that the steps taken to ameliorate the condition of the Scheduled Caste people are quite inadequate in each and every respect. If it is the intention of the Government to raise the standard of living of the Harijans, they should, in the first instance, assign all Government waste lands which are lying uncultivated in millions of acres to them. I am not pressing the Government to distribute private lands. There are at present several acres of lands at the disposal of the Government which can be given away to the Harijans. If only they look into the matter they will get several acres of such lands. The Harijan Welfare Department have power to assign such lands, but they are not at all assigning them. They leave it to the Revenue Department, who in their turn are not taking any steps to assign these lands. Land acquisition proceedings are

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being very much delayed in most of the cases. By this the Harijans and other backward communities are suffering a lot due to lack of house-sites. There are also no drinking-water wells in most of the villages. Government are not taking adequate steps to provide them. I request that drinking-water wells may be provided in villages at the earliest possible moment. I am also surprised that in this year's budget there is a cut in the provision made for this item. I am also surprised to find that no contribution is made to the Harijan Welfare Fund this year. This fund was started in 1946-47; and year after year Government were contributing sums to that Fund. I wish to submit that this is the unkindest cut of all towards Harijans.

Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that the British Government were pleased to reserve certain lands for Harijans. They are called Depressed Class lands; and these lands should not be alienated or sold away except to the Depressed Classes. But the present Government has not taken any steps to reserve lands. Now some of these lands are enjoyed by people other than the Depressed Classes. Repeated representations to the Collector have had no effect; I fear they are not being even looked into. I am all the more astonished when I got a reply to an unstarred question of mine about the steps taken by the Collector of Nellore to restore Depressed Class lands to the Harijans, that no representations have been received by him about Depressed Class lands being enjoyed by other people. Sir, I can give several instances of Depressed Class lands being enjoyed by other people. Sir, in Kovur taluk, in Buchireddipalem, Rebala Kothavangalla, Allur, etc., villages, Depressed Class lands reserved for Depressed Classes and Criminal Tribe Settlers are being enjoyed by the other caste-people quite contrary to the Board's Standing Orders. So, Sir, I request that early steps should be taken by the Government to restore Depressed Class lands to the Depressed Class people and Criminal Tribe settlers and also to see that hereafter at least no alienation of Depressed Class lands takes place, so that they may be availed of by the Depressed Class members and the Criminal Tribes people for their economic upliftment.

Then, Sir, with reference to the Harijan hostels, if I remember rightly, the Hon. Minister for Harijan Welfare and other Ministers promised that recognition will be given to the newly started Harijan hostels for girls and the hostels for boys after one year. But I am sorry to state that the two Harijan hostels in my district, though they are being maintained by Harijans, recognition has not been given even to a single hostel. If really the Government have got the welfare of the Harijans in view and if they want to give proper education to the Harijan women they should immediately give recognition to the Girls' hostels which are being maintained by Harijan members. Also they should immediately form co-operative societies, take away the lands at the disposal of the Government and the temples now lying uncultivated and assign them on pattas on a co-operative

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basis to the Scheduled Castes in particular and other landless labourers in general. I also want them to assign Government poramboke lands without auctioning and without fixing a market value. In fact there is a Government Order to that effect. In G.O. No. 1523 Government have been pleased to say that all such lands will be given on patta and free of market value to the Harijans. But recently Government have cancelled that order. The effect of that order is that Harijans who were in possession of Government waste lands for the last thirty years, in some cases, have been dispossessed. I request Government to restore G.O. No. 1523, if they really want to improve the economic condition of the Harijans. I have also sent representations to that effect to the Government. I appeal to the Hon. Revenue Minister to take early steps to modify G.O. No. 1957. The present Government headed by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari want to put back the clock to 1946. They should not fail to maintain the *status quo*, if not there will be revolt by Scheduled Castes. I am surprised to note the Government saying that nobody who had five acres wet or ten acres dry encroached upon other lands but in point of fact in each and every village people with hundreds of acres have encroached upon lands but yet no action has been taken by the district officials to get them evicted from such lands so that such lands could be distributed to the poor people. The Government Order is not enforced and no action is being taken to get the rich people evicted and I request the Government to look into the question so that people having patta lands more than five acres wet and ten acres dry may immediately be evicted and the lands may immediately be given to the poor sections of the people. With these words, I move my motion, Sir."

5-10
p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I allot five minutes for each hon. Member to speak on the Demand and the Hon. Minister will reply at 6 p.m."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, on a point of information . . ."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir, శ్రీ వివేకానందం అన్నారావు మాట్లాడుతారో నాకు తెలియవలెదు. ఇతనికి ఎక్కోసార్లు మాట్లాడారు. ఇంక చాలామంది మాట్లాడతారుకూడా. వారు ఉన్నారా కాబట్టి, వాళ్ళకు స్థాన మాట్లాడటానికి chance యివ్వాలని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"వివేకానందం గారిని నేను పిలువలేదు. నేను వారిని పిలువడంలేదు. వారింకవలదు. వీరి మాట్లాడటానికి స్థానం ఇవ్వాలి."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"నాకు నుంచి వారు అనేకసార్లు మాట్లాడారు. అందుకే నేను అవకాశం వచ్చిందని."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is not a formal seconder required for the motion?"

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—Motions for reduction of grants need not be seconded."

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with great pleasure and with all respect, I would like to take this opportunity of representing at least the practical difficulties of the Harijans before the present Government so that they might effect some improvements in their condition. The Government themselves fully know that even 20 hours' time is insufficient to bring the difficulties and sufferings of the Harijans to the notice of the Government. I would, however, like to convince the Government but before doing so, I would like to say that I have come here not with the intention of scandalising the administration or of criticising the Government but only to bring the sufferings of the Harijans to the notice of the Government. I shall bring to light their sufferings and leave it to the Government to take pains either to improve the condition of Harijans or ask them to be in the same old condition even after the attainment of independence. Let it be remembered, Sir, that we are not naturally backward. We are mindful enough, we are kind enough and we are strong enough and we are good enough but the point is we are artificially backward. We are socially, economically and educationally backward. Let us see how we are socially backward. The passing by the Legislature of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act clearly shows that we are socially backward. No doubt, the Government have passed the Act thereby enabling the poor Harijans to mix and move with the other Hindus as much as they could and to come forward. Even under the Constitution of India, under Article 17, it has been laid down that 'untouchability' is abolished and its practice in any form is forbidden. The enforcement of any disability arising out of 'untouchability' shall be an offence punishable in accordance with law. Already the Government have taken pains to pass the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that they have not taken pains to arrange for the proper enforcement of the Act and because the Government have not taken so much pains as the measure deserves for its enforcement, we are not able to move with the Caste Hindus as we could and we are not in any way benefited on account of the passing of the Civil Disabilities Removal Act. We are educationally and economically backward and let us see how we are educationally and economically backward. Special provision is made in the Constitution and special concessions have been granted to the Harijans in the matter of scholarships, opening of hostels, exemption of Harijans from the payment of school fees, appointment of special officers to go into the question of ascertaining the difficulties with regard to their social, economic and financial condition and all this shows that we are socially, educationally and financially backward. Of course, the Government have taken much pains to improve the condition of the Harijans but they have not made proper arrangements to see whether the preference given to the Harijans or the special considerations shown to them are properly utilized by the

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various Heads of Departments. What does the Constitution of India say in this direction? Article 335 says 'the claims of the members of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes shall be taken into consideration, consistently with the maintenance of efficiency of administration, in the making of appointments to services and posts in connexion with the affairs of the Union or of the State.' I am sorry to say that the Government have not so far thought it fit to issue orders or instructions to Heads of Departments to deal with applications sent up by Scheduled Caste members and because of that we are not at all in any way benefited by the provisions of the Constitution. We are not at all benefited by so many things being said in the Constitution itself or so many things being said on the floor of the House. Whatever may be the provisions made in the Constitution and whatever may be the explanation given on the floor of the House, the Government will have to see that all that is said must be put into practice and worked and they must see that the Harijans are facilitated to come forward to the position of other members of the community. The Government have introduced Rural Welfare Schemes under which we have been given all sorts of facilities to come forward but let us see how far the Scheme has enabled us to come forward. The Head of the Department clearly telling the people that three-fourths of the contribution should be made towards the . . ."

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

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up."

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, I am glad I am given the privilege to speak to-day reviewing the policy of the Government and the work turned out by them. Now, one year has already passed and therefore it is for me to review the actual work done by the Government. On the whole, it seems to me that the policy adopted by the Government with regard to Harijans during this year has been a policy of retaliation, if I am correct in saying so. I will substantiate my statement by quoting one or two instances for the consideration of the House.

"Article 17 of the Constitution has statutorily abolished untouchability and in addition to that the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act was passed long ago. But, I submit, in all earnestness that it has not been properly given effect to. As a matter of fact, during my recent visit to my constituency, I found several cases where in front of hotels 'tumblers intended for Scheduled Castes' were still hanging. In particular, such a tumbler is even now hanging in front of a hotel at Gutala in Polavaram taluk. In fact, several Government officials are resorting to those public hotels and yet they do not take cognizance of such things. Therefore, I submit this Removal of Civil Disabilities Act has not been properly implemented. In fact, I put a question whether the Act has been properly implemented; and if so, the number of cases that have been launched under the Act. If the Hon. Minister is willing to follow me to my constituency, I shall show him a

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number of cases wherein this Act has been deliberately neglected. I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government one more case. There is one village called Vadalakunta where the Government constructed a well at a cost of Rs. 6,000 mainly for the Harijans of the locality. But, now it is being monopolised by Caste Hindus. The result is that Caste Hindus refuse to allow the Harijans to touch the well. The Harijan people there submitted a petition to the Government and the Government say 'we are going to construct another well at a cost of Rs. 10,000.' Does it not show that it is a deliberate neglect of the Government? Therefore, I charge the Government with deliberate neglect in not enforcing the Act which was intended for the benefit of the Harijans.

"I will now refer to the economic uplift of the Harijans. My friend, Mr. Vemayya, was referring to various Government Orders relating to assignment of lands and in particular to G.O. No. 1523 which was passed by the previous Government. We have been complaining time and again on the floor of this House that the Government Order has not been properly enforced and in fact, I made several representations to the Collector of my district that the Government Order has not been properly implemented. But, when things are like that, the present Government have done a very good thing for the Harijans! They passed another G.O. No. 1927, dated 7th July 1952. According to this Government Order no land can be assigned without payment of market value. This is an additional advantage we have derived from this Government! I deplore this policy of the Government in respect of assignment of lands for Harijans. The Harijan legislators met in a conference during the first week of December last and passed a resolution requesting the Government to modify the present Government Order and give effect only to G.O. No. 1523 which intends that land should be assigned free of cost."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am interrupting, Sir. The hon. Member who last spoke was saying that a Government Order was passed according to which market value should be recovered for lands assigned to Harijans. I was rather surprised. I want him to explain whether the Government Order is about Harijans or about all the people."

*** SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:**—"All landless poor including Harijans. The Government Order says that lands which were under the occupation of the landless poor on 1st May 1948 should be permanently assigned to them. Landless poor includes Harijans also."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It appeared as if it was a special order which was passed prohibiting Harijans from getting land assigned to them without payment of market value. I understand just now it is about valuable land assigned to anybody."

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*** SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:**—"Sir, we have been complaining on the floor of this House that lands are not properly assigned to Harijans by Government officials and the result is that they are forcibly evicting them. There are cases where these Harijans have been occupying lands for the last 35 years and several such cases have been brought to the notice of the Government. In fact, I came up to the Government and requested the Hon. Minister for a stay order. The Hon. Revenue Minister has got the papers and he never cared to pass the stay orders. I thought that as a lawyer he would realize under what circumstances stay orders were requested. I am fighting every day with the Hon. Revenue Minister for passing the stay orders pending further enquiry in the matter on the merits of the cases. I am submitting that there are several cases in which Harijans are in that position. It is quite unlawful. What happens in practice is this. A complaint is made against the Tahsildar who made the original report, and when we submit petitions against the action of the Tahsildar, to the Collector, he transfers them to the same Tahsildar; you can imagine what justice can be expected from these people."

*** SRI O. KORAN:**—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഇന്നു ഹരിജന പ്രശ്നത്തെ എല്ലാ സ്ഥലത്തും വെച്ച് ആളുകൾ വിമർശിക്കുന്നു എന്നു ചോദ്യമുണ്ട് ഉത്തരം അങ്ങനെയല്ല. നമ്മുടെ നിന്നത്തന്നെ ആളുകൾ വിമർശിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. രണ്ടു മാസം മുമ്പ് കേരള ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ചെറുതരിശ്ശിമാൻ ജയിലിൽ ഡോ. നാഗപ്പുറിയെ വെച്ച് ക്രൂരതയോടെ കൊലപ്പെടുത്തിയ കേസിലും, മാരകമായ എം.എൽ.എ. മാരകമായ ഒരു യോഗത്തിൽ വെച്ച് സ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉപദേശകൻ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് വേണ്ടത്ര പുരോഗതി കിട്ടുന്നില്ല എന്നു വിമർശിച്ചു കൊണ്ട്, പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ചേമ്പറിൽ ജീവിക്കുന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ, ഞാൻ ഇരിക്കുന്ന മുമ്പ് തന്നെ പായറുള്ള ഉപോലയ എല്ലാ ജീവിത തുറക്കലിലും അടിച്ചമർത്തപ്പെട്ട ഒരു ജന വിഭാഗമാണ്. വളരെ അധികം വിമർശിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ജനവിഭാഗമാണ് ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ. ഇവ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ വിവിധ ജില്ലകളിൽ ഒരു ചക്കം എത്ര കൂടി ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിചരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ചേമ്പറിൽ ഒരു ഇഞ്ച് അരിയുണ്ടാകുമ്പോഴും ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്ക് പരിചരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടില്ല എന്നു വേദനയോടുകൂടി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുക. ഹരിജനോദ്ധാരണത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടി, ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ നന്നാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള പേരിൽ ഒരു നിയമം പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത് നിയമം പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നല്ലാതെ അത് നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. ഹരിജനോദ്ധാരണത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടി മുഴുവൻ സമയം പ്രവർത്തനങ്ങൾ നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയാണെന്നതിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ സ്ഥിതി കൂടുതൽ നന്നാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നു വല്ല പ്രാവശ്യം ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ ഹരിജന പെൺകുട്ടികൾക്ക് ഒരു വേദസ്സിൽ ഇല്ല. എന്റെ നഷ്ടിക് ഹരിജനനീകൾ വളരെ അധികം അധ്വാനിക്കുന്നു. ജീവിച്ചുകൊള്ളിക്കുന്നതും. ഏറനാട്ട്, വള്ളുവനാട്ട് തത്വങ്ങളിൽ ഹരിജന സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു മറ്റു മറ്റുവർണ്ണങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചും ഇല്ല. ഐത്തത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഇവ സംസ്ഥാന ഇന്ത്യയിൽ ഇന്നും ഹരിജന സ്ത്രീകൾക്കു മറ്റു മറ്റുവർണ്ണങ്ങളെ വ്യക്തികളിൽ പോലും ഭയനീയ കാര്യം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നുണ്ട്. ഐത്തത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ ഇവ മക ആചാരങ്ങൾ പുലർത്തേണ്ടവർ പാടില്ല. മറ്റു സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ പേരിൽ അങ്ങനെയൊരു ഇത്തരം നിയമം നീക്കം ചെയ്താൽ അത് അനേകപേർക്കു മേൽ. ഇത് നടപ്പാക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു നിയമം പാസ്സാക്കുകയാണെന്നതിൽ അതിശയം ഉണ്ടായില്ല എന്നു തന്നെയും. ഇത് നിയമം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അടിയന്തരമായി പാസ്സാക്കണം എന്നു ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മറ്റൊന്നു മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജൻ പെൺകുട്ടികൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ആ സ്ത്രീകളിലുള്ള അധ്വാനപ്രകാരം 1947 മുതൽ ഇതുവരെ യാതൊരു ക്രൂരതയും ഉണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഇന്ന് ജനകീയതയുടെ പേരിൽ പ്രവർത്തിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ഇവ ആധ്വാനപ്രകാരം കൂടുതൽ അധ്വാനം ഉണ്ടാക്കേണ്ടതും അത് അവസരത്തിൽ പ്രോത്സാഹിപ്പിക്കുകയാണെന്നതിൽ അത് നല്ലതായിരിക്കും. അതുകൊണ്ട്"

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and educationally backward. Charges were levelled against some of the strong supporters of the Backward Classes that these classes were very much forward politically. We admit that we have just now become politically very conscious. That is because of the faults of the previous Governments. When the previous Governments were in office, we went to them on bended knees and requested them that the facilities provided for us should be increased and our interests safeguarded. They did not pay any heed. The result is that some of us seceded from the Congress organization, floated our own organization, fought the election on this issue that the Government did not care very much for the Backward Classes and we are in large numbers in the Opposition. That is how our political consciousness had been roused.

Some communities are given preference in regard to educational concessions like grants and the reservation of seats in colleges. Here I wish to point out a grave injustice done to Backward Communities. There are some forward Non-Brahmins like Vellala Gounders and Mudaliars. They style themselves as upper classes for social purposes and as Backward Classes for educational purposes. For getting educational concessions, they get a certificate saying that they are Agamudians or some such class. May be the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam is above all suspicion. But there are people who are exploiting the facilities that are intended for Backward Classes. Such things should be put an end to. We have no personal illwill against them and we are not against their enjoying any facilities. But they get their quota as forward Non-Brahmins and also snatch away a part of the quota of the Backward Classes. In the matter of employment in Government service also, they adopt the same tactics and sneak in. Depressed Classes have had very good champions like our late Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Ambedkar, Mr. N. Sivaraj and our present Speaker Mr. Sivashanmugam Pillai. Mahatma Gandhi did and the others have been doing immense service to Harijans. But the Backward Classes have not produced a personage of the type referred to above. So we beg the Government to do all that lies in their power for the Backward Classes."

5-40 P.m. * SRI R. ARUMUGAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹரிஜன மானியத்தைப் பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் பேசலாம் என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டில் கால்வாய், குளம் போன்றவைகளுக்கு மானியங்கள் நாட்டின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைப் போல ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் நாட்டின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து நன்மைகள் செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று தனியாக மான்யம் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தைப் பற்றியும் அவர்களுடைய நலனைப் பற்றியும் ஹரிஜனங்களைத் தான் பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும். வேறு யாராகிலும் அவர்களைப் பற்றி பேசுவது இல்லை என்றால் அந்த நான் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளமாட்டேன். ஹரிஜனங்கள் இந்த நாட்டில் உயர்ந்த வாழ வேண்டுமென்றால் ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள்தான் அவர்களுடைய குறைகனையும், முன்னேற்றத்துக்கான வழிகளையும், ஜாதி இந்துக்களின் மனம் மாற வேண்டியதையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பேச வேண்டும் தவிர ஹரிஜனங்களை அவர்களைப் பற்றி பேசுவது சரியல்ல. ஹரிஜனங்களைத் தவிர பாக்கிப் பேர்கள் அவர்களைப் பற்றி சிந்திப்பதாகவே தெரியவில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய

[23rd March 1953] [Sri R. S. Arumugam]

குறைகளை ஹரிஜனங்களே சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வந்தால் அவர்கள் முன்னுக்கு வா முடியும் என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடியாது. ஹரிஜனங்கள் உண்மையிலேயே முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்றால், அவர்கள் நன்மையை அடைய வேண்டுமென்றால், அவர்களைப் பார்த்து மற்றவர்கள் மனம் இரங்க வேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய மனம் மாறி அவர்களுடைய உள்ளம் மாறி எந்த நிலைமையில் வந்தால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வா முடியும் என்ற ஒரு காரியத்தை ஆலோசனை செய்து அகற்றித் தர நடக்க வேண்டும் என்பதை அழுதும் திருத்தமாக சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். 1917-42-ஆம் வருஷத்திற்கு பின்னால் ஹரிஜனங்களைப் பற்றி யாராகிலும் கவனிக்கிறார்களாவென்றால் ஒருவரும் கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. அப்பொழுது காந்திஜி இருந்தார், அவர் மறைந்தார். அவருக்குப் பின்னால் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டும் என்று யாராவது மனப்பூர்வமாக யோசித்திருக்கிறார்களாவென்றால் ஒருவரும் இல்லை. அவ்விதம் இருப்பதாக என்னுடைய எண்ணத்தில் தோன்றவில்லை. பொதுக் கூட்டங்களில் தீண்டாமையைப் பற்றி, இந்த தீண்டாமையை தடுத்தே தீர வேண்டும் என்று இப்பொழுது எந்தத் தலைவர்களும் பேசுவது இல்லை. இவ்விதமாக ஒரு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஜாதி இருக்கிறது, அவர்களும் இந்த நாட்டில் பிறந்தவர்கள், இந்த நாட்டில் வளர்ந்தவர்கள், அவர்களுக்கும் நமக்கம் வித்யாசம் இல்லை, மனித சமுதாயத்தில் இந்த மாதிரியாக மக்கள் இருப்பது நல்லது அல்ல, எடைதெப்பற்றி உண்மையிலேயே எந்தத் தலைவர்களாவது பொது கூட்டங்களில் இப்பொழுது பேசுகிறார்கள்? காந்திஜிக்குப் பிறகு அதிகமாக இவர்கள் கவனிப்பார் அற்றுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் டி. பிரகாசம் மந்திரிசபை காலத்தில் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் இந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கி வைத்து சில காரியங்களைச் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். காந்திஜி பரம்பரையைச் சேர்ந்த காங்கிரஸ் மகாசபை தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு சிறிது நன்மையான காரியத்தை செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இதனால் இந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் கல்வி துறையில் சிறிது முன்னேற்றம் அடைய முடிகிறது. பேசலில் இலாகாவில் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகங்கள் கொடுத்து சலுகை காட்டி வரவேண்டும். இந்தப் பற்றி சட்ட சபையில் ஒரு கேள்வி கேட்டேன். 1937-52-ல் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் எவ்வளவு சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வேலைகள் கொடுத்து இருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், எவ்வளவு போலீசுக்குப் பரமோஷன் கிடைத்திருக்கிறது என்றும் கேட்டேன். அதற்கு பதில் சொல்லும்போது கிட்டத்தட்ட முன்னூற்றி சொசம் போலீசுக்கு உத்தியோகம் கொடுத்திருப்பதாகவும் அதில் பிரமோஷன் நான்கு போலீசுதான் என்றும் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது? ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பது மாதிரம் போதாது. பின்னால் அவர்களுக்கு பிரமோஷன் கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. ஹரிஜனங்கள் டிபுடி கலெக்டர்களாகவோ அல்லது வேறு உத்தியோகங்களிலோ இருந்தால் அவர்கள் 10, 15, வருஷம் அதில் வேலை பார்த்து வந்தாலும், அவர்களுக்கு மேல் உயர்ந்த பதவி கிடைப்பதே இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு மேல் இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகள் அவர்கள் உயர்ந்த பதவிக்கு வராமலிருப்பதற்காக அவர்கள் மேல் எதிர்ப்பும் தடுத்த நோம் பார்த்து charge சொல்லி உயர்ந்த பதவி அடைய முடியாமல் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையெல்லாம் கனம் ராஜாஜி காலத்தில் நடக்காது என்று எண்ணம் அவர்களுடைய மனதில் ஏற்பட வேண்டும். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இதைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டராக இருந்தால் சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டராகவும், டிபுடி குப்பரிண்டெண்டாக இருந்தால் D.S.P. உத்தியோகமாக பிரமோஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அவ்விதமாக ரெவின்யூ போன்ற இது இலாக்காக கனமும் பிரமோஷன் கிடைக்கும்படியும், இதைக் கவனிக்கும்படியும் இந்த இடத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“மேலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு மனைகட்டிகள் கொடுக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு நஞ்சை நிவளத்தில் இப்பொழுது கொடுக்க முடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த மைலுக்கு அப்பால் தரிசு நிலம் பார்த்து மனைகளைக் கொடுத்து குடியிருக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இந்த உற்பாட்டில் ஷர்பிரிந்துபோகிறது. மேலும் தெய்யிசு கெடுகிறது.

[Sri G. Joseph] [23rd March 1953]

వంటి విషయం. బంజరు భూములను ఎన్నో చేసే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక నిర్ణయ విధానాన్ని అమలు జరపాలని కోరికను వ్యక్తం చేస్తున్నాను. భూమిని సత్వరంగా కట్టింది వ్యవసాయంచేసే రైతు కూలీలకే ఈ భూములను యివ్వవలెనుగాని వాటిని పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు యివ్వడం ఎంతమాత్రం సమంజసంకాదు. భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని ఎక్కడూ పోషించరాదు. దేశం అభివృద్ధి చెందాలి అంటే యీ కాంగ్రెస్ వారి దృక్పథంలో మార్పులు రావాలి. భూమిలేని వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు బంజరు భూములు యిచ్చినట్లయితే అచిరకాలంలోనే అది అభివృద్ధి చెందే అవకాశంవుంది. కాని వాటిని పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాముల చేతులలో పెట్టడంవల్ల అధికాహారోత్పత్తి సాధించలేము, సరికదా దేశంలో పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాముల పలుకుబడికింద వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు తిండికోసం ప్రమాదం వుంది. రేపల్లె తాలూకాలో బంజరు భూములన్నాయి. వీటిలో నాలుగైదువందల ఎకరాలవరకు రాజవాపయ్య అనే ఆయనకు కొలుకు యివ్వడం జరిగింది. ఈ విధంగా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూభందాలను వ్యక్తులకు యివ్వకుండా దేద హరిజనులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీల సహకార సంఘాలకు యివ్వడం చాలా మంచిది. అంతేకాని భుక్తులని కూరి భాగ్యవరితునిగా చేసే విధానానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం వెంటనే స్వస్తి చెప్పాలని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

“హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు స్కాలర్ షిప్ లను మంజూరు చేసే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగినంత శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవడంలేదు. స్కాలర్ షిప్ వస్తుందిగా అనే ఇద్దో శ్రద్ధతో అనేకమంది హరిజన శ్రేష్ఠ విద్యార్థులు గుంటూరు ఎ. సి. కాలేజీలో ఇంటర్మీడియట్ తరగతిలో చేరారు, కాని అనేకమందికి ఇంకను స్కాలర్ షిప్ లు మంజూరు కాకపోవడంవల్ల వారు చాలా అందోళన పడుతున్నారు. స్కాలర్ షిప్ లు యివ్వనిదే వారు ఇంక ఎ. తమాత్రం చదువు సాగించలేరు. ప్రభుత్వంవారిని త్వరలోనే అడుగుకొనవలసిన శ్రేష్ఠ విద్యార్థులకు హరిజనులకేచ్చి అన్ని అవకాశాలూ కలుగ జేరాలని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

6. అంతేకాకుండా ఇక్కడ స్థలముల విషయంలోను ప్రభుత్వం హరిజనులకు ఎక్కువ స్వార్థం కలుగజేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. 5, 6 సంవత్సరములుగా మా తాలూకా లోని హరిజనుల ఇండ్ల స్థలముల గురించి దరఖాస్తులు పెట్టుకొన్నాడు. అయినప్పటికీ యింతవరకు వారికి నివేశన స్థలాలు యివ్వడంలేదు. హరిజనులకు యిండ్లస్థలాలు వెంటనే యిప్పించవలసిన నేను ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. వెనుకబడిన వాతులకు యిండ్లస్థలాలు మొదలైన స్వార్థాలు కలుగజేసే నిమిత్తం వెనుకటి పర ప్రభుత్వం కొన్ని భూములను మిసహాయించింది. అయినప్పటికీ యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఆ విషయంలో ఎంతమాత్రం శ్రద్ధ చూపడంలేదు. ఈ సమస్యను వెంటనే పరిష్కరించాలని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. కూలీ సంఘాలు ఎంతో కాలంగా కూలీలను నిర్ణయించాలని అంతోళన చేస్తున్నాయి. అయినప్పటికీ కూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యీ విషయమై శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోలేదు. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు కూలీలను 12 అణాలుగా నిర్ణయించారు. అంద్రదేశంలో ఎక్కడా వీ సీజనులో కూడా ఇంతతక్కువ కూలీలను లేదు. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు రూపాయిపాకలా, రూపాయిన్నరవరకు యీనాడు సంపాదించుకుంటున్నా ప్రభుత్వంవారు 12 అణాలు మాత్రమే కూలీ రేటుగా నిర్ణయించవలసినదని కోరినయినా ప్రభుత్వం వీ విషయం దీనిని బట్టి యీ ప్రభుత్వం కూలీ చేసుకొని వేరించే వారికి ఎంతమాత్రం సహాయం చేయటంలేదని ఎంతవరకు భూస్వాములకు లాభ పోతగా వుండే విధానాలనే అమలు జరుపవలసిందని స్పష్టపరుస్తున్నాను.

MR. SPEAKER :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”
The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 24th 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.

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have put down 29 questions in the list before the House to-day. With the co-operation of the House, I want to finish all the questions.”

I.—PRIVILEGE—ADMISSION OF QUESTIONS.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, I have raised a question of privilege, and it has been disallowed. I should like to have your ruling about a particularly important question, that is, the question affecting the rights of Members about questions and putting questions. Particularly in this session the right of putting questions has been drastically curtailed. For example, a number of questions of which notices have been given, have been left unstarred, and questions relating to finance have not been answered. But the budget is proceeding apace. I should like to know if the office is in any way jeopardising or trampling on our rights. If privilege motions are simply thrown out and not allowed, I ask in all seriousness, what is the relief we have got to protect our own privileges in the matter of putting questions and eliciting answers. It has also been said that the procedure in the House of Commons is to be followed. I say that in England, we do not have the kind of Opposition we are having in the Madras State. Because there in England the kind of Opposition is a loyal Opposition, and an Opposition which is a *Numkeovaste* Opposition. Here we have real Opposition. Here the interests to be opposed are formidable. We represent the people and their interests, and putting interpellations and eliciting answers is a matter not affecting us personally, but affecting the way in which the finances of this State are bungled and the way in which people's interests are trampled upon. That is why I say that it is not merely a question of our privileges but the privileges of the people to have a reasonable response to their questions regarding the way in which their finances are being mismanaged. I should like to have a definite ruling from you in the matter. We feel that in the matter of putting questions our interests are jeopardised, and our rights are trampled upon. When we feel that our rights are trampled upon, what is the remedy; have we no go at all? On these points I should like to have a ruling, because a number of questions have been disallowed. I have also seen that questions have been disallowed now on the same grounds on which they were admitted in the last Assembly. I will give an instance.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I want to make it clear that this is not a privilege motion at all. Regarding the point of order raised by the hon. Member, I may tell the House that the Chair has the

[Mr. Speaker]

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power to allow a question or disallow it. It is entirely within the power of the Chair to disallow a question if the Chair thinks that the question is not in order. The second point raised is whether the Chair has power to make a starred question an unstarred one. If the Chair thinks that the answer to the question will be very long, the Chair has power to treat it as an unstarred question. Regarding the manner of answers by Hon. Ministers, the Chair has nothing to do. The manner of giving answers is entirely the responsibility of Hon. Ministers."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" While I do not want to say anything in regard to the discretion that is vested in the Chair to allow or disallow a question on the ground that it is in order or not in order, I would like to submit that it is very necessary for the Members of this House to know the general principles governing the basis on which the Chair comes to the conclusion that a particular question is in order or not in order."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall answer this here and now. These principles are given in the Rules. The hon. Member will please go through the Rules. I may also state at the same time that whenever a question is disallowed, the reasons for disallowing it and the Assembly rule under which it is so disallowed are communicated to the Member."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" With your permission, Sir, I should like to say one thing. For example, questions based upon newspaper reports have been allowed in the last Assembly. I can say very many questions have been admitted. But now when I put questions based upon newspaper reports, they have been disallowed. I should like to know whether the previous Assembly, which was not having a real Opposition, had a different set of Rules from the Rules of the present Assembly, which has a real Opposition."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are following the same rules. Instead of discussing this question here the hon. Member may bring it to my notice separately. I may also say that whenever there is a question put on the basis of a report in the newspapers, the hon. Member who puts the question should make himself responsible for the statements. He should not shove the responsibility on to the newspaper. Now let us proceed to Questions and Answers."

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Thermal Station at Kozhikode.

* 131-G. Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal under consideration of the Government to install a Thermal Station at Kozhikode in Malabar to avoid the cut in supplying electricity to that place on account of the water scarcity in Mettur and Pykara anicuts?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" No, as the commissioning now in progress of additional generating plant at Madurai and Pykara will ease the position in future years."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Has any representation been received by the Government about the great unemployment caused to the workers in Cheruvannur Cotton Mill, etc., on account of the power cut, and in printing presses and publications like *Mathrubhumi*, *Desabhimani*, and, if so, what steps the Government have taken to satisfy the demands of the workers in the industry and newspapers of Kozhikode?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have no information at present. I can tell the hon. Member that whenever there is a power cut, inevitably workers will suffer hardship."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Though the power-supply 8-40
for industrial concerns is cut do the Government know that cinemas 8.m
are having three and four shows daily and will the Government consider restricting this and supplying more power to industrial concerns?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Supply of power is restricted, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, there is a diesel oil generating set in Mangalore in the possession of the Government. That can be commissioned for the purpose of generating electricity. Similarly, fresh diesel generating sets can be ordered, which are cheap, and there is no question of use of coal involved in this thing. Therefore, will the Government consider this matter for the purpose of augmenting the supply of electricity?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Is the hon. the Leader of the Opposition putting the question with regard to the supply of power to South Kanara?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Diesel oil generating set can be commissioned there. There is no difficulty."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Then, we shall consider the question."

Allowances to the families of constables in detention.

* 132 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have sanctioned any, and if so, what allowances to the families of those constables of Madras City who were arrested and detained recently?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The matter is of course receiving the attention of the Government."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether the families of those constables who are detained are allowed to remain in the official quarters?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The question is of detention. But when the constables are dismissed, their families will have to vacate."

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" (b) The Hostel did not maintain even the minimum number of ten eligible boarders as per rules relating to the sanction of boarding grants.

"(c) Yes. The request for restoration of withheld grants was not allowed."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Is it not a fact that the grants were stopped because there was some excess payment in the previous years, and the Government refused to make further grants unless they were repaid?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The grant was not disbursed to the hostel at Chelode as it was not eligible for the grant under rule 4 of the rules relating to the recognition and sanction of boarding grants according to which there should be a minimum strength of 11 boarders belonging to eligible communities of Backward Classes. The boarding grant to the hostel at Pazhayangadi was not stopped but was suspended for certain irregularities noticed in the management. After the irregularities were rectified, the grant to the hostel was disbursed in full. But the grant did not reach the management but was adjusted towards the amount due to Government from the management."

SRI M. CHADAYAN:—“എറണാകുളം, പട്ടയങ്ങൾ, ഗോപാലപുരം, ചേലോട്, നീലിയിരിപ്പു ദേശമായ സുപ്രഭാതദീപ നായനാർവേലിൽ അന്നാൾ മരിച്ച അമ്മിണി ദേവലിംഗ ഗ്രാൻ” കഴിഞ്ഞതൊക്കും നിശ്ചയിച്ചതും, ആ നാട്ടുകാർമുഖനായിട്ടുവന്ന ഗവർണ്ണർമാർ വല്ല തടവിലായും കിട്ടിത്തന്നോ? കിട്ടിത്തന്നെങ്കിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കാര്യത്തിൽ എന്തുകൊണ്ട് ദേവലിംഗൻ ഗ്രാൻ” കൊടുത്തിട്ടു?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have already replied to that question in my answer to clause (c) of the original question, namely, ‘ Yes. The request for restoration of withheld grants was not allowed.’ But all these hostels were under one management. A total amount of Rs. 15,000 was due to Government from the society which managed those hostels by way of grants drawn from both the Education Department and the Harijan Welfare Department for some pupils and also some amount was due as the expenditure was other than what was legitimate for the purposes of grant.”

Sri G. LATCHANNA :—" In view of the fact that due to the late allotment of the grant, many institutions are undergoing a lot of difficulties, will the Government consider the desirability of sanctioning the grants in the beginning of the year? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The grant is being given as early as possible in instalments in the course of the year, from this year.”

8-50
a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :— "Will this Government which seem to have a liberal attitude in similar matters, as seen from the Audit Report of 1951 wherein they have waived recovery

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of Rs. 1,42,696 excess travelling allowance and Rs. 8,318 passage money due from the Armed Police, write off this amount and resume grants unconditionally?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ In this particular instance of Harijan hostels, audit becomes necessary when there is expenditure which is not justified. But as far as possible a liberal policy will be followed in this matter also. I may inform the hon. Member that the hostel was closed on 1st April 1952.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—“മലബാറിൽ സായുധ വിപ്ലവത്തിന് കുറേക്കൂടി മുന്നോട്ടിട്ട് വളരെ സഹായങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ട് കൂടുതൽ ചുരുക്കത്തോടെ ചെയ്തുകൊണ്ട് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതിനെ സഹായിക്കുമോ?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is putting a general question.”

Expenditure incurred in connection with the visit of Admiral Wright.

* 136 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total amount of money spent by the Government in connexion with the visit of Admiral Wright and his men who were in Madras from 4th to 9th February 1953?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ No expenditure was in fact incurred by the State Government in connexion with the visit of Admiral Wright. But I trust it is not intended to object to international courtesy or reduce the graces thereof.”

SHRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know whether Admiral Wright had any talks with the Chief Minister of a political or military nature regarding the Middle East Defence Organisation and may I know whether the Chief Minister gave such kind of reception as given to Admiral Wright to the Soviet delegates who came in a ship to Madras bringing food with them for the people in the Rayalaseema famine areas? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not allow the first part of the question, namely, the private talk Admiral Wright had with the Chief Minister. That does not come as a supplementary question to this question. I allow the second part, namely, the nature of reception given to him."

The Hon. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ These courtesies depend on the time, the occasion and also the business, other business with which the Chief Minister is concerned at the time. There was no discourtesy or want of courtesy shown to either of the two bodies referred to.”

శ్రీ PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :..... Admiral Wright
 పు ధర్మము చేసుకొందానికి వారు Chief Minister కావడం నాకు తెలి
 వ్వకొకటగా ఏకాగ్రాహి.

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THE HON. SRI G. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Admiral Wright was the representative of the Government of the United States. In the other case, it was a private affair. It was not a Government affair."

Scales of pay of the staff in the Revenue Department.

* 137 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased—

(a) to place a copy of the scales of pay of the staff in the Revenue Department in the districts as revised in 1930 and 1947; and

(b) to state the reasons for keeping the maximum pay of attenders in 1947 as it was previously?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO (on behalf of Hon. Minister for Finance) :—" (a) There was a general revision of scales of pay of the various services, including those of the Revenue Department, in 1933 but not in 1930. The scales of pay of non-gazetted staff in the Revenue Department in the districts as revised in 1933 and 1947 are given in the statement separately placed on the table of the House.

(b) The scale of pay of attenders before 1947 was Rs. 19—2/2—25—1/2—30. In 1947, a revised scale of Rs. 24—1—32—1/2 (A)—35 was fixed. The maximum of the scale of pay for attenders was therefore not kept as it was previously when scales of pay of all non-gazetted services were revised in 1947, but was raised by Rs. 5 per mensem."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" అయ్యో, దీనిలో ఆగస్టు 1947 లో revise చేసినప్పుడు scales లో 32 రూపాయల వరకూ 35 రూపాయలవరకు అర్హత వాయ annual increment అమెరికన్లవలె ఉన్నది. కాని అది 35 రూపాయల maximum అండ్ ఫోర్టీ యింటుండే attenders మన రాష్ట్రములో ఎంతమంది ఉన్నారో చెప్పగలరా?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member must put a separate question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must know that the Minister for Industries is answering on behalf of the Minister for Finance."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఇక్కడ attenders కు 35 రూపాయలవరకు మూతము చేత మున్నదని చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ 35 రూపాయల వరకు ఒక కుటుంబము జీవించడానికి అవకాశమున్నదని మంత్రులు నమ్ముతున్నారా?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am afraid I cannot give an opinion. The scale of pay fixed for all attenders by the Government is the same."

* Printed as Appendix on pages 228-229 infra.

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Land Mortgage Bank at Kadiri, Anantapur district.

* 138 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made by the public of Kadiri taluk for starting a Land Mortgage Bank in Kadiri in Anantapur district for providing better credit facilities for agricultural operations to the famine-affected agriculturists; and

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

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The matter is under consideration of the Government."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—" In view of the acute distress prevailing in Kadiri taluk which is worst hit by famine conditions, will the Government consider the question of implementing the scheme as early as possible?"

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

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" In view of the fact that Kadiri taluk is the largest taluk and is full of famine-affected ryots, will the Government realize the need for opening such a bank at Kadiri immediately?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" We have realized the necessity, Sir, and are making all possible preparations to start a bank there."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Is the Minister aware that many of these mortgage banks newly started are suffering for want of trained hands in discharging their work?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I do not know what the means by trained persons."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" ఈ కడిరి తాలూకాలో ఇంతా విడు తాలూకాలు చేరుస్తారు. లాండ్ మార్టుగేజ్ బ్యాంకు ఎప్పుడు స్థాపిస్తారు?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" విడు తాలూకాలు చేర్చే సంగతి, మరియూ దాన్ని ఎప్పుడు స్థాపించే సంగతి ఇప్పుడు చెప్పడానికి వీలుకాదు."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Within what time can we expect the bank to be started in Kadiri taluk?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" We hope, within a reasonably short time." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" How long has this matter been under the consideration of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Actually the petition from the people of these areas was received some time in September 1952 and enquiry is going on. We are awaiting the report from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies."

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SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ఇప్పుడు ఉన్నటువంటి Land Mortgage Banks కు ప్రభుత్వము అప్పులు ఇవ్వకుండా నిరాకరిస్తున్నది. కనుక వాటిని త్వరగా ఇస్తుందా ?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“Land Mortgage Banks కు ప్రభుత్వము అప్పులు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. Central Mortgage Bank అని మద్రాసులో ఒకటి ఉన్నది. ఆ bank వారు ఇస్తారు.”

Khosla Committee report.

* 139 Q.—**SRI K. VENKAIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have received a copy of the report of the Khosla Committee from the Government of India relating to Nandikonda, Siddeswaram and Gandikota Projects; and

(b) if so, the steps they are going to take?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) A copy of the report of the Khosla Committee for the optimum utilization of the Krishna and Godavari waters has been received.

“(b) At a conference held in Delhi on 8th December 1952 to consider the Khosla Committee's report at which the representatives of the Governments of Madras and Hyderabad and of the Planning Commission and members of the Khosla Committee were present it was decided that the Governments concerned should first carry out the further investigations recommended in the Khosla Committee report itself. Accordingly this Government are examining the possibility of remodelling the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, investigating the canal system on the Madras side from the proposed Nandikonda Dam and further investigating the Pennar and Pulichintala Dams. After these investigations on the Madras side and some similar investigations on the Hyderabad side by the Hyderabad Government have been completed the Planning Commission will in consultation with the two Governments draw up an integrated plan and make specific recommendation for the inclusion of a project or projects in the Five-Year Plan.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ఈస్టా కమిటీ ఇచ్చినటువంటి రిపోర్టులో, తరువాత జరిపినటువంటి సంగ్రహాలలో, తుంగభద్రా ప్రాంతవల్ల కానల్ గురించి ప్రత్యేకంగా విమర్శన చేస్తుంటే సూచనలున్నాయా? దాని విషయము మంత్రిగారు వివరిస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The Khosla Committee has nothing to do with the Tungabhadra High Level channel.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ఈస్టా కమిటీ విషయము గురించి మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము ఏ అభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలియ జేశారో చెప్పగలరా?”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“As I have already said, so far as Madras Government are concerned, top priority should be given to the famine-stricken areas like Cuddapah, Kurnool, parts of Chittoor, Nellore and Guntur in the matter of projects. They do not agree with the recommendations of the Khosla Committee.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“అయ్యో, మద్రాసు గవర్నమెంటు ఈ విషయములో investigate చేస్తున్నదని అన్నారు. అయితే సందికొండయొక్క వక్షిణకాలువ మద్రాసు వైపున ఉన్నటువంటిది. దానియొక్క investigation ఏ రెక్కలుబట్టి ఏ capacity లో చేయనున్నారు. ఈస్టా కమిటీ వారు 24,500 cusecs capacity లో చేయమని చెప్పిరి, మద్రాసు గవర్నమెంటు 15,000 cusecs capacity లో చేస్తున్నది. అవిధంగా ఎందుకు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈస్టా కమిటీయొక్క రిపోర్టు ప్రభుత్వము వద్దగ ఉంటే సభ్యులకు అంద జేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, this Government have addressed the Central Government for the supply of copies of the Khosla Committee report. As soon as they are received, they will be supplied to the hon. Members. I do not know anything about the cusecs as advised by the Planning Commission. The Madras Government are carrying on the investigation of the right bank canal from Nandikonda Dam.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ధిల్లీలో జరిగినటువంటి సమావేశము అయిన తరువాత investigation జరిపామని అన్నారు. ఇప్పుడు పరిశోధన జరిపేటటువంటి పరామర్శలూ ఏ భాషా ప్రాంతానికి సంబంధించినటువంటి వారో మంత్రిగారు తెలియ జేస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I think it extends to about 200 miles or so, Sir.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“In view of the fact that Government agree that the recommendations of the Khosla Committee affect the interests of Rayalaseema, will the Government agree to appoint a technical committee to go thoroughly into the matter the utilization of Tungabhadra and Krishna waters for the benefit of the famine-stricken Rayalaseema and then only allow the implementation of the Khosla Committee recommendations?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I have already mentioned about the policy of this Government with regard to the utilization of the Krishna waters.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నాటికిని అండ్ కంస్ట్రక్షన్ టువంటి కృష్ణా-తెన్నారు స్క్రీముక్రింద గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టు స్క్రీము లేదు అనే టటువంటి సంగతి ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెలుసునా? ఆ సందర్భంలో గండికోట ప్రాజెక్టు ను తక్షణమే రిసుకోవాల్సి ప్రభుత్వము మనకు Central Government కు ఏదే దించిందా?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Though the Government of Madras have not stated so in unequivocal terms that

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the project should be taken up, it means that top priority should be given to these tracts which are famine-stricken. This is also included in the report of the Madras Government."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ ప్రాజెక్టు స్క్రీములో గండి కోట ప్రాజెక్టుకు సంబంధించిన విషయములు లేవని, కృష్ణ-పెన్నార్ స్క్రీముకు గండికోటకు ఏమి connexion లేదనే విషయము నిజమేనా అని అడుగు చున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"It is not correct that Gandikota will not be fed from Krishna waters. That is part of the Krishna-Pennar Project."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—"ఇప్పుడు కోస్తా కమిటీ రిపోర్టు పైన పరిశోధన చేస్తున్నట్లుంటే శాఖ మదరాసు circle లో ఉన్నదా లేక బెజ్జా వాడ circle లోనా? తరువాత ఈ పరిశోధనలు ఎప్పుడు పూర్తి అవుతాయో చెప్పగలరా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I do not know in what circle it is situated. But the investigations are expected to be completed in nine months so far as the channel from Nandikonda is concerned."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—"అయ్యో, ఇప్పుడు సందికొండ right channel కోస్తా కమిటీ నివేదిక ప్రకారం కాకుండా 10 మైళ్లు క్రింద కొలతలు వేస్తున్నారు. దానికి కారణము ఏమో తెలిస్తేరా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"Notice, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, may I request the hon. Members to remember that this dispute as to what shape the Krishna waters scheme should take will not be settled before the new State is formed and it would be very much better not to waste the time of the House now on these theoretical considerations? They will all become practical when the new State begins to function."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Investigation చేస్తున్నామని లెక్కలు వేస్తున్నామని అంటున్నారు. పనిపూత్రము అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వచ్చిన తరువాత జరుగుతుందని అంటారు. ఈ లోగా investigation జరిగితే ఇందులో అన్యాయము, అక్రమము జరుగవచ్చు. అ తరువాత చేయవలసిన దేమి లేదు. అందువలన ఇట్టి అన్యాయం జరుగకుండా చూస్తారా?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"When the report of the Khosla Committee is placed on the table of the House, we shall have a full-dress debate. Probably such a debate will take place in the new Andhra Legislature." (Laughter.)

Alleged dismissal of certain inmates of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel, Masulipatnam.

* 140 Q.—**SRI G. RAMA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that some

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inmates of the Government Depressed Classes Hostel at Masulipatnam were dismissed from the Hostel in the month of December 1952, if so, how many were dismissed and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Eight boarders in the Government Hostel at Masulipatnam were dismissed from the hostel in December 1952 as they misbehaved in the hostel. However, these boarders, after their unconditional apology for their misbehaviour, have been readmitted in the hostel with a warning that any further act of indiscipline would be viewed more severely."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—"అందులో ఇంకా ఒక కుర్రవాణ్ణి చేర్చుకో లేదని బహద్దుర్ ఉన్నది. అతనిని ఎప్పుడు చేర్చుకొంటారో చెప్పారా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I have stated that all of them have been admitted according to my information."

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—"అసలు ఈ Hostel Manager అ స్కూలు Headmaster ఒకడే అవడంచేత పిల్లవాళ్ళకు అన్యాయము జరుగుచున్నది. నేను స్థానిక M.L.A. గా ఈ విషయంగురించి మేనేజరు దగ్గరకు వెళ్లడం జరిగింది. అ మేనేజరుగారిని రిపోర్టులు కూడా ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చాయి. ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నారో సభ్యులకు తెలియచేస్తారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Sir, the real trouble was that as two of these students kicked the head cook of the hostel instead of making a complaint to the warden of the hostel and as the remaining 6 boarders behaved in a disorderly manner in putting out the lights in the dining hall and arming themselves with sticks to beat the cooks without making a complaint against the cooks to the warden, they were dismissed. The dismissed boarders subsequently tendered unconditional apology for their misbehaviour and they were readmitted."

Opening of a Veterinary dispensary at Gorantla, Hindupur taluk.

* 141 Q.—**SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation from the M.L.A., Hindupur, has been received by him for opening a Veterinary Dispensary at Gorantla in Hindupur taluk; and

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

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

"(b) The matter is under consideration of Government."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—"Sir, is it a fact that the minor panchayat at Gorantla, a place in the highly famine-affected and backward area of Rayalaseema, has resolved to contribute Rs. 1,000 every year and Rs. 750 this year towards the recurring

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and non-recurring expenditure of the dispensary in spite of the financial commitments to which even these minor panchayats are also exposed on account of the new panchayat legislation?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think the hon. Member is reading something. Only oral questions are allowed during question time."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the hon. Member is correct in the information he has given."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, if it is so, what is the consideration shown by this Government towards the famine-affected and backward areas of Rayalaseema?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the policy of the Government in this regard is to start these minor dispensaries in places where there is real need and where the people come forward with contribution to the extent of 50 per cent of the recurring expenditure and 50 per cent of the non-recurring expenditure of the dispensary. This is the policy adopted by Government for the entire State. The expenditure for running an institution like this comes to Rs. 5,200 per year. The contribution that has been offered by this panchayat is only Rs. 1,000. The District Veterinary Officer has been asked to conduct the panchayat board and induce them to make up the balance of the contribution."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"ఈ ప్రాంతంలోని అన్ని చోట్లకు ఒకే విధంగా వర్తింపకుండా పెనుకబడి ఉత్పత్తికంటే పంచాయతీ బోర్డుల ప్రాంతాలకు ఆదాయము తక్కువ ఉంటుంది కాబట్టి అటువంటి ప్రాంతాలకు పంచాయతీ బోర్డులకు మరొక principle పెట్టి రెండువేల ఆదాయము తప్పకుండా రాకాలని కాకుండా అంతకు తక్కువ వచ్చినప్పటికీ కూడా ఆ ప్రాంతాలలో ఏదీ ఏర్పాటుకాకనే ప్రభుత్వము ఏ మైనా ఆలోచిస్తుందా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, it is a question of principle that has to be considered with reference to the finances of the Government."

Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode.

9.10 a.m.

* 142 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP (on behalf of Dr. K. B. Menon): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government made out a plan in 1944 for increasing the output of soap in the Government Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, Malabar;

(b) whether the Government ordered for the necessary machinery; and

(c) if so, when the machinery is likely to be installed?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The Director of Industries and Commerce proposed in October 1945, the expansion of the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, by constructing new buildings at West Hill and installing modern

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and efficient machinery capable of producing 3,000 tons of soaps per annum; but, the proposals were finally deferred in 1948. Subsequently in August 1950, the Government, however, sanctioned an expenditure of Rs. 1,34,800 towards the purchase of machinery for the replacement of worn-out ones in the Institute to be spread over a period of three years.

" (b) Orders were placed for the supply of machineries sanctioned for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

" (c) The machineries ordered for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 have been received and will be installed during the current year."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"In view of the fact that there has been deterioration in the efficiency of the Institute and the profits therefrom, may I know why the scheme of rationalization has not been given effect to expeditiously though the machinery came long before?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I do not agree that the efficiency of the Institute has gone down but still I may tell the hon. Member why we are not able to put up the machinery. Two more motors have got to come. Also we have to put up a separate building to install this machinery. I have inspected this Institute. The work is being started and it will be completed, I hope, in the course of the year."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"May I know the present output of the factory and whether the output is finding a ready sale?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I would like to have notice so far as the present output is concerned but we are having a good sale."

Alleged irregularities in P.C.C. societies in Malabar.

* 143 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP (on behalf of Dr. K. B. Menon): Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar engaged in the procurement and distribution of foodgrains in which grave irregularities like embezzlement of funds, theft of foodgrains and other large-scale frauds were discovered during the years 1948-52;

(b) the number of such cases in which such office-bearers were prosecuted;

(c) the number of cases in which civil action was taken;

(d) the number of cases in which no action was taken at all; and

(e) the number of cases in which action was taken but dropped at a later stage?

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THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) Twenty.

“(b) Office-bearers were prosecuted in 11 cases.

“(c) Legal action was taken in 22 cases.

“(d) & (e) Nil.”

Construction of a wharf for Coondapur Port, South Kanara.

* 144 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) at what cost and when a wharf was constructed for Coondapur Port in South Kanara district;

(b) to whom the work was entrusted and by whom and whether a public tender was called for; and

(c) whether the Government have discovered that the said wharf is not properly constructed and the same has to be repaired urgently at a heavy cost?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The actual cost of the work was Rs. 1,07,691. The work was completed on 9th December 1951.

“(b) Public tenders were called for with due publicity through the dailies, etc., and the work was entrusted, after approval by Government, to Messrs. Koganti Narayana Rao and Doddi Appalaswamy of Kakinada who were the lowest tenderers.

“(c) Some pits have formed at certain places on the reclaimed portion in rear of the wharf wall. No repairs are reported to be necessary to the wharf wall itself. The causes for the formation of the depressions are being looked into by the Assistant Engineer (Marine).”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“Will the Government depute an eminent engineer to report about the manner of construction as well as the present condition of the wharf and if an unfavourable report is received, will the Government take suitable action against the particular persons who are responsible for wasting huge sums of public money?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I have already said that the causes for the formation of the depressions are being looked into by the Assistant Engineer (Marine). After his report is received, we will have to consider whether there has been any waste and so on.”

Palm Jaggery Co-operative Societies.

* 145 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Palm Jaggery Co-operative Societies formed in the Guntur district for the benefit of ex-toddy tappers and the number of members working in those societies;

(b) the average monthly earning of a member working in the society;

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(c) what arrangements are made by the Government to provide alternative employment to the remaining ex-toddy tappers; and

(d) whether the Government propose to give permission to the unemployed toddy tappers to sell neera (sweet toddy)?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) There are 100 jaggery manufacturing co-operative societies in Guntur district, with a membership of 4,059 ex-tappers.

“(b) The average monthly income of a tapper member working in the societies ranged from Rs. 30 to Rs. 45 during the tapping season.

“(c) Three hundred and thirty-six ex-tappers were provided with alternative employment in the six tenants' societies and 13 milk supply co-operative societies organized for their benefit. The rest are engaged as agricultural or industrial labourers or employed as gang coolies in the Public Works Department.

“(d) There was no request from the ex-tappers of the district for the grant of the permission to sell neera for consumption as beverage.”

Cherpalcheri-Kolapally road in Walluvanad, Malabar.

* 146 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Cherpalcheri-Kolapally road in Walluvanad, Malabar, has been included in the Post-War Reconstruction Scheme;

(b) when the Government propose to start the work; and

(c) what is the total estimate of the work?

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

“(b) The work will be taken up for execution by the District Board as soon as the works in progress in the district are completed.

“(c) Rupees thirty-five thousand (Rs. 35,000).”

Medical certificates for liquor permits.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have passed an Order that medical certificates for liquor permits should be given by Government Stipendiary Civil Surgeons only; and

(b) if so, the reasons for the same?

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) Yes, Sir. Only medical certificates given by Civil Surgeons attached to Government hospitals are accepted for the issue of the permits.

“(b) It is considered on the whole safer to do so, but the matter is under further consideration.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know whether the Government have received any representation from the Honorary Doctors and Civil Surgeons' Association regarding this matter?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—“Yes, Sir, we have been asked to extend the function of giving certificates to honorary doctors also and that is why I said, the matter is under consideration.”

Panchayat Board for Ravoth and Vavad amsoms.

* 148 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder is not in his seat. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a mass petition, dated the 29th September 1952, was submitted to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards by the inhabitants of Ravoth and Vavad villages in Kozhikode taluk, Malabar district, requesting the Government to constitute a panchayat board for the two amsoms of Ravoth and Vavad together; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken on the same?

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

“(b) It was found on detailed examination of the proposal that it was not feasible of acceptance, as it resulted in the creation of two uneconomic units. The Koduvally panchayat in which these villages are now comprised will therefore be reconstituted with its existing jurisdiction.”

Taking over of the Parlakimedi Estate.

* 149 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when the Parlakimedi Estate in Pathapatnam taluk will be taken over by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The Parlakimedi estate in Srikakulam district is covered by a stay order of the High Court of Judicature at Madras. The estate will be taken over after the stay granted by the High Court is vacated.”

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SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“Since the Government are collecting rent from the tenants on behalf of the zamindars, will the Government take up the repair of the tanks and estate roads?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Let us wait for the vacation of the stay order.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“Will the Government take any action regarding collection of rents in the estates which are under stay, thus preventing the zamindars from adopting coercive methods in collection?”

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

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Has the stay order also stayed the repairs to the tanks?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“We have no sway over these estates because there is the stay order functioning.”

Alleged shadowing of M.L.As. by the C.I.D. staff when on tour.

* 150 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the C.I.Ds. are asked to follow the M.L.As. when they tour in their constituencies?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The C.I.D. have not been asked to follow M.L.As. when they tour in their constituencies.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“అయ్యో, నేను ఈ మధ్యన మా నియోజకవర్గములో ప్రతి ఊరు తిరిగివచ్చాను. నేను వెళ్లటప్పుడు నా వెంట ఎవరు ఉండరుగాని, నేను ఒక చూరుచేరిన 1, 2 గంటలలో ఒక C.I.D. కాజరు అవుతాడు అక్కడ నేను ఎవరితో మాట్లాడినది, ఏమి మాట్లాడినది, ఏమి కోరినది అన్న తెలుసుకోవటాదు. ఈ విధంగా C.I.D. ఈ రిపోర్టులు ఇవ్వకపోతే ప్రభుత్వమునుండి ఉత్తర్వులు పోయినా అయితే కాటిని అపిలేషన్ చేసేరా ఇప్పుడైనా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I understand, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah will correct me if I am wrong, that what he has been saying is his own personal experience. Is that correct?”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“Yes.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, the question was whether the Government have asked the C.I.D. to follow the Members of the Legislative Assembly when they tour in their constituencies. What the Government will do with regard to particular individuals depends on each individual.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Are there certain Members of the Legislative Assembly whom the police are asked to shadow?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The matter is not connected with the Assembly. It is only connected with individuals throughout the State and, therefore, it is a different matter which we cannot discuss in a vague manner on the floor of this House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"My specific question was whether there are certain Members of this House who are being shadowed by the police under the direction of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They may happen to be Members of this House or they may not happen to be Members of this House. That has no connexion with the circular about shadowing."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"What are the particular qualifications of particular individuals to secure the attention of these people, please?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Their previous history of underground work." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"My question did not at all imply that there was any connexion between the membership of the Assembly and the shadowing. My question was whether there are any members of this House who are being shadowed under the direction of the Government for whatever reasons it may be."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have already answered that the previous history of the individual decides what should be done in this matter in the Intelligence Department. Whether they happen to be in the House or not is not a matter which can be elicited by a question to the Government. The following is discreet, courteous, private and secret. How can I discuss it?"

9-20 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"గొంతమంది M.L.A. లు పిలిచియున్నారు C.I.D. లు వచ్చి వారు మాట్లాడే ప్రతి విషయాన్ని కూడ వాసుకుంటున్నారు అని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? ఆ విధంగా ఎంతమంది M.L.A. లు పైన పిలిచి ఉంచారని ఇప్పుడైనా నేరుగా ప్రభుత్వము జవాబు చెప్పగలరా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I submit that the Government are bound to do so and the Legislature would be disappointed if the Government do not take note of what is going on in the country and we have therefore to take notes of various speeches including those of Ministers."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, are the Government also sending these Shorthand Inspectors of the C.I.D. to take down the speeches of the Ministers?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, where other people perform this function, the Government do not waste money."

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Direct recruitment of Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are directly recruiting to the cadre of Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools graduates with B.Ed. training; and

(b) whether previously they had been recruiting them only to the cadre of Junior Inspectors of Schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) Direct recruitment is made by the Madras Public Service Commission only to the posts of School Assistants, Grade II. Suitable candidates from the list furnished by the Commission are appointed as Senior Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Untrained graduates are also recruited as School Assistants but they are deputed for training before they are appointed as Deputy Inspectors.

" (b) No. Direct recruitment to the posts of Junior Deputy Inspectors of Schools is made by the Department. Junior Deputy Inspectors are promoted as Senior Deputy Inspectors."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Senior Deputy Inspectors గా మామూలు B. Ed. లును కూడ recruit చేసుకొనేటటువంటిది జరుగుతున్నది గాని దీనివల్ల మంట్టులో ఉండి అనుభవము ఉన్నటువంటి B. Ed. లును direct గా Senior Deputy Inspectors గా తీసుకోవడానికి ఏలులేకుండా చేసి వారిని Junior Deputy Inspectors గా మాత్రమే తీసుకోవడం జరుగుతున్నది. ఇది న్యాయమేనా అని మంత్రిగారిని అడుగుతున్నాను."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think, Sir, that the present procedure is quite all right."

Famine relief works in Arantangi taluk.

* 152 Q.—SRI MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Board, Tanjore, has resolved and requested the Government to start famine relief work in the Arantangi taluk; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action so far?

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

" (b) The proposals of the Collector of Tanjore in the matter are awaited."

SRI MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR:—"Sir, may I know the nature of the relief work proposed by the Government?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, as late as 7th March 1953, we have heard from the Collector that revised proposals for undertaking famine relief work have been called for from the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pattukottai."

Exemption from sales tax of handloom cloth sold by hawking.

* 153 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether any representation from the Madras Provincial Handloom Weavers' Congress has been received recently by the Government requesting them to exempt handloom weavers who sell handloom cloth by hawking and at shandies from the levy of sales tax and, if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Yes. The representation is being examined by the Government."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—"Sir, may I know how long the Government will take to arrive at a decision in the matter?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Sir, it has to be examined by the Board and the Board has got to send the specific cases about which representations have been made and the Government will come to a decision after a reply has been received from the local officers."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ రిప్రజెంటేషన్ చేసి ఎన్ని నెలలైంది, లేక ఎన్ని సంవత్సరాలు వైసాది?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"1953 వ సంవత్సరం మార్చి 12 వ తేదీన ప్రభుత్వమునకు ఈ representation చేసిన దాకీ."

* 154 Q.—

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

Nominations to the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee.

* 155 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was made in the beginning of 1947 against the nomination of members to the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee and the Market Committees in the State other than the Guntur Market Committee; and

(b) if so, the action taken?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (a) Some representations were received about the middle of 1947 in regard to the nomination of members to the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee and certain other Market Committees.

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"(b) After carefully considering all these representations the Government nominated to the Committees such persons as they considered most suitable."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"1947 కు పూర్వము ఈ మార్కెటు కమిటీలలో ప్రధానంగా ఒకరినికంటే ఎక్కువ nominate చేయబడదని వెప్పి Advisor ప్రభుత్వము కాలములో ఉన్నటువంటి దానిని సూచి, ముగ్గురుమంది సభ్యులను nominate చేసేటటువంటి వద్దలిని ప్రవేశపెట్టడం సక్రమం కాదు. గనుక దీనిని తగ్గించాలి" అని మంత్రిగారిని అడుగుచున్నాను."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Under Section 6 (4) of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, the Government may appoint to every Market Committee such number of members as they think fit not exceeding the number of members to be elected."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అయ్యా, ఇప్పుడు మీరు ఒక G. O. లో ఒక నెక్స్టు చూపించారు. ఆ నెక్స్టు ప్రకారం, nominate చేయవలసిన సంఖ్య వివరంగా లేదు. ఎంతమందిని కావలసివస్తే అంతమందిని చేసుకోవచ్చు. ఆ అధికారము ప్రభుత్వము చేతుల్లోనే ఉన్నది. అయితే ఎంతవరకు అయిన తరువాత, అధికారములో ఉన్నటువంటి వాళ్లు చాలేక పోయినందులకు, అధికారములో ఉన్నటువంటి వారు వచ్చేందుకు వీలుగా, అప్పుడు ఒక సభ్యుడు అని ఉంటే, ఇప్పుడు ముగ్గురిని nominate చేయవలసిందిగా చేసి ఆ విధంగా G.O. ను మార్చడం జరిగిందనే విషయము నిజమేనా? ఆ G. O. మార్చిన తారీకును తెలిపితే, వివరంగా విషయము అర్థమవుతుంది."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"There is no change in the Government Order at all. The Government Order provides for nomination of members to these committees but their number should not exceed the number of elected members. The number of elected members is seven and Government have nominated only three."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, the question has not been answered at all. It could have been answered in just half a second. The point is that only one Member was nominated previously and now three people have been nominated after the elections."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This discrepancy would not have arisen if the whole thing had been put in English in the first instance."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"అయ్యా, నాగేశ్వర్ కు మంత్రిగారు సమాధానము చెప్పలేదు."

Direct recruitment of District Munsifs.

* 156 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any direct recruitment of District Munsifs in November 1952;

(b) if so, how many were recruited;

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(c) if the recruitment was made, how many were recruited from (1) the staff of the High Court; (2) from Assistant Public Prosecutors; (3) from the cadre of Stationary Sub-Magistrates; and (4) from the mufassal Bar;

(d) whether the principle of communal representation permissible under the amended Government Order was observed in this; and

(e) whether the Public Service Commission was consulted in the matter, and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) There was no selection of candidates by the Madras Public Service Commission in November 1952 for appointment as District Munsifs by direct recruitment. The High Court, however, selected certain candidates in November 1952 for temporary appointment as District Munsifs.

“(b) Fifteen candidates were appointed as District Munsifs on a temporary basis out of those selected by the High Court.

“(c) Out of the 15 so appointed, 2 are from the staff of the High Court, 7 from the cadre of Assistant State or Public Prosecutors, 5 from among Additional First-class Magistrates and 1 Official Receiver.

“(d) & (e) These do not arise as there was no regular selection and the appointments are purely temporary.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“Sir, may I know, out of the 15 candidates selected from the different categories, namely, from the High Court staff, Assistant Public Prosecutors, Stationary Sub-Magistrates and from the mufassal Bar, how many belong to the backward classes and how many Brahmmins were recruited?”

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

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“Sir, may I know, whether a list of candidates eligible for appointment as District Munsifs was not prepared as early as 1952 both by the High Court and the Public Service Commission?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Sir, the question does not arise. As I said there is no direct recruitment because the rules regarding the appointment of these persons have to be revised and the Government and the High Court are finalising them. Until the rules are finalised the question of appointment by the Public Service Commission does not arise. These are only temporary appointments and are purely of a temporary character.”

SRI P. RANGASAMI REDDIAR :—“Sir, may I know whether these candidates are likely to be made permanent and, if so, when? If they are not to be made permanent, when will their services be terminated?”

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“They take an equal chance with the others at the time of recruitment at the hands of the Service Commission.”

SRI A. APPU :—“Sir, do these temporary appointments give them a preferential right for regularising their appointments?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Sir, I submit that they have an equal right with the others.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to restrict the selection of candidates only to the advocates practising at the district headquarters?” 9-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Certainly not. All advocates, if they are otherwise eligible, are eligible to be selected.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“Arising out of the answer of the Hon. Minister that 15 District Munsifs have been recruited on a temporary basis, may I know whether there is any Harijan candidate who has been recruited as a District Munsif?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“I am not now in a position to say anything regarding the number of Harijans and people of other classes that have been recruited as District Munsifs.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Does the Hon. Minister for Law realize that if the selection of District Munsifs is left to the High Court, the latter has a tendency to select its own personnel working in the High Court and does not give any preferential treatment to the Members of the Bar?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“That question does not arise, Sir. It is purely a temporary arrangement and the Public Service Commission along with the High Court sits and selects the candidates.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Question time is over and the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings.”

Gruel centres in Cuddapah district.

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

(a) the number of gruel centres that were opened during distress in Badvel and Sidhout taluks in Cuddapah district; and

(b) whether any of the gruel centres have been closed recently; if so, when and how many in each taluk and the reason for closing?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The number of gruel centres that were opened during distress in Badvel and Sidhout taluks in Cuddapah district was 38 and 29, respectively.

“(b) Thirty-four gruel centres in Badvel taluk and 29 in Sidhout taluk were closed between November 1952 and

[Sri E. T. Kunhan] [24th March 1953]

മറുഭാഗിയാണ് ജീവിച്ചിരുന്നത്. ഈ നായാടികൾക്കുവേണ്ടി പ്രത്യേകം ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ 800 ക. മാത്രമാണ് നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ ഈ പണത്തിൽ 300 രൂപികളോളം മലബാറിൽ അവർക്കുവേണ്ടി ചെലവുചെയ്ത മാത്രമാണ് ചെലവായിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ നായാടികൾ കടവനാട്ട്, വെളിയൻകോഡ്, എടക്കയൂർ, മണലാകുന്ന്, ഏങ്ങിയൂർ, കോലമുക്ക്, നന്നമുക്ക് എന്നീ പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും താമസിച്ചിരുന്നു. ഈ പണത്തിൽനിന്നു ഇവർക്കു യാതൊന്നും തന്നെ കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. കടവനാട്ട് മാത്രം നായാടികൾക്കു കഞ്ഞിവെച്ചു പാരണം, പുരമേച്ചലിന്നും മറുഭാഗി റൂറുറ്റിക കൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അതിൽ അമ്പതുരൂപികൾ ഇവർക്കു പ്രവൃത്തികൾ ചെയ്യിക്കുന്നവർക്കു ശമ്പളത്തിന്നും, ബാക്കി അമ്പതുരൂപികൾ കൊണ്ടാണ് പുരമേച്ചലും മറ്റും നടത്തുന്നത്. ഇങ്ങനെ ചെയ്യുന്ന നായാടികൾക്കു എങ്ങനെയാണ് ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ മുടങ്ങിയ പോക്കുക എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു ചോദിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ സംഖ്യയെന്നും ഗവണ്മെന്റു ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വെക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഇതു തക്കർ ബാപ്പാ ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നു ഹരിജന സേവാസംഘം മുഖേനയാണ് ചെലവായ്ക്കുന്നതെന്നു അറിയുന്നു. ഗാന്ധി സ്റ്റാൻഡ് ഫണ്ടിൽനിന്നും കൊടുക്കാനുണ്ടെന്നു അറിയുന്നത്. സർ, ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ ധാരാളം തരീശ് സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ട്. ഇതിൽനിന്നു നായാടികൾക്കു താമസിക്കുവാനും കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാനും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുകയാണെന്നതിൽ അവിടെ താമസിക്കുവാനും കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാനുമുള്ള സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടായിരിക്കും. അവർക്കു അങ്ങനെയുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുവാനും കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാനും കൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. അതുപോലെതന്നെ മറ്റു ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു പുറത്തേക്കു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ കൃഷി ചെയ്യുവാൻ കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു നിയമം ഉണ്ടെന്നു പറയുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും അങ്ങനെയുള്ള പുറത്തേക്കു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു കൊടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടില്ല. ഗവണ്മെന്റു പുറത്തേക്കു സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ജന്മിമാർക്കും മുതലാളിമാർക്കും പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു അതു കിട്ടുന്നില്ല. സർ, മലബാറിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ കണ്ടാലും കടികുഴിപ്പിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ്. 1953 ൽ ഹരിജന സേവാസംഘങ്ങൾക്കു കിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ഇവർക്കു കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം 26 ആണ്. ഇക്കാര്യത്തിൽ രണ്ടു മാസമാകുമ്പോഴേക്കും ഈ ക്ലിപ്പിക്കൽ കേസുകളുടെ എണ്ണം 25 ആയിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് 1953 ൽ കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ ക്ലിപ്പിക്കൽ കേസുകൾ ഉണ്ടാകണമെന്നു തെളിയുന്നുണ്ട്. ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിൽ നാറത്ത എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു ഒരു ഹരിജൻ സ്ത്രീയെ പ്രസവിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ഒരു ചോരക്കുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. എഴുന്നള്ളിക്കൊണ്ടു പുറത്തേക്കു ആമീൻ തള്ളിവിട്ടതായി ഒരു സംഭവമുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. അങ്ങനെയൊരു പല ദിക്കുകളിലും കടികുഴിപ്പിക്കലും മറ്റു മട്ടനങ്ങളും ഇന്നും നടക്കുന്നുണ്ട്."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"అధ్యక్ష, ఐదేళ్లు నెవనులో పోయిన సంవత్సరం కూడా అంతరు సభ్యులు తమతమ నియోజక వర్గాలలో హరిజనుల వాదనలను మనవి చేస్తూ వచ్చారు. అయితే మొత్తం ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో జనాభా 49,840,564 అందులో హరిజనులు 8,152,226. అనగా సుమారు ఒక కోటి ఉన్నారు. ఇంత జనాభా ఉండేకూడా వారు కూడు, గుడ్డుకు చాలా అవస్థలు పడవలసివస్తున్నది. మనరాష్ట్రం ముఖ్యముగా వ్యవసాయక రాష్ట్రం. మనకు రావలసిన ఆదాయము అంతటిలో 2/3 వంతు వ్యవసాయములే ద్వారానే వస్తుంది. కాని వారికి కట్టడానికి గుడ్డు, బీదడానికి బిండి లేకుండా ఉంది. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ జాతిని వాగుచెయ్యడానికి వినిస్టీయో విమీ చెయ్యడంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం నిర్లక్ష్యం చేస్తున్నదని చెప్పాలి. చట్టములు మూత్రం చేస్తున్నారు. అంటరానితనము ఉండకూడదని, అది క్రిమినలు అనికూడా అన్నారు. ఇది వట్టి వైద్యకాళాల మాదిరిగా ఉంది ప్రస్తుతం. గ్రామాలలో నూరులవద్ద నీళ్లు ఇవ్వడంలేదు. Social Disabilities Act, Temple Entry Act ఉన్నాయిగాని ఇవి Propaganda కు మూత్రమే ఎక్కువగానికి తీసుకొనిరావడంలేదు. ఇంకా ముఖ్య విషయం లోకద హరిజనులు అనే పదములేవలకు మాలమాదిగ అని ఉండేది. వారే అస్సలు క్షులుగా ఉండేవారు. ఈ సాదు హరిజనులని దేశం మొత్తంమీద వేరు పెట్టడంకో"

[24th March 1953] [Sri G. Rama Rao]

All India Untouchables గా తయారు అయింది. అందుచేత జరుగుతున్న అన్యాయాలను ఆరేకట్టలేక పోతున్నాము. హరిజనుల economic గాను social గాను వాదనలుపడుతున్నారని రాజ్యాంగ చట్టములో ఉంది.

"The State shall promote with special care the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the people and in particular of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes and shall protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation."

"వారే ప్రభుత్వం ఈ exploitation ఆరేకట్టడానికి economic status raise చెయ్యడానికి ఏమిచేస్తున్నది? స్కూళ్లు కట్టిస్తామన్నారు. Assignment, lease of lands for cultivation అని అన్నారు. కాని ఒకటికూడా కనబడదు. 5 లక్షల 40 వేలు సాంక్సున చేస్తే 5 లక్షల 18 వేలు ఖర్చుచేసి సరంధరుచేసేరు. అలాగే 1948-49 లో 5 లక్షలు మంజూరుచేస్తే 32 వేలు ఖర్చుచేసేరు. ఈ విధముగా ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ఐదేళ్లులో ఉన్న డబ్బుకూడా ఖర్చు చెయ్యడంలేదు. ఇంట్లో స్థలాలకు హరిజనులు కొన్ని లక్షల రూపాయలు వసూలుచేసి దివాళీలు పెట్టుకున్నారు గాని ప్రతి గ్రామంలో హరిజనులకు ఇట్లు లేక అవస్థలు పడుతున్నాయి. ఇంట్లో స్థలముల దొరకడం లేనేలేదు. హరిజనులకు భూములు దొరకకుండా ముందుగానే రిజిస్టరు చేయించుకుని ఆక్రమణ నువ్వు గొయ్యి తవ్వే రేట్లు ఎక్కువ చేస్తున్నారు. మన రాష్ట్రంలో 1850 సం. నుంచి ఎన్నో కట్టాలు చేస్తూ వచ్చారుగాని ఈ కట్టాలెల్ల హరిజనులకు ఏమీ న్యాయం జరగడంలేదు. తక్కువ అప్పులకట్టం ఉండాలే ఉన్న వారికి అప్పులు దొరుకుతాయి. Encroachment Act క్రింద సాగుచేస్తున్న భూముల విషయంలో హరిజనులవద్దనుండి 22 లక్షలు సేవీక్రింద వసూలుచేసేరు. అధికారి పోరంబోకు భూములకూడా లభించడంలేదు.

"కాళ్ల పాక గ్రామములో భూస్వామి పెద్దాయన 57 ఎకరాలు గయ్యాళి భూమి వన పొట్టపెట్టుకుని హాయిగా ఉన్నాడు. 50 కుటుంబాల హరిజనులకు ఏమీ లేదు. బంజర్లనుకూడా సాగుచేసుకో నివ్వడంలేదు. హరిజనులను కొట్టడానికి కూడా ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నాడు. పోలీసుకారిని చేతుల పెట్టుకొని గ్రామంలో 40 మంది హరిజనులను బదుల పెట్టించేడు. ఇంకా అనేకదాహరణలు ఉన్నవి. వేముల పాక గ్రామంలో 200, 300 ఎకరాల గయ్యాళి భూములను మంజూరు చెయ్యవలసిన కచ్చదుకు అర్హి పెట్టుకుంటే సరే అని తరువాత భూస్వాములకు విదోవిధంగా మంజూరుచేసేరు. వ్యవసాయ మార్కుల మూత్రం ఇవ్వలేదు.

"కర్ణిండి గ్రామంలో సుమారు 500 ఎకరాల భూమి ఎకరాలు రూ 15 లు ధరకు స్వాధీనపడింది. ఇది ఎంత వాద్యతారహితముగా జరిగిందో చూడండి. ఇది ఎంత అన్యాయమో ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"కనమి శబానాయకర్ అవరకణే! ఇంత ఖరీదైన మారణి వివాదతేతప్పరీ సెనెర వరుణమి వివాదమి నడనతపోతమి Backward community-కకాక తణికి కుడిది. ఇంను ఐరపిత్తవేణుంమెంను సెనెరలెవనతమి, ఇంనుం పుల అంకత తిణికణ అతెప్పరీ వరపుత్తి వరతమి కుల శరీకకర్ ఇత వరణమిల్ల ఇతవమి కవణికకాతిరుప్పత వరునతతకకత. పిరపట్ట వరుప్పెబి శేరీనతవరకణ ఇంత మారణాణతిత్తి నీరణి ఇరుక్కిరూరకణ. అతావత నూర్రుక్కు 75 పేరకణ పిరపట్ట ఇనతతెత్ శేరీనతవరకణతాణ. ఇవరకణ తిరణామి కణిల్ల వివశాయత్ తొమిలిల్ల శురెప్పిరుక్కిరూరకణ. పయిరీత్ తొమిలిల్ల సెయిక్కిరూరకణ. అవరకణ ఉమెత్తత ఉమెత్తత ఉడల్ కుణిరీ ఇరుక్కి రూరకణే తవీర, అవరకణ పొర్రుణాతారత్ తుణెయిల్ల కొణుకమిక్కు ఉపర."

[Sri A. Aiyyanar]

[24th March 1953]

ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஸ்தானமே கிடையாது. உதாரணமாக பப்ளிக் சர்வீஸ் கமிஷன் இருக்கிறது. அதில் ஒரு ஸ்தானம் கூட ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. இது வரையிலும் ஒரு ஹரிஜனனாவது கமிஷனராக இருந்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையினால் இப்பேர்ப்பட்ட கமிட்டிகளிலும் Endowment கமிட்டிகளிலும் ஹரிஜனங்களை கமிஷனராகவும் டிபுடி கமிஷனராகவும் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் எங்கு சென்று பார்த்தாலும் ஏராளமான ஹரிஜன ஆசிரியர்கள் பயிற்சிபெறுவதற்கு இடம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. ஆகவே இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு ஒரு Harijan Welfare Training School அவசியம் ஏற்படுத்தும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக போலீசுக்கு enlist பண்ணும்போது மூன்றாவது பாரம் பாஸ் பண்ணி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சட்டம் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களில் ஏராளமான பேர்களுக்கு படிக்க வசதியில்லாமலிருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு போலீசில் தேர்தல் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு மூன்றாவது பாரம் பாசாகாவிட்டாலும்கூட, அவர்களை போலீசில் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படியாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு உத்தரவு போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் இப்பொழுது சமீபத்தில் நடந்த போலீஸ் ஸ்டைடிக்ஸ்கூட சம்பந்தப்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்கள் வேலையின்றி கஷ்டப்பட்டு கிரார்கள். அவர்கள் தப்பிதம் பண்ணி இருந்தாலும்கூட நாள்தோறும் வரையில் அனுபவித்த கஷ்டத்தையே அவர்களுக்கு தண்டனையாகக் கருதி அவர்களுக்குச் சலுகை கொடுத்து மறுபடியும் அவர்களை வேலைக்கு சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் ஏராளமான ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலம் இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டு நிலம் தேடி, அதைப் பண்படுத்தி வெள்ளாண்மை செய்து வருவதை சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்திகள் பரிமதல் செய்தும், தண்டத் தீர்வை விதித்தும் வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களை அந்த நிலங்களைவிட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்தி விட்டு வேறு யாருக்கும் கொடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அநேகம் புதர்கள் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அந்த நிலங்களை திருப்பித் தருவதுடன் அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக பட்டா செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எங்கெங்கே ஹரிஜன வாசஸ்தலங்களில் 200 அல்லது 300 வீடுகள் இருக்கின்றனவோ, அங்கெல்லாம் ஒரு கூட்டுறவு சங்கம் அமைத்து, அதன் மூலம் அவர்களுக்கு ஸ்டோர்கள் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுத்து அவர்களை பொருளா தாரத்தில் அபிவிருத்தியடையும்படி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். உடனடியாக ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களின் பேரில் கண்ணும் கருத்துமாக இருந்து பலவித முன்னேற்றத்தைச் செய்து வருவதற்கு இந்த சர்க்காரை பாராட்டி என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-1
a.m.

* Sri A. AYYARU :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தைப்பற்றி நான் சில விவரங்களைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அதாவது நமது மாகாணத்தில் பெருவாரியான ஹரிஜன மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படுகிற கஷ்டத்தையும் அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டுவரும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நமது மாகாணத்தில் பெருவாரியாக நூறுக்கு 75 பேர்கள் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் கொஞ்சநஞ்சமல்ல. அவர்கள் உரிக்க உடையின்றி, உண்ண உணவு இன்றி குடியிருக்க வேண்டி ரொம்பவும் இன்னல்கள் அடைந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மேலும் திருச்சி ஜில்லா, உடையார்பாளையம் தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் குடியிரு இல்லாமலும் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கிடக்கிறார்கள். எமது தொகுதியில் ஒரு மூட்டை ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கிடக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சமயம் அரசாங்கம் நி

24th March 1953]

[Sri A. Aiyyanar]

கிராமங்களில் ஏற்படுத்தினாலொழிய அவர்கள் பிழைப்பதற்கு வழி வேறு காண முடியாது. ஆகவே அரசாங்கம் அங்கங்குள்ள கிராமங்களில் நிவாரணக் கடைகளை அமைக்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைவதற்கு அங்குள்ள லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுமேலும் லேபர் ஸ்கூல் அதிகமாக திறந்து வைத்தால் தான் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைவார்கள் என்பதை நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்குச் சொல்லுகிறேன். மேலும் எமது தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டல் இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜன மக்கள் படித்து முன்னேற்ற மடைவதற்கு ஒரு ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு அங்கீகாரம் கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எமது தாலுகா பூராவும் மாணம் பார்த்த சீமை. அங்கு 5, 6 ஆண்டுகளாக மழை இல்லாத காரணத்தால் அங்கே ஜனங்களுக்குக் குடிப்பதற்குக்கூட தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு கிரார்கள். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கம் நீர்பாசன வசதிகளுக்காக ஒரு குளத்தையோ, கிணற்றையோ அவர்களுக்கு சீர்திருத்தம் செய்து கொடுத்தால்தான் அவர்களுக்குக் குடிப்பதற்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி ஏற்படும் என்பதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் படிக்கக்கூடிய உயர்நிலை பள்ளிகளில் ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புகள் கொடுக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் தடைசெய்து வருகிறார்கள். லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் வேலை செய்துவரும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் குறைவாக இருந்தும் குறிப்பிட்ட தேதியில் அவர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்காமல் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமடை கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அங்கங்கே உள்ள ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு, குறிப்பிட்ட தேதியில் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கும்படியாக அரசாங்கம் உத்தரவிடவேண்டும். இத்துடன் அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய இதர ஏற்பாடுகளை யும் செய்யும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எமது தொகுதியில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருப்புக்கு வசதி இல்லாமல் ரொம்பவும் நெருக்கடியான இடங்களில் குடியிருந்து வருகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அநேகம் மகஜர்கள் அனுப்பியும் அவர்களுடைய கஷ்டத்தைத் தீர்க்க முன்வரமாட்டேன் என்கின்றார்கள். ஆகையினால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் குடியிருப்பு வசதிக்காக வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளை அரசாங்கத்தில் செய்துதரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். நிலம் இல்லாத ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் நிலங்களை வாரம் குத்தைக்கு கேட்டால் வசதியில்லை என்று அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்று மறுத்துவருகிறார்கள். அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கத்தகுந்த கடன் உதவி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

Sri P. RAMAMURTHI :—“அவைத்தலைவர் அவர்களே! இன்றைய விவாதத்தில் கலந்துகொள்ளும் ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு குறிப்பாக மிகப் பெரும்பாலோருக்கு ஆங்கிலம் தெரியாததால் நான் தமிழிலேயே பேசுவதற்கு உங்கள் அனுமதியைக் கோருகின்றேன்.

“நேற்றையதினமும், இன்றையதினமும் நடந்த இந்த ஹரிஜன இலாகா கோரிக்கை மானியத்தின்மீது பேசிய பலதரப்பட்ட அங்கத் தினர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு பல வசதிகளைச் செய்துகொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். இவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்துவதற்காகவே நண்ட நெடு காலமாக சர்க்காரில் ஒரு தனி இலாகா இத்தகைய தனியாக இருந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. இப்படித் தனியாக இயங்க வரும் ஹரிஜன கேஷமநல் அபிவிருத்தி இலாகா, பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்கார் நேரிடையாக ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்திலும் கூட லேபர் டிபார்ட்மெண்டு என்று இயங்கி வந்த இலாகா, இந்தக் காரியத்தைத்தான் செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது. சமீபம் ஐம்பது வருஷங்களாக அவர்களது முன்னேற்றத்தில் அதிக பிரத்தியேக கவனம் செலுத்தியபோதிலும்கூட, அத்தகைய சர்க்காரில் ஒரு தனி இலாகா இயங்கி வந்தபோதிலும்கூட இன்னும் பணி குறைபாடுகள் இருந்து கொண்டே தான் இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் பெருளாதாரத்தையிலும் சரி, சமுதாயத் துறையிலும் சரி, கல்வித் துறையிலும் சரி அவர்களது குறைபாடுகள் எதுவும் நீக்கப்படவில்லை. முன்பு இருந்த தன்மையே இப்பொழுதும் நீடித்துக்கொண்டு

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [24th March 1953]

வருகிறதென்றால் அதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் என்னவென்று சபையிலுள்ள நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை நாம் கவனிக்கும்போது ஏதோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் சமூகத்தின் முன்னேற்றத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்ற மனித காரணம் மட்டுமாவதுதான் இதைப் பார்த்துவிட்டால் மாத்திரம் போதாது. இன்றையதினம் சமுதாயத் துறையில் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் உள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது ஒரு புறமிருக்க, இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள், அவதிப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் மறந்து விடுவதற்கு இல்லை. அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது வாஸ்தவம். இப்படி அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருக்கும் கஷ்டங்களை, இன்னல்களை, தடைகளை நீக்குவதற்காகவென்று நாம் சட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்தால் மாத்திரம் போதாது? உண்மையில் தீண்டாமை ஒழிப்புச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். ஆலயப்பிரவேசச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு தான் வந்திருக்கிறோம். இன்னும் பல பல உரிமைகளை அவர்கள் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் அனுபவிக்க பல ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்திருக்கிறோம். இதை யாரும் மறுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் இப்படிப்பட்ட உரிமைகளை அவர்களுக்கு நாம் வழங்கிய போதிலும்கூட நடைமுறையில் அவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் நிறைவேற்றுவதில் பல இடையூறுகள் இருக்கின்றன, பல கஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்களைப் போலவே, சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் யாவரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்கின்றார்கள். இதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் தான் என்ன என்பதைத்தான் சபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இன்றைய தினம் ஒரு கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்றால் ஒரு கிராமப் பொதுக் கிணற்றில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் யாரும் தண்ணீர் எடுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அவர்கள் தண்ணீர் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாமென்று சட்டம் அனுமதிக்கிறது. அதை நான் இல்லையென்று சொல்லவில்லை. சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக தடை எதுவும் இல்லையே தவிர, ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் இந்தத் தடை இருந்துகொண்டேதான் இருக்கிறது. தீண்டப்படாதவர்கள் யாரும் இன்றையதினம் ஆலயத்திற்குள்ளும் செல்ல அனுமதிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. இதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் சமுதாயத்தில் இன்றையதினம் மேல் தட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய கல்வித் துறையிலும், பொருளாதாரத்துறையிலும் முதற்படியில் இருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள்தான் அரசாங்கத்தார் போட்டிருக்கும் சட்டங்கள் நடைமுறையில் நடக்கமுடியாதபடி தடை போட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்கள் இன்றையதினம் மேற்படியிலேயே இருந்து கொண்டு மிகவும் கீழ்த்தரமான மக்கள் தங்கள் உரிமைகளை, சமுதாயத்தில் அவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் அந்தஸ்தை அனுபவிக்கமுடியாதபடி செய்து கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். இதைத்தான் வாழ்க்கையில் நாம் நேரடியாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை நாம் பார்க்கும்பொழுது மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் பார்ப்போமெய்யானால் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க நம்மால் இதற்கு எந்த விதமான பரிசாரத்தையும் கண்டுபிடிக்க முடியாது. சென்ற காலத்திலும் சரி, சமீப காலத்திலும் சரி இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை அணுகி இதைத் தீர்க்க முயன்றவர்கள் எல்லோரும், சர்க்காரையும் உள்ளீட்டு, இதை மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன்தான், ஏதோ தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு சமுதாயத்துறையில் மேல் படியிலுள்ளவர்கள் உதவவேண்டும், அவர்களை கைதுக்கிவிட எல்லோரும் முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதாகப் பிரசாரம் செய்தார்களே தவிர இதில் திட்டவட்டமாக, அவர்கள் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அந்தஸ்தை உயர்த்த, அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு சரியான வழியில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவில்லையென்றுதான் நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். மசாத்மா காந்தியும் கூட மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன்தான் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை அணுகினார். ஆனால் இந்த

[24th March 1953] [Sri P. Ramamurthi]

சமுதாயத்தில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்கள்? யார் அவர்களுக்கு இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருக்கும் இடம், கௌரவம் என்ன? என்பதை யாரும் சரியாக திட்டவட்டமாக எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முன் வரவில்லை. நான் சொல்லுகிறேன், அந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான் இந்த நாட்டினுடைய பொருளாதார அஸ்திவாரத்திற்கு அடிப்படையாக இருக்கக் கூடிய மக்கள். இந்த நாட்டின் உணவுப் பிரச்சினையைத் தீர்க்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அது ஹரிஜனங்கள் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த நாட்டின் உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு வேண்டிய அடிப்படை உழைப்பு இன்றைய சமுதாயத்தின் அடிப்படையில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் ஹரிஜனமக்களின் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறது. இதை எல்லோரும் புரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“இந்த நாட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் என்று சொல்லக்கூடியவர்கள் அனைக 10-20 மாக நூற்றுக்குத் தெரண்ணாறு பேர்களுக்கு மேல் கிராமத்திலுள்ள விவசாயத் தொழிலில்தான் ஈடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் பண்ணை அடிமைகளாக இருக்கலாம். அல்லது வேறு வகையில் விவசாயம் செய்யும் கூலி ஆட்களாக இருக்கலாம். குறிப்பாக மற்ற சமூகத்தாரால் மிகவும் மேர்சமான வேலைகள் எது என்று கருதப்படுகிறதோ அந்த வேலைகளையெல்லாம் செய்பவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான். குறிப்பாக சுகாதாரம் நாட்டில் காப்பாற்றப்படவேண்டுமென்றால், நோய்நொடிகள் இந்த நாட்டு மக்களை அணுகாமல் காப்பாற்றப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அந்த வேலைகளை எல்லாம் கவனித்து வருகின்ற முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் தோட்டிகளாக வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் எல்லாம் நம்முடைய ஹரிஜனத் தொழிலாளர்கள், ஹரிஜனத் தாய்மார்கள்தான். அவர்களை எல்லாம் இந்த சமுதாயம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாகக் கருதலாம். ஆனால் அவர்கள் தங்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் வேலைகளை ஒரே நாட்களுக்கு நிறுத்தி வைத்தார்களானால் இந்த சமுதாயம் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்திற்கு உள்ளாக நேரிடுமென்று நான் சொல்லவேண்டியதில்லை. அதேபோன்று நகர்புறங்களில் தோல் வேலையில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்போர்கள் எல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான். இப்படியாக சமுதாயத்திலுள்ள முக்கியமான தொழில்களில் எல்லாம் ஈடுபட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்கள் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமுதாயத்தையே சேர்ந்தவர்களாக இருக்கும்பொழுது இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை அணுகும்பொழுது ஏன் மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்துடன் இதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். நாட்டின் பொருளாதார அஸ்திவாரத்திற்கு அடிப்படையாக இருக்கும் ஒரு சமுதாயத்தார் ஏன் இப்படி மற்ற சமுதாயத்தாரிடம் அவர்கள் சமுதாயத்தின்மீது கருணை செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று பிச்சை கேட்பது போல் கெஞ்ச வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். இதை முக்கியமாக ஹரிஜனத் தலைவர்களே சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஹரிஜனத்தலைவர்களும் சரி, சபையிலுள்ள ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, தங்கள் சமுதாயம் இன்றைய சமுதாயத்தில் வகித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஸ்தானத்தைச் சார்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். நாட்டின் பொருளாதாரத்தை வளப்படுத்தும் ஒரு உன்னதமான தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சமுதாயத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் தங்கள் சமுதாய முன்னேற்றத்திற்கு, மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்தை விடுத்து வேறு எந்த வழியில் இன்றையதினம் நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“இன்றையதினம் எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருந்து பேசியவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்கள் சமூகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் டிபுடி கலைட்டர்களாக வரவேண்டும். தாசில்தார் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு வரவேண்டும். அரசாங்க கெஜெட் உத்தியோகத்தில் நிறையப் பேர்கள் இருப்பதோடு மற்ற எல்லாத் துறையிலும், அரசாங்க எல்லா இலாக்காவிலும் வேலைக்கு வரும்படியாக சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்றேதான் பேசினார்கள். இவைகளும் அவசியம் தான். இவர்கள் எல்லாம் அப்படி வரக்கூடாதென்று நான் சொல்ல வில்லை. நான் நெடுங்காலமாக தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களாக சமுதாயத்திலே கருதப்பட்டு எல்லோராலும் புறக்கணிக்கப்பட்டு வந்த அந்த சமுதாயத்திலிருந்து சிலர் உயர்ந்த மதிக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால், அரசாங்கத் திட்டத்தில் யதவியை வகிக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னால் அவர்களுடைய

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [24th March 1953]

எண்ணத்தில் ஒரு புத்துணர்ச்சி, அவர்களுடைய எண்ணத்தில் ஒரு கர்வம் தானே ஏற்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் மற்றவர்களைப்போல தலை நிமிர்ந்து நடக்க ஆரம்பிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அந்த அளவுக்கு இந்த பிரச்சினையில் வெற்றி கிடைக்குமே தவிர இந்த நாட்டில் வாழும் மிகப் பெருவாரியான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு இதனால் என்ன பயன் ஏற்படுமென்றுதான் நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆகவே பெருவாரியான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் நிலைமை உயரவேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்களுக்கு இன்றைதினம் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் இருந்துவரும் அந்தஸ்தை உயர்த்தவேண்டும். இந்த திருஷ்டியுடன்தான் நாம் இப்பிரச்சினையை அணுகவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு உண்மையான நிவாரணம் கிடைக்குமென்று நான் வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“உதாரணமாக இன்றைக்கு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் கிராமங்களில் வசிப்பவர்கள் பண்ணையாட்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அவர்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் விவசாயத் தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். இவர்களுக்கு கோவில்களைத் திறந்துவிட்டால் மாத்திரம் இவர்கள் பிரச்சினைகள் எல்லாம் தீர்ந்து விடப்போகிறதா? ஒரு நாள் தீராது. உதாரணமாக இன்றைக்கு ஒரு அக்கிரஹாரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அந்த அக்கிரஹாரத்தில் ஒரு பண்ணை அடிமை ஹரிஜனன் சென்றால் நிச்சயமாக அவனை உதைப்பார்கள். ஆனால்—மன்னிக்கவேண்டும்—நமது சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் சென்றார்கள் என்றால் அவருக்கு அக்கிரஹாரத்தில் பிரமாதமான வரவேற்பு கிடைக்கும். அவரை உதைக்க மாட்டார்கள். அதற்குப் பதிலாக வரவேற்புப் பத்திரம் வாசித்தளிக்கப்படும். இவர் அப்பால் சென்றபின் பிராயச்சித்தமோ, புண்ணியாகவாசனமோ பண்ணிக்கொண்டாலும் பண்ணிக்கொள்வார்களே தவிர இவரை வரக்கூடாதென்று யாரும் தடை செய்யமாட்டார்கள். ஏன்? இதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? அதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் நமது சபாநாயகரின் அந்தஸ்து, கல்வித்துறையிலும், குறிப்பாக அதைவிட பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் உயர்ந்திருப்பதுதான். ஆகவே இன்றைய சமுதாயத்தில் எவன் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முதற்படியில் வாழ்கின்றானோ அவனைக் கண்டு சமுதாயம் நடுங்குகிறது. அவனுக்கு எதிராக தடை விதிக்க தயங்குகிறது. பயப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே இவன் ஹரிஜன், இவனுக்கு நீங்கள் எல்லோரும் உதவி செய்யுங்கள் என்பதாக மனித அபிமான கண்ணோட்டத்திற்கு வேண்டுமோ விடுத்துக் கொண்டு தலை வணங்கிச் செல்வதை விட்டு நமது ஹரிஜனத்தோழர்கள் இந்தச் சமுதாயத்தில் அவர்கள் வசிக்கின்ற அந்தஸ்தை எண்ணி தங்களைப் பொருளாதாரத்துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் செய்து கொள்ள பாடுபடுவார்களேயானால் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை ஒரே நாளில் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள முடியுமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்த அடிப்படையில் கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு இதனாலும் யாரும் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை அணுகாததினால் தான் 50 வருஷங்களாக இந்தத் துறையில் முயன்று வந்தும் கூட இன்றைய தினம் வரை எவ்விதமான முன்னேற்றமும் ஏற்படவில்லை. இந்தப் பிரச்சினைக்கு சரியான ஒரு பரிசாரம் காண்பதற்கு கிராமத்தில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய ஹரிஜன விவசாய மக்களின் வாழ்க்கைத்தரம் உயரவும், பொருளாதாரத்துறையில் அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடையவும், வழி செய்யும் வகையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏதாவது செய்திருக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். அதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக் கூடிய காங்கிரஸ் ஹரிஜன எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களும் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று அவர்களுக்கு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“உதாரணமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்வோம். இன்றைக்கு தரிசு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை நிலமற்ற ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் மற்றவர்களுக்கும் விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குக் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. குடியிருப்பதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கப்படுகின்றன என்றெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் சொல்லுகின்றது. ஆனால் குடியிருப்பதற்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் கூட வழங்காது பிராக்டார்களின் தயவை நோக்கி, அவர்களுடைய கருணையின்மேல் அவர்கள் நிலத்தில் இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் வரையிலும் இந்த பிராக்டாரருக்கும், அவர் பண்ணையில் வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிற இந்த ஏழை ஹரிஜனனுக்கும் இடையிலே

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நிலவிலரும் ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு மனப்பான்மையை நம்மால் எவ்வளவு வருஷம் ஆனாலும் போக்க முடியுமோ என்பதைத்தான் நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். பண்ணையில் வேலை செய்கின்ற ஹரிஜனன் பிராக்டாரருக்கு விரோதமாக எந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்தாலும் அவன் உடனடியாக மனையிலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுவான். அவன் வீடுகள் பிரிக்கப்படுமென்ற நிலைமை நீடித்திருக்கும்பொழுது எப்படி இந்தச் சமுதாயத்தில் அவனுடைய நிலைமை, அவனைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுடைய நிலைமை, அவன் சமூகத்தினுடைய நிலைமை உயர்த்தப்படுமென்று கேட்க நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஆகவே இன்றைக்கு அவர்களுக்கு உண்மையான முன்னேற்றம் ஏற்படும்படி செய்ய விரும்பினால், உடனடியாக சேரியில் வசிப்பவர்களின் மனைகளையெல்லாம் அது வேறு யாருக்குச் சொந்தமாக இருந்தாலும் கூட ஆங்காங்கே பல வருஷங்களாக வசித்து வருகின்ற ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களின் சொந்த உடமையாக்க இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் பெரும்பான்மையான ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கு நாம் நன்மை செய்தவர்களாக ஆவோம்.

“அதேபோன்று புறம்போக்கு நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தர்கால்து நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. தியாகிகளுக்கு தர்கால்து நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடிய பிரச்சினையை எடுத்துக்கொள்வோம். அவர்களுக்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுத்த காலத்தில், நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்ய உதவியாக இருக்க 500 ரூபாய் பணமும் கொடுத்து நிலத்தையும் கொடுத்தார்கள். ஆனால் நிலத்தையும், அதைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்ய 500 ரூபாய் பணத்தையும் பெற்றுக்கொண்ட தியாகிகள் 500 ரூபாய்களை செலவழித்துக் கொண்டார்களே தவிர அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த நிலத்தில் விவசாயம் செய்யவேயில்லை. நான் கேட்கிறேன். அப்படி தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் ஒருக்காலும் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். இன்றையதினம் சாதாரண தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு தர்கால்து நிலம் கொடுக்கிறோம் என்று சொன்னால் அவர்களிடம் பயிரிடுவதற்கு வசதியாக ரூபாய்கள் கிடையாது. ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் மாத்திரம் கொடுத்து என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? அவர்கள் விவசாயம் செய்யாதபொழுது அந்த நிலத்தின் பட்டாவை வேறு யார் பேரிலாவது மாற்றியோ, அல்லது ஏலம் போட்டோ பிறருக்கு வழங்கப்படுவது. ஆகவே உண்மையாக இவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் தியாகிகளுக்கு முன்பணம் கொடுத்தது போலவே—முன்பே சொல்லிவிட்டேன்—இவர்கள் அவர்களைப்போல பணத்தை வாங்கி விவசாயம் செய்யாமல் சாப்பிட்டுவிட மாட்டார்கள். எனென்றால் இவர்கள் பரம்பரை பரம்பரையாகவே விவசாயம் செய்து வருபவர்கள் என்று. இவர்களுக்கும் கொஞ்சம் பணம் முன்னதாகக் கொடுத்தால் நிச்சயமாக இவர்கள் நிலத்தைப் பண்படுத்தி விவசாயம் செய்வார்கள். அதனால் அவர்களுக்கும் உண்மையில் உதவியவர்களாக நாம் ஆவோம். ஆகவே இதுமாதிரியாக வாழ்க்கைத்துறையில் அவர்கள் நிலைமையை முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்யக்கூடிய வகையில் சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டே சென்றால் இந்தப் பிரச்சினையை வெகு காலத்தில் நாம் தீர்த்துவிட முடியும் என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“அதே போன்று சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் பரம் இன்னுக்களைப் பற்றி காங்கிரஸ் தாழ்பு அங்கத்தினர், ஸ்ரீ சகஜானந்தாவே சொன்னார். ஏன்? ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் சம்பளத்தை அதிகம் பெற்றுக்கொள்ள தங்கள் வாழ்க்கைப்போராட்டத்தை, உரிமைப்போராட்டத்தை நடத்த பல திளர்ச்சிகளைச் செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு உண்மையில், நியாயமாகச் சேரவேண்டிய ஊதியத்தை பிராக்டாரர்கள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வராத தங்கள் உரிமைக்காக, தங்கள் வாழ்க்கைக்காகப் போராடும் மக்களையே நசுக்க போலீஸ் பட்டாளத்தை உபயோகித்தது என்றால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் உண்மையிலேயே முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் கொஞ்சமாவது இருக்கிறதா என்று நாம் சந்தேகிக்கும்படியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்த இயக்கத்திலே ஈடுபட்டுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களின் உரிமைகள் பரதுகாக்கப்படாமலிருக்குமெய்யானால் இந்த இனத்திற்காக எவ்வளவுதான் பணம் ஒதுக்கினாலும்கூட அந்தச் சமூகம் ஒரு நாளும் முன்னேற முடியாது என்பதை கணம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் புரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். ஆகவே, ஹரிஜனங்கள், மற்ற இனத்தவர் வேறு தாங்கள்

[Sri P. Ramamurthi] [24th March 1953]

வேறு என்று கொண்டுள்ள அடிப்படையான எண்ணத்தை விட்டுவிட்டு, இன்றையதினம் வாழ்க்கையின், சமுதாயத்தின் அடித்தட்டில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லோரும் மேலதட்டில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கக்கூடியவர்களின் அந்தஸ்திற்குத் தக்கபடி தங்கள் நிலைமையை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று பாடுபட்டாலேயே நடைமுறையில் உண்மையான முன்னேற்றத்தை அவர்கள் வெகு சீக்கிரம் அடைந்துவிடமுடியும்.

“உண்மையில் இன்றையதினம் நடக்கின்ற நடைமுறை எப்படியிருக்கிறது? எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள்தான் இன்றையதினம் ஹரிஜனங்களின் முன்னேற்றத்தைக் குறித்து வெகு வேகமாக, வெகு கடுமையாகப் பேசினார்கள். உண்மையில் அவர்கள் சமுதாய சீர்திருத்தத்தை விரும்புகிறவர்களேயானால், உண்மையாக அவர்கள் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் எல்லோரும் முன்னேற்றம் அடைய வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவார்களேயானால், இன்றையதினம் இந்த சமுதாயத்தில் அந்தச் சமூகம் பெற்றிருக்கும் உன்னத ஸ்தானத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டு அவர்களது உரிமைகளுக்கும், அவர்களது உடமைகளுக்கும் நடத்துகின்ற வாழ்க்கைப் போராட்டத்தை இவர்கள் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டியதிருக்க அவைகளுக்கு விரோதமான எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளிலும் இவர்கள் ஈடுபடுவதின் நோக்கம் என்ன என்று தான் புரியவில்லை. எனக்குச் சொந்தமானதை என்னிடம் கொடு என்று அதிகாரத்தோடு கேட்பதை விட்டு பிறர்களிடம் சென்று ஏன் பல்லைக்காட்டி பிச்சை கேட்க வேண்டுமென்பதை கட்சிப்பேதமின்றி எல்லா ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களும் யோசிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“இது அடிப்படையான ஒரு ஜீவாதாரமான பிரச்சனை. உரிமைகளுக்காகப் போராடி அதைப்பெற்றுக் கொள்ள நடத்தும் வாழ்க்கைப் போராட்டம். இந்த நாட்டின் பொருளாதார அஸ்திவாரமே ஹரிஜன மக்களின் கையில் தான் இருக்கிறதென்பதை அந்த சமுதாய மக்கள் உணர்ந்தாகவேண்டும். இந்த நாட்டின் சுகாதார பிரச்சனை, உணவுப் பிரச்சனை, உடைப் பிரச்சனை, தோல் பிரச்சனை எல்லாம் அந்த ஹரிஜன மக்களின் கையில்தான் இருக்கிறதென்பதையும் உணர்ந்தாகவேண்டும். ஆகவே அப்படி மிக அத்தியாவசியமான பிரச்சனைகளுக்கு எல்லாம் மூலகாரணமாயுள்ள ஒரு சமுதாயத்தார் மற்ற சமுதாயத்தாரிடம் தங்கள் நலன்களுக்கு பிச்சை கேட்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. யாசகத்திற்கு ஆள் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு போகவேண்டிய அவசியமும் மில்லை. தங்கள் கடமை என்ன? இந்தச் சமுதாயத்தில் தாங்கள் வசிக்கும் இடம் எங்கே? தங்கள் உரிமைகள் என்னென்ன இருக்கிறது? என்பதை ஆழ்ந்து யோசித்து, கட்சி பேதமின்றி எல்லா ஹரிஜனத்தலைவர்களும், ஹரிஜன எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்களும் தங்கள் உரிமைப் போராட்டத்தை, வாழ்க்கைப் போராட்டத்தை, ஜீவாதாரப் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தத் தயாராக வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டும், அதற்கு எல்லோரும் உதவவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-30 a.m. THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, this debate which took three days last time has been finished in three hours this time. The basic problems that face us are the same. I have listened with very great respect to the various points that have been raised by the speakers. The Leader of the Opposition has chosen to-day to speak in a language which I could not follow. Therefore if I make any omissions, I hope he will not mind. During last year we made a Budget provision for Harijan uplift and backward classes to the tune of Rs. 122 lakhs and odd and the revised estimates show that the expected expenditure comes to 132 lakhs of rupees and odd. This year the expenditure on Harijan uplift plus the provision for Backward Classes which amounts to Rs. 10 lakhs come up to Rs. 127 crores which is an increase. This year, I may tell this to the hon. Members for their information, just to show that the general impression, that the

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financial provision is not in advance of the previous years, is not correct. It may not be sufficient. The amount provided for scholarships was only Rs. 9.93 lakhs; but then, in view of the demand for scholarships an additional sum of two lakhs of rupees was sanctioned in the course of the year to bring it up to Rs. 11.30 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 22 lakhs and odd was provided against Rs. 20 lakhs of the previous year for boarding grants. There was thus a provision of Rs. 1.5 lakhs more. On account of the pressure for scholarships or rather I may say, on account of the huge pressure for scholarships, some of this amount had to be spent to meet the needs of this community. We had to make a choice and some of this amount was spent for scholarships. We were trying our best to increase the grant by ten per cent; but it was not possible to do so for all the hostels. Therefore some priorities had to be fixed, and first preference was given to the hostels in famine areas and backward areas, for Adivasis and Girls' Hostels, and then for the rest; a priority like that was made and thus the increase in grant was made. But it could not be given to the five hundred and odd hostels in the State, because our funds were exhausted.

“Many instances have come to the notice of the Government of mismanagement of subsidized hostels. This question has been engaging the anxious attention of the Government during the year. Every attempt was made in every instance of mismanagement that came to our notice, whether it be on complaint given by others or whether it be one in which the Government took the initiative, to set right the state of affairs. Government are considering the question of establishing a Harijan Hostel on their own initiative in all headquarters stations, so that the hostels may be run at lesser cost, within the scholarship paid to the students in that area. Government have also asked the authorities to admit in these hostels poor boys of other castes so that they may have the advantage of staying in that hostel and paying lesser costs. The result of this would be that within the sum we allocate we will be able to take in a large number of boys in the hostels that are proposed to be run. Difficulties have arisen because of a lot of ferment among the students. Political parties and political activities have infiltrated into the hostels, which is not at all desirable. I take this opportunity to appeal to the Members of the House belonging to various parties to leave the hostels alone and allow them to develop as places where the students should attend to their main task of study.

“Complaint has been made on the floor of the House that in one or two cases, particularly, in Palacole, a particular management allowed the students to be used in municipal elections for some propaganda. I am sorry I was not informed of this earlier. I may assure hon. Members that in every case brought to my attention, the moment it was brought to my notice, I tried my best to look into it and rectify the defect.

“Apart from the question of hostels and the manner in which the hostels are being run, the next biggest problem engaging the attention of the House and the Government is the question of Land Acquisition for house-sites. The policy of the Government has

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been to see that Harijans are allotted house-sites and towards the cost of such acquisition six lakhs of rupees have been provided in the current year. Expenditure on land acquisition had been very negligible till recently; and only during the last two years, the expenditure for this purpose is showing signs of increase, and it is expected that the entire sum would be spent during the year. A reference to the figures of acquisition of house-sites shows that up to 1951-52, Government lands for house-sites were acquired to the tune of 672 acres in the shape of 61,000 odd house-sites assigned to Harijans. There was also acquisition of private lands of almost about that area and thereby sixty thousand sites were assigned. So the increase is considerable and almost double that in 1951-52. I am not in a position to give actual figures for this year now; but I expect that the money allotted will be completely spent. I am glad to assure the House that this year the number of acquisition proposals that have reached us and that have been sanctioned is quite large. It has also been noted that some payments made for house-sites some years ago by Harijans in various districts have not been taken into consideration. Instructions have been issued that in such cases, credit should be given to such payments and the acquisition proceedings should be proceeded with and finished without undue delay. Further, occasionally when there are withdrawals of acquisition proceedings, officers have been asked not to send their withdrawal notice, unless it is accompanied by alternative proposals for acquisition of better sites. Thus we have attempted during this year to increase grant of house-sites and lessen delays in land acquisition and to see that the money provided in the Budget is fully utilized during the year. Side by side with this, efforts have also been made to supply the Harijans for whom house-sites have been granted, but, who for want of materials could not construct houses, with the necessary building materials. For example, in Tanjore district, though 21,277 families were provided with house-sites either by assigning Government poramboke lands or by acquiring private lands, it was found that only 5,884 families could find the wherewithal to build houses, and the rest were not keen on putting up any structure. So the staff is now engaged in inducing the Harijans to put up structures on the sites granted to them; and they are also trying to make available to them some simple building materials at cheap rates.

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a.m.

There seems to be an impression that no new hostels were started during this year. Every hon. Member naturally thinks of his constituency and his own district and perhaps may not be aware of what has happened in other districts. Therefore, I have to state that this year 38 new hostels were started altogether and here also priority was given to backward and famine areas. Out of these, about 12 hostels were started in the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema. The other hostels were distributed in other districts where there were not already sufficient number of hostels. In the course of the discussion, some suggestions were made in regard to this matter. One of them is that the girls' hostels should be managed by the Women's Welfare Department or by the Government. The suggestion will be considered and I

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may tell the hon. Members that it is already engaging the attention of the Government. We will do what is possible in the matter of proper care of the girls' hostels. But it is a fact that the amount that we require is far in excess of the amount that we have budgeted for and are making available for educational facilities. Therefore, we are trying our best to see that those who have come up to a higher level of education are given the necessary aid when the question of selection or priority has to be settled.

As regards the enforcement of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act, every single instance of breach that has been brought to the notice of the Government was pursued individually and it was seen that justice was done in each case. But the fact remains, Sir, that the real enforcement of this Act can be made only with a change of heart all round, with wholehearted co-operation of the people of all sections that live in the country and also with the full co-operation of all persons engaged in Government service. This is a question which affects the general moral atmosphere in our whole population and in our whole community. We cannot, at the point of legislation or penal measures, hope to achieve what should be achieved through a revolution in our hearts and minds. For instance, it was brought to our notice that some barbers in Malabar refused to serve the Harijans. It was suggested that with police aid they should be forced to cut the hair of some of these boys. Would it be practicable to compel the barbers in this manner? Would it be right? The natural and more successful course would be to go ourselves voluntarily, do the job and deprive the barbers of their income. I may tell the hon. Members that the matter was satisfactorily settled. A very enthusiastic friend of the Harijans, Swami Anand Tirth, is helping the Harijans. In this connexion, I may assure the hon. Members that he is not a politician, but one who devotes all his life to the enforcement of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act. He does not allow either the Ministers or the Government or even the Chief Minister, to rest so far as this matter is concerned.

So far as the assignment of lands and house-sites is concerned, I admit that it is a real problem which has got to be solved. I have placed the facts as they are to-day before you. Fundamentally, it is a problem of engaging all these people in productive employment and ensuring that there is food available for everyone of them. It is a very fundamental problem which cannot be viewed from the stand point of a single community. There are many who are in the same position and may not be called by a particular name. In view of this, a legislation like the Pannaiyal Act will go a long way in trying to meet the requirements of the people belonging to this class.

The term of the Committees concerning the uplift of Harijans and backward classes is coming to a close with this month and these Committees will be reconstituted without any delay. But, let me assure the Members of this House that I have tried my best to get in touch with them and have tried to look into every matter that was brought to my notice at any time. I am trying

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my very best to attend to all these matters. Even taking all these things into consideration, I have noticed a general dissatisfaction reflected in the whole debate. It is not due to any particular conditions or causes, but it only reveals our state of mind. Some hon. Members are not satisfied with the present condition of life in our society, which as I have already stated is due to the fundamental problem of economics. We have yet to solve this problem and when it is solved and when we spend all our energies to work together and try to increase the production of foodgrains and other elementary necessities of the people of this country, the problem of Harijan uplift will have been automatically solved. I do not wish to take more time of the House. I am very thankful to the House for the great co-operation given to me. I am also thankful to those who are keenly interested in Harijan uplift in our State. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Demand."

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a.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, I am intervening on account of the importance of the subject to which I must give due recognition by taking part in it, because many Tamil-speaking Members of the Opposition and also the Ministerial side would expect me to say something to them in Tamil. But before I do that, let me speak a few words in the language to which we are used in this House till now. What I felt during the debate is that while many true things have been expressed, many true aspirations and demands were given expression to, there is much that is lost sight of. The amount of progress that has been achieved in the matter of the removal of disabilities of the Harijans, I am afraid, has not been duly appreciated or given expression to in this House. Even if we felt about it and even if we took it for granted, it is necessary that now and then we should put on record and give expression to that feeling, just as we are legitimately giving expression to our discontent over what has not been done. In human nature, permit me, Sir, to say, pleasure is easily forgotten. Pain is a much more impressive feeling. That is why whatever sufferings we have to bear leave a much stronger feeling than whatever pleasures we enjoy. It applies to all branches of life. I remember, when I was young, the position, the status and the mental condition of the Harijans and I see now at my present age how much change has taken place. Hon. Members of this House are not all as old as myself. Some of them are very much younger. But even in their time they should have noticed that when they started life things were very much worse than they are now. Opportunities were very much less even for expression of these grievances. Now opportunities are presented for the expression and for the remedying of grievances also. How did all this come about? Is it merely of the clock running that this has come about? The clock has no living force; the clock only marks the time. Now time has elapsed and people are apt to think that by mere lapse of time changes take place. That is not so. Especially in regard to the Harijan problem in India, much is due to human effort;

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much that has been achieved is due to human endeavour, persistence, right thinking and moral influence more than anything else. It is during the last 40 or 50 years, if I may say so, a very great deal has been done and hon. Members on the floor of this House should not forget it, at any rate, they should remember it in the presentation of what has to be done now. They should remember what has been achieved also. I understand that Swami Sahajananda—he is not in the House now—on a previous occasion when the Governor's Address was debated upon, as well as in private conversations in lobbies, has expressed himself strongly against many things that yet remain to be done and the quantum of grievances that still remain to be remedied. I quite agree with him. But 30 years ago before the non-co-operation movement started—I wish I could speak this in Tamil but as Swami Sahajananda is not in the House now I put it in English—I sent for Swami Sahajananda when the late Gopalaswami Iyengar was Deputy Collector in South Arcot. When I told him that I was dealing with this subject of removal of untouchability and doing something for these Harijans in Salem, Mr. Gopalaswami Iyengar told me, 'There is Swami Sahajananda in South Arcot. Why don't you send for him? He is doing very good work.' We did send for him and he spoke to his people in Salem. So to say, I lionized him. He was a simple man then and he did not wear a cap or any shirt. He was a pure and simple Swami then. He was wearing Sanyasi robes. He had not chosen to become a politician yet. At that time I lionized him; my colleagues lionized him. I refer to that because he too knows how the days were at that time and how things are now. If hon. Members only exert psychology a little and recall to their minds all things, they will find beyond doubt, they will come to the same conclusion as I have come, that a great deal has been done and very great difficult work has been done. In our country the position of Harijans is not due to racial animosity; it is due very much to the long-standing customs whose origin we do not know. It is older than the banian trees we see spreading out even though now everybody cuts every other tree. My Friend, Mr. Ramamurthi, who is conversant with Tanjore affairs, knows how rice fields can be managed and that transplantation of paddy seedlings can be done easily and beautiful rice fields brought up easily. But can we transplant banian trees, coconut groves or tamarind trees? It is equally hard to change the customs in respect of social organization in India whatever may be the level and whatever may be these customs. They are very old. Yet have we not achieved a great deal? Let anyone examine the conditions with a fair mind. Have we not changed these conditions almost miraculously and entirely out of the exertion that we put into the matter? We have done much. It is not enough, but that is quite a different story. A certain amount of truthful attitude towards things helps co-operation and brings about an attitude of goodwill all round. We must remember what has been done by various people if we ask them to do more. Now I do not advise this on account of my hunger for gratitude for past services, but on account of my

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hunger for good feeling now and for co-operation in the future. It is only if we remember one another's services, that we shall get more out of them. Somebody defined gratitude cynically as 'merely an expectation of further favours'. There is truth in it. If we want further favours and further energy, we should not forget what has been done. Let us not therefore say that nothing has been done. Because we do not remember a thing, the thing does not cease to exist. I want to recall to people's minds the amount of work that has been done. Therefore let us estimate people's character and people's further activities in terms of what has been done. Then we will be confiding in one another's work and get what we want more easily.

"Now, some hon. Members were saying the other day, I was listening, that there seemed to be a vindictive attitude in the treatment of Harijans this year. I could understand it only after thinking about it for sometime. Then, I thought, 'Well, probably these Members are referring to the accusations during election time that the Harijans voted this way or that and are alleging that therefore this Government is trying to wreak vengeance on them'. It is not the fact. We are not so foolish and the Party which this Government represents is not so foolish as to imagine that any such vindictiveness or any such retaliation will be of any use whatsoever. It is the same Party that worked for this Harijan Uplift for the last so many years. It is not likely to suddenly lose sight of the fundamental principles of action or drop its understanding of human psychology and resort to retaliation which will only produce evil and which will not produce any good. But, probably some hon. Members are imagining that because they themselves remember to have done something wrong during the elections, they are afraid that retaliation may come. That is fear arising out of one's own conduct. It has nothing whatsoever to do with the facts. I have no hesitation in asking hon. Members to forget elections in respect of Harijan problems. Nobody on either side or in any group will gain anything by remembering what happened during elections and it has nothing whatsoever to do with what we have to do and ought to do in respect of Harijans. I entirely agree, Sir, with the spirit and substance of what Mr. Ramamurthi said in his Tamil address this morning that much cannot be done, very little can be done by compulsory laws. Laws can be passed only as attempts to guide and to lend lights to people to help and to indicate which way we should walk. In regard to the removal of social disabilities, laws can achieve very little. Therefore, it is no use saying, 'You have passed laws to abolish these disabilities and though some years have passed you have not yet abolished'. It is not a correct attitude to take. These are very difficult matters and we have to proceed step by step and with care. In urban areas, the laws come into effect very easily; in rural areas they take much, much more time to come into effect. Am I not aware of the difficulties of Harijans in the rural parts in the old days as well as now? Very much change has not taken place in the rural areas. I grant. I say
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much change has not taken place either in regard to drinking water or in regard to burial grounds or burning grounds or in regard to social mixing. I grant that; but in the urban areas, much has been achieved. And it cannot remain altogether in the urban areas; it has to go and it will go, and it is bound to go into the rural areas also in course of time, and society will improve and these distinctions based on superstitious notions are bound to go and will go, and we shall do everything for their going. But what Mr. Ramamurthi pointed out and is very important is that the real problem now—because we have more or less got rid of the spiritual sanctions for social discriminations—what is now there present before us in big, black, bold characters is the economic condition of the Harijans. It is not true that man lives only by bread; it is not right to say that economic conditions alone count and nothing else. Man cannot be happy if he is socially degraded even though he may be very wealthy and therefore the removal of discriminations and distinctions is very important. Happiness is in the mind and not in the purse or in the cash chest. Therefore these distinctions should go and we should work for their going. Over and above that, however, the problems we are now faced with and brought out in the debate, are all connected with economic conditions. It is poverty that has been brought out in the debate with reference to Harijan Welfare. It is not social distinction that was mainly the subject of the debate; it is really poverty and how are we to remove that poverty? Whether it be in one class of people or in another class of people, it is the same problem. Mr. Ramamurthi killed two birds with one stroke. He desired that the attention of the Harijans should be brought to the crux of the matter, viz., economic poverty. He appealed to everyone to unite, and combine in order to try and solve that situation. Incidentally he had another thing in his mind, i.e., his party, his own programme, his methods and solution. But I do not grudge. It is the Communist plan. As an experienced person, he knows exactly what he wants should be done. Therefore, let me give a good but brief warning that in responding to Mr. Ramamurthi's appeal, let us not mix it up with the notion that the Communist programme will deliver the Harijans from their troubles and that no other programme will deliver them from their troubles. But I think I should stop there, it is not relevant now. I think, however, that Mr. Ramamurthi did not really intend to exploit Harijan poverty for party purposes and that he only kept his rear-communications clear, so that when the time comes, he should not be taken to have missed his chance—he has kept that in view. All right; but I want to explain to all, to whatever party they may belong, that this problem of Harijan poverty is not so entirely disconnected from social status. It is not an independent thing altogether. There is something relevant to poverty and the Harijan condition. I remember that when I was living in Salem, every day I used to pass through a village where there were two hamlets side by side. One was occupied by the Backward Classes to whom so much reference has been made, and the other was occupied by the Harijans. Day

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after day and year after year I could see the progress made in both. The Backward Class people went down and down while the Harijan hamlet went up and up. The Harijans' huts became tiled, they became cleaner and men became prosperous in the Harijan village, while in the other village, things were going down. The people of the Harijan village worked hard and were thrifty. The others did not do that. They drank off whatever they earned. It is then that I felt that Prohibition should be introduced. After Prohibition was introduced, the Harijan hamlet improved even faster than before. I would ask hon. Members, if they have any doubt with regard to Prohibition, to survey the Harijan hamlets and see their present condition and see the present expenditure that is going on there; see what dress they wear, what kind of utensils they have and what kind of roofs they have over their heads—if all these things are seen, we can see that thrift accompanying the Prohibition programme has improved the condition of the Harijans. Whatever the cause, they were not trying to imitate the mill managers in Coimbatore who were trying to obtain permits for consuming foreign liquor. These poor people are glad that they could and should save money. In fact many Harijans have told me: 'What is the use of your telling me not to drink; remove that shop'—that was the cry of men, women and children who were Harijans. And hence I brought in the legislation. But I need not deal with that now; I would only say it to show that the Harijans are helping themselves, and they are assisted to help themselves, assisted to lead a better life now. We know that there is social discrimination to some extent and there is very much of poverty still. For the solution of poverty what is wanted is national activity, activity as a whole and individual activity also. But these are different matters and it is not merely on a Demand for Harijan Uplift that they can be discussed.

"Then, Sir, reference was made by Mr. Ramamurthi—I think I shall drop the Tamil programme—he referred to the manaikattu, that is to say, the huts where the poor cultivators live, dwelling sites. The dwelling-site problem in the delta areas is a difficult problem. In the delta area, where the people want to cultivate every inch of ground and where there is great competition for dwelling sites, difficult conditions prevail. It is the same thing in all delta areas, whether in the Andhra areas or in the Tanjore district. At the same time, in the larger dry areas of the country also which I am more familiar with, the worst part of the village forms the hamlet of the Harijans. Where no cultivation is ever possible even if it rains, the Harijans were allowed to live in the old days of isolation and segregation. That situation has been considerably altered now from time to time as things have progressed. There is a great deal of improvement in regard to house-sites. But the house-site problem is a very changing problem. Some people may think it is merely a question of land and building; but it is also a question of where and under whom the man has to work, of his past and future occupation. That is really complicated and will have to be tackled wisely from time to time.

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I only promise now on behalf of the Government this, and on behalf of any future Government, whoever it may be and whatever party it may belong to: the Harijans need not doubt that attention will not be paid to this subject. In regard to the delta area, no doubt there is much difficulty and the decision is very often between losing cultivation and giving house-sites. But no cultivation can be done unless the actual cultivators who go into the mire live somewhere. So, it has to be done and we cannot have it all one way. We must therefore give land to the Harijans, and it will be done in course of time, as things improve.

"As regards public amenities, wherever Government or local boards or other public authorities are responsible, Harijan discrimination has been completely removed whether in the hospitals or on the roads, in the trams or in the buses or in the cutcheries or in offices. It is not as it was in the old days when the man had to stand outside, with the cash he has brought and call out for shroff and the taluk office man had to go out and take it. In these days the man goes into the office and looks for a seat. There is no such thing as distinction in social status now in public places. All this has improved.

"I must wind up, Sir, with this remark. It is a warning which I give to my Harijan colleagues in the Assembly. Mere grants and subsidies and philanthropic help from outside, and especially help obtained from the Government—all these things tend to remove from men's shoulders the unremitting obligation, moment to moment to build their own progress. The idea of getting help is very sweet, just as taking honey or sugar is easy, but that does not make for wealth: Self-exertion and self-endeavour—that is the real wealth by which we have to build. Whatever help other people may give must be given in such a way that it incites and encourages self-endeavour. It should not make the recipients ask to be always coddled. I have said so on various occasions and at various times and I say it again: Talent is there buried but the thing is we must know how to take it out and the only way to bring it out is to incite, stimulate and encourage self-endeavour. Let not the Harijan boys and young men gradually get to think that they need not study or work hard. Let them not think that even if low marks are obtained, they will be able to get their admissions and they will be employed. Let it be remembered that all these concessions kill the future of the community. Concessions have to be given in the beginning but they must be gradually withdrawn. They must be made to work hard so that they will be able to realize their own capacity. It is only by that that the community as a whole will develop. If you want advantages for one's children for the immediate present, advantages for one's own nephew, we can ask for various concessions and get away with them but if you want a community to rise up and progress in the future, the people must develop self-exertion. Let us not forget this in all our debates for giving grants and concessions. Let us remember this material point that it is self-endeavour alone that will lift people up in the economic field. In regard to the spiritual and intellectual side,

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educational facilities are being provided and I need not catalogue those things now. The age-bar is made easy for the people of the Scheduled Classes, admissions have been made easy for them, their march to progress has been made easy. But I wonder whether it is all good. I fear sometimes it is not quite so good. Look at the Backward Classes as they are now called and the other classes that were considering themselves backward in the old days who are now called forward classes. How have they come up? They have come up because they exerted themselves and because they could not get much external assistance. This must be remembered. I think some of the so-called Backward Classes are going in for stupidity in their present cry for help. They will grow more and more backward if they seek and ask for concessions and advantages. We shall not grudge giving assistance if it is necessary for the immediate present, but they must keep in mind the necessity for self-reliance. I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for giving me time. I have really trespassed."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to request the hon. Member who moved the cut motion to be good enough to withdraw his motion in view of the discussions that we have had."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" I want to say something arising out of the speech of the Hon. the Chief Minister. The Hon. the Chief Minister said that social customs are as old as the banyan tree but that they will gradually go. But may I ask him, Sir, whether drink is not as old as these customs, such as untouchability? May I ask what amount is being spent on Prohibition and what amount is spent to implement the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has no right of reply. Let him refer to Rule 63 (1):

* A member who has moved a substantive motion (not being a cut motion on a budget, supplementary, an additional or an excess grant. . .) may speak again by way of reply."

The hon. Member has no right of reply.

The hon. Member should either withdraw the motion or I shall put it to the vote of the House."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I ask, Sir, what the amount is that has been spent for the implementation of the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That will have to be elicited by way of separate questions."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Are the Government . . . "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is still persisting in speaking. Prohibition is the greatest Harijan Uplift movement and the whole of the amount spent for it should be added up to the amount spent for Harijan Uplift."

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SRI S. VEMIAH :—" In view of the discussion, I am not going to withdraw my cut motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the allotment of Rs. 63,00,000 for Harijan Uplift under Demand XXII be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 63,00,000 under Demand XXII—Harijan Uplift.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move that Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be taken up as the next item for discussion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not think there is any objection to that being done."

The motion was put and carried.

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR ADVANCE GRANTS FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

(2) DEMAND IX—HEADS OF STATES, MINISTERS AND HEADQUARTERS STAFF.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor I beg to move—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.' "

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

' That the allotment of Rs. 48,00,000 for Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff be reduced by Rs. 100.' "

Though the time at my disposal is short, I wish to point out certain things so far as this item is concerned. I charge this Government with maintaining a top-heavy administration, red-tapism, wasting of public money and corruption. I will deal with all these things one by one. Regarding the maintenance of a top-heavy administration, if we go into the Budget, we can see that

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a.m.

the Head of the State. His Excellency the Governor is getting about Rs. 10 lakhs in a year altogether. I wish to point out that the President of the Chinese Peoples Republic is getting only Rs. 600 per mensem as his salary. Regarding the pay and allowances of the Governor, I submit that the Governor is getting As. 2½ per minute. I have arrived at that figure by calculation and at the same time, the Government keep so many officers getting more than Rs. 2,000 while the N.G.Os. and small officers are only given very small salaries. I need not describe all those things here. The Hon. the Chief Minister pointed out that our income is not equal to our commitments and so, he was appealing to us that we ought to support him when he asked the Central Government to allot more money for the needs of the State. I want to bring to the notice of this Honourable House that the Government are keeping a top-heavy administration. I do not know why.

“Another thing I want to mention here is in regard to the Board of Revenue. I do not, of course, say that the talents of the Members of the Revenue Board should not be used. But I wish to point out that even the Congress some years ago passed a resolution for the abolition of the Revenue Board. That is what I remember. If the work of the Revenue Board could be done by the departmental Secretaries, the number of departmental Secretaries also could be reduced. For example, take the case of the Inspector-General of Prisons. He can do the work of the Secretary of that department. Similar is the case with some other departments of Government also. So, we can reduce a number of Secretaries also. That is what I wish to suggest.

“Then, Sir, I do not know why the Hon. Chief Minister has taken so many Ministers in the Cabinet. I understand that one Hon. Minister is in charge of Rent Control and Sports. I suggest that one Minister can be in charge of two or three portfolios and if that is done we can save much money to the Government. I would also suggest to the Government to abolish the Legislative Council. Why I suggest that is, because our State cannot afford to keep such a top-heavy administration. Especially when our State is facing famine and unemployment, why should the Government keep such a top-heavy administration? That is what I do not understand, Sir.

“Regarding red-tapism, Sir, I would like to give one example. In my own constituency, the certificate of a teacher who is working in an elementary school in Korom amsom was with the Commissioner for Government Examinations in Madras. That teacher tried his level best for nearly two years to get back his certificate, because the Inspector of Schools was saying that unless his certificate was produced, he could not get his salary. Having failed in his attempts to get back the certificate, the teacher approached me, being a member of that constituency and I personally went to the Commissioner for Government Examinations in his office here in Madras and presented a petition regarding the matter. That was three months ago. Then when I went

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again to my place, I found that even after a lapse of three months the request of the teacher was not complied with. Again, I sent a reminder to the Commissioner for Government Examinations. The teacher also sent another petition and even now his certificate has not yet left the office of the Commissioner. I only give this as an example and I charge this Government with red-tapism. Of course, I can cite many instances like this.

“Regarding waste of public money, I would like to give an example. Under the Police Demand we see that nearly Rs. 7 crores are spent and if we go through the Budget we can see that more than one crore and forty thousand rupees have been spent on the travelling allowance of the District Police and the departmental officers. We also find that Government spent lakhs of rupees on urgent contingencies and petty contingencies without giving any account to this House. Therefore, I charge this Government with spending money like this and wasting public money unnecessarily without telling this House.

“On this question of waste of public money, I wish to bring to the notice of this House and the Hon. Minister for Public Works in particular that when I raised a question in this House about a bridge called Cherupuzha, the Hon. Mr. Sankara Reddi was pleased to say that the bridge would be constructed within two weeks. So, I did not put any supplementary question because I believed the Hon. Minister. When I again went to the place, I found there was no such bridge at all. Of course, the Government spent about Rs. 47,000 to construct a bridge over the Cherupuzha river in Payyannoor firka. This expenditure of Rupees 47,000 was found to be a waste, because as soon as that bridge was constructed it was washed away by floods the same week it was constructed. The Public Works Department never even put nuts and bolts. That is why I charge the Government, particularly the Public Works Department, with wasting public money like anything. When Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Hon. Chief Minister, said the other day that the Public Works Department was enemy No. II of the Government, I also agreed with the remarks of the Chief Minister.

“I wish to bring to the notice of the Government and the Hon. Minister for Health in particular, the extent of corruption that is taking place in the department in his charge. For instance, I would in particular refer to what is happening in the General Hospital in Madras. I have myself gone there to see some patients. If you go to the Cancer ward and put questions to the patients, you will find that 80 per cent of the patients were forced to give money to the doctors for admission. When I went there, some patients, knowing that I am a Member of the Assembly, told me what was really happening. One man told me ‘If you want to see it with your own eyes come with me.’ I went with that man and he took me to one of the gates of the General Hospital. There are some agents of the bigger doctors who come

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there and ask whether admission is required. I told one of them I wanted to admit a patient. Then he told me 'If you give Rs. 50 I will get the patient admitted within two hours.' That is my own personal experience. That is why I say, however much the Government may try to eradicate corruption—even under this Government—corruption is going on. I am only bringing this to the notice of the Government and this Honourable House.

“ Now, Sir, regarding labour problems, I wish to bring certain facts to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Labour. I regret that he is not here at the moment. (The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao : ‘ I am here. ’) I am glad he is here. The other day the Hon. Minister for Labour spoke about labour reform and the conditions of the working classes in our State and what the Government are going to do for them. Of course, the wishes of the Hon. Minister are good. In this connexion I want to say something to the Hon. Minister who was once a doctor. A patient went to a doctor for treatment. The doctor told the patient’s son ‘ I am waiting for a new medicine, tell your father to wait for some more time until I find the new medicine. ’ The result was that before the doctor could find the new medicine the patient died. When I think of the case of this patient, I think of the work of the Labour Department in our State. The Labour Department wanted to do very many things for the working classes, but the fact is they will never do anything for the working classes. I want to bring to the notice of the Government that there is acute unemployment throughout the State now owing to the cut in electricity. In Madura, Coimbatore, Salem, in Andhra and in Kozhikode the working classes suffer very much on account of the cut in electricity. The Hon. Minister for Public Works said the other day that it was very difficult to instal a thermal station, that there will be unemployment and people have to bear all that. I want to make a respectful submission to the House in this connection. Our country got Independence, our country got freedom, through the sacrifices of thousands and thousands of workers and peasants of the country and so we expect the Government to do something immediately for the working classes, for the poor people, the poor peasants and the poor labourers, who got freedom for our country.

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

"I would therefore request the Government to give voluntary unemployment relief to the unemployed and give compensation to workers who are unemployed owing to the cut in electricity.

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“ Regarding works committees, our Hon. Minister for Labour said that they were constituted according to democratic methods. We also agree that democratic methods should be adopted. But what happens in actual practice? The works committees adopt certain constitutions under which they could discuss disputes or problems but their decisions are not binding on the managements. When such constitutions and rules are framed by the works committees and approved by the Labour Department and the Government, how can the committees function democratically?

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"I want to place before this House my experience of the conduct of conciliation proceedings. When managers of factories are called by the Conciliation Officer, in many cases they refuse to come and the Labour Department advises them to come. But if the representatives of workers do not attend a conciliation meeting, an ex-parte judgment is given by the Labour Department and the workers lose their demand. That is what is happening in our country.

“ I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Labour Minister that if a worker wants to send a petition to the Appellate Tribunal, he is not allowed to send a collective petition and he is asked to affix a court-fee stamp to his petition, whereas a factory owner is allowed to send a collective petition and he need not affix the court-fee stamp. For these reasons, the working classes doubt whether this Government stand for them or for the capitalists of this country.

“ I also wish to bring to the notice of the Hon. Labour Minister that the Shop Assistants Act and so many other Acts are not observed and even ignored by factory owners, and I can quote many examples. If an Industrial Tribunal gives an award, it has to be put into effect by the management under the Industrial Disputes Act. In the case of the Mampuram Tile Factory, Feroke, the Tribunal gave the award that the closure of the factory was illegal. After the award was given, the management did not open the factory and the Labour Department did not compel the management to open the factory.

“ Regarding victimization, I want to say that very many workers are dismissed. I saw a report that many workers working in the Presses of Madras, were being dismissed every day. Let the Labour Department take up the question of victimization. When a labourer is deprived of his work and thus deprived of his food the Labour Department must see that his case is taken to an Industrial Tribunal or to a Conciliation Court immediately. The conciliation proceedings take three months and sometimes even one year. The proceedings before the Appellate Tribunal take a long time and thereby the workers suffer.

"I charge this Congress Government with maintaining a top-heavy administration, with corruption, with wasting public money and with adopting a bureaucratic attitude to all representations. I request the hon. Members to support my cut motion. Sir, with these words I conclude my speech."

శ్రీ శ్రీ K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ అప్పుడు, ఈ కేంద్రకాలలో ఉండే పలుకునంటే staff, వారి టెంక్ల తిరుగుడుగడించి తూర్పునకు వెళ్లి, ఈ వేళ తిరిగి ఇంట్లోనున్న మా జ్యోతిషములైన వారి కాలముగా వెంచి పెద్ద చేయబడినటువంటి steel frame కా నువ్వూ కోరుచేయవలసింది, లేక ప్రజాశాంతి ప్రాప్తమునంటే ప్రభుత్వ అధికారాలిలా కోరుచేయవలసిందేనని నీవు నమ్మకం లేదు, Lord Curzon కాలము

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నుంచి ఇంగ్లీషువారు విచ్చాటుచేసేదేమిటంటే ఒక బ్రహ్మాండమైనటువంటి Bureau-cratic Machine ను విచ్చాటు చేసారు. ఆ విధంగానే విచ్చాటుచేసినటువంటి ఆ steel frame కదలకుండా అలాగే ఉండాలనేటువంటి విధముగా ఆ బూజుపట్టినటువంటి భావానికి లగిన వ్యతిరేకం సమర్థిస్తుంటుంది. ఇక్కడ జరుగుతున్నది ఏమిటంటే సభ్యులు వచ్చిన ఆభివృద్ధికరమైనటువంటి ప్రజాపయోగకరమైనటువంటి విషయాలు, కార్యాలు చేయాలి అనిపించినా ఇస్తే, అది కాదని ఆస్తి విషయాలను వారి అగ్నిపాయాలను నిరోధించడమే విధిగా పెట్టుకొంటూ కేంద్రకరమైనటువంటి ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రము అధంగా తయారు అవుతుంది. ప్రస్తుత పరిపాలనా విధానాన్ని గురించి చెప్పటకు ఒక ఉదాహరణము నిస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో కందహాళిగారు చెప్పారు. ఈ మంత్రులకు వీలాటి స్వాతంత్ర్యము లేదు. వీరు Secretaries చేతులలో కీలు బొమ్మలని చెప్పారు. నిజముగా, భచ్చితముగా అదే విధముగానే జరుగుచున్నదనేది ఎదుకంటే, ప్రతి విషయములను, కొన్ని రూపు ఉన్నాయని, ఒక procedure ఉందని, ఇవి లోకము పుట్టినప్పటినుంచి ఉంటున్నాయని, వీటిని మార్చడానికి వీలులేదని భచ్చితంగా చెప్పారారు. ఎవరైనా గనుక 'ఆయ్యా ప్రజలంతా అవస్థపడుతున్నారు, వచ్చి బోతున్నారు' అని ఏ సందర్భములోనైన చెప్పినట్లయితే, 'నీవు కమ్యూనిస్టువు గనుక ఈ విధంగా చెప్పవున్నావు' అని బదులిస్తారు. ఎంత ఆభివృద్ధికరమైనటువంటి విషయాలు తెలిసినప్పటికీ, ప్రజాపయోగకరమైనటువంటి సలహాలు ఇచ్చినప్పటికీ వాటిని నిరాకరించడం జరుగుతుంది. అయితే వారికి ఒకటి మాత్రము తెలుసును, అది ప్రజలను వీటికి మాటికి arrest చేయడము, రెవ్వగొట్టడము తెలుసును. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో, ఈ విధంగా రాష్ట్రాధిపతికి, అభ్యుదయానికి నిరోధకంగా ఈ మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రము తయారైంది. ఈవేళ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము మాకు కావాలి అంటున్నాము అంటే ఇటువంటి ప్రభుత్వ నియంతృత్వం నుండి విముక్తి కావాలనే, మేము ప్రజాతంత్ర ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని నిర్మించాలనే కోరుతున్నాము. ఇటువంటి machine మరొకటి పెట్టుకోడానికి కాదు మేము ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము కోరుచున్నది. అటువంటి machine అక్కడకూడ వచ్చేటట్లయితే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమే మాకక్కరలేదని చెప్పచున్నాను. మేము అక్కడ కోరుతున్నది democratic రాజ్యముగాని despotie రాజ్యము కాదు. మేము ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాతంత్ర రాజ్యము నిర్మించాలని కోరుతున్నాము. దీన్ని గురించి కొంత తెలియజేస్తాను. ఉదాహరణకు preventive detention చట్టము వచ్చిన తరువాత ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ఇది ఒక గొప్ప కేంద్రీకృత యంత్రముగా విచ్చాటు చేసుకొన్నారు. ఇట్లము వచ్చినప్పుడు ఇట్లము వచ్చినవారిని ఆరెస్టు చేయడానికి, నిశ్చందానికి ఈ యంత్రంయొక్క ప్రయోజనము.

“ఈ యంత్రాన్ని ప్రయోగించిస్తూ చాలా చోట్ల చాలా మంది ఆమాయకులను ఆరెస్టు చేస్తూఉంటారు. ఈ విషయము గురించి, నాకు, కొంత మంది నా స్నేహితులకుకూడా బాగా తెలుసును. ఉదాహరణకు ఒకప్పుడు, నేను రాత్రి నిద్రపోతూఉంటే, 151 నెక్సుక్రింద అని చెప్పినట్లు ఆరెస్టు చేశారు. కారణమేమిటని చెప్పారంటే 'danger to public peace' అని అన్నారు. రాత్రి, 12 గంటలప్పుడు, నిద్రపోతూఉండగా, అది ఏ విధంగా danger to public peace అవుతుందో అలాచించుకోవచ్చు. ఆ ఆరెస్టు చేయడముకూడా స్థానికాధికారులు స్వయముగాచేసింది కాదు. ఇక్కడ కేంద్రంనుంచి telephone orders రాగా, దానిపైన అక్కడ ఆరెస్టు చేసినారు అని చెప్పారు. మరల విడుదల కావలసినట్లే, మళ్ళీ దాన్ని వారికి తీసుకురావలసియ్యుంటుంది. Shakespeare 'King Lear' లో

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చెప్పినట్లు 'Till noon till night my lord and all night long' అన్నట్లు, విడుదల అనేది ఎంతో కాలము పడుతుంది; అంతవరకూ పడగావులు పడవలసియ్యుంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా పౌరహక్కులు అనే వాటిని పూర్తిగా నాశనముచేసి ప్రజలను machine లోని కీలు బొమ్మలు మారిగా చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రము నడుస్తున్నది. ఈ steel-frame ను వకవివేటకంతవరకు నిజమైన socialism గాని, ప్రజాస్వామ్యంగాని విర్వదేందుకు వీలులేదు. ఈ సందర్భమున ఒక విషయము చెప్పచున్నాను. కేంద్రీ సంతకం Budget లో Headquarters Staff కు cut motion కు వోటిను నేను యిచ్చాను. తర్వాత ప్రభుత్వ కార్యదర్శియైన C. S. Ramachandran, I.C.S. అనే ఆయనవద్దనుండి నాకు వక D.O. వచ్చింది. దానిలో ఆయన వ్రాశాడు; నేను ఏ విషయంగానూ మాట్లాడదలచినది తెల్పమని ఈ రామచంద్రన్ ఎవరో మనకు తెలుసు. ఈయన A. K. Gopalan వేసిన contempt of court case లో High Court లో, appear అయ్యాడు. ఇతడు, preventive detention orders ను pass చేసే అధికారి. ఇటువంటి అధికారి జాబు వ్రాశారంటే దాని ఆర్డం, ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శిస్తే, Preventive Detention Act క్రింద ఆరెస్టు చేస్తామనే బెదిరింపు కల్పించడానికి యీ అధికారి ఆ విధంగా జాబు వ్రాశాడు అని పూహించాల్సివుంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వాన్ని విమర్శించకుండా ఉండడానికి ప్రభుత్వ లోపాలను విమర్శించకుండా ఉండేందుకుగాను ఈ విధంగా చేయబడింది. తరువాత ఇంకో విషయమేమిటంటే, సభ్యులు ప్రశ్నలు పంపిస్తే వాటిని వేయకుండా చేసేందుకుకూడా యీ ఆఫీసర్లు ప్రయత్నిస్తుంటారు. ఉదాహరణకు C.S. రామస్వామి అనే ఒక M.L.A. ప్రశ్నలు పంపిస్తే ఈ ప్రశ్నలు ఎందుకువేయాలి అని, ఆ ప్రశ్నలు ప్రశంసించారనికోమని జాబు Secretariat నుండి పంపారు. ఆ ప్రశ్న ఆయన ప్రశంసించారనికోమంటేటట్లు చేశారు. కానన సభ్యులైన Secretariat ఆఫీసర్లు అధికారం చెలాయించడానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. మన Constitution ప్రకారము ప్రజలయొక్క sovereignty క్రింద Republic ఏర్పడింది అని చెప్పబడింది. ఇది Constitution యొక్క preamble లోనే చెప్పబడింది. కనుక ఆ sovereignty ని తెలాయించడానికి ఇక్కడ మేము వున్నాము. ఇక్కడ Secretariat లో ఉండేటువంటి సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల steel-frame చెప్పి చేతలలో పనిచేయడానికా మేము యిక్కడకు వచ్చినది. అంతేకాకుండా, ప్రజల యొక్క ఆశయాలు, ఉద్దేశ్యాలు బాగా వ్యక్తపరచడానికి ప్రధానంగా మేము ప్రయత్నించాలి. ఈ హక్కును Constitution కిందజేస్తున్నది. కాని ఇప్పుడు జరుగుతున్న దేమిటంటే మేము ప్రజలకు అనుగుణ్యంగా పనిచేయకుండా వుండేందుకు యీ అధికార్యులలోబడి పని చేసేందుకు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. ప్రజా పక్షపు వారి యింటికి ఎవరిని రానియ్యకుండా మానె నిహళువబడుతుంది. ఉదాహరణకు U.D.F. ఆఫీసువద్ద C.I.D. వారిని post చేయడం జరిగింది.

“ఈ విధంగా జరగడం మంత్రవర్గం అసమర్థమైనది. యీ ఆఫీసర్లను నెలిన ఎక్కించుకున్నందువల్లనే జరుగుతుంది. యీ ఆఫీసర్లు administration చూడవలసిన వారు. కేవలం రాజకీయ గురువులుగా తయారవుతున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు Inspector General of Police ఒక administration రిపోర్టులో కమ్యూనిస్టులపై ఒక పెద్ద ప్రశస్థానం యిచ్చాడు. విశుకా యితడికి తెలియదు. ప్రపంచంలో మూడవ భాగములో కమ్యూనిస్టులు పరిపాలిస్తున్నారని; అత్యంత అభ్యున్నతిగల ఆర్థికవిధానాన్ని, నిర్మాణాన్ని నిర్మించారనేవిషయం. యిదంతా కేవలం మంత్రవర్గం గాజులు తొడుక్కొని కూర్చున్నందువల్లనే జరుగుతుంది. యితవల నేను ఒక Civil Supplies

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అధికారిక మాట్లాడడం జరిగింది. వారు చెప్పినది ఒక పెద్ద ప్రశ్నగా మారుతుంది. మనదేశంలో మనం rice తినడంవల్లనే నటన మనకు వచ్చిన ఆహారమనస్య. యీ విధంగా ఎందుకీ ప్రచారం చేస్తున్నారో తెలుసుకోవాలి. అమెరికాలో పెద్ద గుత్తాధిపత్యం, గోధుమ వ్యాపారస్తులు ఉన్నారు. వారి వుచ్చిపోయిన గోధుమల ప్లాకు వెంటాడడానికి యిటువంటి ఆఫీసర్లను వినిపించి, ఆ వుచ్చిపోయిన గోధుమలు మన దేశ మనకు అరటకడుతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా సాగిపోతే, యీ ఆఫీసర్లు యీ ప్రచారం చేస్తున్నారు. అయితే వీరు మనదేశపు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు; లేక అమెరికన్ గుత్తవ్యాపారుల commission విజేట్లూ ఆనందించడం మనం తెలుసుకోవాలి.

“సోవియట్ యూనియన్ లో ఎకరకు రి ఫుట్ల ఫాన్యం పండిస్తున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా మనదేశంలో ఫాన్యం ఎక్కువగా పండించుటకు యీ ఆఫీసర్లు తోడ్పడరు. కానీ, అమెరికన్ గుత్త వ్యాపారస్తులకు లాభాలు కూర్చిపెట్టటానికి తోడ్పడుతారు. యధానికిపు ర్యం మనదేశంలో Secretariat లోకి, Fascist Literature దిగుమతి అయ్యింది. ఈ రోజు American Propaganda Literature ఆ విధంగా దిగుమతి అవుతుంది. అమెరికన్ Propaganda Officers గా మన secretariat officers మారిపోతున్నారు. అమెరికన్ గుత్తవ్యాపారుల లాభాలకు అనుకూలంగా మనదేశ ఆర్థిక విభాగాన్ని కూర్చడానికి వారు ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. దేశంయొక్క irrigation projects కు industrial projects కు కూర్చి తోడ్పడడం లేదు. ఇట్టి విభాగంకల machine ను మనదేశ ప్రజాతంత్ర పద్ధతులకు అనువయ ప్రభుత్వనిర్వాహాన్ని నిర్మించుకుంటేనేగాని, మన దేశానికి అభ్యుదయం, అభివృద్ధి కలగ నేరదు.”

* SRI S. CHELLAPANDIAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Demand, I want to say a few words on the administration. As everybody knows famine is prevailing in all the drought districts, and mostly in the districts of Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli in the South. We, the Members of the Tirunelveli district, have been making representations to the Government regarding famine in our area. We have brought this to the notice of the Chief Minister individually and also collectively. For so many months Hon. Ministers have been touring, one after another, in those districts. Yet people do not get any immediate relief. Why I say all this is to point out that there is a sort of red-tapism, as spoken to by many hon. Members in this House, which is delaying matters. The official reports came from the Tirunelveli district demanding about Rs. 30 lakhs to meet the requirements of that district. The Hon. Minister Mr. Sankara Reddi and also the Famine Commissioner toured in the two districts. They gave their opinion expressly that these districts were in no way better than Rayalaseema. The people there are suffering even for drinking water. After so much delay, there came the news that Rs. 7 lakhs were allotted to Tirunelveli. I ask, have even these Rs. 7 lakhs immediately been given? No.

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Now, we understand that only about Rs. 2½ lakhs have been allotted. All these are defects in the administration. If they want effective administration in the State, these delays are to be avoided immediately.

“As a famine relief work, one Vilathukulam channel in Koilpatti taluk, costing about Rs. 1,10,000, should be immediately repaired. You may have heard about the Vilathukulam channel which has been investigated by the Government. From several villages of the Koilpatti taluk, people have migrated to other places in other districts. You might have seen in the newspapers the plight of the people elaborately dealt with especially in the ‘Mail’. Then, Sir, one hon. Member yesterday talked about the Ettayapuram Zamin ryots. When we approached the zamindar, he said he was prepared to forgo his share of the kist provided the Government were prepared to forgo the peishkush due from him. This is a point which all other political parties want to exploit. The Congressmen in Tirunelveli district are very anxious about this matter, and I hope the Government will immediately look into it.

“Sir, the most important of the departments in any administration is the Police Department. There should be no demoralisation in that department. Everybody should be careful about that department now. Last year we were talking about several Sub-Inspectors of Police—who were working as Sub-Inspectors of Police for about 7 to 8 years—being reverted as Head constables, and they were doing their duties as Head Constables. But to wear the dress of the Head Constable and to work as such after having worked as Sub-Inspector for some years, is very difficult for them. Now we understand that 33 Deputy Superintendents of Police, who have put in 2—4 years of service and who have received increments as Deputy Superintendents of Police, are being reverted as Circle Inspectors of Police. What is the reason for all these things? Some people are made Circle Inspectors and then somebody is made Personal Assistant to the District Superintendent of Police. I bring all these things to the notice of this Government, for this sort of thing will certainly demoralise the discipline in the Police Department. The Police Department, you know very well, Sir, is a very important branch of administration in any Government.

“Further, when I talk about the heads of departments, people in the State as well as in the whole country will be wondering what sort of people there are at the head. We are fortunate in having the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari as our Leader and Head of the Government now. Though, according to the Constitution, the Governor is the Head of the State, for all practical purposes, our Chief Minister is the Head running the Government. Now, who is the other person to run the Government after him? Suppose the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari retires, suppose Sri Jawaharlal Nehru retires. Then who is the other person to lead this State or this nation? That is the question now arising in the mind of

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every person in the State and elsewhere in the country. When considering these things, the people immediately think about the Ministers. They think about their capacity and their actions with reference to what they show themselves to be before the public. Then their conclusion is, 'These Ministers are not showing their individuality in their actions.' I was very sorry to see in a newspaper a question posed like this: are the Ministers mere Head Clerks? That is what the people are thinking about the Ministers. I do not say that the Ministers should rebel, or should not co-operate with or take instructions from their Chief, or should not be obedient to him. All those things are necessary. At the same time, they should show their merit. Our nation should be fortunate to have a proper leader for the future also. We will be still more glad if thousands of Rajajis and thousands of Nehrus are created with the valuable training under them.

"My submission to the Head as well as the Heads of Departments is, as the Members have been sometimes accusing them of corruption, red-tapism and favouritism, that if they come forward and act very boldly, then all these things will disappear."

"With these suggestions, I conclude my speech."

*SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA:—“సభాపతి, ఈ మంత్రి వర్గము విర్వది ఒక సంవత్సరముగా జూలొనైంది. ఈ మంత్రివర్గము విర్వదైత్యముగా ఉన్నాడని పాలాచారిగారు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా వచ్చిన తరువాత, ముట్టమొదట ప్రభుత్వము తాము Secretariat లోను, ఇంజనీరింగ్ లోను ఉద్యోగము చాలా భయము విర్వదించి, వారు ఢిల్లీలో గవర్నరు-జనరల్ గా ఉండినటువంటివారు. ఇప్పుడు మన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా వచ్చున్నారంటే ఇక మన అటలు సాగవు, అతి జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండవలసిన ఇంజనీరింగ్ లోను అందరు చాలా భయపడినారు. కాని, ఆయన అధికారానికి వచ్చిన కొద్దిరోజులలోనే ఆ భయములూ పోయినది. ఎందుకనగా, ప్రజలు వారికి విలాటి పిటీషన్లు పెట్టినప్పుడు, అట్టిసర్దు విమి రిపోర్టులు వాటికన్నా వేరైనవి గూడ, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారి, వారి ప్రభుత్వం నాన వాటిమీద విమి వర్గ తీసుకోవడంలేదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా వచ్చే కొద్దిరోజులలో మేలు జరుగబోతుందని ప్రజలు అనిచియుంటుంటే అశల్యి నీచా వైంది. ప్రజలు వారి కష్టసుఖాల గురించి ఎన్ని మహారాండములు, పిటీషన్లు పెట్టు కొన్నప్పుడీ వాటిపైన అధికారి లేకుండా యానది. అనేక సందర్భాలలో, అనేక deputations వచ్చినప్పటికీ ప్రయోజనము లేక పోయినది. ప్రజాకలినిధులు, M.L.As. అయినటువంటి మేము, మా నియోజకవర్గములలో ప్రజలు విరివిగా అన్వేషించుచున్నాం. కండ్లారా నూ నూనూనూ టువంటివారము, ఇక్కడ ఆ ప్రజల పరిస్థితులను ప్రజలకు తెలియజేసేనాయంటే, మా మాటలు, మా ఉపన్యాసాలు అన్నీ వారిముందు ఆరణ్య రోదనమువలె నున్నవి. ప్రజాపరినిధులైనటువంటి ఈ సభ్యులు ఇక్కడ ప్రభుత్వమును గురించి ఎంత సెప్పుకొన్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము వలెండుకుండా యానదుంటే, ఇక మేము M.L.As. ఇక్కడ ఎందుకు ఉండవలసి ఈ జానన ప్రభుత్వము ఉపయోగము, ప్రజలకు ఇది వివిధంగా ఉపయోగపడుచున్నదో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఆ కారణమున సభ్యులకు T.A. లు, బిల్లులు మూలకంగా ఎంతో ధర్మ ప్రభావము ఉన్నది. ఇప్పుడు సభ్యులనున్నది. సభలోనూ M.L.As. మా కిదో సభ్యులూ లేనారు, మా పరిస్థితులంతా వక్కబిరుసానని అనుకోవలసి ఉంటుంది. కాని,

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ఇక్కడ మా ఉపన్యాసాన్ని అరణ్య రోదనలుగా తయారగుచున్నవి. లేకపోతే ఇప్పటి ఈ ప్రభుత్వము వచ్చి సంవత్సరానికి పైగా అయినప్పటికీ, ప్రజాసీతానికి విమి మేలు కలుగజేసింది? ముఖ్యముగా ఈ రాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులలో కొన్ని వెనుకబడ్డ జాతులు కొన్ని వెనుకబడిన areas ఉన్నాయి. వాటి పరిస్థితులు చాలా హీనంగా ఉన్నాయి. వారి కేరిధమైన సహాయము ఈ ప్రభుత్వము కలుగ జేసిందని అడుగుడున్నాను. ఈ మంత్రులు కొన్ని trunk roads మీద పర్వతాల చేనేది తప్ప మూలకరేఖలు వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాల నేర్పిన చూస్తున్నారా? పోనీ, వాటిని గురించి సభ్యులు తెప్పినను గమనిస్తారా అంటే అదిమూలాలేదు. పోయిన సంవత్సరము టిక్కెటు మా సార్వభౌమం తాలూకాకు Public Works Minister వచ్చినప్పుడు, విదో అకన్నా త్తూగ రెండు చినుకులు వారి కారుమీద పడినంతమాత్రముననే ఆ ప్రాంతమంతా చాలా సుఖముగా ఉన్నదని, రాయలసీమకుగో ఎంతో కాగన్నదని వెలవిచ్చారు. దీనిని బట్టి చూస్తే మంత్రులు ఆయా ప్రాంతాల పరిస్థితులను వివిధంగా గ్రహిస్తూ యుండేది వ్యక్తమౌతుంది. శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా అసలే చాలా వెనుకబడినటువంటి జిల్లా, జిల్లా సరిహద్దులలో ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రదేశము. ఈ ప్రాంతము రాయలసీమ కంటే చాలా అధమాధమముగా ఉంటున్నది. అటువంటి ప్రదేశముయొక్క నిజ పరిస్థితులను గమనించకుండా అకన్నా త్తూగ కొద్ది చినుకులు పడినంత మాత్రాన ఇది సుఖముగా ప్రదేశమని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పడం చాలా తోచనీయము. కనుక ఈ మంత్రి వర్గము యొక్క దృక్పథము ఈవిధంగా ఉంటుందని తెలుసుకోవచ్చు.

“తరువాత గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసముపై వర్వజరిగే సందర్భములలో రాజా ముత్తయ్య పెట్టిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ, గొప్ప అనుభవము గలిగినటువంటి, పెద్ద శాస్త్రీ సామర్థ్యవంతువంటి, రాజకీయ ప్రవీణుడైనటువంటి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనకు ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగావచ్చి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడిపించడం మన భాగ్యమని సభ్యులకు తెలిపాడు. కాని, ఇదే ముత్తయ్య పెట్టిగారు 1937 వ సంవత్సరములో, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభావమైన అపోజిషను ఎదురు పార్టీలో కూర్చొని, ఆయనను నిం. స్టూ, రిట్టుచూ అనేక విమర్శలు చేస్తుండినటువంటివారు, ఈ రోజు, ప్రభుత్వమును మార్చిని వారిని కొనియాడుచున్నారంటే, దీనియొక్క అంతర్భాగము గ్రహించుకోవచ్చును. రాజకీయ పరిస్థితులు మారకొద్ది వారి అభిప్రాయాలు విచిత్రంగా మారుతూ ఉంటాయో అందరు అర్థముచేసేవచ్చును. ఈనాడు మాకు ప్రత్యేక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కావాలని అడుగుతున్నాము. రాష్ట్రము త్వరలో రాజా తుంధి కూడాను. మేము విడిపోయిన తరువాత, ఈ తమిళం రాష్ట్రానికి మరల శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ప్రభావ మంత్రిగా చేస్తామని ముత్తయ్య పెట్టిగారు హామీ ఇచ్చినలా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఎందుచేతనంటే, ఇదివరలో తమిళ కాంగ్రెస్ కయ్యే అభ్యుదయంగా ఉంటున్న నువ్వురాయ్ గారిని ఇదే విధంగా కొనియాడుతూ, మరల ఎర్రేనులో వారిని వదిలిపెట్టి నాదార్ గారిని తీసుకొని వచ్చారు. వారి మహా బాధలు సంగల్పాలు ఈ విధంగా ఉంటాయి గనుకనే, ఆంధ్రులు ఈ సమిష్టి రాష్ట్రమునుండి విడిపోయిన తరువాత, విర్వదేవారి కొత్త ప్రభుత్వములో, మరల రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా తీసుకొంటామని హామీ ఇచ్చారు. అడుగుతున్నాను.

“తరువాత ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు మధురలో ఒక public మీటింగులో మాట్లాడుతూ, తమిళ రాష్ట్రమునకు మధుర ముఖ్యపట్టణమని అన్నారు. ‘దీని భావమేమి తిరుమలలో అన్నట్లు దీని అంతర్భాగమేమి గ్రహించుకోవచ్చును, దీని భావము మహాను

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పట్టణము తమిళ రాష్ట్రానికి ముఖ్యపట్టణము కాదని, అది Commissioner's Province కాకుండాని విడితమగుచున్నది. ఎందుకనగా, ఈ మద్రాస్ పట్టణములో ఉన్న ఈ పంటి లాయర్లు పెద్ద పెద్ద కోటికొట్లకు, రిటైరయ్యు పెద్ద భవనాలను కట్టించుకొని యాన్యుయంటి ఆఫీసులు మొదలగు పెద్దవారంతా ఈ పట్టణాన్ని తమిళ దేశముగాని రైతులకుగాని, మాత్రం అట్టే పెట్టనివ్వరు. మీద ఆకు ఆంధ్రులు రాలుతున్నారు. దిగువకు రావలసింది. తమిళులకుగాని, ఆంధ్రులకుగాని ఈ పట్టణము ప్రత్యేకముగా ఉండబోదు. కనుక ఇది Commissioner's Province తప్పక ఆభవించునని నేను సవాలు చేస్తున్నాను. రెండవది, ముత్తయ్య తెట్టిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారిని విమర్శించారు. ఆంధ్రులలో ప్రకాశం పంతులంతటివారు లేరని చెప్పుచున్నాను. అతను ఆంధ్ర కేసరి అని పిలువబడే ఆంధ్ర సింహము. మద్రాసు పట్టణాధిపతి గురించి మొదటినుంచి కూడ పాటుపడిన వాడంటారు. వాడు మొదటి నుంచి కూడా రాజకీయాలలోను, భాషాసత్వాన్ని తొలగించడంలోను, నైపుణ్యము కలిగిన నాటి నుంచి ఈ మద్రాసు నగరములో సర్వము త్యాగము చేశారు. సర్వస్వము మద్రాసు నగరానికే అర్పించారు. 1930 లో మద్రాసులో రాజకీయ ప్రశోదము జరిగే ఉత్సవ సత్కారములోను అపారమైన కృషిచేసి దేశసేవ చేసినటువంటివారు. స్వాతంత్ర్యోద్యమము ప్రారంభమైనప్పటినుంచి నేటివరకుకూడ ఆయన కృషిచేస్తున్నాడు. ఇటువంటి వారిని గురించి విమర్శించడం సహించదగిందికాదు. కనుక వారి ప్రసక్తి ఇక్కడ తీసుకొని రావలసరములేదు. ఈ విధంగా ఈ రోజు ఆంధ్రులు తమ రాష్ట్రాన్ని పంతులుచే సమయమందు, ఇటువంటి వివాదాలు చేసి, ఆంధ్రులను రవ్వకీడ్చడం, వారిని అవమానపరచడం జరుగుచున్నది. ఇటువంటి పనులు చేయుట సహించదగిందికాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“స్పీకరుగారు జనరల్ డిస్కషన్ లో అవకాశమివ్వనందున, ఈ విషయములను ఇప్పుడు చెప్పవలసివచ్చినది. కనుక ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, under this Demand, I have been expecting to ventilate my complaints on the floor of this House. The hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram and other Members of this hon. House are not given their due recognition and have not been treated as they should have been, by this particular department of Government. In the past when we were under a foreign Government, when the Government was in the hands of full-blooded Imperialists, at least they had some regard and some sense of respect for the democratically elected people. But now under a Republican Government when our own kith and kin are in charge of the affairs of the State, the representatives of the people are ignored and treated indifferently on very many occasions of public functions, the recent occasion being—of course, I was not personally concerned because I was not in Madras City—the visit of the President to Madras State. In the function arranged for receiving the President of India, the Members of the Legislature were relegated to the background and they were treated just as a ‘nobody’ and ordinary men. It is really most unfortunate that they were not given due regard in this matter. We are supposed to rule the country. I mean, the people in far off villages are supposed

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to rule this country through the Ministers, who are our representatives. So, we, who represent the people of various constituencies are the real masters. I am really sorry that the Government have relegated these ‘masters’ to the background and have shown a differential treatment.

“There was a complaint from some Members of this House that communications addressed to the Government by public men, are not acknowledged. I wholeheartedly agree with this complaint. I myself, as a public man, have brought so many matters to the notice of the Government, to the notice of the Ministers and to the notice of the Heads of Departments. Like this, ever so many public men address letters to the Government concerning representations from the public. Not a word of reply is sent to such communications. Not even a formal acknowledgment is sent, with the result that we people are completely in the dark as to what happened to those representations that we have made to the Government. In this connection, I must say that the Government of India treat the public in such matters with far greater care and courtesy than the State Government. It is not too much for them to send a letter in reply—at least an acknowledgment—to us so that we may show it to our constituents and say to them that their representation is receiving the attention of the Government. People in our constituencies come to us and make certain representations. We in turn forward those representations to the Government, Ministers, or the Heads of Departments, as the case may be. We are to act as a post box only. If only the authorities care to send us a reply or at least acknowledge our letter, we will be able to show it to our constituents and tell them, ‘Well, we have discharged our duty. The matter is being attended to by the Government.’ We are not concerned as to how they deal with the matter. It is our responsibility to bring the people's representations to their notice and it is the duty of the Government to look into such representations and do the needful. That being so, it is but right that the Government must at least acknowledge our communications. I am told that no register of these petitions is maintained. So many representations and petitions come to the Ministers and the Government. In the absence of a register, it is open to any clerk to snatch the paper and tear it away if he is not favourable to the party concerned. It is quite possible in such cases that he will tear it away and throw it in the waste paper basket. I do not know the procedure that is adopted at present. The system of maintaining a register of all these petitions and representations will be very good and helpful. I request that as soon as a communication or complaint is received from the public or representatives of the public, it must be immediately acknowledged and a suitable reply sent in due course.

“I daresay that to-day the administration is top-heavy and is overrun by officials. The districts and taluks are inundated with a number of tahsildars. For anything and everything, there is a tahsildar in the Revenue Department. For the election section there is one, for the loans section there is one and there is

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one tahsildar for this and that, with the result we do not know which tahsildar represents which section. I am strongly of the view that all these tahsildars must be integrated and their number must be reduced. Then only we can reduce expenditure. For instance, Agriculture and Forests may be integrated and they may come under the Revenue Department and the tahsildar of a particular taluk can be asked to look after the affairs connected with Agriculture and Forests. When administration becomes integrated in this way, it is easy for the people to go and contact one particular tahsildar in respect of all his matters, whether they pertain to Agriculture, Forests or Lands. All these subjects are inter-related to one another. So they can come under one tahsildar. At present their number is triplicated and even multiplied to such an extent that a number of tahsildars have to visit a particular village in respect of the complaints made by the same petitioner. Naturally, the Government have to spend a lot of money on the travelling and other expenses of these tahsildars when they go to the villages. If only they could all be properly integrated and brought under one convenient level, there will be so much saving for the Government and at the same time, the people also could enjoy greater comforts and greater convenience. Again, why should there be so many Deputy Directors of Public Instruction? Then there is the district headquarters educational staff, besides other educational officials. Why should there be so many officials? They are only delaying matters. As a matter of fact, there is no easy, quick and immediate disposal of papers that pass between the offices down below and the offices in the City. Further, why should there be so many Engineers? There is one Engineer for Major Irrigation works, one for Minor Irrigation works and one Engineer for Highways and yet another for something else. Below these people are a number of Assistant Engineers. All of them are practically doing the same work, but spend money under different heads, and under different descriptions, to achieve one object. Why should so many officers be allowed to eat away the poor people's money? The Chief Minister once remarked that he was surprised to learn, and even shocked at that, that there were so many superintendents above the clerks. I may supply further information to him by stating that there is one superintendent for a single clerk in the Motor Transport department. Why should there be this kind of top-heavy expenditure? This should be enquired into. I think it is quite possible to reduce expenditure under different heads without in any way impairing efficiency. If this is done, there will be a great saving to the Government.

As regards corruption and bribery, much has been said and I do not propose to deal with that in great detail. I feel and feel very strongly that the very procedure adopted by the Government in finding out corruption cases is responsible for making corruption thrive and prosper in the villages. The moment a complaint is made against an official of a particular area, the normal procedure to be adopted should be to transfer that particular official

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from that area. Then only the complainant will have a free field for a just and fair enquiry. But what is done now? That official is retained in the very same place and he is able to strengthen his case through official influence. So long as that official continues to be in the same place, I am sure the petitioner will not get a fair, just and free field to explain his case. This is very certain. My Friend says that the Hon. Chief Minister is not hearing me and that all my suggestions are falling on deaf ears."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I am not only listening to it, but also discussing it." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Sir, I know the Hon. Chief Minister is all active. Some procedure must be adopted whereby the poor petitioner is enabled to get a free field to prove his case. If this is done, I am sure much of the corruption and bribery that we quite often hear of, could be eliminated very quickly. I would appeal and even implore the Hon. Ministers to tolerate inefficiency even, but let them not tolerate for a moment those who are dishonest and corrupt. However much one may be efficient, if he is corrupt and dishonest, it should not at all be tolerated. That is the point which I wish to bring home to the Government. Unless the Government are very firm and determined in this matter, I am afraid this question of bribery and corruption can never be rooted out in our State. It is enough if there is strong suspicion against a particular official. That must be the basis on which the Government must proceed in the matter. It is open to that particular official to vindicate his innocence before a Court of Law and come back with a clean slate and seek the job later on. That is an entirely different thing. But to begin with, it must be enough for the Government to take action against the official concerned, if there is a strong suspicion against him. There is absolutely no point in asking these people to go before a Tribunal and asking the Tribunal to hold a number of sittings to hear the complaint against the official concerned. If the petitioner's complaint is to go through such an elaborate machinery as this I am sure it will take a lot of time and ultimately it will be the case of 'justice delayed is justice denied'. Further, why should we make the poor petitioner spend a lot of money? Sir, I am sure the Hon. Chief Minister is very serious about this matter. On a previous occasion, I have paid my tribute to him for having been responsible in cleaning the administration of so many defects. If only he looks down below and sees that some speedy, quick and effective procedure is laid down to find out and put down corruption in the lower ranks, I am sure he will really earn the gratitude of many millions of this State."

(The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong.)
SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"Is the time allowed for me over?"

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DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Yes, the hon. Member Sri Kolkebail will now speak."

12-10 p.m. * SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the cut motion moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. K. P. Gopalan. When I read in the newspapers last year that Sri C. Rajagopalachari had been brought in by the Congress party to form a Ministry in Madras, I received the news with mingled feelings of sorrow and joy, sorrow because these 152 members of the Congress party could not find a single leader amongst themselves though they have got people like Mr. Subramaniam and others."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"How is the leadership question relevant here? The hon. Member should not discuss that question now."

* SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—"It comes as an incidental matter, I am attacking the entire Ministry itself. I am quite within my rights and I will not be irrelevant at all. There are other persons one of whom could have become the leader of the party, but by the backdoor they brought in this leader. We thought he would rule us properly and, therefore, I received the news with joy also. There is yet another reason for this. He belongs to our caste, the lawyer caste. The doyen of the bar was brought in and we thought he would teach us how to work the new Constitution, the important features of which very few of us know. Being an astute politician we thought he would rule us well and give us all the necessary things including freedom of speech, etc. But what is the result of this one year's rule? On 10-4-1952, he assumed the Chief Ministership of this State. Soon after that what did he do? He has done nothing, achieved nothing except that he helped to bring a most reactionary element into the Legislature. The first act was to appoint an anti-national element to be a Member of the Legislature, a man like Sri Muhammad Usman. He has appointed another most reactionary person, Sir C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, as Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University."

DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The Chief Minister is not responsible for it. The hon. Member should not make such accusations against persons who are not here."

* SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—"Another achievement of his is he has increased his own personal income from Rs. 12,000 which he draws as pension to Rs. 32,000 plus one car and other things. On top of all this, you will find in a paper laid on the table of the House in December 1952, a list of the retired officers who have been re-employed. The statement gives reasons for extension of service and re-employment. This is another of his achievements. When we have many unemployed persons, graduates and honest men, efficient and sincere men, available for such jobs, I do not know why we should ask for the services of these superannuated old hags. I shall give one of the instances. We have Mr. K. V. Rajagopalan,

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Secretary to the Legal Department. He is said to have been re-employed in public interest. There are hundreds of lawyers in the High Court who can very well draft bills and attend to other work. I think he is no longer there but the man who has succeeded him is again a retired judge. We have eminent lawyers in the High Court. We have men with B.A., B.L., qualifications who are capable of drafting bills. The Chief Minister, who is himself a retired man, when he came back, brought all these men also with him. For example, we have got a retired official in this Legislature itself, a man who had gone into the oblivion for fifteen years. He is paid Rs. 18,000 per annum. Why should we waste money like this? Cannot the work here be done by the Bills Superintendent Mr. Padmanabha Mudaliar? Is he not sufficient for the job? So, this is another achievement which we witness during the present regime.

"Over and above all these, Sir, our Chief Minister has had the temerity to trample upon our new Constitution. Sir, there is a House Committee attached to this House. This House Committee was constituted last year of which I, unfortunately, am also a member. It consists of Congress members, Communist members, K.M.P. members and Socialist members and the Committee was always unanimous in its recommendations. The Deputy Speaker was our Chairman on all these occasions. The Committee has passed so many resolutions and sent them to the Government for implementation. But one Natesa Mudaliar, a Deputy Secretary or so, has the temerity to pass orders over our recommendations. Do we have no rights? Is this a free Assembly? I do not think that he has any right to modify or review or do anything with regard to our recommendations."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I rise to ask the hon. Member to read the two words above the signature of that officer."

* SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—"Yes, 'By order of His Excellency the Governor.' If he had not put it like that he would have been hauled up by this House. What I submit is the people in Fort St. George have no right to pass any orders or our recommendations. We are independent. We in our own rights pass resolutions and are responsible to the Assembly. Is it not the business of the Executive to respect our recommendations? Is it not an insult to this House to be treated like this? What business have the Executive to review our resolutions?"

"So, Sir, that during the eleven months' rule of the present party, we have not got anything from it. On the contrary, they have wasted 48 lakhs of rupees last year. I am not surprised at this waste because Mr. Rajagopalachari is not responsible to the people. He was not elected by the people. When we ask for bread, we are given stone; when we ask for roads we are told there is no money with the Government. All our money is wasted in

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Fort St. George over these I.C.S. officers who have absolutely no work. Our money is wasted on the District Superintendents of Police in the districts who do no work. Whenever there is an enquiry to be made, these District Police officials send constables and head constables and they never go in person to conduct enquiries in villages. It is better that the whole administration is completely overhauled and we are given a rule guaranteed under the Constitution."

12-20
P.M.

* Sri P. NARASIMHA REDDI — "ఉచితము, ఈ Heads of States

అనే డిమాండును 48 లక్షలు రూపాయలు కావాలని మర్చిగారు వేరుతున్నారు. ఈ డబ్బు సామాన్య ఉద్యోగస్తులకు కాదు. ఏ కొద్ది మంత్రులకో, ఒక గవర్నరుకో, మరియు కొద్దిమంది Heads of Departments కు మాత్రమే యీ డబ్బులు అడుగడుమున్నది. అదికూడా పూర్తి సంవత్సరమునకు కాదు. ఆర్థి సంవత్సరమునకు మాత్రమే ఖర్చు పెట్టటంకు యింత డబ్బు అడుగుతున్నారు. దీనిలో కొంతభాగమైనా తక్కువ జీతములు తీసుకొనే ఉపాధ్యాయులకుగాని N.G.O's లకుగాని, ఇతర మీద ఉద్యోగస్తులకుగాని, లేక జీతము యెక్కువ అడిగినందులకు జైళ్లకు పంపబడుచుండునటువంటి పోలీసు constables కుగాని కాదు. నై వెడల ప్రద్యోగస్తులతో పోలిస్తే, చిన్న చిన్న ఉద్యోగస్తులకు, నై జీతాల దామాషాలో కనీసము సాధుగన వంతుగాని లేక పదింటి వక భాగమైనా ఇస్తున్నారా అంటే, లేదు. ఈ రోజు కరువుతో బాధపడుతున్నటువంటి సూటికి 90 మందిగా వుండే వేద ప్రజానీకము యొక్క డబ్బును, ఈ 48 లక్షలను, ఏ కొద్దిపాటి వ్యక్తులకో ఖర్చు పెట్టడం ఆక్రమణికి చెప్పుచున్నాను. అంతేకాదు ఉప్పుడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వం వున్నది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు రాష్ట్రములో ప్రచారము చేస్తున్నారంటే వారి వర్కటిన్ కోర్కు వేలకొలది డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నారు. అదేవిధంగా, గవర్నరు వర్కటిన్ చేస్తున్నాడంటే కూడ ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నాడు. ఈ ఖర్చు అంతయూ ప్రజల డబ్బునుండినే వెచ్చించబడుచున్నది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు బయల్పడుతున్నారంటే వారి రక్షణకోసమని వందలకొలది పోలీసులు ముందు బయలుదేరడం జరుగుతున్నది. అదేవిధంగా గవర్నరుగారు ఎక్కడికైనా బయల్పడుతున్నారంటే అసెంబ్లీ పోలీసులు వారివెంట బయల్పడుతారు. ఒక మనిషిని ఇంతమందికి ఖర్చు ప్రభుత్వము భరించవలసి వస్తున్నది. పోనీ, వర్కటిన్ చేస్తున్నారకదా, ప్రజలయొక్క కష్టనష్టము లేమైనా కండ్లార చూస్తున్నారా అంటే అదీ కూర్చుంటే. ఉదాహరణకు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఒకప్పుడు కడప జిల్లాకు వచ్చారు. అప్పుడు కడపలో అక్కడ బాధపడుతూ ఉన్న యివంటి ప్రజలకు ఏమి సహాయం చేశారు? ఆ జిల్లాలో 13 రోజులు ఉండినారు. కాని అందులో 45 నిమిషములు మాత్రమే ఇతరులను చూచుటకు అవకాశమిచ్చారు. అందులో 25 నిమిషములు ఉద్యోగస్తులకు అవకాశమిచ్చారు. ప్రజలేమైన వెళ్ళుకోవలమంటే చూచుటకు వీలుండవని చెప్పినారు. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు అక్కడ ఒక public meeting నూడా పెట్టుకొన్నారు. ఆ సీటింగులో కమ్యూనిస్టులను కొన్ని సలహాలిచ్చారు. 'మీ రెప్పుడూ ప్రజల కష్టాలగురించి ఎక్కువగా చెప్పడమే విధిగా పెట్టుకొన్నారు. Don't bring a catalogue of difficulties' అని చెప్పి కమ్యూనిస్టులకు హితవు చెప్పారు. Interview లో గాని public meeting లో గాని ఈ విధంగా చెప్పకూడదంటారు. 'కమ్యూనిస్టులు' ప్రభుత్వం అది చేయాలి, ఇదిచేయాలి ప్రజలకు relief కావాలి అని అడుగుతున్నారు. నిజంగా ఈ రోజు డబ్బు ఎక్కడనుంచి వస్తుంది. భవిష్యత్తు మీదనే tax వేయాలంటే

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ఎట్లు సాధ్యము. 'You must feed the cow before you milk it' అని భవిష్యత్తును చూస్తూ ఉండాలి. ఆ తర్వాత మాట్లాడుతూ సామాన్య ప్రజానీకమీద యేమాత్రం వస్తుంది వేయటం కమ్యూనిస్టులు యిష్టపడడం లేదు, మరి, వస్తుంటే వేయకపోతే ప్రభుత్వానికి ఆదాయం యెట్లా వస్తుంది. ఆదాయం లేకుంటే ప్రభుత్వం యెట్లా సదుద్దేశం అంటూ ఒకపాటి చెప్పారు. 'The donkey must carry the load if you want to wash your clothes' అన్నారు. అంటే, యీ సందర్భంలో దీని అర్థం యేమంటే ఈ 48 లక్షలను, the donkeys i.e., the people దీని carry చేయాలన్నమాట, భరించాలన్నమాట. ఈలాంటి కమ్యూనిస్టులను పెట్టుకొంటే, ఇది ప్రజలకు వివిధంగా తృప్తికరంగా యుంటుందో అలాచింతకోవచ్చును. ఆ రోజు మిటింగుకు వచ్చిన ప్రజానీకం నిరుత్సాహంతో కొందరు, కోపంతో కొందరు లేచి పొయ్యారు. ఒకసారి ఆ జిల్లాకు గవర్నరుగారు వచ్చారు. అక్కడ వారు ఉత్సాహపెస్తూ, 'నేను ఎందుకు వచ్చాను' అనేదాన్ని గురించి చెప్పతూ, 'I have come to see how best you can help yourselves' అని చెప్పారు. ఈ మాత్రము చెప్పడానికి వారి వర్కటిన్ నెందుకు? ఆ వర్కటిన్ నకు అంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టడమందుకని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ వర్కటిన్ నకు ఇంత డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెడుతున్నారేగాని వాటివల్ల ప్రజానీకాని ఏలాటి సహాయము కలగడంలేదు.

"తరువాత ఈ రోజున పోలీసువారు శాసన సభ్యులయొక్క ఉత్తరములను censor చేయడం జరుగుచున్నది. ఈ విధంగా censor ఎందుకు చేస్తున్నారో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. మరియు ఈ రోజున రాజకీయ వాదలను జైళ్లలో ఎందుకు పెట్టాలో కూడా అర్థం కావడంలేదు.

"రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి పరిపాలనలో, ఆంధ్రులపట్ల, ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతములపట్లవారి దృష్ట్యాను వివిధంగా ఉన్నదో కొంత మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఉదాహరణకు వ్యవసాయ శాఖ లీడుకొండి. ఈ శాఖ Head అయినటువంటి Director of Agriculture గాని, ఆ డిపార్టుమెంటుకు సంబంధించిన Secretary గాని ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతము పట్ల ఎంతో చక్షువంతము వహిస్తున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతములో ఉన్నటువంటి public institution అన్నికూడా క్రమముగా తమిళ ప్రాంతములకు చేరునట్లు చేస్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు, Government Fruit Specialists Headquarters ఆంధ్రలో కోడూరులో ఉంటే, దానిని centre లో ఉండకలెనని వల్లగా మద్రాసుకు మార్చి మరొక మద్రాసునుండి కోయంబత్తూరుకి మార్చారు. కోయంబత్తూరు రాష్ట్రానికి ఎంతో centre లో వుందా? అవిధంగానే M.Sc. training school ను వల్లగా కోయంబత్తూరుకు మార్చినారు. తరువాత Fruit Canning Factory కూడ కోడూరునుండి మద్రాసుకు ప్రయాణించి విధిలేక విరమించుకొన్నారు. అంతేకాదు అక్కడ వుండే Biochemistry Research Station ను మద్రాసుకు మార్చమని ప్రత్యక్షముగా కోరలేదా, కాని శాసనసభ్యుల వత్తడికి వల్లమోలేక ఆ ప్రత్యక్షము పెట్టినారు. తరువాత Education Department లోను కోండి ఉంటున్నది. ఈరోజు కూడా స్కూలులో average attendance పడిపోతున్నది. కడుపుపట్ల పిల్లలు స్కూళ్లకు పోవాలంటున్నారు. దీనికి తగిన చూడక మద్రాసు, relief విభాగాలను, విద్యాశాఖాధికారులు అలాచింతకుండా average attendance పడిపోతున్న వత్తే కారణంతో, స్కూళ్లకి తప్ప గ్రాంటును తగ్గించేస్తున్నారు. అందుచేత చివ్వుడు ఉపాధ్యాయులు బాధపడుతున్నారు.

[Sri P. Narasimha Reddi] [24th March 1953]

“ కొన్ని high schools గూడా మూసేయబడుతున్నవి. కరువులో ప్రజలు బాధపడుతుంటే, పెద్ద కట్టడము లేదనే కారణంతో కొందరు డ్రాస్కూలును మూసే వేయమని జిల్లా బోర్డువారు ప్రత్యేక చర్య చేశారు. ఈ ప్రత్యేక చర్య అమలు అవుతుంది అ high school కు డబ్బు సహాయంచేసి, high school బిగ్గింగు చేయమని ప్రభుత్వానికి నిజ్జిల్లా పంపికొన్నాము కాని అది వంటి మాడు నెలలైనప్పటికీ అలా తములు ఇంకా office table మీదనే పడిఉన్నాయి. సహాయం మౌనం అందలేదు.

“ తరువాత, పంచాయతీ బోర్డు ఎలక్షన్లు జరుగుతున్నాయి. వీటి విషయములో సరియైన చట్టాలు లేవు, విమి లేవు.

“ ఈ ఎలక్షన్ల నడవడంలో సరియైనటువంటి రూల్సు వివి లేవు. ఉదాహరణకు చెప్పాలంటే ఓటింగు కుర్చీ అనే ఒక పూరిలో ఈ ఎలక్షన్లు జరిగేటప్పుడు అక్కడ ఏకటి వేదింది. తెలుసు లేవు. అప్పుడు విమి చేయాలా ఎవరికి విమి తోచక ఎలక్షన్ అఫీసర్లు ఎలక్షన్లు అడిగారు గెలిచేయారు. అసలు ఈ ఎన్నికల పద్ధతే సరియైనది కాదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఎన్నో ballot boxes వృధాగా గవర్నమెంటు ఆఫీసులలో పడివుండగా, వాటిని ఉపయోగించుకొని రహస్యపు ఓటింగు పద్ధతిని తెల్ల కుండా ఈ విచారం పద్ధతిని ఎందుకు అనుసరిస్తున్నారో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఈ పద్ధతివల్ల ప్రజలలో అనేక తగాదాలు, కక్షలు, చిక్కులు వస్తున్నవి.

“ ఇదేవిధంగా ఈ రోజు అన్ని డిపార్టుమెంటులలో గూడ ప్రజలయొక్క అవసరాలకు అనుగుణంగా వదులు జరుగుతున్నాయో అంటే, విమతము లేదనే చెప్పవలసియున్నది.

“ ఇప్పుడు రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు ఉన్నది. ఈ రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు వాళ్లు మామూలుగా వస్తులు వసూలుచేసే విధానాన్ని తెలుపుతాయంటారు. ఈ విధానము ఆయా ప్రాంతాలలోని పరిస్థితుల కనుగుణముగా ఉండడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు కాయలసీమలో వస్తులు వసూలుచేసే విషయములో మామూలుగా మార్చి 81 వ రేటింగు ప్రాంతముల వసూలుచేయవలసిందిగా నిర్ణయించారు. కాని, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో వారికి కొంత వ్యవధి నిస్తేనేగాని వస్తులు ఇచ్చుకునే పరిస్థితిలో లేరు. వారికి కొంతకాలము వ్యవధి నిస్తే వస్తులు వసూలు అయ్యేటటువంటి ప్రాంతములున్నవి. మార్చి 81 కాకుండా, ఒక రెండు, మూడు నెలల గడువు ఇచ్చి మార్చి 81 వ తారీఖు ఆ ప్రాంతములలో వసూలు చేయవల్సి చేస్తే కానుంటుంది. ఆ మాత్రము వ్యవధి నివ్వకుండా, పాత బకాయీలు కొత్తవి కూడ, ఒకేసారి కట్టవడంవల్ల చాలా ఘోరంగావున్నది. రైతులు కట్టుకోలేరు. ఇటువంటి స్థితిలో ఆ రైతులను విలంబం తెట్టి నానా కష్టాల పాలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు కమలాపురములో దీనిని ఉన్న ప్రజలకు రైతులకు కట్టలేనంత రైతుల అమలను జప్తుచేస్తున్నారు. రైతులకు కట్టలేనప్పుడు వారిపైన ఇంత నిర్బంధన ఎందుకో అర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఒక రెండు, మూడు నెలలు గడువు ఇస్తే విమి వస్తుంది? ఎందుకీవ్వకూడదని అడుగుతున్నాను. దీనితోపాటు కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో వాళ్లకు ఇచ్చినటువంటి పాత అప్పులను తీయ ఈ రోజు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఓంటిమిట్ట ఫిర్యాలు కరువువల్ల వాళ్లకు తెచ్చుకున్న అప్పులను కట్టలేక రైతులు పడే బాధ చెప్ప నందిగాదు. ఈ విధంగా పెద్ద పెద్ద డివిజన్ల గవర్నమెంట్లు ముద్రానులో మార్చిని ప్రజల కష్టాలను గమనించుకుంటూ వాటికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉత్తరవులు లేస్తున్నటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ పెద్ద డివిజన్లకు చివరకు 48 లక్షలు ఖర్చుపెడుతున్నారంటే ప్రజాగోపాలాచారిగా ప్రభుత్వాన్ని గురించి ప్రజలేమనుకుంటున్నారో అలాచింతమని అడుగుతున్నాను.

[24th March 1953] [Sri P. Narasimha Reddi]

“ ఇట్లాగే అన్ని డిపార్టుమెంటులలో ఉంటున్నాయి. Famine Commissioner ఉంటున్నారు. రాయలసీమవాళ్లకు కరువు వచ్చి కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలైనాగాని, కరువు వసులు ప్రారంభించడంలేదు. అసలు దింట్లో ఎన్నో అక్రమాలు గూడ జరుగుతున్నాయి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కడపకు వచ్చినప్పుడు 4 గ్రామాలైన చూచి భుండ్లపట్టుకునే వారికి పరిస్థితులు తెలిసియుండేవి. వీటన్నిటినిబట్టి ఈ కరువు ప్రాంతాలలో ప్రజలకు ఏ విధమైన సహాయము ప్రభుత్వమువల్ల కలుగుతోందో తెలుసుకోవచ్చు. ఉదాహరణకు ఒక గ్రామంలో కలరా వచ్చి కొంతమంది వచ్చిపోయారు. మరికొంతమంది కలరా తగిలి దానినుండి కోలుకొనునప్పటికీ అన్నములేకుండా చనిపోయారు. దీన్ని గురించి రెవిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారికి రిపోర్టు చేస్తే మాకేమి అధికారమున్నదని చెప్పారు. జిల్లా పాలు ఆఫీసరుగారు ఆ గ్రామం వెళ్లి మీకు అధికారమున్నదని చెప్పారు. జిల్లా పాలు ఆఫీసరుగారు ఆ గ్రామం వెళ్లి మీకు మందు గావాలా అని వారిని అడిగారు. కానికీ ఆయ్యా మాకు మందులు అక్కరలేదు. కలరానుండి లేరుకొనికూడ అన్నములేకుండా చనిపోతున్నాము. మాకు తిండి కావాలి అని చెప్పితే అందుకు ఆయన మేము మందులు ఇవ్వగలము గాని తిండితెల్లలేము అని అన్నారు. తహసీల్దారువద్దకు వెళ్లి చెప్పకొంటే మాకేమి ఇందుకు provision లేదు అని చెప్పారు. ఇది గతసంవత్సరం విషయం. ఈ విధంగా ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటుకు మరొక డిపార్టుమెంటుకు ఏ మాత్రము సంబంధములేకుండా ఉన్నది. వీరి మధ్య ప్రజలు నలిగిపోతున్నారు.

“ ఈ కరువులకు ప్రధాన కారణము రైతుకు వీటి వసతులు కలుగజేయకుండుటే. వాదినగడ్డ ప్రాజెక్టు కట్టించమని నుంతగా కోరినా ప్రభుత్వం యే మాత్రం వినువీచుకోవడంలేదు. సరే యీ విషయం భుండనేవుంది. మెట్ట ప్రాంతాలలో పంటలకు చాలామట్టుకు కరువులు పూటకాలువలసిందనే ఆధారపడవలసియున్నది. అటు నంటప్పుడు ఆ కరువులకు సరియైన మరమ్మతులు చేసి, వాటి సప్లయి ఛానల్స్ సరియైన స్థితిలో ఉంచవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. రాయలసీమలో P.W.D. కెరువులు చాలా తక్కువి. కాని వీటికి సరియైన supply channels లేకుండా ఉన్నవి. P.W.D. వారు ఈ విషయము గురించి శ్రద్ధ వహించడంలేదు. P.W.D. కెరువులకుండే supply channels అన్నీ P.W.D. కింద లేవు. కొన్ని P.W.D. కెరువులకుండే supply channels, minor irrigation వారికింద వున్నవి. మరికొన్ని ఎవరి కాలన కింద వుండే ఎవరికి తెలియదు. P.W.D. వారి నడిగితే minor irrigation వారి వద్దకు వెళ్లమంటారు, minor irrigation వారివద్దకు వెళ్లి, రెవిన్యూ కౌన్సిలర్లవద్దకో, P.W.D. వారివద్దకో వెళ్లమంటారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వకౌన్సిలర్ల వీటి అందులో ముఖ్యంగా P.W.D. కౌన్సిలర్ల మానే, యిది మిగతా వర్కార్ లాగువుంది. ఎర్రగుంట కోట P.W.D. కెరువు supply channel, P.W.D. వారి పాలన కింద లేదు. దీని వాళ్లకు యే డిపార్టుమెంటుది? ఈ విధంగా వ్యవసాయపు ఫౌండరీలు ఏ విధంగా ఉన్నప్పటికీ ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి వస్తులు మాత్రము మామూలుగా వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. వాని, వారికి చాలామంది ఫౌన్డరీలు కలుగజేయడంలేదు. అసలు వస్తులు వాని, వారికి చాలామంది అయితే, వ్యవసాయపు వసతులు కలుగజేసేది ఒక విధించేది ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటు అయితే, వ్యవసాయపు వసతులు కలుగజేసేది ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటు. ప్రజలేమైనా వసతులు కలిగించవలసిందని కోరే ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటు మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. ఈ విధంగా వివిధ డిపార్టుమెంటులు, వాటి Heads ఈ ముద్రానులో మార్చిని ఈ రీతిగా ముఖ్య వర్కార్ సాగుస్తున్నారు. అటువంటి Heads of States కోరిక ఇంత దబ్బ ఖర్చు పెట్టడం చాలా కోరికనీయంగా ఆక్రమంగా వున్నదని తెలియజేస్తూ, విరమిస్తున్నాను.

[24th March 1953]

12-30
p.m.

* SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, on the last occasion when the Budget was being discussed, I referred to my erstwhile colleague, Dr. U. Krishna Rao as a good man fallen amongst thieves—to use the biblical phrase—inasmuch as he had taken charge of the Labour portfolio. I also warned him that if he did not take effective steps to cleanse the Augean stables of what is jocularly called the ‘Labour’ department his reputation would certainly suffer and that the Labour department would prove to be the graveyard of the good reputation he has earned in the past. I submit that after these nine or ten months his reputation is already one foot in the grave. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ‘Is that all?’) During this period I should say he has done nothing at all. On the last occasion I drew pointed attention to the fact that with regard to the implementation of awards the department was most unhelpful. On that occasion I quoted the instance of the Spencer dispute. In 1951, the Spencer workers having formed themselves into a union repeatedly requested the Government to refer the disputes to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. On the failure of the Government to do so, the workers were compelled to go on a strike and incur a large amount of expenditure to move the courts to obtain redress of their grievances. As a result of the decision of the High Court the Government referred the dispute with regard to the dismissals to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication. That Tribunal gave its award more than a year ago, nearly thirteen months ago. Up till now nothing has been done to implement the award. Nine months ago while speaking on the floor of this House I requested the Hon. Minister concerned to see that the award is implemented. I requested that the workers should be reinstated and their wages paid for the period they were unemployed. Not only did I speak here but I wrote several times to the Government asking them either to prosecute the employer or to see that the award is implemented. Finding no response from the Government, I even approached the Hon. the Chief Minister and requested him to intervene. Nothing happened. Finally we persuaded the Conciliation Officer to hold an enquiry. After holding an enquiry he submitted a report saying that the employer has not implemented the award. The Commissioner of Labour then steps in and suggests that nothing need be done. The Appellate Tribunal is sitting on the matter only in the sense that the employees have gone to the High Court and obtained an interim stay of the proceedings before the Appellate Tribunal. This much is certain, the lower Industrial Tribunal’s award has to be implemented and 15 months have elapsed and the Government have failed to implement it.

“ Now, Sir, the Spencer Company pays a wage of Rs. 25 to the clerical staff and a dearness allowance of Rs. 35. In the recent general body meeting of the Company, it has been proposed to increase the salaries of the directors from Rs. 4,500 to Rs. 7,500. This Government at the same time says that the Company is not in a position, or rather has not got the finances, or that it is not

24th March 1953] [Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai]

making enough profits to pay the workers adequate wages. What are the profits made by the Company? The Company has been paying a dividend of 10 per cent on its paid-up capital and has built up a reserve of 62 lakhs of rupees during the last two or three years. This is the low profit-making capacity of the Company which prevented the Government from referring the dispute to the Industrial Tribunal!

“ Sir, the Hon. Minister, Dr. Krishna Rao, bemoaned the tendency on the part of the workers to go on illegal stay-in strikes. If this is the manner in which the awards are going to be implemented, why should not the workers go on stay-in strikes? They have no other remedy. The workers of Spencers, Swadesamitran and Express went on a perfectly legal strike. They implored the Government that the dispute should be referred to the Industrial Tribunal. The workers were dismissed. Did the Government take any steps to redress the grievances of the workers? Even when the award is published, they take no steps to implement it. Sir, all the workers of the Company who were dismissed should be reinstated, if not all, some of them should be reinstated. That has not been done. That being so I submit that the workers have a fundamental right to fight to protect their self-interest against the inefficiency and the lack of will of the Government to help them.”

SRI K. M. SEETHI :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, in respect of the cut motion tabled by my Party I want to offer a few remarks within the limited time, for the consideration of the Ministry. At the very outset I have to express the feeling that under our Hon. Chief Minister whose ambition is to achieve purity in administration, the difficulties and defects pointed out by hon. Members in the administration would be rectified. While speaking on a Demand like this, the expectation and the hope entertained by the public about improvement in the tone of the administration has to be expressed and I owe it to myself and the House and the Hon. Ministers who carry on the work of the Government that I should give expression to that feeling. In fact there have been very many acts of omission and commission on the part of the administration of the State but we have to be optimistic about a very definite improvement in the state of things under the present Ministry.

“ The specific point that I would point out is that the present Ministry consistent with their sympathetic attitude to the minorities, should right some of the wrongs done to them in the past. We have made representations to the present Ministry about certain acts of discrimination done as against the Muslims and the other minority communities in the State. My request is that these representations might receive the kind and sympathetic consideration of the Ministry and justice done to the minorities. In fact the strength of the State depends upon the contentment of the minorities comprised in the body politic. As has been said, the strength of a chain lies in its weakest link and the position of the minorities will have a determining effect upon the welfare of the whole State.

[Sri K. M. Seethi] [24th March 1953]

Muslims are a backward community in the matter of education, representation in the public services and the administrative machinery. Representations have been made to the present Government in this behalf and I hope and trust that these representations will be carefully and sympathetically considered by the present Ministry. I have nothing more to add in support of the motion that we have tabled."

* SRI P. S. NALLA GOUNDER:—“கனம் உப சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! கனம் முதல் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள மானிய கோரிக்கைத் தீர்மானத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

“மழையின்மை காரணமாகப் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டுள்ள இக்காலத்தில் கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்கு வரிகள் போன்ற இனங்களில் வருவாய் மிகவும் குறைந்துள்ளது. பூயல் பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் போன்றவைகளால் கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்கு எதிர்பாராத செலவு அதிகரித்துள்ளது. அப்படியிருந்தும் புதியவரிகள் எதுவும் போடாமல் வரவு சிலவு திட்டத்தை தயார் செய்துள்ள நமது மந்திரிசபையைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

“கவர்ண்மெண்ட் அதிகாரிகளிடையே நடந்து வரும் லஞ்சம், ஊழல் போன்றவைகளைப்பற்றி காசாரமாக எதிர்க்கட்சி மெம்பர்கள் இப்பொழுது பேசினார்கள். முதன் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் தன் க்கி, மாற்றான் க்கி, நுண்பர்கள், மனதிற்குப் பிடிக்காதவர்கள் என்ற பாடுபாடில்லாமல் எல்லோரையும் சமமாக பாவித்து நடத்தி வருகிறார். அவர் வயதானவர். தனக்கு வேண்டியவர்களுக்கு அதிக சலுகை காட்டி மேல் பதவிக்கு வர வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையற்றவர். யாருடைய தயவையும் எதிர்பார்க்கும் நிலையில் அவர் இல்லை. அந்நிலையில் உள்ளவர்கள் தான் தாக்கணயம் இல்லாமல் நடக்க முடியும். அதிகாரிகளிடையேயிருக்கும் குறைபாடுகளைக் களைந்து, அரசாங்கம் நீதி வழுவாது சிறப்பாக நடக்கவேண்டும் என்ற ஆர்வத்தோடு காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார். அப்படிப்பட்டவர் தனக்கு வாய்த்திருக்கும் இப்பொழுதே அவருக்குப் பக்க உதவியாக இருந்த அவருக்கு வேண்டிய ஒத்தாசை செய்ய காரியங்களை நடத்திக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். க்கி மனப்பான்மையோடு கவர்ண்மெண்டாஸர்த் திட்டத்தில் யாதொரு பயனும் இல்லை.

“ எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் பஞ்சம் மிகவும் அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. ஜென்மப் பவானி வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுதலின் காரணத்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு அந்த இடங்களில் கொஞ்சம் கூலி கிடைத்து வந்தது. அந்த வாய்க்கால் வேலையும் முடிவுக்கு வரும் தருவாயிலிருக்கிறது. பணமின்மை காரணமாக பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளான குளம், குட்டை வெட்டுதல் போன்ற வேலைகளும் குறைக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றன. அதனால் ஏழைகளுக்கு கூலி கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டு வார்கள். சொந்த கிராமங்கள் விட்டு வேறு இடங்களுக்கு வயிற்றுப் பிழைப்புக்காக போக நேரிடும். அவர்கள் ‘டில்லி சலோ’ என்று டில்லி சென்று அல்லது உபரி மாகாணங்களுக்கோ போக நேரிடும். பாதிஸ்தானிலிருந்து குடி பெயர்ந்து வந்த அகதிகளுக்கு உதவி புரிவதில் கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்குப் பெரிய கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. அதுபோல இவர்களும் வேறு இடங்களுக்கு குடி போனால் கவர்ன்மெண்டார் மிகவும் கஷ்டத்துக்குள்ளாவார்கள். இவ்விஷயத்தை மத்திய கவர்ன்மெண்டாருக்கு விளக்கிச் சொல்லி நமது மாகாணத்திற்கு அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கும்படி வற்புறுத்த வேண்டும்.

“புதிதாகக் கட்டப்படும் லோயர் பவானி அணைக்கட்டிலால் பழைய லாய்க்கட்டுகளுக்கு அதாவது முன்பு பவானி ஆற்றத்தின் தண்ணீர் பாய்ந்துவந்த வயல்களுக்கு தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பதில் ஏதும் கஷ்டமில்லாமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். முந்திய நெல் மக்குலின்போது தடப்பள்ளி அரக்கன் கோட்டை வாய்க்கால்களில் தண்ணீர் மிகவும் குறைவாக வந்தது. வயல் களில் இருந்த பயிர்கள் வாடின. அப்பொழுது அதிகாரிகள் லோயர் பவானி அணைக்கட்டில் தேக்கியுள்ள தண்ணீரில் கொஞ்சம் விரும்படி கேட்டுக்

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ஆற்றில் வழக்கம்போல் வரும் தண்ணீரை வாய்க்கால்களில் விட்டாயிட்டுது. ஆற்றில் பிரவாகத்தின்போது அதிகம் வந்துள்ள தண்ணீரைத்தான் தேக்கியுள்ளோம். அந்த மிகுதித் தண்ணீரை உங்களுக்கு விடுவதற்கில்லை. அத்தண்ணீரைக்கேட்க உங்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சொன்னார்கள். அந்த மாதிரி இல்லாமல் எந்தக் காலத்திலும் கோபிபெட்டியப்பாளையம், ஈரேடு போன்ற தாலுகாக்களில் உள்ள பழைய ஆயக்கட்டுகளுக்குத் தேவையான தண்ணீரை விட்டபிறகு மீதியைத்தான் தற்போது வெட்டிவரும். 'சோயப் பவானி அணைக்கட்டு' வாய்க்கால்களில் விட்டு புதிய பூமிகளுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்ச்சவேண்டுமென சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவிட வேண்டுமெனக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“முந்திய மகசூலின்போது இரண்டாம் போகம் நெல் சாகுபடி செய்ய குடியானவர்கள் தங்கள் பூமிகளை நன்றாக ஏரு செய்து உழுதி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். நாற்று விட்டு வளர்த்து நடவுக்குத் தயாராக இருந்தார்கள். அந்த மையத்தில் கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் இரண்டாம் போகம் நடவு செய்யக்கூடாதென உத்திரவிட்டார். குடியானவர்கள் மிகவும் ஏமாற்ற மடைந்து வருத்தப்பட்டார்கள். இது விஷயமாக கலெக்டர் அவர்களைப் பேட்டி கொண்டு பேசுநாளும் இன்னொரு M.L.A.-யை அது இரு M.L.A.-க்களும் சில முக்கிய குடியானவர்களும் போயிருந்தோம். கலெக்டர் அவர்கள் மூன்று நாட்கள் எங்களுக்கு பேட்டிகொடுக்கவில்லை. மூன்றாம் நாள் எங்களைப்பார்த்து Executive Engineer அவர்களைப் பாருங்கள் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். அவரையும் பார்த்தோம். எங்கள் ஊருக்கு வந்து பரப்பீய்தாகச் சொல்லி எங்களை அனுப்பி விட்டார். ஆண்டவன் அருளால் அன்று இரவே மழை பெய்தது. அதனால் வாய்க்கால்களில் தண்ணீர் வந்து குடியானவர்களுடைய கஷ்டம் தீர்ந்தது.

“இவ்விதம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான போட்டிகளின் நம்பிக்கைக்குப் பாததிரமான ஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகள் முக்கிய காரியமாகத் தங்களை அனுசரித்துக் கொள்ளுமா? அவர்களிடத்தில் சரிவாக நடந்து கொள்வதில்லை. இது மிகவும் வருத்தத்தாகக் விஷயம். இதேபோல் நடவடிக்கை பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமாய் சர்க்கரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோன்.

“எங்கள் தாலுகாவில் சில சமயங்களில் வாய்க்கால், ஏரிகரைகளின்மேல் குடியானவர்கள் தங்கள் பூமிகளுக்கு வண்டிகளில் உரம் முதலியன கொண்டு போகவும் விளைந்த மகனூலை வண்டிகளில் ஏற்றி கிராமங்களுக்குக் கொண்டுபோகவும் அதிகாரிகள் அனுமதிப்பதில்லை. வண்டிகளைத் தடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். அதன் பயனாகத் குடியானவர்கள் இரண்டு மூன்று மைல் தூரம் தங்கள் தானிய மூட்டைகளைத் தனியில் சுமந்துகொண்டு சேறில் நடந்து வரவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. காரணம் வாய்க்கால், ஏரிகரைகளின்மேல் வண்டிகள் போனால் இடங்கள் வளையப் பல்படுத்தி வண்டிகள் போக வசதியெய்த மாடுத்து வண்டிகளைப்போக அனுமதிக்கூடிய சம்பந்தம் இல்லை. அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்தரவிடவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“ஆகவே, முதலில் நான் கூறியபடி பட்டுண்டை நல்ல முறையில் தயாரித்து தான் காய்கறிகளின்மேல் சரையிட்டு புகழுவதோடு இம்மானியத்தை முழு மனதுடன் ஆசிரிக்கிறேன்.”

* **SRI P. S. RAMACHANDRA RAO** :— “ ఉచితము, ఈ పేరుతో నా నాన్వి నేను బలవంతునిను. మన మంత్రులు నిరీధ జ్వలంతో మరుగున చేసు న్నారు. అక్కడి కర్మబలము తోనుకూడా అది. ఆ మర్మమును తెలుసుకొనుటకు ప్రయత్నించు వారి కుదినదులు లెక్కా సహజం. విద్యుత్తు, మోటార్లు, వాహనములు, ఇన్వం టింగ్లెండ్రి ఆయితో ఈ మహాజర్మను నామధ్యం ప్రముఖా లీమోడడము తప్ప కాటిని వద నటం, అతనుమీద వ్యాధిగ్రస్త తగు చిర్మలు లీమోడడం అనే కని అనుభవంతో

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[Sri S. Radhakrishnan] [24th March 1953]

காலத்தில் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளும் எதிர்க்கட்சிக் காரர்களும் அதிகப்படியாக வந்து, அதாவது காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி மைனாரிட்டியாக வந்து மந்திரி சபையை அமைக்க முடியாது திண்டாடியபோது ஏதோ கொஞ்சம் (adjust) சரி செய்து, மந்திரி சபையை அமைத்து விட்டார் என்ற ஒரு காணொலித் தானிருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் இதற்காக திரும்பத் திரும்ப புகழ்மாவை பாவதைக்கேட்க தலைவேதனையாகத்தானிருக்கிறது.

“மந்திரிமார்களுக்கு நான் ஒன்று எச்சரிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். அவர்களுக்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் நினைப்பதில்லை. அவர்கள் விஷப்படியே அவர்கள் போக்கில் நடந்து கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். 1952-ல் நடந்த தேர்தலை அவர்களுக்கு ஞாபக மூட்டுகிறேன். அப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களைக் கால வாரிவிட்ட பொது மக்கள் இன்னும் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை ஆட்சியிலிருப்பவர்கள் உணரவேண்டும். மந்திரிகள் பொது மக்கள் எண்ணத்தைப் பிரதிபலிப்பதாக நடந்து கொள்ளாமல் தாங்கள் செய்கின்ற காரியங்களுக்குக் காரணங்களைக்காட்டவோ அல்லது விளக்கங்களைக் கூறிக் கொள்ளவோ தான் முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்கள் தங்களைத் திருத்திக்கொள்ளாதவரையில் மக்கள் அவர்களை சும்மா விடமாட்டார்கள். 1952-ல் பருகுமியில் தள்ளிவிட்ட பொதுமக்கள் 1955-56ல் அவர்களை காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எதிர்பார்த்தால் பெரிய பாராங்கற்களைத் தலையில் போடுவார்கள் என்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவேண்டும். அதை விட்டு வீணாக தாங்கள் செய்யும் அர்த்தமற்ற காரியங்களுக்கு விளக்கங்கள் கண்டுபிடித்துக்கொண்டிருப்பதில் பிரயோஜனமில்லை.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மந்திரிமார்களைப்பற்றி ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலேயும், சமுதாயத்துறையிலேயும், கல்வித்துறையிலேயும் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த நெருக்கடியான காலத்தில் 15 மந்திரிகள் இருந்துகொண்டு என்ன செய்கிறார்கள் என்று புரியவில்லை. பல பல புதிய டிபார்ட்மெண்டுகளை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டு வேண்டியவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுத்துக் கொண்டும் இவ்விதமான காரியங்களில் ஈடுபட்டு பொது மக்களின் வரிப்பணத்தைப் பொறுப்பற்ற முறையிலே கரியாக்குகிறார்கள். போதாசு குறைக்கு மந்திரிமார்கள் சுற்றுப் பிரயாணங்கள் வேறு செய்து கொண்டேயிருக்கிறார்கள். சுற்றுப் பிரயாணச் செலவு வேறு; சிப்பந்திகள் செலவு வேறு. ஆனால் அங்கே அவர்கள் பெரிய தவறு செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அங்கே செல்லும் போது முதலில் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களை அல்லது காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டிகளைத்தான் கலந்தாலோசிக்கிறார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களை அவர்கள் கவனிப்பதே கிடையாது. இரண்டாவதாக அவர்கள் அந்த அந்த ஊர்ப்பணக்காரர்களாகப் பார்த்து விருந்து சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள். மாவை போட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவ்வளவுதான். மந்திரியார் வருகையால் விருந்து, போலீஸ் பந்தோபஸ்து, இதைத்தான் பொது ஜனங்கள் தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். மந்திரிகளும் பொது ஜனங்களைப் பற்றி கவலைப்பட்டது கிடையாது. இதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பாக ஒன்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். மந்திரிகள் சுற்றுப்பிரயாணத்தால் ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தில் வேலை தேக்கிவிடுகிறது. கலெக்டர் முதல் கணக்கப் பிள்ளை, தோட்டி வரையில் உள்ளவர்கள் மந்திரிகள் வரும்போது பாதபாடுபட்டு காத்துக் கொண்டு எந்த வேலையையும் கவனிக்க மாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். இதனால் சுமார் 15 தினங்கள் வேலை தங்கப்பட்டு விடுகிறது. இதை அவர்கள் யோசிக்க வேண்டும். இதனால் தான் அவர்கள் பொதுமக்களால் வெறுக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து இரண்டு உதாரணங்களை நான் காட்ட முடியும். கனம் ஸ்தாதி அவர்கள் கிழவந்தாடு என்ற கிராமத்திற்கு வந்தார். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கொல்வதென்பதற்கு ஒப்பற்றத் தலைவர் ராஜாஜி வந்து 60 வகை பதார்த்தங்களை உண்டு, பொட்டைக்காட்டில் ஒரு பெரிய ஆஸ் பத்திரியைத் திறந்து வைத்தார். ஆனால் அங்கு வாழும் மக்களின் நிலைமையைப்பற்றி கவனித்தாரா?”

“அதேபோல் மந்திரி இருக்கிறால் அவர்கள் நெருங்கிக்கு வந்தார். பொது ஜனங்கள் 33 மைலுக்கு அப்பால் நின்றுகொண்டனர்.”

[24th March 1953]

SRI R. RAMAMURTHI:—“Mr. Speaker, the debate on the 1 p.m. cut motion has turned out to be a debate on the general administration. I would like here to deal with one aspect of the general administration. The other day, the Hon. Chief Minister said that we were in a period of what he termed, ‘Electoral Democracy’. I agree with that. This is an electoral democracy and let us therefore try to see whether it is not possible to change that electoral democracy into a real democracy and whether something cannot be done for our part by the means of which we will be able to ensure greater participation by the people and by their elected representatives in the administration. After all, democracy does not mean just a right to elect somebody at the end of 3 or 5 years. Democracy means that the people through their elected representatives or through some other machinery participate in all aspects of administration which vitally affect them. Now, what is happening? The Hon. Chief Minister, I believe last year, propagated the theory of the separation of the executive from the legislature and the analogy that he gave was that of the separation of the executive from the judiciary. I would like to point out that that analogy cannot hold good in the case of legislature. Sir, our executive, the district collectors and various other district officials, are absolutely divorced from the people. They are drawn by means of a competitive examination and as far as their connexion with the people is concerned, they have got certain traditions which have been handed down to them from the earlier administration. We have got the same set-up even now, and the officers are not people who are familiar with the urge of the people and who are conversant with the desires of the people. Therefore, when the Hon. Ministers themselves depend on the executive, certain of their policies which are to be implemented, however good they might be, often get sabotaged. I am not using the word ‘sabotage’ in any bad sense. I only mean that the policies might not get implemented with the proper spirit. Therefore it becomes very essential that the representatives of the people should be allowed to discuss the questions concerning the district or their constituencies with the administrative head or other officers who are on the spot. I am quite aware of the fact that in the past certain Members of the Legislature—I am not going into the question to which party they belonged—had utilized their position in the Assembly to further certain private interests when they were given unrestricted opportunities to meet the district officials. Certainly the fact that certain Members in the past had done that, cannot be taken to be a criterion for effectively preventing the Members of the Legislature from interviewing the district officers and discussing with them all questions affecting the people in their constituencies or the district. It is certainly very correct for us to draw a line; the Members cannot go and discuss for the purpose of securing favours or for coercing the district officials. But after drawing the line, instructions must be sent to the district officials that they cannot themselves be isolated from the people, and one of the best ways by which they can keep in touch with the people is to deal through

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their elected representatives. To-day a particular situation is posed in this House in one way by the Members and the same situation is differently posed by the district officials in their reports. For example, in regard to the famine, the elected representatives come and give a particular picture and the officers in the districts, we do not know for what reasons, give an entirely different picture. What I say is that both can sit and find out what exactly is the actual position. Thus greater amount of democracy must be allowed to function. These things can be done even with the existing framework and I do not want to change the Constitution on which we can discuss later. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister would change his attitude and see that these facilities are made available in the interests of the people."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish only very briefly to answer the charges made against the Ministry of Labour, by my hon. Friends Mr. Gopalan and Mr. Anthony Pillai. Mr. Gopalan said that the Works Committee which was constituted was not doing its functions properly and that it was sitting only for one hour. If the hon. Member will bring to my notice which Works Committee is violating the rule, I shall certainly take action. He also said that the decision of the Works Committee was not binding on the management. It is true. But I would like to tell the hon. Member that it is the first stage in the successful working of the bipartite negotiations and if the negotiations fail, the decision of the Works Committee will certainly help the Government to come to a decision whether they should or should not refer a particular matter for adjudication. He also objected to the present method of conciliation and charged the managements with not coming to conciliation and that in such cases the Government usually favour the managements. On the other hand, it is the other way round. If the managements do not come to conciliation, I can assure the hon. Member that the Government invariably refer the matter for adjudication because it is in favour of the labour and not the management. Mr. Gopalan also said that the workers had to pay one rupee each along with their application to the Tribunal. That matter is being investigated and I wish to tell Mr. Gopalan that the Government are thinking of altering the rules to see whether the workers cannot all be made to give the petition in one form.

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" Sir, my friend said something about the awards of the Tribunal. He said that the managements do not follow the awards and the Government are unable to enforce them. My friend Mr. Anthony Pillai also joined in that charge. If the managements do not follow or implement the award of the Tribunal, unless there is something overriding which prevents us from taking action, we invariably prosecute the management, and we do not sit quiet.

" My friend, Mr. Anthony Pillai referred to the Spencer & Co. strike. I may tell him that the facts stated by him are not wholly correct. In the year 1949, there was a dispute in Spencer & Co., between the workers and the management, and it seems about

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200 workers were dismissed. There was a reference made for adjudication and the Tribunal gave a certain award. The workers however were not satisfied with the award, and so they took the matter to the Industrial Appellate Tribunal, and the Appellate Tribunal wanted Spencer & Co. to furnish some records from their account books. That was the decision of the Appellate Tribunal. At that stage, Spencer & Co. went to the High Court and took out a writ staying further action in the matter. To-day the matter has been stayed; I do not think my friend seriously suggests that while the stay is on, I should implement the award.

" Then again, if any money is involved, then that money is recovered through the Revenue Recovery Act which process, as hon. Members know, will take some time. Very often the person from whom the money is to be recovered has no estate; or sometimes he has sold away his things. There are innumerable difficulties; for instance, he might have registered his properties in the name of his wife or his son or a brother or somebody else. Therefore, Government find it extremely difficult and they have to proceed very cautiously and very slowly in the matter of recovery of arrears under the Revenue Recovery Act.

" Mr. Gopalan again complained that workers were dismissed and Government are taking no action whatever and they are not referring such matters to adjudication. Sir, it is true that as the Act stands to-day the Government have got to consider the report of the Conciliation Officer and satisfy themselves that the workers have been victimized; and in such cases, they will certainly take necessary action. But the hon. Member Mr. Gopalan is giving only one side of the version. He always sides with the workers and says that hundred per cent of whatever they say is true; but I submit it is not always correct. There are two sorts of dismissals. One is dismissal for victimization; Government will always support the worker in such cases when they are satisfied that there has been such victimization. But when the worker is dismissed for acts of sabotage and violence, the Government can never think of going to his help. I think it is time my friend goes and advises his friends not to commit acts of violence and sabotage or acts of intimidation, because as I said, that does not help any solution.

" Next, Mr. Anthony Pillai made reference to strikes. I do admit that the workers have the fundamental right to go on strike; but they must strike legally and lawfully, after giving proper notice to the management and only when all other constitutional methods have failed. They have no right at all to impinge on the public security or on social security and the welfare of the people generally. I therefore submit that I cannot agree with the views put forward by Mr. Anthony Pillai.

" One more statement I should like to make. My friend Mr. Balakrishnan complained that it is so very difficult to see the Ministers. That is not correct; I invite my friend to come any day between 3 and 4 to my rooms in Fort St. George and he will

• [Dr. U. Krishna Rao] [24th March 1953]

find out for himself whether anybody does not get free access to the Ministers. We are there for it and what else does he expect us to do? We receive every possible deputation, we hear everybody's grievances and we sometimes succeed in convincing them but very often do not; but we do our best. Whenever we do not agree with points put forward by deputationists, we tell them so and they can send in their appeals.

"My friend again referred to Ministers' tours. Let me say that we do not want to undertake tours unnecessarily; we do not want the files to accumulate here when we are on tours, as mostly happens. It is only when Members here ask us to go to their constituencies, that we generally undertake the tours; it is only with a view to satisfy the insistent and persistent demands of hon. Members of this House or only when we have some work with the Collectors that we go out. We know how difficult it will be for the Collectors to be with us whenever we go on tour. We have instructed the Collectors that they need not come to us unless there is some work with us to do. Then again, whenever we go to a district, we intimate the fact to the Congress members, to all the M.L.As. and to the Collector. And if my friend does not care to come and represent to us any difficulties, surely that is not our fault. And in these cases, we do not certainly make any distinction as between one person and another. Whenever we have to address public meetings, we do not take the Collector; on such occasions, we go in our individual capacity. And if I go to any constituency to do my private work, I go at my private expense, and I am sure all my colleagues also do the same thing. I therefore submit that it is very unfair on the part of Members to throw such charges on me and my colleagues.

"My friend Mr. Anthony Pillai made reference to my reputation, which is not very much after all, with one foot in the grave. I have been a doctor for a good number of years and have become fairly thick-skinned; and I am quite sure that all these praises and bouquets and also all these insinuations and allegations will fall off my back even as water does from a duck's back.

"Thank you very much, Sir, for the opportunity given."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I shall deal with some of the more important points raised. Mr. Gopalan who began the debate along with some others who followed him, displayed, in my opinion, a complete lack of understanding of the machinery of Government. What other conclusion can I come to than this when I heard him say there is no need for so many Secretaries, there is no need for so many Ministers, etc.? Mr. Gopalan's ignorance alone could make him speak that way. I have been dealing with many officers and with many departments, and for a good long time with official work in Madras, both many years ago and now, and I am convinced that all our officers are coping with their work with great difficulty; and sometimes the volume of work does affect quality. It is not true that

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there are too many Secretaries wasting time. I know, however, that this is a very genuine feeling. I know that people in the position of hon. Member like Mr. Gopalan really do not know what the work is. They imagine that the only work in the Government departments is the fight between the M.L.As. and the Government. That is not the work. There are lots of other kinds of work which hon. Members do not really come into contact with at all, and therefore they are unable to see why there should be so many officers. Look at the number of papers that I get every day. If only Mr. Gopalan will come and stay with me for some time—and I am only one of the Ministers and, may be more papers come to me on an average than other Ministers get—even so, men like him can judge the difficulties, seeing the papers I get every day. I want hon. Members who have a genuine feeling that there is too much overmanning in the offices, to come and stay with me for 24 hours and then consider whether the work I do is unimportant, whether the papers I get are unimportant and whether those papers can get filled up themselves or some officers must deal with those papers and bring out certain matters for orders. Even as amusement for 24 hours, for all intelligent hon. Members who can spare the time, I think it is worthwhile. I would like them to come and see all this, and then I am sure they will not complain that there are too many Secretaries and too many Ministers. I have no doubt about it. Incidentally they will get to sympathise with the Government and with me also if they spend their time with me. Mr. Gopalan was not right when he said that there are too many Secretaries and too many Ministers. If he had suggested, on the other hand, that there are too many clerks, then he would have to face his electorate. But he would not say that. He only said there are too many Ministers and too many Secretaries. He won't go to the reality of the matter; but I cannot agree with him even if he says that a number of clerks should be dismissed or retrenched. (An hon. Member: 'That is the case for you too.') My dear friend, I am not going to stand for election, nor do I ever bother about it. In fact, the complaint is that I do not stand for election. But let Mr. Gopalan understand that I do not agree either that half the clerks can be sent off merely because the others can be made to do double the work they are doing and double the quality also, and do more work altogether. But then it will affect society as a whole and I do not therefore agree with him in the matter. It is not an easy matter at all if Secretaries are sent away or Ministers are sent away, according to Mr. Gopalan's opinion. May be that the Members will have easier work if I dismiss all the Secretaries, but it is not possible to do that. I do not agree. He also referred to some other matter of expenditure. His complaint was that we do not show certain items of expenditure. It is, I may assure him, a very small item of Police expenditure which is too insignificant and at the same time, it is of that kind and quality that it could not be put before the public. In the interests of the staff and of Police work, it cannot be put before the public. In no Government in the world

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is that sort of expenditure shown. In this House of the Legislature, I have before me sixty Members belonging to the Communist Party, a very strong contingent and a good company even for purposes of military movements. Their programme and their policy are before the public but am I in a position to get at the accounts of the Communist Party? No. (Sri P. Ramamurthi: 'Oh, yes.') Yes, you can show me as much as I show to you. (Laughter.) I am sorry, Sir, that no Government can agree to that. Sir, that is not his real complaint."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Government spend public money."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Yes, public affairs also have to be kept in mind. It is the manner of spending that is the question and it is not as if it should be shown to everybody. Simply because the Government is spending public money on certain things, it does not mean that money spent on informers and spies and accounts of that kind should be shown to everybody. The result of such an arrangement would be that Police work will come to nothing. Every movement of the Police will have to be very carefully guarded because it is a battle between anti-social elements and the Police. The Police have to take care of their back as well as their front. They will be stabbed in the back if only information such as Sri Gopalan wants is given. I had better scrap the Police if I follow the procedure suggested by him. As I said, it is an insignificant amount and I think that my friend need not have any exaggerated idea about that amount. It is from the point of view of economy that he referred to it and not as if it were a question of misappropriation or maladministration. I should say that it is a very insignificant amount. This is a bee in the bonnet and nothing much."

" About the question of big Police expenditure in the States, I claim, though I do not take credit for it, that this State is spending less than many similar big States in the Indian Union. I referred to this point in the other House and I may also make mention of it here in this House also. In Madhya Pradesh, which was formerly called the Central Provinces, they spend 13.8 per cent of the total budget on the Police; in Uttar Pradesh, it is 13.6 per cent; in Bombay it is 14 per cent; and in Bengal it is 16.8 per cent. In our State, it constitutes only 11.5 per cent of the total budget expenditure. Considering these things, one should be convinced that as the expenditure in so many States comes almost to the same average it could neither be wrong nor unnecessary and if at all, there is a difference, our administration could take credit for keeping the percentage so low—the lowest among the bigger States in India. As regards the present—and I take no credit for it, because circumstances have permitted me to do it—I have retrenched to the extent of five per cent of the total expenditure this year; Rs. 35 lakhs have been saved. Sri Gopalan and his friends might attack our policies but they should give me credit for

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what we have done in this direction. He must also realize that no man in my position could easily dare to cut down expenditure on the Police; no man facing so many Opposition Members belonging to the Communist Party could dare to cut down Police expenditure, but I have dared. Not only that, I have released very dangerous characters who were either undertrial on charges of conspiracy and other offences or convicted for serious offences. It was done because I know that even the leopard can change its spots sometimes; I do hope that men will change because they are not leopards and the Communists are also men. That is why I have released more than a hundred people. That is why whenever a case has been made out for clemency, I have accepted it though in a few cases the Leader of the Opposition might feel dissatisfied, because in cases of murder, for the sake of society, I felt that they should not be released. Even there, I am sure, if Communist friends will allow feelings of anger to subside, I may take a different view even of some of these murders. Hon. Members will see that Police expenditure has been reduced and the average expenditure in this State is below the average expenditure in other States."

" With regard to the quality of work, I may say that the quality of Police work here is not inferior to the quality of work in any other State. I do not wish to claim more than that, but I am free to claim that the quality of Police work in this State is not bad at all. It is very good and judging things from my own impression, I think that the quality of work has definitely improved. I think that it is no use Communist Friends directing their attack against the Police administration. I suggest that they deal with other matters in this debate and in the future."

" Now, Sir, let me take the point raised by Sri Balakrishnan and supported by the Leader of the Opposition. Their complaint is that Members of the Legislative Assembly do not have a hearing at the hands of district officials on matters of importance. He admitted that there were dangers in it in respect of certain matters, but he urged that a distinction should be made between such matters and a certain class of subjects which could be discussed by the Members of the Legislature with the local officials. I have no quarrel about these fine distinctions, but in the working of it, there is danger. Sir, a gentleman, a good gentleman, comes to me saying: 'I have only come to discuss general matters; I have not come here to discuss private and individual cases' and he continues his conversation with me, but as the conversation proceeds and comes to the end, out comes the individual case. I can guard myself and I can plainly and almost brutally tell the visitor that he must stop there. If he says, 'One minute, Sir, and I will finish', I can tell him: 'Please do not mention about it; it had better be stopped now and the talk must end.' I can say that. But could an official do that with reference to an M.L.A., a big and important M.L.A. who attacks even C.R.? Officials cannot but fear the influence of M.L.As. I do not regret it, but my point is that we

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should not exploit that fear. Sri Ramamurthi said, and that is what Sri Balakrishnan meant, that general matters of importance should not be refused to be heard from the mouths of M.L.As. who are in contact with the people. I do not deny that. But the officials know that as well. At the outset, when I took charge, I made the announcement that M.L.As. should not go and mix up with executive officers. By 'executive' is meant the district officials. So far as the Ministers are concerned, we are the executive of the Government and the M.L.As. can deal with us thoroughly, but there is always the general rule that we should not use political influence to further individual rights or claims or requests. That is a thing which should be safely preserved and can we preserve it by following the suggestions put forward by friends in the Opposition? If I want to protect a road, I must take care of the road margin also; if I want to preserve it against encroachment, I must also have a little bit of ground on either side of the road because otherwise, I shall not be able to protect it at all. In things relating to human affairs if you allow something which has a tendency to trespass, everything will be spoilt. It has to be met on the principle that prevention is better than cure. My policy is a sound one

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It being half past one of the clock, Mr. Speaker proceeded, pursuant to rule 129 (Voting of Demands), to put forthwith the questions in connexion with the Demand under discussion and other outstanding Demands for Grants.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 48,00,000 under Demand IX—Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND II—EXCISE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand II—Excise.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND III—STAMPS ADMINISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 12,00,000 under Demand III—Stamp Administration.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND IV—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 42,00,000 under Demand IV—Forest.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND V—REGISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 27,00,000 under Demand V—Registration.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 7,00,000 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES—
ADMINISTRATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties Administration.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 14,00,000 under Demand X—State Legislature.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 78,00,000 under Demand XII—Administration of Justice. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 under Demand XIII—Jails. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,60,00,000 under Demand XIV—Police. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,75,00,000 under Demand XVI—Medical. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 80,00,000 under Demand XVII—Public Health. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE AND FISHERIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,00,000 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture and Fisheries. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 30,00,000 under Demand XIX—Veterinary. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XX—CO-OPERATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 38,00,000 under Demand XX—Co-operation. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES AND CINCHONA.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XXI—Industries and Cinchona. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIII—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 10,00,000 under Demand XXIII—Labour including Factories. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,00,00,000 under Demand XXIV—Civil Works—Works. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 35,00,000 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Grant-in-Aid. '

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXVII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 2,20,00,000 under Demand XXVII—Electricity.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—FAMINE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 15,00,000 under Demand XXVIII—Famine.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 1,20,00,000 under Demand XXIX—Pensions.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXX—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 45,00,000 under Demand XXX—Stationery and Printing.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 40,00,000 under Demand XXXI—Miscellaneous.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 under Demand XXXII—Community Development Projects.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 55,00,000 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIV—COMPENSATION TO ZAMINDARS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 70,00,000 under Demand XXXIV—Compensation to Zamindars.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 3,50,00,000 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 18,00,000 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 60,00,000 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the Government be granted as an advance a sum not exceeding Rs. 6,00,00,000 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.' "

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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could be made by Parliament after this date. Certain legal lacunae have been discovered and the Act which the Parliament passed has to be adopted by us. That is their request to us and without it the Act would be incomplete. Now, it will not do to merely pass a resolution; we have to adopt the Act as it were an Act of our Legislature. This is the reason why this Supplementary Bill has been brought before the House. It does not affect us in any other way. It does not involve any new rights or add anything to the old Act. In effect, whatever we had agreed to on the 31st August 1951 and 7th September 1951 have to be continued after 15th December 1952. I, therefore, consider that there is no object to be gained by referring it either to a Select Committee or circulating it for public opinion. I hope the House will reject these dilatory motions."

[illegible]

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is asking for some explanation.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, if the Hon. Chief Minister explains it, I will withdraw my amendment.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The terms of the resolution and the Constitution automatically, completely terminate the validity of the Act on the 18th December 1952. That is the position.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker,
I withdraw my amendment.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, I also beg leave to withdraw the amendment moved by me.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Mr. SPEAKER:—“The question is—

"That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplemen-
tary Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Glass 1 was put and carried

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, in view of what the Hon. the Chief Minister has said that the effect of the resolution will lapse on the 15th December 1952, I think there is no point in pressing the amendment to the Preamble of which I had given notice.”

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

That the Enactment Interest (Separation) Madras Supplemen-
tary Bill, 1953, be passed into law.

SPEAKER:—The question is—
That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplement-
ary Bill, 1946, be passed into law.

The motion was put and carried and the Bill passed into law.

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

The House then adjourned.

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

Notification No. 140, issued on G.O. Ms. No. 882, Home, dated the 30th January 1953, regarding exemption from the payment of motor vehicles tax of the motor car presented by the World Health Organization. [Laid under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 137 asked by Sri K. Venkaiiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th March 1953, page 142 supra.]

STATEMENT OF THE SCALES OF PAY OF THE NON-GAZETTED STAFF
IN THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

As in 1933. As in 1947.
RS. RS.

A. Madras General Subordinate Service.

Monigar, Amindivi Islands	85-5/2-90-7 1/2-105.	100-5-125.
Coir Superintendent, Laccadive Coir establishment.	55-5/2-70	70-5-85-2-100.
Coir Clerk, Laccadive Coir establishment.	30-3/2-45-2/2-55	45-3-65-1-75.
Stamp vendors, I Grade	90	100.
Shroffs in the Revenue Department, I Grade.	55	75
Stamp vendors, II Grade	50	65.
Clerk-Draughtsmen in Collector's office.	30-3/2-45-2/2-55	45-3-60-2-90.
Head Tester	30-3/2-45-2/2-55	45-3-60-2-90.
Shroffs in the Revenue Department, II Grade.	30-3/2-42-2/2-50	40-2-50-1-65.
Shroffs in the Revenue Department, III Grade.	20-2/2-24-1/2-30	24-1-32-1/2 (A)-35.
Counters in the Stamp and Stationery office, I Grade.	19-2/2-25-1/2-30	24-1-32-1/2 (A)-35.
Smith	19-2/2-25-1/2-30	24-1-32-1/2 (A)-35.
Counters in the Stamp and Stationery office, II Grade.	12-17	16-1/2 (A)-25.
Attenders in Collector's office	19-2/2-25-1/2-30	24-1-32-1/2 (A)-35.
Bill-collectors in the Commercial Taxes Department.	23-2/2-45	30-2-50-1-65.

B. Madras Ministerial Service.

Treasurers in Treasury Deputy Collectors' offices, I Grade.	125	150.
Cash-keeper, Revenue Department	120	140.
Huzur Head Accountant, Revenue Department.	100	120.
Accountants, Revenue Department	85	115.
Taluk Head Accountants	85	115.
Taluk Sarishtadars	85	115.
Accountants, Revenue Department	75	110.
Cash-keepers, Revenue Department	75	110.
Head Clerks, I.C.S. Divisions	75	110.
First Accountant	75	110.
Huzur Treasurer	75	110.
Huzur Second Clerks	75	110.
Head Clerk, Court of Wards	75	110.
Magisterial Head Clerks	70	110.
Accountants, Revenue Department	70	110.
Head Clerks, non-I.C.S. Divisions	70	110.
Taluk Head Accountants	70	110.
Upper Division Clerks in Collector's offices.	55-5/2-70	80-3-95-5-110.
All posts of lower division clerks including Accountants, Cash-keepers, Store-keepers, Librarian, Assistant Librarians, etc., in the Madras Ministerial Service—Mufassal	30-3/2-45-2/2-55	45-3-60-2-90 (Graduates will start on Rs. 51 per mensem.)

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As in 1933.
RS.

As in 1947.
RS.

B. Madras Ministerial Service—cont.

Lower Division Clerks for checking Guzaratti accounts in the Commercial Taxes Department.	60	90.
Steno-typists	30-3/2-45-2/2-55 (plus Shorthand special pay).	45-3-60-2-90 (plus Shorthand special pay).
Typists (qualified) in the mufassal	30-3/2-45-2/2-55 (plus Typewriting special pay).	45-3-60-2-90 (plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem if they possess Higher Grade qualification).
Typists who are not fully qualified—		
(a) Typists who are fully qualified under the General Rules for Subordinate Service but have passed the Lower Grade in Typewriting—		
Mufassal offices	30	45.
(b) Typists who are not qualified under the General Rules for Subordinate Service but whose Secondary School Leaving Certificates show that they took the examination on the completion of their school course up to and including Form VI and have passed the Higher Grade test in Type writing—		
Mufassal offices	30-3/2-45 (plus Type-writing special pay).	45-3-60 (plus a special pay of Rs. 10 per mensem if they possess Higher Grade qualification).
(c) Other unqualified typists who do not come under any of the above categories—		
Mufassal	19-2/2-25-1/2-30	24-1-32-1/2 (A)-35.

C. Madras Minor Irrigation Subordinate Service.

Supervisors	125-10/2-175-15/2-190.	100-5-150-10-230 (Graduates in Engineering will start on Rs. 150 per mensem).
Overseers	50-4/2-90	70-2-90-3-120.

D. Madras Revenue Subordinate Service.

Tahsildars	175-15/2-250	200-10-300.
Sarishtadars in Settlement Parties	175-15/2-250	200-10-300.
Additional First-class Magistrates	250	300.
Deputy Tahsildars	125-10/2-175	150-5-200.
Supervisors in Settlement Parties	125-10/2-175	150-5-200.
Military Pension Payment Deputy Tahsildars.	100	120.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 25th 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.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have included 35 questions in the list placed before the House to-day and I want to finish all these questions. I must also tell the House that questions pertaining to the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department, namely, questions Nos. 166 and 173 will be taken up tomorrow.”

Capital for Andhra State.

* 159-A Q.—SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU (on behalf of Sri T. Nagi Reddi): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have recommended any town in Andhra as a temporary or permanent capital for the Andhra State; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) & (b) No, Sir, and there is no report to be placed on the table of the House.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు ఈ వ్యక్తిగత capacity లో ఏమైనా recommend చేశారు? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Apart from the fact that ‘ vyakthigatha ’ is not relevant, in the particular question about Nellore, no, Sir.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, did the Government of Madras recommend to the Central Government that under no circumstances Madras City should be made a temporary or permanent capital for Andhra? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I cannot answer the question in the public interest, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు, ఈ ముఖ్య పట్టణము ఏమయిందో ఎక్కడైనా, ఏ సమావేశాలలోనూ సరే, కాంగ్రెస్ Working Committee లోనూ సరే, వారు వ్యవస్థాపకముగా ఆగ్రహించు విషయం తెలియజేస్తారా? ”

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The main question is whether the Government have recommended any town in Andhra as a temporary or permanent capital. But the hon. Member is referring to what took place at meetings. I think it has nothing to do with the main question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"నేను అడిగే ప్రశ్న అనేకం. నేను తెలియదు మీకు సరిగా అర్థం కాలేదు."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is about my general conduct in the world."

Capital for Andhra State.

* 159-B Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM (on behalf of Sri K. Govinda Rao): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government made any suggestion to the Government of India that Nellore should be the temporary capital of the future Andhra State; and

(b) if so, on what basis?

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

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"The Hon. the Chief Minister said that if it be about Nellore, he did not write. ఇంకా తెల్లూరు సంగతి నేను వ్రాయలేదని ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు అన్నారు. అది సత్యమే? ఇంకా వ్రాయ వలెనా వ్రాశారు?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I deprecate putting unnecessary questions, Sir. Government did not at all discuss this matter."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Is it the idea that the Andhra leaders have not got the capacity to find a capital of their own and they depend upon the intelligence of the Madras Government and the Chief Minister to find a capital for them?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"That has nothing to do with this question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The questions have been restricted to reports and recommendations of the Government of Madras and I think on the whole it is better to stick to that than to go to private conversations. The answer is definitely in the negative."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"ఈ అంశం ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారికి ఎవరూ ప్రశ్నలు చేశారు, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు ఏమైనా recommendation చేశారు?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"ఎవరికి? Government of Madras? No, Sir."

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Chief Minister గారి, మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వముగారి, ఇద్దరిలో ఎవరైనాగాని ఏమైనా recommend చేశారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"As I said already, my private conversations have not been recorded even in my own mind properly. I cannot be vouchsafing for them. The Government of Madras or the Chief Minister as such has made no recommendation on any of these matters at any time."

Alleged harassment by officials in collecting arrears of rent in Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district.

* 159-C Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM (on behalf of Sri K. Govinda Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether telegrams and petitions are being received daily by the Government complaining about harassment of the Government officials in making forcible attachments of property like seed, utensils and agricultural implements for collection of arrears of rent for six faslis at one stroke in grain rent villages of Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district; and

(b) if so, what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) & (b) Certain telegrams and representations on behalf of the estate ryots of Srikakulam district particularly Tekkali taluk were received by the Government recently stating that the collection of arrears of rent was causing hardship to them and requesting that the collection might be stopped. The Government have issued orders that attachments for arrears should be lifted, that demand should be confined to arrears of one fasli at present and that demand for arrears of one more fasli should be made in June-July after summer crops are harvested."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"ఈ orders ఏ తారీఖున వుంటారో తెప్పరించారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The demand for the collection of rent was made about 10 or 12 days ago, I think."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అయ్యో, ఇదంతా allotment లేని కారణంగా ముసాయి ఇంతవరకు ఇవ్వకుండా, ఇటీవలే ఆని sanction అయి ఇప్పుడే ముసాయి ఇస్తున్నారు. అందుకేనా, ముసాయి అ ముసాయి రైతులు తెల్లంపరవని ఒక condition వాడ పెట్టారు. అసలు ముసాయి ఇవ్వడమే ఈ సలహా జరుగుతున్నాయంటే, మరి ఇదే సలహానే వాటిని తెల్లంపరవమంటే అది ఎంత సాధ్యంగా ఉందో అలా చింతపలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. కనుక, ఈ చింతపలనను మార్చడానికి ప్రభుత్వము ప్రయత్నముచేస్తారా?"

[25th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The demand was made for the collection of rent for about six years; but now the collection is to be made for only one year.”

‘ Harijan Day ’.

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

(a) whether the ‘ Harijan Day ’ is still observed in the districts;

(b) if not the reasons why it is not observed; and

(c) the objects of observing the ‘ Harijan Day ’?

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

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) The object of the celebration of the Harijan Day is mainly for doing propaganda work to arouse the enthusiasm of the people to serve the Harijan brothers in the matter of removal of untouchability and the other disabilities to which the Harijans are at present subject.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, are the Government satisfied that sufficient co-operation and encouragement in this regard is coming forth from the Caste Hindus and the members of the Harijan Welfare Committees? If it is not so, do the Government propose to take steps to secure such co-operation?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I have already stated, success largely depends upon public co-operation from all sides. We will work for it.”

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that the Harijan Day is not at all celebrated in the Bellary district and there is no co-operation between the Bellary District Harijan Sevak Sangh and the officials?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I cannot endorse the statement that it is not at all celebrated in Bellary. However, I shall look into the matter.”

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ As the Joint Secretary of the Bellary District Harijan Sevak Sangh, I say that no meetings are held in Bellary district because the officials are not at all co-operating in the matter. Will the Hon. Minister take steps to see that the Government officials take a real and genuine interest in the welfare of Harijans?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It shall be done, Sir.”

8-40 a.m. SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that the Harijan Day is celebrated as a nominal show where not more than half a dozen people are present?”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is bound to be a nominal show in places where there is not sufficient public enthusiasm and co-operation. Mere officials alone cannot constitute the celebration.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Officials ఈ Harijan Day ను ఏ విధంగా celebrate చేస్తున్నారు. వారిలో మంత్రులు ఉన్నటువంటి కమరు వివిధ మునులుంటే వాళ్ళ వసంతాలు?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Officials, non-officials and leading men of the villages co-operate in the celebrations. The celebrations consist of arranging for the cleaning of cherries, going in procession in the main streets with Gandhiji's portrait, making temple entries, holding of games and sports, distribution of sweets, etc., holding of public meetings and explaining the importance of sanitation, co-operation, thrift and economy. Harijans are also exhorted to shed their inferiority complex and rise in their social and economic status. They are also advised to fully avail themselves of the concessions granted to them. The provisions of the Temple Entry Act and the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act are explained to them, an appeal is made to the Caste Hindus and common dinners are provided wherever possible.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ Harijan Day సందర్భములో సమిష్టి రోజున కార్యక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఆ విధంగా జరుగుతుంటే అది విధిగా జరిగియు లేదా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ జరుగుతున్నాయండి; జరుగ కున్నా వాళ్ళ జరిగియు లేదు.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ నా ప్రశ్నకు సమాధానము గావేదండి.”

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో Harijan Day సందర్భములో dinners చేసామని చెప్పారు. ఆ dinners ప్రశ్నకంగా ఏ భాషాలో ఆంధ్రలోనే పెడుతున్నారో లేక హిందీ లేదా పెడుతున్నారో?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ భాషామూల భేదం dinners పెట్టడంలేదండి. సామాన్యంగా అందరికీ అందుకొనుటకు ఉండే స్థలాలు పెడుతున్నాను.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ In the absence of even the nominal celebration of the Harijan Day in my constituency, I am ignorant of what it is and therefore will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell me whether this Day is a particular scheduled day or a Day celebrated every month? I seek this information so that I may be helpful.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ These are annual days. (Hon. Members: Monthly days.) I am

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(b) what is the amount that has been advanced by the Government to the people affected by the cyclone;

(c) what was the amount of money that was collected during 1949-50 towards the relief measures of Andhra cyclone; and

(d) what is the unspent amount of the collections under (a) and (c) now in the State?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Rs. 5,56,208-1-10. This represents the total collections up to 4th March 1953.

“(b) The following amounts were allotted :—

	RS.
Tanjore district	4,80,000
Tiruchirappalli district	48,000

“(c) Information regarding the amount collected for the Governor's Andhra Cyclone Fund in 1940-50 is not readily available. The total collections to the Fund up to date is Rupees 8,87,032-1-0.

“(d) The following are the balances available :—

The Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund, Rs. 19,748-11-4.
The Governor's Andhra Cyclone Relief Fund, Rs. 2,309-5-3.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“May I know the reasons for this sum remaining unspent?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Evidently the hon. Member refers to the Andhra Cyclone Relief Fund. We have spent almost all the money, and the balance is only Rs. 2,000 and odd.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“கவரணப் பாயல் நிவாரண நிதியிலிருந்து பணத்தை எடுத்து எந்தெந்த முறையில் செலவழிக்கப்பட்டது? ஜில்லா அதி காரிகளின் மூலமாக அல்லது தனிப்பட்டவர்கள் மூலமாக?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The amount was spent through the District Collectors. Relief was given to fishermen, to the coconut-tree growers who lost their trees, to people who lost their huts, for the construction of schools and in so many other ways.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Does the total collection figure given by the Hon. Revenue Minister include the collections made by Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam towards the Cyclone Relief Fund?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“They have not sent it to us.”

Kundipuzha Electricity Scheme.

* 159 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the investigation of the Kundipuzha Electricity Scheme was started; and

(b) what is the total amount spent so far on the scheme?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) No such proposal has been taken up for investigation.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Information given to Americans re political leaders.

* 160 Q.—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it has been brought to the notice of the Government by district officials that some Americans are approaching them for detailed information about Communist Leaders and other leading Democrats; and

(b) whether the Government have issued any circular directing the local officials to oblige the Americans with such information?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) No, Sir.

8-50
a.m.

“(b) No, Sir. Diplomatic and Consular officials sometimes call on district officers when they visit mufassal centres, and courtesy and conversation cannot and should not be avoided. Government have drawn the attention of district authorities to the necessity of observing the proper channels of correspondence with foreign Consular and Diplomatic officials on any matter outside that of a factual or statistical nature as would ordinarily be available to the general public.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“கணிய மருமகன் இய்யுதலுமல் சமாசாஸல் statistical nature உலுதலுமல், ordinary nature உலுதலுமல் informations னு கமய்யுதலுமல், இவர் சமாசாஸல் வாமுலு னுமிவா கி சல்லு சேயுமல் இய்யுதலுமல் அலுதலுமல். அலுதலு இலு னுமிவா American Embassy கி அலுதலுமல் சமாசாஸல் இய்யுதலுமல் இய்யுதலுமல் னுமிவா கி சமாசாஸல் direct agency னு கமிதலுமல் அலு அலுதலுமல்.”

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“இ சமாசாஸல் இலுதலு Americans கி விதலுமல் இலு statistical information மலுதலுமல் அலுதலுமல் கமிதலுமல்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“It is not only American. Any diplomatic or Consular Agent who goes there thinks it his duty to call on district officers. There is no record kept of these visits.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“இ விதலுமல் கமய்யுதலுமல் னுமிவா, சமாசாஸல் வாமுலுமல் information இய்யுதலுமல் Union Government னுமிவா, இலு அலுதலுமல் னுமிவா instructions கமய்யுதலுமல்? ‘American Information’ சலுதலுமல் கமிதலுமல்? அலு இலுதலுமல் இய்யுதலுமல் C.I.D. staff கி இய்யுதலுமல் கமிதலுமல்.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I would like the question to be put ‘kachitham’ in English.”

Reading rooms in Rural Welfare areas, Tiruvallur taluk.

* 161 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of reading rooms constructed in the selected areas of Tiruvallur taluk, under Rural Welfare Scheme in 1952; and

(b) of these how many were constructed in cheries and how many in the villages?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“(a) Twenty-eight reading rooms were constructed in the Rural Welfare areas in Tiruvallur taluk; and

“(b) out of the 28 reading rooms, one was constructed in Tirur Harijan Cheri and the rest in calmer places in the villages.”

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM:—“May I know, Sir, from the Hon. Minister whether it is the fundamental principle or the intention of the Government that all the reading rooms except one must be constructed in the village itself or in the manner explained by the Hon. Minister when Harijans are badly in need of such facilities which are indispensable?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“It is certainly not the intention of the Government. The maximum number of wells under Rural Welfare Scheme and bath rooms have been provided to Harijans at their quarters. The reading rooms, libraries, community halls, road dams, latrines and bath rooms that are constructed in the villages are being used commonly by the Harijans and the Caste Hindus without any distinction.”

Local Fund Dispensary, Arecode, Malabar.

* 162 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the only dispensary at Arecode, Malabar, is going to be closed soon and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Local Fund Dispensary at Arecode is not going to be closed since a doctor has been appointed by the President, District Board, Malabar, and the doctor is expected to join duty at an early date.”

Special Officer for land acquisition work.

* 163 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a separate land acquisition officer has been appointed by the Government to work under the Harijan Welfare Department as recommended by the Harijan Welfare Committee at page 32 of their report; and

(b) if not, why?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The land acquisition work in the districts is attended to by the District Welfare Officers. A Provincial (State) Officer proposed by the Committee could at best co-ordinate the work of the district officers and it was considered that the Director of Harijan Welfare could himself attend to this work without the need for a special officer for land acquisition work.”

Advances granted under the Wynaad Colonization Scheme.

* 164 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons why Government treat ex-servicemen and the I.N.A. personnel under different categories in the matter of granting advances to them under the Wynaad Colonization Scheme;

(b) whether the I.N.A. colonists of Wynaad are ordered to refund the advance amounts given to them; and

(c) if so, what is the reason?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Colonists belonging to the categories of ex-servicemen and ex-I.N.A. personnel who went over from the Indian Armed Forces are not treated differently in the matter of grant of financial assistance. But ex-I.N.A. personnel recruited from civilians outside India are not eligible for grant from the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund under the rules governing the administration of that fund and these persons are treated differently from ex-servicemen.

“(b) & (c) Such of the ex-I.N.A. colonists as were recruited from civilians outside India have to refund the advances paid to them from the State Fund, commencing from the sixth year of their settlement, as they are not eligible for free grants from the Post-War Services Reconstruction Fund.”

Acquisition of lands for Harijans.

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

(a) how long the acquisition of land for the Muthyalapalam Harijans of Nellore town has been pending;

(b) whether a notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act was published in the matter and was subsequently withdrawn; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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of such contribution, if insisted on by the Heads of Departments, so that they may have the benefits of reading rooms, wells and all other facilities available under the Rural Welfare Scheme?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I am sorry the hon. Member did not hear my reply. It covers his request. However, I may state that Collectors have been given discretion to accept whatever contributions are forthcoming, if at all they are forthcoming, from the Harijans. In practice, if no contribution is forthcoming, the works are executed without any contribution whatever from the Harijans."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" May I know whether the Government have refunded one-third of the amount contributed by the Harijans of Perur in Musiri taluk, for the construction of a school-building?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" May I know if the reading rooms are popular and what the average monthly attendance of the people in the localities is?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" To give a specific instance, in Tiruvallur taluk, the average attendance is about 800 per month."

Export of onions and chillies.

*169 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the basis on which the surplus available for export from Madras State was determined by the Madras Government with regard to onions and chillies?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The quantity of onions and chillies available for export to foreign countries from this State are determined after a review of their price trends and on the basis of past production, future crop prospects and the quantity required for consumption in the State and also bearing in mind the free and unrestricted movement of these commodities from one State to another within the country."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that after the stoppage of these exports, the producers of onions and chillies have suffered a lot?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whatever surplus quantity is available has been allowed to be exported. The other quantities are required for internal consumption."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" *అనుబంధం* import, export *అనుబంధం*?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

25th March 1953]

Artesian wells in West Godavari.

* 170 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal to sink artesian wells under the Grow More Food Scheme in West Godavari district; and

(b) if so, the reasons why the proposal has not been pursued?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) A proposal for the sinking of artesian wells in the West Godavari district is under the consideration of the Government.

(b) Does not arise."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" What is the average expenditure expected to be incurred on the sinking of an artesian well? In view of the fact that crops have constantly failed in most of the upland taluks of West Godavari district, will the Government consider the desirability of sinking these wells at least during this year?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Particulars relating to the number of, and extent of land irrigated by, some of the existing artesian wells in the two districts and the payment of water-rate by the beneficiaries have been called for from the Director of Industries and Commerce and the Collectors of East Godavari and West Godavari. On receipt of particulars, the matter will be considered for sanction."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" Are any artesian wells sunk in Anantapur district in Rayalaseema?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main question relates to the West Godavari district. So, the hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

Harijan Welfare School teachers.

* 171 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any rule of Government that Harijan Welfare School teachers should not be kept in the same place for more than a specified period?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no such rule."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" May I know whether the general rule applicable to all Government servants that no officer shall be kept in the same place for more than three years is applicable to the teachers in Harijan Welfare Schools also?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already stated that there is no such rule so far as Harijan Welfare Schools are concerned."

[25th March 1953]

Drainage scheme for Eluru Municipality.

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

(a) whether any priority was given to the drainage scheme in Eluru Municipality (in the Northern Circle) during the year 1949; and

(b) if so, whether the Eluru Municipality was informed that it was likely to be taken up in the year 1950-51 and where the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The drainage scheme for the Eluru Municipality has been assigned the first place in the priority list of Municipal Drainage Schemes to be newly provided in Northern Circle.

“(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

As regards the latter part, the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme are being finalized by the Sanitary Engineer and are expected to reach Government shortly for necessary sanction.”

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA:—“అయ్యో, ఇప్పటికే ఇది ఆలస్యమైనది. కనుక, ఎంత త్వరగా దీనిని తీసుకోగలరో చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The matter will be considered.”

Question No. 173 postponed to 26th March 1953.

Appointment of Deputy Tahsildars.

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

(a) the number of non-gazetted officers included in the list of Deputy Tahsildars after obtaining age-exemptions in West Godavari district during the years 1946-1952; and

(b) the communities to which such officers belong?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) One.

“(b) Indian Christian.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: “May I know what considerations are taken into account in giving such age-exemptions?”

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

“Among other considerations, one is whether the applicant belongs to the Scheduled Castes or Backward Classes.”

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Assignment of land to Sri Ravu Venkaiah of Repalle taluk, Guntur district.

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

(a) the extent of land assigned to Ravu Venkaiah, a political sufferer, and his mother at Aduladevi of Repalle taluk, Guntur district;

(b) the extent of land he already possessed; and

(c) whether it is a fact that an order under Section 144 was served in the month of June of this year on the local landless poor who were already in possession of the said land?

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

“(a) An extent of 10 acres each of assessed waste dry land was assigned.

“(b) 19.66 acres of wet land.

“(c) There were no previous encroachments on the land. It is reported that one Bade Narayana and 31 others of Aduladevi village tried to take forcible possession of the land. As a breach of the peace was apprehended the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Repalle, issued an order under section 144 on 13th May 1952.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—“అయ్యో, మీరు దీనిని మట్ట పాలమని అన్నారు. దానిమీద మాగాణి పంటవేశారు. ఈ విషయముగూరించి Special officer కూడ వ్రాశాడు. అవిషయము మీరు మరచిపోయారు. రెండవది, ఈయనకు 80 ఎకరాల భూమి ఆ భూమి ప్రక్కనే అదివరకే ఉంటే, 19 ఎకరాలు మాత్రమున్నదని చెప్పబడుతున్నది. తరువాత previous encroachment వీరిచేదని అంటున్నారు. అయితే ఇంతకుముందు ఉన్నవాళ్ళకు వోటిసులిచ్చి, evict చేయించారనే విషయాన్ని మరచిపోవడం. భూమి చిన్నచిన్న పార్ట్లుగా అది వరకే ఆక్రమణలో ఉన్నట్లు దీనిని గూరించి Special officer రిపోర్టు వ్రాశారు. ఈ మాకు ప్రక్కలను తిరిగి పునరాలోచించి, ఆ ఉత్తరువును రద్దుచేస్తారా? అన్నింటాకు యిట్లుంటే ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్దేశ్యంకాదన్న తమ ప్రకటనను పాటిస్తారా?”

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

“The whole matter was enquired into. There was no previous encroachment. In fact, the assignees were in possession of the lands. If the hon. Member wants any other information, let him give notice of a separate question.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ సాక్షియ భూమి పొలానికి 19 ఎకరాలవరకు భూమి ఉన్నదని మంత్రిగారు చెబుతున్నారు. వీరం భూములను యిట్ట రాజీయ ప్రదేశాల్లో అన్యాయాన్ని అరెస్టుచేసిన మంత్రిగారు అలాచిస్తారా?”

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

“In the first place, a political sufferer is not a ‘kaidi’. In the second place, I want notice of the question.”

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SRI G. JOSEPH:—“అయ్యో, 80 ఎకరాలు ఉన్నటువంటి రాజీయ భూమికి ఒక 40 ఎకరాలదాకా కట్టిపెట్టారు. ఈలాంటి విధానాన్ని రద్దుచేసి అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి వీద్యజ్ఞానీకానికి భూములు ఇవ్వగలరా? ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి చర్యలీసుకొంటుంది.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“This land was assigned long ago. The hon. Member will have a good opportunity to go into the question more fully after the partition of the State.”

Compulsory education to the children of plantation labourers.

* 176 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place. So, the question along with the answer will be printed in the official proceedings.”

SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the action taken by the Government in the matter of providing compulsory primary education to the children of plantation labourers?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Director of Public Instruction reported that the introduction of compulsory primary elementary education to the children of plantation labourers in Tea Plantation areas was not possible as the population of those areas is fluctuating. The Director also reported that facilities for education in the Tea Plantation areas have been provided in the Nilgiris and Malabar districts. He, however, suggested that the District Boards, Malabar and the Nilgiris might be asked to establish Elementary Schools in each of the following three estates:—

Mayfield Estate, Nilgiris district; Pootunulla Estate, Malabar district, Kasdora Estate, Malabar district. The Government approved the proposal of the Director of Public Instruction. The Government also sanctioned subsidies towards the entire cost of maintenance of the schools.”

Tobacco market yards, Guntur district.

9-10
a.m.

* 177 Q.—**SRI K. VENKAIAH:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government regarding the opening of Tobacco Market Yards in Guntur district; and

(b) from which section of the people they came and the steps the Government have taken?

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

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“(b) Representations have been received on the subject from the following:—

(1) The residents of certain villages in the Guntur district employed as labourers;

(2) Tobacco Workers of the Guntur district;

(3) Sri Kolla Venkaiah, M.L.A.;

(4) The Andhra Provincial Ryots Association, Vijayavada. The petitioners mainly urged that the bigger companies dealing in tobacco should be made to purchase from the marketing yards opened by the Guntur Tobacco Market Committee quantities of tobacco equal to their consumption in previous years, in the respective areas. It is not possible for the Government to compel the Companies to purchase the quantities of tobacco as suggested by the petitioners. The petitioners mentioned in item (1) above represented against the inclusion of Nambur Depot of I.L.T.D. Company within the restricted area of the Tadikonda Market Yard of Guntur Tobacco Market Committee. The Guntur Tobacco Market Committee and the Director of Agriculture were of the view that the extension of auction sales of tobacco to Tadikonda area and restrictions of sales to the market yards are in the best interests of growers. The Government accepted the view and ordered the extension of the system of auction sale of tobacco to Tadikonda area and restricted the purchase and sale of tobacco within a radius of five miles of this centre except in the market yard established by the Committee.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—“అయ్యో, ఈ season 4 నెలలు మాత్రమే ఉంటుంది. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఈ కాలములో ఈ I.L.T.D. Company, తదితర గుత్తకంపెనీలవారు కొనుక్కోకుండాపోతే, రైతాంగము, కూలీలు నష్టపడవలసి వస్తుంది. కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఈ కంపెనీమీద ఒత్తిడిచేయమని, లేకపోతే దీనిని అప్పజేయవలసిందని చెప్పితే, ఇవివరకు ఏమి శ్రద్ధలీసుకొకుండాయ్యింది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ కంపెనీ మీద ఒత్తిడిచేయలేకపోతే దానిని రద్దుచేయడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేస్తారా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The matter will be considered.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“అప్పుడు అక్కడ ఈ marketing Acts ను compulsory చేసినవరకూ, ఈ I.L.T.D. కంపెనీవారు కొనుక్కోలేదు. వ్యాపారం సాగడంలేదు. అటువంటిప్పుడు అక్కడి workers కు రైతులకు ఇది చాలా నిరుపయోగంగా ఉంటుందని ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? కనుక ఈ పోలీస్ అడ్డుకానికి ఏమైన ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“Representations have been received from the ryots of these areas and the matter is under consideration.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—“ఈ విషయంగురించి representations వచ్చాయి. అక్కడ ఉన్న marketing committee chairman, మార్కెటింగ్

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

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ The Hon. Minister just now said that palm jaggery was supplied wherever it was available. May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware that there is a surplus stock of palm jaggery with the co-operative societies in Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, it must be available where it is needed. If it is available, it is purchased.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ Will the Government consider the advisability of supplying nira to the prisoners? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ It is not possible to consider the hon. Member's suggestion now.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know whether life is thereby made sweet in jails? ” (Laughter.)

Shelter for the policemen on duty near Assembly Chamber.

* 180 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether estimates have been sanctioned to raise a shelter in the surroundings of the Assembly Chamber to enable the police on duty around the Assembly Chamber to have shelter during rains?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ No estimates have been sanctioned for the purpose mentioned in the question.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ బయట వాన ఎండ తగ్గుకుండునట్లు బయట పోలీస్ రక్షణలేనందువల్ల ఈ Special Branch constables లోకం ఉంటున్నారా అంటే. రెండవది ఇక్కడ Visitors gallery లో ఎవరెవరున్నారని, తరువాత M.L.A. లు ఏమేమి మాట్లాడుతున్నారని కనిపెట్టడానికి కూడా లోకం ఉంచబడుతున్నారా? ఈ రెండు కారణములతో ఈ Special Branch constables లోకం ఉంటున్నారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think it is an altogether different question.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I will translate the hon. Member's question. This is what he says, Sir. Since there is no proper shelter outside to protect the constables from rain and sun, are they allowed inside the verandah to watch the visitors who are coming? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Police in the Assembly building are under my control.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ I am only translating the hon. Member's question. He wants to know whether they are sent to watch the visitors who come in and also watch with whom the M.L.As. are talking.”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If you put questions about constables, naturally they come to listen to them.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Is there a proper shelter for the constables now and if not, will the Government consider the desirability of providing them with a suitable shelter? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The requirements of this Chamber will be considered after partition with reference to the conditions prevailing then.”

Supply of electricity to New Mahe.

* 181 Q.—SRI K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what steps are being taken to extend the supply of electricity to New Mahe?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Supply of electricity to New Mahe is included in a major ten-year scheme which is under consideration.”

SRI K. M. SEETHI :—“ May I know whether we can have some idea about the period that will be necessary for introducing it in view of the fact that electricity is available within three miles of New Mahe and in view of the strategic importance of that place as it is situated on the border of French Mahe? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ New Mahe lies in Cannanore-Badagara 33 K.V. Section and a 33 K.V./400 V distribution transformer is proposed to be installed there. 40 H.P. industrial, 80 flat rate services, 150 Nos. domestic services and 100 Nos. street lights are anticipated initially in this area. The major scheme referred to above has been ordered to be placed before the Standing Finance Committee and the Cabinet for approval.”

Dearness allowances to public servants.

* 182 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

9-20
a.m.

(a) whether the Government follow the cost of living index to increase or decrease the dearness allowances to the public servants of the State; and

(b) if so, what is the cost of living index now and what it was in the corresponding period of last year?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) The Government have been following the cost of living index to increase the rates of dearness allowance to the public servants of the State to the extent their financial position permitted. The question of reducing the rates of dearness allowance has not arisen so far, as the cost of living index is still high.”

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"(b) The cost of living index for Madras City for January 1953 is 327, while it was 338 in the corresponding period of last year (1952)."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—“The cost of living index for the last five years, 1949-50, 50-51 నుంచి కూడ ప్రమేయం పెరుగుతూ వస్తున్నది. Rural areas లో కూడ కాగన పెరుగుతూన్నది. తరువాత Economic Adviser to the Government of Madras ఇచ్చిన statistics ప్రకారమూ, 1949-50 కున్న 1950-51 కున్న 20 పాయింట్లు ఎక్కువ పెరిగింది.

మద్రాసు నగరం.

1949-50	...	...	322.8
1950-51	...	...	329.2

గ్రామాల చుట్టూ.

1949-50	...	...	478
1950-51	...	...	507

కాబోంది. దీని ప్రకారము dearness allowance ను పెంచినట్లైన ప్రభుత్వ మునకు ఎంత భర్త్య అవుతుంది? చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“They may be put in the form of separate questions, Sir.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—“Sir, will the Government consider the advisability of adopting the policy recently adopted by the Government of India, namely, merging 50 per cent of the dearness allowance with pay and thus give the Government servants some relief?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I am sorry, Sir, we do not have the same resources as the Central Government have got.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“What was the cost of living index figure when the dearness allowance was fixed at the present rate and by how much has it risen since then?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“From the figures available here, the last revision was made on 1st January 1948 when the cost of living index was 306. Now it is 327.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Sir, will the Government consider the question of introducing a slab system of dearness allowance to provide for the automatic increase in the dearness allowance with the increase in the cost of living?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I am sorry, Sir, the resources available with this Government will not permit us to do that.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“If the hon. Member will suggest a slab system of taxation, we may do that.” (Laughter.)

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, in view of the fact that during the last five years, that is, from 1948 when the dearness allowance was fixed, the cost of living index figures have increased tremendously—they might probably have come down a little bit during the last year or so—and therefore the real wage that the Government servants receive now is far less than what it was when the cost of living was normal, will the Government at least consider the question of giving a bonus to the Government servants to off-set the enhanced expenditure they are put to now?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I am not at all surprised at the suggestion made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition because he wants the Government servants also to be formed into labour unions and to be under his control.” (Laughter.)

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Sir, from the reply of the Hon. Minister, it is seen that the present rate of dearness allowance was fixed long ago when the index figure was 306. Now according to the Hon. Minister himself the figure has gone up and it is 327. Will the Government do something at least to neutralize this increase by granting more allowance?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“It is quite unnecessary, Sir. It is only when the increase is more than 26 points the question of increasing the allowance could be considered. The index figure is only 327 now. If it goes up to 331 it will have to be considered. But, as it is, even if the cost of living index figure goes beyond 331, I do not think it will be possible for the Government to consider the question.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, apart from the question of the Hon. Chief Minister being surprised or not surprised, the question is whether the Government will consider the question of neutralizing the rise in the cost of living index figures by giving a bonus to the Government servants.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, no question of bonus can come in, in the case of Government servants. Payment of bonus is a dangerous practice. Already it has gone too far. The bonus really serves only political parties and not the persons concerned.” (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, I am not here asking for profit-sharing bonus because we know we are not dealing with a profit-sharing industry. The suggestion is, will the Government consider the question of granting an ex-gratia lump-sum payment to the Government servants so that it might be of some relief to those Government servants who might have incurred debts during the last five years due to increase in the cost of living?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, after this instructive discussion, when the next budget comes, we will consider the resources of the Government and decide the thing.”

[25th March 1953]

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ In view of the fact that the cost of living index varies for different places in the Madras State itself and in view of the fact that the cost of living index in Kozhikode is 440 when it is only 327 for Madras, will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be kind enough to consider the advisability of increasing the dearness allowance given to Government servants in Malabar, especially at Kozhikode? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, local factory payments may be adjusted like that, but it is impossible that the Government Budgets can be altered in that way from place to place.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, in view of the very heavy expenditure incurred by Government by way of establishment and other charges, have the Government fixed any work-loads for these categories of staff? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, there is a kind of work-load also. If the hon. Member will look into the Secretariat practice, he will find it.”

Shifting of the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Kavali.

* 183 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether any representation was recently received from the pleaders of Kandukur for the shifting of the Subdivisional Magistrate's Court, Kavali, to Kandukur and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ No such representation has been received.”

SRI K. SHANMUGAM :—“ Sir, as it is difficult for the people of Kandukur to go to Kavali to attend the court, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to instruct the Kavali Magistrate to go to Kandukur now and then to enquire into cases? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ That is a separate matter, Sir.”

Memorandum regarding transport employees from the Malabar Motor Employee's Union, Cannanore.

* 184 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum regarding the demands of the transport employees from the Malabar Motor Employees' Union, Cannanore, on 4th July 1952; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

“ (b) The memorandum was forwarded to the Commissioner of Labour for enquiry and report. He has now reported that the Labour Officer, Kozhikode, held conciliation proceedings

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and brought about an amicable settlement in respect of four motor transport companies and that he is trying conciliation in respect of the remaining seven companies and will send his report to the Government in due course.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received recently any representation from the Malabar Motor Employees' Union regarding the retrenchment of certain employees of M.S. and M.M.P.C. Company, Cannanore? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am not quite sure, Sir, but I take it that the hon. Member has given the information to me.”

Subordinate Judge's Court for Kasargode.

* 185 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representation from the public of Kasargode taluk to open a Subordinate Judge's Court at Kasargode (South Kanara district); and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“ (b) The matter is under correspondence with the High Court, Madras.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“ Sir, in view of the hardship caused to the litigant public, may I know whether the Government would expedite the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, it is pending with the High Court and the Government have again asked them to send the report early.”

* 186 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, in view of the importance of the question, I would request the Hon. Speaker that the question may be taken up tomorrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yes, the question will be taken up tomorrow.”

Transfers of Medical Officers.

* 187 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the State has been divided into regions for the purpose of transfers of Medical Officers, such as Sub-Assistant Surgeons or District Medical Officers and whether their transfers are limited to their respective regions?

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

[25th March 1953]

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—"Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware that huge sums are spent on the travelling allowance of these doctors by transferring them to distant districts, for example, by transferring a doctor from Visakhapatnam to Anantapur and from Anantapur to Visakhapatnam and the doctors themselves are put to much inconvenience, and will the Government consider the desirability of restricting such transfers within certain regions?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Sir, as far as possible, transfers from one corner of the State to the other are avoided."

Point of order re answers to supplementary questions.

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—"అధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదనే సాకుతో మంత్రులు, సభ్యులు వేసేటటువంటి ప్రశ్నలకు ప్రతిచూపుకే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని అడ్డుకునేదుకూ సమాధానాలిస్తున్నాడు. ఇది సభ్యుల హక్కులకు భంగకరంగా ఉంటుంటుందని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఆరు నెలలకు వస్తుందనే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని అడ్డుకుంటున్నారని చూడగా మంత్రులనున్నారని కిందపాఠశాల దిప్పిబొమ్మలుగా చూస్తేదలచారా? మంత్రులు ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని అవలంబించకూడదని కోరుచున్నాను. అధ్యక్షులు సమాధానం సక్రమంగా మంత్రులచే పెప్పించేందుకు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకుంటారని మనవి."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Sir, the hon. Member has raised a point of order. He says that during the question hour, he has found that most of the Ministers are brushing away all supplementaries though they are relevant on the pretext that in the near future the Andhra State will be formed. He believes that it is not proper to leave out questions like this and requests the Chair to come to his aid by asking the Ministers to take more interest in questions and answer them properly."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have nothing to do with the method of answering by Ministers as I have often told the House."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Land assignment to Harijans.

13 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of cultivable land (waste land) available in the State; and

(b) the extent of lands assigned to the Harijans and landless poor for the past five years?

A.—(a) 6,823,616 acres.

(b) Harijans—459,628 acres. Landless poor—The information is not available with the Government.

[25th March 1953]

Loans and Sales Society, Ariyalur.

14 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Loan and Sales Society, Ariyalur, was superseded by the Government;

(b) if so, when and for what reason;

(c) whether the society office was kept locked up for some time after the supersession;

(d) if so, for how long;

(e) who were the persons responsible for the misconduct leading to the liquidation of the society; and

(f) what action was taken by the Government against them?

A.—(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The committee of the society was superseded by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies for a period of one year from 25th July 1951 for the following reasons :—

(i) the committee purchased a pleasure car at a cost of Rs. 6,500 while there was sanction of the general body for the purchase of a jeep at a cost of Rs. 3,000 only;

(ii) no trip sheet was maintained for the car till 28th February 1950; there were several complaints alleging unauthorized use of car by the secretary;

(iii) the committee failed to regulate the work of the two lorries owned by it; one of them was a public carrier; no action had been taken to recover the hire charges outstanding against the directors and others;

(iv) one of the lorries was sold by private negotiation contrary to the advice of the Deputy Registrar to sell it by public auction;

(v) the society constructed a lorry shed at a cost of Rs. 2,274-12-3 and a decorticating factory for rupees 22,415-10-6, without proper sanction from the general body; the Board failed to regulate and watch the expenditure in connexion with these works;

(vi) the Secretary made an unauthorized advance of Rs. 1,150 to the Madras General Engineering Company; and

(vii) the Board failed to exercise proper supervision over procurement operations which led to serious irregularities. The District Collector, Tiruchitappalli, framed charges against the society for such irregularities and ordered the forfeiture to Government of a sum of Rs. 200 out of the society's security deposit of Rs. 500.

[25th March 1953]

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(c) & (d) As the President did not hand over charge to the Special Officer on 25th July 1951, the Special Officer had to take charge of the records with the help of police on 12th August 1952.

(e) The following persons were responsible for misconduct in the society:—

- | | |
|--|-----------------------------|
| (1) Sri L. Sabhapathi Pillai—Ex-Secretary. | |
| (2) Sri S. Krishnamurthi Ayyar—Ex-President. | |
| (3) Sri S. Natesa Ayyar. | } Employees of the society. |
| (4) Sri S. Ratnam Pillai. | |
| (5) Sri Radha Asari. | |
| (6) Sri Chinnaswami. | |

(f) A prosecution was launched against the persons responsible for misappropriation.

Weekly offtake of foodgrains from fair price shops in Malabar.

15 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the average weekly offtake of foodgrains from what are now fair price shops in Malabar at the time of decontrol and now;

(b) the price of foodgrains supplied through such shops in Malabar at the time of decontrol and now;

(c) the number of ration shops in existence in Malabar at the time of decontrol and the number of fair price shops now; and

(d) the scale of ration supplied in Malabar at the time of decontrol and now?

A.—(a) There are no fair price shops in Malabar district as mentioned in the question. Even after decontrol, informal rationing has been in force in this district and foodgrains are supplied through ration shops. The average weekly offtake of foodgrains before and after decontrol was as follows:—

	Rice (in tons).	Wheat (in tons).	Other grains (in tons).
Before decontrol ..	4,818	84	21
After decontrol ..	3,714	7	3

(b) The retail prices of foodgrains before decontrol per imperial maund were—

Rice.	Wheat.	Other grains (milo).
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
16 12 4	22 5 10	16 13 4
20 10 4	24 13 7	17 0 6

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The retail prices of foodgrains in December 1952 per imperial maund were—

Rice.	Wheat.	Other grains.
(1)	(2)	(3)
RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
19 13 7	18 4 7	9 13 5
20 13 3	22 3 1	11 11 2

(c) Before decontrol .. 2,697 ration shops.
After decontrol .. 2,633 ration shops.

(d) Till June-October 1952, the scale and composition was 7 oz. of rice plus 5 oz. of other grains per adult per day. Now the same scale continues to be in force in all areas in Malabar district except in the taluks of Palghat, Ernad and Walluvanad where 6 oz. of rice plus 6 oz. of other grains are being issued.

Road construction in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar.

16 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the names of roads to be newly constructed in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district; and

(b) the names of footpaths and abandoned old roads to be improved and made fit for vehicular traffic in Walluvanad taluk, which have been included in the Five-Year Programme of the Post-war Road Development in the State?

A.—(a) The following seventeen road works are to be formed in Walluvanad taluk in Malabar district under the Five-Year Programme of Post-war Road Development:—

- (1) Forming Valancherry-Nellaya road.
- (2) Forming road from Kulappulli to Cherpulcherri via Puliyanankunnu.
- (3) Forming road from Thazhakode to Kolaparamba and from thence to Vettathur.
- (4) Forming road from Kuttikode to M.D.R. 49.
- (5) Forming road from Kayiliad-Panayur to Vaniankulam.
- (6) Forming road from Edappatta to Edathanattukara.
- (7) Forming Tiruvegapura-Pallipuram road.
- (8) Forming Karimpuzha-Elampulasserri road.
- (9) Forming Cherukara-Marayamangalam road.
- (10) Forming Karinganad-Chundumbatta-Natiyaman-galam road.
- (11) Forming Cherukattupalem-Ezuppa-Karakkad road.

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- (12) Forming Thazhakkode-Chethalloor road.
- (13) Forming Mangode-Vellinazhi road.
- (14) Forming Naduvattam village road.
- (15) Forming Thazhakkode-Alipparamba road.
- (16) Forming Cherukutangad-Muthuthala road.
- (17) Forming Mundakkottukurissi-Vallapuzha road.
- (b) Of the seventeen works mentioned under clause (a), the works in items (1), (2), (5), (7), (10), (11), (13), (14), (15), (16) and (17) will involve improvement to existing footpaths or abandoned roads.

Survey and classification of cultivable waste lands.

17 Q.—SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) when the survey and classification of cultivable waste lands in the State will be finished;
- (b) whether any interim report on the question is available; and
- (c) whether the Government are taking steps to bring under cultivation the lands surveyed and classified as fit for immediate cultivation, and if so, what they are?

A.—(a) It is presumed the hon. Member refers to the survey of big blocks undertaken by the Agricultural Engineering staff which has since been completed in four districts: Nellore, Ramanathapuram, South Kanara and Salem. This survey has since been stopped with a view to getting the work done by the Revenue subordinates instead of putting engineering staff on the job. The Collectors have been instructed to select one suitable tank in their district suitable from the point of view of getting at large extents of uncultivated but cultivable lands and to instruct the Tahsildars concerned to gather information on the following points so that Government may get down to work usefully and frame follow-up plans for bringing the lands so localized under cultivation. The above pilot survey is expected to be completed by 30th June 1953, when the question of undertaking similar survey in other taluks will be considered:—

- (1) Name of the village, survey numbers and extents of each field comprising the block (Government or patta, wet or dry).
- (2) Nature of reclamation required—mechanical (light, medium or heavy) or manual or animal labour.
- (3) Whether the lands are fit for wet cultivation? If so, indicate irrigation sources which exist already or which can be developed.

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- (4) Whether the lands are fit for cultivation with the help of wells if the sub-soil is favourable.
- (5) Whether lands are fit only for dry cultivation?
- (6) What further measures are necessary to bring these lands under cultivation?
- (b) In the districts where the survey by the Engineering staff has been completed, detailed statements of lands localized are available.
- (c) The Board has been asked to submit proposals for constructively utilizing the data already gathered by the Engineering staff. The Board's report in the matter is awaited. As regards the survey by Revenue subordinates the Government will know the position after the completion reports are received from the Collectors.

Excavation of supply channels for tanks in Kamalapuram taluk, Cuddapah district.

18 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the memorandum presented to him by me on the occasion of his visit to Cuddapah on 1st October 1952 with regard to:

- (a) excavation of new supply channels for Alidona, Talapanur and Kalamalla tanks in Kamalapuram taluk;
- (b) improvements for Kamalapuram tank;
- (c) construction of new tanks at Changaleru and T. Veelamvaripalli in Pulivendla taluk;
- (d) improvements to the existing spring channels;
- (e) improvements to the spring channel at Chinnadandlur, Kamalapuram taluk; and
- (f) formation of a new spring channel from the river Papagni for Yerraballi and Kottapalli in Kamalapuram taluk?

A.—The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been asked to look into the proposals and take appropriate action.

Loans granted under the State-Aid to Industries Act.

19 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

- (a) the amount of loan granted by the Government under the State-Aid to Industries Act, during the past two financial years with the names of the concerns which have received the aid in Malabar; and
- (b) the progress of the concerns in repaying the loans to Government?

[25th March 1953]

- A.—(a) A loan of Rs. 1 lakh was granted to only one concern, viz., Messrs. Techno Chemicals, Limited, Kozhikode, in Malabar district under the Madras State-Aid to Industries Act, during the past two financial years ending 31st March 1952 in Malabar district.
- (b) Messrs. Techno Chemicals, Limited, Kozhikode, repaid the first annual instalment of the loan amounting to Rs. 8,449 which fell due on 1st June 1951 and the second instalment of the loan amounting to Rs. 8,024 on 31st May 1952.

Clerks appointed under rule 9 (a) (i).

20 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of clerks appointed under rule 9 (a) (i) of the general rules for Provincial and Subordinate Services as an emergency measure from 1939 to 1947;

(b) how many of them have been subsequently absorbed in the regular service as per the above rules;

(c) how many of them were allowed to continue on the results of the competitive examinations and how many of them were declared unfit; and

(d) how many of them were otherwise discharged and for what reasons?

A.—(a) to (d) Too much time and labour would have to be spent to obtain and analyse the information from all over the State. It will not be possible now to do it and even then the results attained will not be commensurate with any purpose the collection of such statistics may serve.

Rural Welfare Scheme.

21 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on account of Rural Welfare in each district of the State from April 1940 and inclusive of March 1952?

A.—The Rural Welfare Scheme was launched in selected firkas and centres only in the latter half of the year 1946–47. The expenditure incurred by the Government in each district on the Rural Welfare Scheme from the inception of the Scheme up to and inclusive of March 1952 is given below:—

Name of district.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
Srikakulam	66,670
Visakhapatnam	5,01,765

[25th March 1953]

Name of district.	Expenditure incurred.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
East Godavari	1,89,168
West Godavari	6,33,307
Krishna	2,59,797
Guntur	4,80,651
Nellore	2,47,606
Cuddapah	2,90,121
Anantapur	2,34,087
Bellary	2,51,288
Kurnool	3,95,951
Chittoor	3,05,248
Chingleput	2,06,633
North Arcot	2,99,833
South Arcot	3,75,185
Tanjore	2,45,646
Tiruchirappalli	3,44,171
Madurai	5,27,269
Ramanathapuram	2,76,230
Tirunelveli	3,38,492
Coimbatore	6,25,478
The Nilgiris	1,92,091
Salem	2,58,572
South Kanara	2,49,723
Malabar	3,55,412
Madras (Presidency Audit)	71,943

Admission into the Engineering Colleges.

22 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students admitted into the Government Engineering Colleges from West Godavari district; and

(b) the number of them belonging to (i) Harijan, (ii) Christian Converts and (iii) other communities?

A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that the information required is in respect of admissions in 1952–53.

Twenty-one students from West Godavari district were admitted into the Government Engineering Colleges during 1952–53. Of them, one is a Harijan, six are Christians and the rest belong to other communities.

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [25th March 1953]

ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రత్యేకంగా ఉండవచ్చు. ఐదవవరకు ఆరు నెలల కాలవరకు ఎందుకో తెలియడం లేదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం పాకుగా తీసుకొని ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలోని ఎక్కడ చుట్టూ ప్రభుత్వం నిలిపివేసింది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి హక్కు చిక్కులు తెచ్చిపెట్టేదిగా మాత్రమే యీ ప్రభుత్వం సంవహిస్తోంది గాని నూతన ప్రభుత్వానికి సహాయం చేసే ప్రవృత్తి భువ్వు కనిపించడం లేదు.

“ఈ బడ్జెట్ ను తయారుచేయడంలో యెటువంటినిర్మాణాత్మక విధానం అనుసరించబడలేదు. కేవలం పాత పథానే ఇది ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వ విధానమేమో ఈ బడ్జెట్ మూల వెళ్ళజాలకుండా వున్నాయి. గత సంవత్సరం విధంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలన సాగించిందో ఈ సంవత్సరం ఆదేవిధంగా పరిపాలన సాగిస్తోంది. దమనసీతే ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలలో ప్రతిబింబిస్తోంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆధికారంలోకి వచ్చి సాధించినదేమీ లేదని చెప్పవలసివుంది. ప్రజాపయోగమైన వసులను వారి ప్రభుత్వం ఏమీ చేయలేకపోయింది. కంట్రోల్స్ ను రద్దుచేయడమంటేనే జరిగింది కాని ఆహారభాగ్యాలు ధరలను అదుపులో పెట్టటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆవలంబిస్తున్న కంట్రోల్స్ రద్దు విధానం జయప్రసంగా భువ్వుదని ప్రభుత్వ తక్షణములోనివారైనా చెప్పకాలరని అనుకుంటున్నాను. ప్రజా సహాయంయొక్క పరిస్థితి నానాటికి దుర్భరమైపోయింది. ఇక రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సాధించినదల్లా ఒక్క విషయంలో మాత్రమేనని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అల్ప సంఖ్యక వర్గంగా భువ్వు కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీని వారు అధికారంలోనికి తీసుకొనిరాగలిగారు. ఏదో ఒక విధాన ప్రతిపక్షంగాభువ్వు యు. డి. యస్. నుంచి ఒక కుఖ్యమైన వర్గాన్ని ఏలీయగలిగారు. కుతంత్రాలతో తమ అధికారాన్ని సుస్థిరం చేసుకోగలిగినారే కాని ప్రజాసమస్యలను, కనీసం ఒకదానినైనా వారు పరిష్కరించలేకపోయినారు. సంక్షిప్తంగా చెప్పాలంటే వారు సాధించిన విజయాలు ఏమీ లేవు.

“ఇరిగేషన్ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం ఎంతమాత్రం సంతృప్తికరంగా లేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని పాకుగా తీసుకొని మేజర్, మైనర్ ఇరిగేషన్ పనులను, విద్యుత్తు ప్రణాళికలను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం నిలిపివేసింది. ఆంధ్రదేశం అభివృద్ధి చెందకుండా ఎన్ని అటంకాలు పెట్టగలదో అన్ని అటంకాలూ కలిగించుటకే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నిస్తోందని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చినందుకు ఎంతో విచారిస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా బంజరు భూముల పాగు విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం అభివృద్ధి నిరోధకంగా మాత్రమే ఉన్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు మన రాష్ట్రంలో 80, 90 లక్షల ఎకరాల వరకు బంజరున్నాయి. ఈ బంజరును భూమిలేని వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు, రైతుకు యిప్పించవలసినదని ఎక్కడ చూడవచ్చును. బిల్ ప్రయోజనం మాత్రం కనిపించడంలేదు. ఏ రాజకీయ బాధితులకో లేదా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకో ఈ భూములను ఇచ్చుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యిష్టపడుతుంది కాని సేద రైతులకు యిష్టపడవలసి అంటే చాలా వికారిత వైఖరిని ప్రదర్శిస్తోంది. దేశంలో భూస్వామ్య విధానం అమలులో భువ్వుంతవరకూ దేశం పురోభివృద్ధి చెందదు. ఏ కొద్దిమంది భాగ్యవంతుల చేతులలో భూమి ఉండడమనేది దేశాభివృద్ధిని కాంగ్రెస్ వారు గుర్తించాలి. అధికారానికి రానంతవరకు కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీవారు భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని రద్దుచేస్తామని చెప్పుకొంటుంటేవారు. కాని అధికారంలోకి వచ్చిన తరువాత అదంతా మరచిపోయారు. ఈనాడు భూస్వామ్య ప్రభుత్వం మద్దతు యిస్తోంది. ఇంకా సహకార

25th March 1953] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

చెప్పాలి అంటే మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వం భూస్వాములకు విశేషముగా పనిచేస్తోంది అని చెప్పవలసివుంది. బంజరు భూములను సేద్యయోగ్యంగా చేస్తూ, అధికాహారభాగ్యాలు ఉత్పత్తిచేస్తూ అని లక్షలాది ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వానికి విశ్వాసాన్ని వుపించుకొంటూ వుండే వాటిని ఏమూల వారేస్తున్నారో తెలియడంలేదు. నిజంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అధికాహారోత్పత్తిని, దేశ సంపదాభివృద్ధిని హృదయపూర్వకంగా కాంక్షిస్తోందా అని అనుమానించ వలసి వస్తోంది. ఈ 80, 90 లక్షల ఎకరాల బంజరు భూములను పరిజనులకు, ఇతర సేద రైతులకు యిచ్చినట్లయితే వారి ఆర్థిక స్థితి బాగుపరచుటకే కాక దేశ సంపదను అభివృద్ధి పరచుటకు కూడా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం యిష్టించి ఉండివుండేది. కాని ఆ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించలేదు. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఏ భూస్వామ్య విధానాన్ని దేశంలో పెంచి పోషించారో ఆ విధానాన్నే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం కూడా అనుసరిస్తోంది. బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం పోయింది, ఇక కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం పోవాలి. అంతవరకు మనకు ఈ అగచాట్లు తప్పవు అని ప్రజావాచకమే ఈనాడు నిస్పృహ, నిరాశలూ మునిగి లేలుతున్నారు. ఈ భూసమస్యను పరిష్కారం చేయడం దేశంలో కాంతి భువ్వు. రైతులు తమ హక్కులేవో గుర్తించారు. వారి హక్కులను కాపాడుకోటానికి వెన్సివ్యకుండా పోరాడుతారు. పరిస్థితులు చేయి దాటకముందే శ్రద్ధవహించి భూస్వామ్యవిధానాన్ని రద్దుచేయండి. దుశ్శాసనానికే భూమిని హక్కు కలిగించండి. కమ్యూనిస్టులు ఏర్ప కలహాలు పెంచుతున్నారు, అరాచకాన్ని ప్రోత్సహిస్తున్నారు అని నిందించి లాభంలేదు. న్యాయమైన, శర్యమైన సంస్కరణలను వెంటనే ప్రవేశపెట్టండి. ప్రజాదరాన్ని పొందటానికి ప్రయత్నించండి, అని కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ బడ్జెట్ తయారుచేసిన విధం చూచినట్లయితే ఇది తమిళ, ఆంధ్ర విభేదాలను పెంపుచేసేదిగా మాత్రమే ఉన్నదని చెప్పవలసి వుంది. ఈ ఉభయ రాష్ట్రాల మధ్య సామరస్యాన్ని పెంచుటకే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రయత్నించవలసి భువ్వు కాని తద్విరుద్ధంగా ప్రకటనలను చేయడం బాగుండలేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మన రాష్ట్రంలో జమీందారీ రద్దు శాసనం పాస్ చేయబడింది. కాని ఈ శాసనంవల్ల పొందవలసినంత ప్రతిఫలాన్ని రైతులు పొందటం లేదని చెబుతున్నాను. అనేక జమీందారీ ప్రాంతాలు యింతవరకు సర్వే చేయబడలేదు. వా నియోజక వర్గంలో ముసగాల మొదలైన జమీందారీలు భువ్వు. అక్కడి జమీందారులు, పెద్ద ఉద్యోగులు. ఏవో కారణాలు దూపి రైతులను భూములనుంచి తొలగించేస్తున్నారు. భూములు సర్వే చేయబడనందున అవి తమ స్వంత అస్తి అని జమీందారులు రైతులను తొలగించేస్తున్నారు. ఈ జమీందార్లకు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు సహాయపడుతున్నారు. ప్రజా ప్రతినిధుల మాటలకు ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఎట్టి విలువ కూడడం లేదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు నితం కుశంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారని చెప్పవలసివుంది. వారికి ఎవరి భయం లేకుండాపోయింది. ఈ పరిపాలన అధికారులయొక్క, పోలీసులయొక్క పరిపాలనగా కనిపించింది. అనేక ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు కాటకాలు ప్రబలి ప్రజలు దారుణ పరిస్థితులలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులు ఎంతమాత్రం సహాయపడడంలేదు. ప్రజల కొడుకాలు కత్తి డీసింగిపోతోంది. ఐదవవరకు ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఎట్టి సహాయాలు కలుగజేయటం లేదు.

“పార్లమెంటుగా ఆంధ్ర దేశం చాలా వెనుకబడివున్నదన్న విషయం అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటిది. ఐదవవరకు పరిశ్రమలను అభివృద్ధిచేయటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [25th March 1953]

మాత్రం ప్రయత్నం చేయలేదు. అంతేకాక తిరుపతిలోని రెండు ఫ్యాక్టరీలు కారణంతో రాలవల్ల మూసివేయబడినా వాటిని స్వాధీన పరచుకొని నిర్వహించటానికి ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ముందుకు రాలేదు. ఇది చాలా స్లోవనీయమైన విషయం.

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అ.యి. “ఇక పోలీస్ పరిపాలన విషయం గమనించండి. పోలీస్ బలగాన్ని పెంచి ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులను అణగార్చి పరిపాలన సాగించుటే యీ ప్రభుత్వముఖ్యద్దేశంగా కన్పిస్తోంది. పోలీస్ పరిపాలన ఎంతో సమర్థనీయంగా ఉన్నదని శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సంతృప్తిపడుతున్నారు. రాష్ట్రాధికారంలో నూటికి 12 వంతులు అనగా ఏడుకోట్ల రూపాయలవరకు పోలీస్ శాఖపై యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఖర్చుచేస్తోంది. ఇంత పెద్ద మొత్తం ఖర్చుచేయడం అనవసరం అని మేము అంటే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు విశ్వసించరు. పోలీస్ వారి జీవనస్థాయి పెంచుటకు వారికి గృహవసతి కల్పించుటకు హెచ్చుమొత్తాలు ఖర్చుచేయబడుతున్నాయి అంటే కొంత గురుగుగా వుండేది. కాని కేవలం హెచ్చుమొత్తం సిబ్బందిని ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి, ప్రత్యేక పోలీస్ డకాలను నిర్మించటానికి మాత్రమే ఇంత హెచ్చుమొత్తం కావలసి వస్తోంది. ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులను అణగ ద్రోక్కటానికి, తన ఆధికారాన్ని సుస్థిరం చేసుకోవటానికి మాత్రమే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పోలీస్ శాఖపై ఏడుకోట్ల రూపాయలు వెచ్చిస్తున్నారు. వజ్రామోదాన్ని పొందగల ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించదు. ఇక యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారియొక్క నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధి ఎంత వెళ్ళుకోతగిందిగా వుంటే మనవి చేస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా మా కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీవారి పట్ల వీరు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం చాలా శోచనీయంగావుంది. మా పార్టీ కార్యాలయం ముందు నిత్యం పోలీసులు కావలా కాస్తూనే వుంటారు. ఎందుకు యీ నిఘా? రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి ఉన్నదంతా సుపరతి మాకు ఉండకపోవచ్చు. వారి రాజనీతిజ్ఞత మాలో కొరవడి ఉండవచ్చు. కాని ఇట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారికో ఎలా ప్రవర్తించాలో మాత్రం మాకు తెలుసు. మా పనులు మేము నిర్వహిస్తామోగలం. ఎంతకాలాపెట్టినా మమ్ము ఎన్ని విధాల వారు భయపెట్టజూచినా ఫలితం మాత్రం ఏమీ వుండదు. అనవసరమైన యీ ఖర్చు ఎందుకు? మా విధానాలో మా ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలియజేసే ఉన్నాము. బనప్పటికి ప్రతిపక్షాన్ని అణగద్రోక్కే ప్రయత్నాలు ఎందుకు చేయాలి? కమ్యూనిష్టులను అణగ ద్రోక్కే ప్రయత్నాలవల్ల వారి ఆశయం సఫలంకాదు. దమననీతి వల్ల ఏ ప్రభుత్వం విజయం సాధించలేదు. తాత్కాలికంగా ఏ ప్రయోజనాలైనా ఉండవచ్చు నేమాకాని ఉత్తరోత్తరా ఆది ప్రభుత్వమునకు ప్రమాదకరంగానే పరిణమిస్తుంది. గత కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వం ఏ విధంగా మా పట్ల ప్రవర్తించింది, ఏ ప్రతిఫలం పొందింది, ఆనే విషయాలు ఒక్కసారి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు జ్ఞప్తికి తెచ్చుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. గత ప్రభుత్వానికి పట్టినగతే యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడా పట్టవలెనని వారు కోరినట్లైతే వారు నుసరిస్తున్న విధానం పరిమోచడే అంటాను. కాని వారి పార్టీకేయన్ను దృష్ట్యా అయినా వారు ఈ నిరంకుశవిధానాన్ని మార్చుకోవాలని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. నానాటికి పోలీస్ హత్యాచారాలు మిలిమిరి పోతున్నాయి. ఈ మధ్య ఒక పేద కుటుంబాన్ని అడ, మగ, పసి పిల్లల సహితంగా పోలీసులు పదిరోజులు లాకప్ లో ఉంచారు. వారిని నానాపాంసం పాలు జేశారు. ఒక స్త్రీని తరచారు. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ నాయకుడు నాగిరెడ్డిగారు ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవించారు. బతే ఇంతరకు దానిమీద ఎటువంటి చర్య ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకోలేదు. ఇదేవిధంగా బంజరులో కూడా బాదమాడుతున్నారని కల్పించి కొంతమందిని జైలులో పెట్టి నానా చాడలు పెట్టారు. ప్రభుత్వం ఇంత నిరంకుశంగా పరిపాలన సాగిస్తోంది. ప్రజలకు అట్టి

25th March 1953] [Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

ప్రభుత్వం పై విశ్వాసం ఎలా వుంటుంది? యీ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని వారి ఉద్యోగస్థులైనా విశ్వసించరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గత 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలుగా కమ్యూనిస్టు పార్టీ ఎలా సంచరించిందో ప్రజలకు తెలుసు. ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని చూరగొన్నాం గనుకనే మేము అధిక సంఖ్యలో యీ శాసనసభకు ఎన్నుకోబడినాము. ఎంత ప్రచారంచేసినా మాపై ఎంతకు తంత్రాలు సాగించినా ప్రజలు మిచ్చు నమ్మరు. పోలీసులు గ్రామాల్లో ఎలా సంచరిస్తున్నారో ప్రజలకు తెలుసు. వారు ఎంతటి నిరంకుశవాలనకు కట్టుబడి వుండవలసివచ్చినదో ప్రజలకు తెలుసు. మనం ప్రజలకొండ్లు కప్పలేం. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఎంత ప్రయత్నంచేసినా మా పట్ల ప్రజలకున్న విశ్వాసాన్ని సడలించలేదు. ఇక మా పార్టీ ప్రచారం జరుపుకొనకుండాకూడా యీ ప్రభుత్వం ఎన్నో అటంకాలు కల్పించింది. రాజ్యాంగ పట్టంలో నిర్వహించిన విధంగా వాక్యాన్వితం హక్కును కూడా మాకు లేకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వం చేసింది. ఎక్కడైనా ఒక మీటింగ్ పెట్టుకోవాలి అంటే డివై. ఎఫ్. పి. కర్నింగ్ పొందాలి. కొన్నికొన్ని గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో సభలు, సమావేశాలు జరుపుకోవాలి అంటే సర్కిల్ ఇన్ స్పెక్టర్ ఆమోదాన్ని పొందాలి. యీ అధికారుల ఆమోదం పొందడమే గగనంలావుంది. ఈ విధానాలన్నీ తరించినట్లయితే వేరు ప్రతిపక్షం రాష్ట్రంలో ఉండకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వం సర్వ విధాలా ప్రయత్నిస్తోంది అని భావించవలసివుంది. పెద్ద పెద్ద పట్టణాలలో 144 వ సెక్షన్ ఉపయోగించినా కొంత ఆర్థం వుంటుంది, కాని గ్రామ ప్రాంతాలలో కూడా ఈ సెక్షన్ ఉపయోగించడం సీటి పోలీస్ యాక్టు నిబంధనలను గ్రామాలకు కూడా వర్తింపజేయడం ఎంతమాత్రం సమంజసంగా లేదు. ప్రభుత్వంవారి నిష్పక్షపాత, నిష్కల్మష తత్వాన్ని వారి దమననీతి విధానం బుజువు చేస్తుంది. ఇంత హెచ్చు మొత్తాన్ని పోలీస్ శాఖ కొరకు వెచ్చించడం అనవసరం. ప్రజోపయోగకరమైన స్కీములను అమలు చేయండి, ప్రజాదరాన్ని పొందటానికి హృదయపూర్వకంగా సర్వవిధాలా ప్రయత్నంచేయండి, అంతేకాని నిరంకుశవిధానం ద్వారా ప్రతిపక్షాలను అణచివేస్తామని ప్రజలను మన కళ్ళకు తివ్వకొంటామని ఆశించవద్దని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సవినయంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక బడ్జెట్ లో కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలు ఎలా ఖర్చుచేయబడు తున్నాయి అనే విషయం ఆలోచించండి. బడ్జెట్ లో కేటాయించే పనులు వేరు. లీకే ఆ కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలను ఖర్చుపెట్టడం వేరు పనులకు. కొన్నికొన్ని పనులు చేసే నిమిత్తం డబ్బు కేటాయించి ఈ సభవారి ఆమోదాన్ని పొందుతున్నారు. ఈ సభ ఆమోదం పొందిన తరువాత ఆ మొత్తాలను ఆయా పనులకు వినియోగించడం జరగడం లేదు. అందువల్ల ఈ బడ్జెట్ ను ఆమోదించిన ఫలితమేమీ లేకుండా పోతోంది. గత సంవత్సరం గవర్నరుగారిశాసన ఎలెక్టింగ్ థిన్స్ ను నిర్వహించుటకు 30 వేల రూపాయలు మంజూరు చేశారు. కాని ఆ డబ్బు ఇంకేదో పనికి ఖర్చుచేశారు. ఇదేవిధంగా ఒక పనికి డబ్బు కేటాయించడం దానిని మరొకవిధంగా ఖర్చుచేయడం జరుగుతోంది. తత్ఫలితంగా ఈ బడ్జెట్ ఆమోదించబడినను లేకపోయినను ప్రయోజనం ఒకేవిధంగా వుంటుంది.

“అంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విస్తరణామననది. ఈ సమయంలో అధికారి సమస్యలను న్యాయ బుద్ధితో పరిష్కరించాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఎలెక్ట్ లయిలిటిస్ కండుకొనే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి కడుచాతాన్ని కూపించరని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. అంధ్ర దేశంలో అభివృద్ధి పథకాలు విశేషంగా అమలు జరుకుతున్నారనే విషయం అందరికీ తెలిసినటువంటిదే. ఈవిషయం కాపిటల్

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అకౌంట్ చూచినట్లయితే రూపి అవుతుంది. వికారణాల వల్లనే నేను అండ్ దేశం ఇప్పుటివరకు అలక్ష్యం చేయబడిందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. 1952 వ సం॥ మార్చి 31 వ రేదీవరకు ఇచ్చిన అంకెలను బట్టి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో 83 కోట్ల రూపాయల ఖర్చుచేయబడితే అండ్ దేశం 27 కోట్ల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుచేయబడ్డాయి. ఇదేవిధంగా అనేక విషయాలలో అండ్ దేశం ప్రాంతం అత్యధిక చేయబడినట్లు విశదమవుతోంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అండ్ దేశం ప్రేయస్సును కోరేవాడనని చెప్పకొంటున్నారు. అదే యదార్థమైనట్లయితే న్యాయంగా అండ్ దేశం రాజులైన వాటాను సరిగా పంచివ్వవచ్చుని కోరుచున్నాను. అదాయం అప్పును, జనాభా నిష్పత్తిని పంపకం చేసుకొనే విధానం అత్యంత సమంజసమైనది. ఈ నిష్పత్తిని బట్టి పంపకం జరిగేటట్లు చూడవలసినదిగా ప్రభుత్వంవారిని, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను. గత 50 సంవత్సరాల కాలంలో అండ్ దేశంలో జరిగిన అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలు కడు స్వల్పం. ఇందుకుగాను అండ్ దేశం ప్రాంతంలో విడుదలైన ఖర్చుపెట్టబడితే అండ్ దేశం 73 లక్షలు మాత్రమే ఖర్చుచేయబడ్డాయి. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ గమనించి ప్రభుత్వంవారు న్యాయంగాను, ధర్మంగాను పంపకం చేస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను."

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" May I make one submission, Sir. This question of assets and liabilities and division will come up before this House when the partition proposals come up for discussion. The hon. Member is arguing on certain presumptions that they should be divided this way or that way. Let us wait for the exact proposals, instead of arguing now on certain presumptions."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" వివిధ సమస్యలను ముఖ్యంగా ఆర్థిక సమస్యలను నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితో పరిశీలించవలసినది అండ్ దేశానికి ఎట్టి అన్యాయం జరుగుకుండా చూడవలసినదని మంత్రివర్గంవారికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ఉత్తర భారత ఉభయ భాషా ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలలోను ఎట్టి అనుమానాలు పాడనుపకుండుటకుగాను జనాభా నిష్పత్తిని పంపకం చేయించవలసినదని అండ్ దేశం తమిళం మధ్యస్థే హవాహాల్ లు పెంపొందేటట్లు విభజన కార్యక్రమం కొనసాగించవలసిన మరల రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను."

"ఇక ఈనాడు జైల్లో ఉన్న రాజీయ ఖయదీల విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. ఎంతోమంది రాజీయ ఖయదీలు ఈనాడు చారుబాహు వాదలకు గురి కాబడుతున్నారని, ముఖ్యంగా రాజమండ్రి సెంట్రల్ జైలులో ఎంతోమంది యానాకు మగిపోతున్నారు."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Am I to understand the hon. Member saying that I must distribute clemency also according to areas?"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" నేను రాజమండ్రి జైలులో ఉన్న ఖయదీల విషయం గురించి చెబుతున్నాను. ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలోని జైలుల్లో గల ఖయదీలను కొంతమందిని విడుదలచేసివుండవచ్చు. అంతవరకు సంతోషమే, కాని రాజమండ్రి సెంట్రల్ జైలులో ఉన్న రాజీయ ఖయదీల

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విషయం తన రాలాచించవలసిన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. రాజీయ కారణాలను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని గత ప్రభుత్వంవారు కొంతమంది కమ్యూనిస్టులపై కేసులు బనాయించి హత్యలు, దోపిడీ వారిని జైళ్లకు పెట్టవచ్చు చేశారు. నాటి పరిస్థితులలో యదార్థం చెప్పటానికి సాక్షులు కూడా లభించడం కష్టమైపోయింది. ఆ ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క క్రొత్తానికి జంకి సాక్షుల యిచ్చుకుకూడా ప్రజలు జంకివారు. సత్యం మరుగుపడిపోవలసి వచ్చింది. నిరంకుశవిధానం నిరాశులంగా పోవలసిన దుర్గతిపట్టింది. తత్ఫలితంగా ఎంతోమంది నేటికీ జైళ్లలో యువయాతనలు పడుతున్నారు. ఈ ఖైదీలను యాప్రభుత్వం హంతకులుగా చిత్రించడం ఎంతమాత్రం సజంకాదు. అబద్ధపు కేసులు బనాయించడంవల్ల అనేకమంది అనుయకులు జైల్ కూపాలలో మృతవలసినవచ్చింది. యీ విషయాలన్నీ తని తని పరిశీలన చేసి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు న్యాయం కలుగజేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. గత 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలలో ఉన్న పరిస్థితుల దృష్ట్యా ఈ రాజీయ ఖయదీలను విడుదల చేయించవలసినది కోరుతున్నాను."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" When the hon. Member was giving some figure as to the number of prisoners rotting in jails, I asked him to say also the number of prisoners that were released. He wanted me to confine the comparison only to the Andhra area. Therefore I say he is wrong and unfair. We can distribute clemency according to offences committed and not according to areas."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" పోలీసుల అత్యాచారాలు మితిమీరిపోతున్నాయి. అనుయకులను పొంపించడం జరుగుతోంది. దమననీలి విధానం అమలు జరుపరాదు. ప్రజాసమరంజకంగా పాలించినందువల్ల తేలియా ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క తప్పులపై జరుగుతుంది. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ తని దృష్టిలో తని తని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పరిపాలనా యంత్రాన్ని సరిదిద్దుకొని ఆశిస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరగిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM:—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, I 10
thank you very much for giving me this opportunity to speak. a.m.
The budget is a very important document. I must say that in spite of the adverse seasonal conditions, famine, pestilence and cyclone, the Government have placed very good proposals for the consideration of the House. No doubt there are several Members speaking from the other side who have got different ideologies. Sir, the budget proposals are neither tasteless nor colourless nor odourless. The budget proposals especially the amounts allotted for agriculture, veterinary, forests, electricity and co-operation, are really useful. The only thing is whether the money allotted will be used for the constructive development of the respective departments, and this depends on the officials that are appointed to carry out these proposals. In a Welfare State it naturally depends on the officials who are given extraordinary powers to spend these moneys. But, I submit the officials are not imbued with the ideals of a Welfare State or with the sense of patriotism. They do not feel that they are the servants of the people and are intended for the service and economic development of the people."

[Sri G. Nagabhushanam] [25th March 1953]

Even to-day the officials have not changed their attitude towards the poor people. I wish to ask, why democracy has not succeeded to this extent in India as it has succeeded in England. The outlook of the officials in England towards the people is different from that in India. Let me refer to the officials in Bellary district. They are highly bureaucratic and do not tour in the villages. The point is they do not spend the moneys allotted for the purpose for which they are intended. They do not discharge their duties to the satisfaction of the people. On the other hand, they maintain their old bureaucratic attitude.

"Sir, the budget is just like an economic programme for a whole year. It is intended for the reconstruction and economic development of the society. So far as the present budget is concerned, it is intended to implement the Five-Year Plan in respect of agriculture. Sir, here I must say that the Agricultural department is not giving such services as are intended to be given to the agricultural classes. On the other hand, the agricultural department is fond of borrowing ideas from Japan as to how to produce more paddy. Even though there are two research stations in Bellary district for the last several years, they have not been able to do as much as was expected. It is real waste of money if they have not been able to improve the production of cumbu, cholam, cotton, groundnut, etc., during the last so many years. They have not created the necessary enthusiasm in the agricultural classes by advertising their schemes or by organizing public meetings. That is the reason why we have not been able to increase our food production. Sir, when we have got several research stations working in this State, are the results achieved commensurate with moneys spent?

"Then, Sir, I come to co-ordination and co-operation. We have not been able to achieve spectacular results not because we lack constructive thinking, but because we lack co-ordination and co-operation amongst the officials and the non-officials. In a district, the officials must come together and discuss the common problems. As things stand to-day, each department stands by itself with the result the achievements are very poor. Therefore, as a principle there must be co-ordination and co-operation between one department and another so that by combined effort there could be produced more food, more clothing and more houses. The Ministers also must direct the district officials to work in co-operation and co-ordination with one another for the purpose of increasing the food production in the State.

"Sir, I would like to say a few words in regard to the handloom industry. Though our Chief Minister Sri Rajagopalachariar has done much to improve the lot of weavers in this State—in fact this State has done more to improve their condition—still their condition is worse particularly in Rayadrug from which constituency I come. In Rayadrug most of the weavers are master weavers just as in Coimbatore or Salem and they produce coloured silk and coloured lace silk saris costing Rs. 100 to Rs. 200 each.

25th March 1953] [Sri G. Nagabhushanam]

The stock is to-day unsold and their condition is very miserable. I submit that the various proposals made by the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour do not affect the master weavers at all. Therefore, I request that a technical committee be appointed by the Government to study the question and save the master weavers and their coloured lace sari industry which is widespread in this State.

"Sir, electricity is essential for the economic regeneration of our State especially in the villages, as it is done in Russia. Unfortunately this year, the Government are insisting on contributions from the villagers for supply of electricity. Sir, it would be impossible to extend electricity if the Government insist on contributions from the people who are very poor due to famine, etc. In Rayadrug talk there are a very large number of wells and electricity can be extended to those areas to increase the agricultural production. I therefore request that electricity may be made available to the agriculturists in the villages."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ appropriation బిల్లును వ్యంగ్యంగా చెప్పాలంటే misappropriation బిల్లు అని అనవచ్చు."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, it is very unparliamentary language to call the Bill a 'Misappropriation Bill'. Plenty of liberty is exercised in this House, but I think we should preserve decency."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"దేశంలోని పేద ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు చాగువదినప్పుడే మర్యాద అనేది దక్కుతుంది. ఇందులో ఆ మర్యాద విమిలదని అనుకొంటున్నాను."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It depends upon the person."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"మర్యాద, అమర్యాదలు వ్యక్తులకు సంబంధించినవే. వ్యక్తులు మర్యాదగల పేద మనుష్యులు. అధికారులలో భక్తి వారు నిస్వార్థంగా ప్రజాసేవ చేస్తే దానినిబట్టి అంటుంది. పెగా వారి కాక చక్కని సమర్థత, పరిపాలనా దీక్షతో వారు, ప్రజాసేవ యొక్క స్థితిగతుల మీద వారి మర్యాదగౌరవం ఆధారపడి ఉంటాయి. స్వార్థ రహితంగా దేశసేవ చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ appropriation బిల్లులో చాలామొత్తం కోరబడింది. ఈ డబ్బును చాలా న్యాయంగాను, నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితోను వెచ్చించవలసియ్యవలసి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం అచిరకాలంలో విస్తరించుకుందనే కారణం చేత ఆ ప్రాంతంలో ప్రజలు నిలిచి వేయడం ఎంత మాత్రం సబబు అయినప్పటికీ. ఈ కారణంలో న్యాయంగా ప్రజల్ని ఆంధ్రులకు తమిళులకు మధ్య స్నేహభావాన్ని పెంపొందించుట ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించాలి. బడ్జెటు వర్ష సంవత్సరంలో అనేకమంది సభ్యులు రాష్ట్రంలో పలు ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు కాటకాలు తొందరపెట్టినాయని చెప్పారు. కాని ఊరు నివారిణులను ఈ ప్రభుత్వం తక్షణం శ్రద్ధమూర్తులేదు. కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఊరు నివారిణి కార్యక్రమములను అమలు జరుపుటకుగాను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంనుంచి డబ్బు లిసుకావలసిన సలహా ఇచ్చారు. కేంద్రంనుంచి ధాన్యం తీసుకొనుటకు నాణ్యమైన

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [25th March 1953]

అభ్యంతరంలేదు. అందుకు మేముకూడా సహకరిస్తాము. కాని కేంద్రం ఇచ్చే డబ్బును సర్వీసుయోగం చేయవలెనని పక్షపాత రహితంగా వివిధ ప్రాంతాలలో ఖర్చు చేయ వలెనని, మూత్రం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“మన రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇప్పుడు ఒక్క పోలీసుశాఖ నిమిత్తం 7 కోట్ల రూపాయల వరకు ఖర్చుచేస్తోంది. ఇంత పెద్ద మొత్తాన్ని ఖర్చుచేయడం అసంసరం అని నా అభిప్రాయం. కేవలం రాజకీయ కారణాలనే దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ప్రభుత్వం ఇంత అధికంగా ఖర్చుచేస్తున్న దని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. అసంసరంగా ఖర్చుపడి ఇంత వ్యయాన్ని చేయటమని ఈ డిమాండును తగ్గించి ఆ మిగులు మొత్తంలో ఎన్నో అభివృద్ధి పథకములను కొనసాగించవచ్చు. టేము నివారణ కార్యక్రమమును నిర్వహించ వచ్చు. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం పోలీసుశాఖ నిమిత్తమే తక్కువ ఖర్చు చేస్తోందని, ప్రజాపితకార్యాలకు పెద్దగా డబ్బు వినియోగిస్తోందని ప్రభుత్వంవారు చెబు తున్నారు. అంతేకాదు. ఈ విషయంలో మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం ఇతర రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాలకు మార్గదర్శకంగా ఉన్నదనికూడా ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారున్నారు. ఈ విషయం సరి కాదు. ఇందుకుగాను కొన్ని వివరాలను మనవిచేస్తాను.

“1949-50 వ సం॥లో తల ఒకటికి మనరాసులో జనరల్ పరిపాలనకు రూ. 6-4-0 లు, సెక్యూరిటీ సర్వీసులకు రూ. 2-11-4 లు, విద్యకు 1-11-11 లు, వైద్యం రూ. 0-7-7, ఆరోగ్యం ఆ 3, అభివృద్ధి రూ. 2-8-0, వ్యవ సాయం రూ. 0-7-8, పశువైద్యం రూ. 0-1-8, సహకారం రూ. 0-1-10, సివిల్ వర్క్సు రూ. 1-5-8 లు ఖర్చు అయితే బొంబాయి రాష్ట్రం అదే సంవత్సరములో జనరల్ పరిపాలనకు రూ. 22-9-8 లు, సెక్యూరిటీ సర్వీసులు రూ. 4-15-0 లు, విద్య రూ. 4-1-1 లు, వైద్యం రూ. 0-12-6, ఆరోగ్యం రూ. 0-11-7, అభివృద్ధి రూ. 8-12-6 లు, వ్యవసాయం రూ. 1-4-10 లు, పశు వైద్యం రూ. 0-1-5, సహకారం రూ. 0-4-10, సివిల్ వర్క్సు రూ. 1-9-5 లు ఖర్చుచేసింది.

10-10 a.m. “ఈ అంతరిమట్టి బొంబాయి ప్రభుత్వం మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంకన్న ప్రజాపిత కార్యాలకు పెద్ద మొత్తాలనే ఖర్చుచేసిందని చెప్పవలసియ్యవచ్చు. కాబట్టి పోలీసుశాఖలకు కాబట్టి మొత్తం ఖర్చుచేసే అధికారం కేంద్రం అభివృద్ధి కార్య క్రమాలకు పెద్ద ఖర్చుచేయవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“నిన్న మాటానుండి మాట్లాడుతూ ఆఫీసులో ఇంత సిబ్బంది ఎందుకు అని ప్రశ్నిస్తే నాతోవచ్చి 12 గంటలపాటు ఆఫీసులో కాగితాలుచూస్తే ఈ సిబ్బంది ఎందుకు అవ సరమా బోధపడుతుంది అన్నారు. మేము పార్లమెంటరీ పద్ధతిలో బొంబాయిలోను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అనుభవజ్ఞులు. వారిజద్ద పరిపాలనా విషయములు అనుభవం పొందిత్రందడం మాకు మంచిది. వారి రాజకీయ విధానాలతో విశేషించాలేకపోయినా వారి అనుభవం మాకు కావలసిందే. వారు అంగీకరిస్తే ఈ సమావేశం ఆయనవారిని తరువాత ఆఫీసువిధానం అంతా అవగాహన చేస్తానని ముఖ్యమంత్రి అంటే ఇక్కడనే ప్రతిక 15 రోజులంది వాళ్ళనుండి వివిధ విషయాలు తెలుసుకుంటుకు మాట్లాడే కారం సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నాము.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I am quite prepared to treat with personal regard and affection all individual Members coming to me in that spirit. That is why I objected to the word ‘misappropriation’ when Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah used it.”

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* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక్క ముఖ్యవిషయాన్ని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రతి విషయానికి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సాకుగా తీసుకొనిరావడం కాగుండలేదు. ఈ partition attitude ను ప్రభుత్వం మానుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతంలోని అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలను ఈ మధ్య నిలుపుదలచేశారు. Andhra Power system కింద extension కనులు చాలా వరకు ఆపుజేయబడినవి. ఇందువల్ల ఆంధ్రకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరిగింది. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో సౌకర్యాలకూడా సరిగాలేవు. మా విశ్వవిద్యాలయానికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇచ్చిన గ్రాంటు చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విభజన అభివృద్ధి పథక ముకు ఎన్నో చట్టాలు, పథకాలు కావలసియ్యవచ్చు. ఎంతో అనుభవజ్ఞులైన ఇంజనీరులు ఇదివరలో వివిధ irrigation ప్రణాళికలను ఇతర రిపోర్టులను తయారు చేశారు. ఆ రికార్డుల సన్నిటిని మాకు ఇప్పించాలి. ఇప్పుడు Government Press ద్వారా ఉన్న Act లు చాలాకొద్ది. అనేకమైన అట్టలు ‘కోడ్లు’ మ్యానుయల్స్ అసలు కొరతకడలేదు. ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి ఇది అన్నీ అవసరం వాటిని ఇప్పుడి రాష్ట్రంగా తుండగనే ఆచ్చువేసి మాకు ఇప్పించాలి. నేను ఆఫీసుకుపోయి ఫుల్ టైముల కొరకు enquire చేశాను. వారిజద్ద అన్ని ఫుల్ టైములు లేవు. ఉన్నవల్లా 86 ఫుల్ టైములు. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధవహించి ఆంధ్రకు అవసరమైన రికార్డులు, అట్టలు ఇప్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.”

* SRI R. B. V. SUDARSANA VARMA:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the Bill which is now before the House, I wish to offer my congratulations to the Hon. Finance Minister for the booklet he has given us to understand the Budget at first reading. It is admitted that almost all the districts of the State are in the throes of famine and urgent relief is necessary. By providing work to the labourers by laying roads and undertaking repairs to tanks, the Government will be giving a great deal of relief to the distressed. The gruel centres are there, and we must give some relief in addition to this. In this connexion, I would request the Government, whose obligation it is, and primary obligation too, to take up tank works in the zamindari areas in particular, and throughout the State in general. The primary concern of this Government must be to undertake immediate repairs to tanks. In fact the Government have prefaced the Act for abolishing zamindaris by saying that all water sources are kept in disrepair. For instance, I may tell you that one Vedarla cheruvu in the Puttur taluk is in a very bad state. The spring channel of that tank has silted up and from the year 1951, the ayacutdars of the tank have been sending memorials to the Government, from the Prime Minister of India down to the Revenue Inspector of the taluk, but nothing has been done so far. Every time they are promised that the estimates are being prepared and sent to this office or that office, but nothing is done by way of work. So, I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to expedite this work and thus provide work for the people and relieve the distress.

“Then, coming to the gruel centres, in many places in my district of Chittoor, they are working satisfactorily; but in some

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places the anti-social activities of some people who are manning these centres are great. I mean to say that people who are in charge of these gruel centres are selling the foodgrains intended for preparing gruel in the black-market or whatever it is called and so the revenue authorities who find out these defects are closing the gruel centres themselves without booking the culprits. It will be a real hardship if for the fault of these people who are doing anti-social activities, the gruel centres are closed. The suffering will be for the poor people. So, I request the Government to take immediate action against the people who do this kind of work, change hands and see that the gruel centres are not closed but manned by better men.

10-20 a.m. Sir, Puttur taluk is not and I am quite sure will not be served by any major work like the Tungabhadra project, but our main sources of irrigation are tanks, wells, spring channels, streams and small rivers. By conveniently bunding the small rivers and letting water into the tanks from the small rivers the people in the area will be relieved to a great extent, and when rains come in our tanks will be full with water and the whole area will be full of crops and free from famine.

"Sir, lift irrigation which is the other problem in this taluk is causing much anxiety because of the exorbitant price which is now on the ascending scale, of bulls. Electric energy is required and people are wanting it in spite of the present cut of two-thirds obtaining in the State. We know the cut will not be there for all time to come, and that when rains come, this cut will be restored and people will be benefited. There is a proposal now to extend the line from Sholinghur to Puttur and the Government will do well to take up that work even before the hydro-electric stations are able to supply power.

"A word about education. One thing I want to impress upon the Government is the disparity existing in the scales of pay of the teachers working in schools run by private managements and by district boards and by Government agency. At least the difference is there in the elementary stage, and the sooner this disparity is removed the better. Even at a huge cost, this disparity should disappear. The Government will do well to ponder over this problem and do the right thing by the teachers.

"With the advent of Independence and the demand for more education, certain district boards have opened more schools with no teachers as there are hospitals with no doctors or medicine. The need for more schools cannot be under-estimated, and somehow the problem must be met. It is by training more men for this noble profession, viz., teaching, that we can meet the demand. Calling this profession noble is not sufficient. The Government must make this profession really noble and place the teachers above want so that they can bestow proper attention on the education of young children, so as to make them what they ought to

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be in the future set up of our country. By opening more training schools and by giving a better status and pay to these teachers, we can certainly attract men to this noble profession.

"Coming nearer and to more personal things, I would say that in Karvetnagar, some military sheds which are now owned by the district board are vacant and it is proposed to open a training school there. The Minister for Education has personal knowledge of this matter. I request the Government to make these sheds available for housing the training school in order to train more teachers for schools.

"One more word, Sir, about handloom weaving. It is a very old industry in our country, and it is now at cross-roads. The handloom weaver is suffering a lot because he has to face the yarn shortage and high price of yarn and find a market for his product. The handloom weaver is really an asset to our country, because in spite of all these hardships and the open competition from mills, he has kept the industry going, while suffering himself. The weaver is not now asking for any cash-doles; that will not be enough. All that he wants is good supply of yarn at uniform rates at least for a period of one year. Our Chief Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari has done his best to see that some reservation is made for the weaver in the cloth now manufactured by the mills, but the indigenous mill-owners are putting on the market mill-made sarrees and trying to circumvent the order of Government. I trust that the Chief Minister will wet his brain and find out some method of circumventing their methods and try to help the handloom weavers with yarn for them to work on and with a market wherein to sell their produce and thereby keep up the oldest industry of this country living. Thank you Sir."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Finance Minister was just now saying that Members have got so many opportunities to discuss during the Budget Session; but, Sir, this is the first opportunity that I am getting to express myself either on the Budget or on the policy of the Government as enunciated in the Governor's address. Therefore, I want to make certain general observations.

"First of all, I want to draw the attention of the Government to the problems of Indians in Ceylon. The policy of discrimination followed by the Government of Ceylon against Indian nationals and the new law to amend the Citizenship Act are making life for Indians in Ceylon unbearable, and many of them are forced to leave Ceylon and come back to this country, which they left long ago in search of some means of livelihood."

"THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, this reference to Ceylon and Indians in Ceylon relates to the foreign policy of Government, and I am afraid it cannot be relevant for us to discuss it here, because Foreign Affairs are being dealt with by the

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Central Government and the Parliament. I would therefore request the hon. Member not to touch on that subject, especially because I won't be able to say anything about it."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" I will explain the relevancy of the matter. Most of the Indians in Ceylon are from our State and our State has therefore a special responsibility . . ."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" We cannot discuss about Foreign Policy here."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" The Indians in Ceylon are mostly from our State and our State is bound to recommend to the Government of India to take proper steps in the matter. That is the responsibility of this State Government and that is why I have mentioned it here."

" Sir, the next point to which I want to invite the attention of Government is the necessity to bring forward legislation for intestacy and succession for the Thiyya community in Malabar. Sir, the Thiyya community is the biggest single community in Malabar, nay the whole of Kerala, and the only community for whom there is no law of intestacy and succession. It is a peculiarity of Malabar that the Hindu Mithakshara law is not followed by the Hindus of Malabar, and all other communities except the Thiyyas have their laws of succession, viz., the Brahmins, their Namboodri Act, the Nairs, their Marumakkattayam law, etc., Sir, the previous Government, considering the question, wanted to make an enactment to provide for intestacy and succession among Thiyyas and appointed a committee to submit a report on that. It is understood that the Government dropped the matter at that stage, pinning hope on the proposed Hindu Code Bill by the Centre. Now that the comprehensive Hindu Code Bill is given up on the pressure of the reactionaries from among the Hindus who do not want to share property with their sisters, it is imperative that the State Government should take up the question without any further delay."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The Hindu Code Bill also is beyond the scope of discussion in this House."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Only certain parts of the Hindu Code Bill have been taken up by the Centre. As per the Constitution, this subject is included in the Concurrent List and so the State Government can take up this issue."

" Sir, it is poignant to see that only women of this community are refused the right of inheritance when women of all other communities in Malabar including the Brahmins enjoy the right of inheritance to their ancestral property. Further, Sir, in the neighbouring Travancore-Cochin State, enactments are made conferring this right of inheritance on Thiyya women too, and I

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don't find any reason why the same right should be denied to the women of the same community in adjacent Malabar. I therefore call upon the Government to take up the matter immediately."

" Sir, the next important item to which I wish to draw the attention of the House is the formation of the Kerala State. In this connexion, we are very glad that the Andhra people are going to have a national State of their own very soon. But it is most regrettable that the question of the formation of the Kerala State is not at all considered. We feel, Sir, whether we belong to this side of the House or that side, that we the Malayalees and Malabar are very much neglected under the governance of this State. Malabar has many problems of its own and none of these problems have been properly attended to by this Government. For instance, Malabar is largely deficit in the matter of food and about 50 per cent of cultivation there is concentrated on commercial crops like coconut, arecanut, pepper, ginger, spices, etc. These commercial crops are very valuable in that most of these are a monopoly for Kerala and that they earn by way of exchange much dollar for the whole of India. Yet, no particular care is taken to protect and develop the growing of these produce and see that the producers of these articles and the actual tillers of the soil get reasonable and fair prices for their produce."

10-30
a.m.

" Again, Sir, the cottage industries in Malabar are coming to a crash. The coir industry and the production of yarn from out of the coconut husk form one of the major cottage industries in Malabar, providing employment for thousands and thousands of workers in the coastal region. The prices of fibre and coir have come down so low that the industry is now on the verge of collapse and if nothing is done in the matter immediately thousands of already half-starved families will be driven to complete and undiluted starvation."

" The next important cottage industry throughout Malabar was the production of jaggery from coconut trees. But the Prohibition policy of the Government has deprived thousands of workers of their employment and despite repeated requests the Government have refused permission to grant them free licences to tap sweet toddy for making jaggery. I may add that there are about 2,000 ex-tappers in my own constituency, most of whom are still unemployed. In the whole of Malabar the number of ex-tappers will be about 50,000 and they are yet unemployed."

" Sir, another important cottage industry is handloom about which this House has discussed many a time and so I do not want to take much time on that subject now."

" Coming now to industry proper—the mechanised industry—Malabar, I should say, is poor in that respect also and whatever little industries we have there are all being closed down, for instance, the Metal Industries at Shoranur, the Nirmal Glass Works at Olavakot, etc."

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"Now, Sir, with regard to Hydro-electricity, Malabar, is totally neglected and no scheme for the generation of electricity is provided for Malabar even in the much-talked of Five-year Plan. The need to take up the Kunhipuzha scheme which was investigated about thirty years ago was raised on the floor of this House and yet the Government have relegated it to the back-ground."

"Last but not least in importance is the question of the quantum of encouragement that is given to the Malayalam language, art and culture of Kerala by this Government. There is not even a dictionary for Malayalam and I would therefore request the Government to take up the matter with the University of Madras—for we have no Kerala University—and find funds for the same. The art and literature of Kerala, though of a high level and can stand comparison with any of the other Indian languages, do not find any encouragement at the hands of the Government. I would urge on the Government to spend money freely on the cultural advancement of every nationality for their own mutual advantage and cultural exchanges between different nationalities."

"Sir, it is precisely because we have peculiar cultural and economic problems of our own, we would like to have a Kerala State and it is in fact the national urge of every Malayalee. The question is at times posed as if it is a question of the formation of a West Coast province. This is entirely a reactionary idea inasmuch as it claims the lands of other people, namely the whole of South Kanara and Coorg, the Kannada-speaking portion of which really belongs to the Karnataka people and the Tamil-speaking areas of Travancore which belong to Tamilnad and it is also calculated to sabotage the formation of a Kerala State. Therefore, this controversy should not be foisted in order to blur the issues. I would therefore request the Government to recommend to the Centre to form the Kerala State also simultaneously with, or soon after, the information of the Andhra State."

"Sir, before I conclude I want to refer to one or two more matters. Last year to one of my interpellations, the Hon. Minister for Health replied that an alternate scheme for the supply of drinking water for Fort Cochin would be made shortly. But nothing has been done so far and no provision has also been made for the purpose in the Budget. The attention of the Government is invited to the appalling necessity of supplying drinking water to Fort Cochin and also to the urgent necessity of a drainage scheme there."

"Next is the question of Ohetwai bridge. Last year the Hon. Finance Minister stated that detailed estimates were awaited and that as soon as the estimates were ready the work on the construction of the bridge would commence. I would request the Government to expedite the matter without any further delay."

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"Finally, Sir, about the question of Malabar tenancy, we all expect the promised amending Bill soon. In this connexion, I would like to give a warning in advance and that is that no tenancy Act that does not provide either for security of tenure to all the tenants including the tenants of ulkudi, or drastic reduction in rent, will be acceptable to the people of Malabar."

"Sir, in conclusion, I want to say a word in regard to our own proceedings in the House—with no disrespect to you, Sir—that many of our privileges are being curtailed. One of my questions, viz., whether the travelling allowance is yet due to elementary school teachers of a particular taluk in Malabar for doing election duties during the last general election, was disallowed. I do not know under what principle it was disallowed, but it was stated that a similar question was already answered. But, I would submit that with reference to the teachers of this particular taluk no such question was put before and I understand that they have not yet been paid their travelling allowance. Many more examples of the kind can be enumerated. I would request the Chair to be more courteous in allowing questions and not to curtail the privileges of members."

"Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak."

* SRI G. GOVINDAN :—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சிலவார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். உதாரணமாக இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகமாக பஞ்சம் இருப்பதாக எல்லா அங்கத்தினர்களும் குறிப்பாக மதுரை ஜில்லா, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா, இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த பஞ்ச நிலைமையைப் பற்றி சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவின் அதிகமாகப் பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக இராமநாதபுரம் டிவிஷனில் மழையே பெய்யாமல் வறண்ட பூமியாக இருக்கிறது. அதிலும் பரமக்குடியில் பழை இல்லாமல் தண்ணீர் கஷ்டம் அதிகமாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக அதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"கனம் K. விநாயகம் பேசும்போது இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் லிங்கங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே உழுதால் அவைகள் தேய்ந்துபோய்விடுமோ என்று பூமியை உழாமலிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அவ்விதம் பூமியில் லிங்கங்கள் இல்லை, என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அங்கு உழுவதற்கு நிலமே இல்லை. என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அங்குள்ள நிலங்களைல்லாம் வெறும் மணலாக இருப்பதாலும் உழுது பயிரிட வதற்கு பூமியே கிடையாது. ஆகவே அங்கு உழுவதற்குத் தகுந்த இடமே இல்லை என்பதை திரும்பவும் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

"இந்த சட்டசபையில் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசும்போது தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்திருப்பதை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும் என்று சொன்னார்கள். இந்தக்காலத்தில் நிலமில்லாத ஏழைகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று வினோபாஜி பிரயத்தனம் செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். நிலமை அவ்விதம் இருக்கும்போது தியாகிகளுக்கு அரசாங்கம் கொடுத்த நிலங்களை திருப்பிவாங்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுவது அதுவும் M.L.A. க்கள் சொல்வது மிகவும் விந்தையாக இருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக புணக்காரர்களாக இருந்தால் அவர்களிடமிருந்து (தியாகிகள்) நிலங்களை திருப்பி வாங்கிவிடலாம். நான்கு சிறைக்கு சென்றிருக்கிறேன். ஆனால் நான் நிலம் வாங்க

[Sri G. Govindan]

[25th March 1953]

கி. கொள்ள வில்லை. இன்னும் தியாகிகளில் 100-க்கு 90 பேர்கள் ஏழைகள். அவர்களுக்குத்தான் நிலம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இவ்விதம் நிலம் கொடுப்பதில் தியாகிகளுக்கு பாதுபாடு செய்யக்கூடாது. என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். வேண்டுமென்றால் பணக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருந்தால் அவர்களிடமிருந்து திருப்பி அரசாங்கம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு ஏழை தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம். ஏழை தியாகிகளிடமிருந்து நிலங்களை திருப்பி வாங்கவே கூடாது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, நிலம் கொடுத்த தியாகிகளுக்கு ரூ. 500 இனும் கொடுத்ததாக ஸ்ரீ P. ராமமூர்த்தி சொன்னார்கள். எந்த ஜில்லாவில், கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய மெம்பர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். யாராவது வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கலாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களில் யாரும் ரூ. 500 வாங்கியதாக தெரியவில்லை. இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா கமிட்டியில் நான் ஒரு பொறுப்புள்ள ஸ்தானம் வகிக்கிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வாங்கியதாக எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஸ்ரீமான் ஆரிகௌடர் பேசியபோது சத்யாக்கிரக போராட்ட காலத்தில் காங்கிரஸ் எடுத்துக் கொண்ட முயற்சியானது தோல்வி அடைந்தது வெற்றி ஏற்படவில்லை என்றும் சொன்னார். எந்தத்திட்டம் தோல்வி அடைந்தது என்பதை விவரமாகச் சொல்ல வில்லை. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அன்று செய்த சத்யாக்கிரகத் தரிலும் போராட்டத்தாலும் தான் இன்று ஸ்ரீமான் ஆரிகௌடர் அவர்கள் சுதந்திர ஸ்தானத்தில் சுதந்தரமாக இந்தியாவில் வீற்றிருக்கிறார். ஏதோ சந்தர்ப்பத்திற்குத் தகுந்தவாறு தியாகிகளை குறை கூறுவது அவ்வளவு உசிதம் இல்லை. ஆகவே இனிமேலாவது அவர்கள் தியாகிகளைப் பற்றி பேசமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“முக்கியமாக நமது அரசாங்கத்தில் வாரச்செய்தியை தாய் பாஷையில் வெளியிட்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதைப் போலவே தினச்செய்தியும் தாய் பாஷையிலேயே வெளியிட வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஜனங்களுக்கு எல்லா விஷயங்களையும் தெரியப்படுத்தலாம். அரசாங்கம் அடுத்தபடியாக கைத்தறியாளர்களுக்கு வேண்டுவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மற்றும் என்போன்ற ஊழியர்கள் அதிக நேரம் பேசுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏனென்றால் கனம் விநாயகம் அவர்கள் ஐ. மு. வின் சார்பாக பரமக்குடியில் பேசும் போது காங்கிரஸ் மெம்பர்கள் சபையில் தூங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். நாங்கள் தூங்கவில்லை என்றும் எங்கள் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜாஜி இருக்கும் வரையில் நாங்கள் பேசமாட்டோம் என்றும், வேண்டுமென்று சொல்வோம் என்றும் ஒரு சீட்டு எழுதி அனுப்பினேன். அதற்குப் பதிலில்லை. அவருக்கு சீட்டுக்கை வில்லை என்று கேள்விப்பட்டேன். ஆகவே இனிமேல் கனம் விநாயகம் எந்த தொகுதிக்குச் சென்று பேசும் போதும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தூங்குகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்ல வேண்டாமென்று அவரை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாங்கள் தூங்குவதற்கு, சட்டசபைக்கு வருவதில்லை. மக்களுக்கு சேவை செய்ய வந்திருக்கிறோம். தலைவருடைய கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்கு அடங்கி இருக்கிறோம். ஸ்ரீராஜாஜி இருக்கும் வரையில் எங்களுக்கு பேசவேண்டிய தவசிய மில்லை. எங்கள் காரியத்தை ஸ்ரீராஜாஜி அவர்களே செய்வார்கள். இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

10-40 a.m. *Sri S. RAMALINGAM :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே; சபையில் எல்லாத் தரப்பிலும் இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் நமது ராஜ்யத்தில் பெரிய அளவில் இன்றையதினம் பரவிவரும் பஞ்சத்தைப் பற்றி பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் நான் அதைப் பற்றி அதிகமாகக் கூற விரும்பவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் நாட்டில் பரவி வரும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கும், இதைத் தவிர நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டே கொண்டிருக்கும் பல பிரச்சனைகளைப் போக்குவதற்கும் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு முன்பாக இன்றைக்கு பஞ்சத்தில் அவ்வளவாக அடிபடாது இருக்கின்ற ஜில்லா சர்க்கார் ஆபீஸ் சிப்பந்திகளை வேலையில்லிருந்து நீக்கி மறுபடியும் விரும்பத்

25th March 1953]

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

தகாத ஒரு குழும் நிலையை உண்டு பண்ண வேண்டாமென்று தான் நான் சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டுக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். ஏழை எளிய உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களின் தலையிலும் கை வைக்க வேண்டாமென்று தான் சொல்ல ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் ஒரு சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விலுள்ள கலைக்டர் ஆபீஸில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் திடீரென்று வெலையிலிருந்து போகும்படி உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது ரொம்பவும் தப்பான காரியமாகும். அவர்கள் இரண்டு மாதம், மூன்று மாதம் வேலை பார்த்தவர்கள் இல்லை. வருஷக் கணக்கில் அவர்கள் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அன்றையதினம் ஆள்கிடைக்காத போது அவர்களை வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டு விட்டு, இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் குடும்பம், குட்டியுமாக இருக்கும்பொழுது ஆள்கிடைக்கிறதென்று சொல்லி இவர்களை வேலைக்கு லாயக்கற்றவர்கள் என்பதாக வெளியே அகற்றுவது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். இன்றையதினம் அவர்கள் இப்படி வெளியேற்றப்பட்டால் அவர்கள் குடும்பம் என்ன ஆவது என்று தான் நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் ரூ. 30, 40 சம்பளம் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த ஏழை குமாஸ்தாக்களின் தலையில் கை வைத்து அவர்கள் வாழ்க்கையை ரொம்பவும் சிரமத்திற்கு உள்ளாக்க வேண்டாமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக தஞ்சாவூரில் கரந்தைத் தமிழ் சங்கம் இருக்கிறது. அந்த தமிழ் சங்கத்திலிருந்து சிப்பந்திகளை திடீரென்று வேலையில்லிருந்து நீக்கி விட உத்தேசித்திருப்பதாகத் தெரிகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்தாகிவிட்டது. அதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் அதற்குக் கொடுத்து வந்த உபகாரச் சம்பளத்தை நிறுத்திவிட உத்தேசித்திருப்பது தான் என அறிகிறேன். அவர்களை வேலையில்லிருந்து நீக்கினால் ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக ஆகிவிடும் என்பதோடு அல்லாமல், சுற்று வட்டாரத்திலுள்ள பல கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வந்து படிக்கும் மாணவர்களின் நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் மோசமாகிவிடும். அவர்கள் படிப்பு வீணாகி விடும். அதற்காக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூட விஷயமாக இந்தப் பட்ஜெட்டில் பணம் ஒதுக்காமல் இருந்தாலும் கூட அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக பணம் ஒதுக்கி அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள சிப்பந்திகளை நீக்காமல் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வேலை செய்து கொண்டு வரும்படியாகப் பார்த்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதேபோல கும்பகோணம் முனிசிபல் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் ஒரு சங்கடம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் இந்த ஆண்டு ஐந்தாறு பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மூடிவிட உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். மூடு விழா செய்ய உத்தேசித்திருப்பதன் காரணமாக ஐம்பது, அறுபது உபாத்தியாயர்கள் வேலையிழக்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் இது மாதிரியாக பணம் இல்லாத குறையைக் காட்டி பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மூடும் யோசனைக்குச் சற்றும் இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றையதினம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கக் கூடிய உணவு நெருக்கடியை சபையின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர, குறிப்பாக நமது முதல் மந்திரியின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரவிரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு காலத்தில் சோழ வள நாடு சோறுடைத்து என்பதை உண்மையாக்கிய சோழ நாட்டின் நெற்களஞ்சியம் என்று அந்த ஜில்லா கூறப்பட்டு வந்தது. ரேஷனை எடுத்தபோது நமது முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ஸ்ரீ வர். ராஜகோபால் சாரியார் ரேடியோவில் செய்த பிரசங்கத்தில், “நீங்கள் இனிமேல் கஷ்டப் படவேண்டியதில்லை. உங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவை உண்ணலாம். விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் தானியத்தை விற்கச் செல்லும்பொழுது தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமில்லாத ஒரு பொருளை விற்கப் போவது போல ஒளிந்து விற்க வேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. எவ்வளவு வேண்டுமானாலும் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம்,” என்றெல்லாம் மக்களுக்கு சந்தோஷம் உண்டு பண்ணக் கூடிய வகையில் பேசினார். உண்மையில் அதைக் கேட்ட மக்கள் சந்தோஷந்தான் அடைந்தார்கள். ஆனால் இன்றைக்கு எந்த நிலைமையில் ரேஷனை எடுத்ததினால் நாடு

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இருக்கிறதென்று பார்க்க வேண்டும். ரேஷனை எடுத்து விட்டால் அரிசி மலிவாகக் கிடைக்குமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. முன்பு 9½ அணு படி என்று அரிசி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிட்டவர்கள் எல்லாம் இன்றையதினம் 1½ ரூபாய் படி என்று அரிசி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடக் கூடிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். முன்பு அவர்கள் வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருந்த சம்பளம் மட்டும் உயரவில்லை. ஆப்படி விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்து கொண்டே போகின்றன. அவர்களது அலவணை யாவது உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதா என்று கேட்டால் அது முடியாத காரியம் என்பதாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் அளிக் கிறார்கள். இப்படி உண்ணும் அரிசியின் விலை உயர்ந்தால் நடுத்தர மக்களும், கீழ்த்தர மக்களும் எப்படி வாழ்க்கை நடத்த முடியுமென்று நான் உணவு மந்திரி அவர்களையும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் கேட்க ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மட்டுமல்ல. முன்பு சொன்னது போல சோழ நாடு சோறுடைத்து என்று அதன் வளத்திற்குப் பெருமைப் பெயர் அடைந்த ஒரு ஜில்லா இன் றையதினம் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கோரிக்கைகளை விடுவதற்கு முன் வந்திருக்கிறது என்றால் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் பரவி வரும் பஞ்சத்தைப் பற்றிச் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. அந்தத் ஜில்லாவில் குறிப்பாக ஒரு நாலைந்து தாலுக்காக்கள் உணவு கிடைக்காமல் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் கூட அந்த ஜில்லாவை உபரி ஜில்லா வாக, அதாவது மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு உணவு தானியம் சப்ளை செய்யும் ஜில்லாவாக நிர்ணயித்திருப்பதின் காரணமாக அதிகமான தானியம் வெளி யேற்றப்படுகிறது. இதை தடுக்காது போனால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலேயே உள்ள வர்க்கு ஒரு மணி நேரல் விலைக்கு கிடைக்கமுடியாத ஒரு பயங்கரமான நிலைமை ஏற்படப் போகிற தென்பதை எல்லோரும் இப்பொழுதே தெரிந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். இன்றையதினம் கலம் நெல்லிற்கு பத்து ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் கொடுத்து மற்ற ஜில்லாக்காரர்கள் வாங்கிச் செல்ல முன் வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் இன்றைய தினம் அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு படி அரிசி கிடைப்பது கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. படி அரிசி 1½ ரூபாய் வரையில் விற்கிறது. இதைப் பார்த்தும் பார்க்காது போல் வெறும் வறட்டு வேதாந்தம் பேசிக்கொண் டிருந்தால் எந்தவிதமான பயனும் இல்லை. விலையைக் கட்டுப் படுத்தாது இருந்தால் அதனால் என்ன அபாயகரமான நிலைமை ஏற்படுமென்று சொல்வதற்கில்லை. அதனால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவே, அந்த ஜில்லாவின் உணவு உற்பத்தியை பாதிக்கப்படுமென்பதோடு விவசாய புரட்சி ஏற்படக் கூடிய பயங்கர நிலைமைக்கு கொண்டிப்பாய் விடுமென்பதை சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த சமயத்தில் ஞாபகமூட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் மது விலக்குக் கமிட்டி, விவசாயக் கமிட்டி, உணவு உற்பத்திக் கமிட்டி, ஹரிஜன நல் அபிவிருத்திக் கமிட்டி என்பதாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் பல கமிட்டிகளை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் செய்யும் சிபார்சுகள் எதையும் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் அமுல் நடந்துவதில்லை. அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது நடைமுறைக்கு உதவாத இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளை ஏன் சர்க்கார் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்காகச் செலவாகும் பணம் வீண் விரயம் தான். ஆகவே இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளுக்குச் செலவு செய்யும் பணத்தை நேரிடையாக மக்களுக்கு நலன் பயக்கும் பல விஷயங்களில் செலவு செய்யலாம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் ஒன்று கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தினால் கமிட்டி அங்கத்தினர்கள் நிறை வேற்றும் தீர்மானத்தை நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டுவர முயற்சிக்க வேண்டும். இல்லாத பசுத்தில் கமிட்டிகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் கலைத்துவிட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சர்க்காருடன் யாவரும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் தான் பொது மக்களுடன் எந்த விஷயத்திலும் ஒத்துழைப்பதில்லை. உதாரணமாக சென்ற அக்டோபர் மாதம் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்குப் பக்கத் தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய கிராமங்களுக்குள் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சென்று விவசாயிகளைச் சொம்பவும் தொந்தரவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் இது மாதிரியாக அடிக்கடி நடந்து கொண்டு வருவதாக ஸ்ரீ சகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் குற்றம் சாட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளை எல்லாம்

25th March 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

இந்தச் சர்க்கார் ஒரு பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமித்து விசாரிக்க முன் வருமாட்டேன் என்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் பலமுறையில் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் இன்றையதினம் பஞ்சம் கஷ்டங்களையெல்லாம் பற்றி திருநெல்வேலியிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ பி. சொக்கலிங்கம் பிள்ளை அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு மகஜர் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்காரின் ஒவ்வொரு இலாக்காவிலும் மிகவும் மோசமாக அதிகாரிகள் லஞ்சம் வாங்குகிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி வி. ஐ. டி. க்களுக்கும், டி. எஸ். பி. போன்ற அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் நேரிடையாக தகவலைக் கொடுத்தும் கூட அவர்கள் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளாமல் எங்களுக்குச் சர்க்கார் அனுமதி வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதைத் தடுக்க போலீஸ் அதிகாரியால் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படுவதில்லை. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இதுபோன்று இலாக்காக்களில் இன்றையதினம் இருந்து வரும் பல இலாக்கையெல்லாம் போக்க முன்வந்தாகவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI M. P. PERIASAMI :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்த மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச முன்வந்துள்ளேன். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் தற்சமயம் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. சமூக நிரத்தில் போகும் கப்பல் புயலில் அகப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு தத்தளிக்கும் சமயத்தில் ஒரு மாலுமி தன்னுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்தினால் கண்கொண்டு வந்து சேருவது போல, நம்மைப் பின்புலத்தில் சண்டையிலிருந்து காப்பாற்றி நல்ல நிலைமைக்குக் கொண்டுவந்த கனம் சர்க்கார் அவர்களையும் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும் மத்திய நிதிக்கீழ்ப்படி பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஒரு பக்கம் கொசுப் பஞ்சத்தாண்டி போனபடியும் இன்னொரு பக்கம் ஆந்திர பிரிவினையினால் சஞ்சலம்; மற்றொரு பக்கம் எதிர்க்கட்சியின் தொல்லைகள். இந்த மூன்று தொந்தரவுகளையும் சமாளித்து மிகவும் நல்ல முறையிலே கொண்டு வந்து இருக்கின்றனர். இருந்தபோதிலும் எதிர்க்கட்சியினர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் மனஸ்தாபத்தை உண்டாக்குகிறார்கள். உண்மையாகவே ஹரிஜனங்கள் விஷயத்தில் அக்கறை கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தந்த தொகுதியிலே உள்ள பக்கங்கள் குறைகளைச் சொல்லி சர்க்காரை ஆதரித்தால் தானே, அரசாங்கம் நன்றாக நடக்காதுவாயிருக்கும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்கள் அந்தந்த தொகுதியிலே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அதிக தொந்தரவு ஏற்படுகிறது. இதை அதிகாரிகளுக்குச் சொல்லி அவர்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நடத்தாவிட்டால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அந்தக் குறைகளை எடுத்துக்கூறி பாடுபட்டால் தான் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற முடியும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு அவர்கள் தொகுதியில் ஜாதி விரிதவால் தொந்தரவு ஏற்படுகிறது அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் எடுத்துக் கூறினால் ஜாதி விரிதங்கள் தங்கள் மீது கோபங்கொண்டு தனக்கு ஒட்டுகளைப் போட விரும்பினார்கள் என்று அரசாங்கத்தையே குறை கூற்றுவது வழக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. இது எதெல்லாம் குறிச்சி என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

“1953-ல் இருந்து நாலாம் சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆந்திரில் அரசாங்கம் அன்றையிலிருந்து நன்மை செய்து வருகிறது. நாலாம் படிக்கும் காலத்தில் கூட சரியாகப் பள்ளியில் அனுமதிக்கப்படவில்லை. M. P. A. ஆனபிறகும் கூட ஜாதி விரிதங்களின் ஒட்டலில் சாப்பிடுவதற்கு உரிமையில்லை. இன்னமும் அதிகம் இருந்து கொண்டு வந்தது. தாங்கிவிட்டு அரசாங்கம் வந்தவுடன் சட்டத்தின் மூலமாக பல நன்மைகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்டுகிறேன். பல கிராமங்களில் இன்னமும் இன்னும் ஒழிக்கப்படவில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை இல்லாமல் தான் இருக்கின்றன.

“இன்னொன்று முக்கியமானது. சேலம் ஜில்லா, நாமக்கல் தாலுக்காவில் ஜோர்பாசியும் வரயக்காடும் மோகஜூர் வாரட்காள் என்ற இருவரும் இருக்கிறது. அந்த வாய்க்கால் ஆரம்பமுதல் ரூ. 10 லட்சத்து வாய்க்காலாகக் கடைபிடிப்பதில் பாரம்பரியம் கீழ் பாரம்பரியம் வந்தது. கமிட்டி 60-70 வருஷத்துக்கு முன்பு தான் தடவை P. W. D. க்கு மாற்றிய திள்சரியாக நடத்தாததினால்

[Sri M. P. Periasaini] [25th March 1953]

மீண்டும் குடிமராமத்தில் எடுத்து நடத்தி வந்ததாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. தற்சமயம் P.W.D. மூலமாக நடந்து வருகிறது. சுமார் மூன்று வருஷங்களாகப்போகிறது. இந்த வருஷம் தஞ்சாவூருக்குத் தண்ணீர் வேண்டும் என்ற காரணத்தால் முறை சிஸ்டம் வைத்து காலாகாலங்களில் தண்ணீர் சரிவரப் பாயாததினால் பல லட்சக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை மோகனூர் விவசாய சங்கத்தின் மூலமாகவும், இடையாறு முதலிய குடிகள் மூலமாகவும் மந்திரி உள்பட அதற்குச் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் மனுக்களும் தந்திகளும் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஷே மனுக்களைக் கவனித்து மீண்டும் குடி மராமத்து வாய்க்காலாக மாற்றிக் குடிகளை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வீடு கட்டிக்கொடுப்பதை விரைவில் பூர்த்திசெய்ய வேண்டுமாய்த் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“நாமக்கல் தாலுக்கா, ராசீபுரம், திருச்செங்கோடு தாலுக்காக்களில் அதிக மழை பெய்யாததால் குடிதண்ணீர் கிணறுகளில் வறண்டு போயிருக்கிறது. சேலம் ஜில்லாவைப் பஞ்ச பிரதேசமாகக் கருதவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லா நாமக்கல் தாலுகா ஒரு பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாகக் கருதப்படவில்லை. அங்குள்ள கலெக்டர் எல்லா தாலுகாக்களிலும் பஞ்சம் என்று சொல்கிறார். சேலத்தில் வந்து பார்த்தால் பஞ்சம் இருப்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கோயம்பத்தூருக்கு அடுத்தது சேலம் தான் அதிக கவனம் காட்டப்படவேண்டியது. நாமக்கல், ராசீபுரம், திருச்செங்கோடு முதலிய இடங்களில் மழையே இல்லை. அங்கு குடி தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் கிணறுகள் வறண்டு திடக்கின்றன. நாமக்கல்லுக்கு லாரி மூலமாக காவேரி ஆற்றிலிருந்து தண்ணீர் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். நிலைமை அவ்விதம் அங்கு இருக்கும்போது ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலைமை எப்படி இருக்கும் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கிணறுகள் வெட்டிக்கொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். படுமோசமான இடங்களில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதென்றால் 60 அடி, 70 அடி ஆழம் வெட்டவேண்டும். கோயம்பத்தூரிலே அதிகமாக வெட்டவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகமாக கிணறுகள் வெட்டவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU:—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ సంవత్సరం మా జిల్లా పూర్తిగా పంటలు నష్టపడిపోయి కరువు వచ్చినది. ముఖ్యంగా సరసేపట్టణం, యలమంచిలి తాలూకాలో పూర్తిగా పంటలుపోయినవి. దానివల్ల జనం పూర్తిగా జమీందారి దేరియా అయిపోయినది. **Abolition Act** వచ్చిన తర్వాత వెముడు జమీందారి దేరియాలో యింతవరకూ శిస్తులు వసూలుచేయక, యిప్పుడు మొత్తంగా శిస్తులు వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇంకొక, బకాయి శిస్తులకు వడ్డీ వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. మా జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగారిని, ఇదేమి సబబు అని అడిగాము. వారు వారికి ఆర్డరు ఆలావున్నవని తెలిపారు. ఇప్పుడైనా దయయంచి, ప్రభుత్వము వడ్డీ అయినా లీన్ వేసే సదుపాయం అయినా చేయించ గోరుతున్నాను. యలమంచిలి తాలూకా ప్రామాపురం ముఠా కాలువ రహదారి ఎనిమిది సంవత్సరాలనుంచి మరమ్మతులేకుండా ఉన్నది. అందుచేత ఆ కాలువక్రింద పూర్తిగా పంటలు వెడిపోయినవి. ఈ సంవత్సరమైనా ఆ కాలువ ప్రవ్వించకపోతే, కాలం, సక్యముగా ఉన్నను, ఇకమీదట పండిన సరీసప్టణం తాలూకాలో దుర్గాడ కాలువ రహదారి యాకై సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రవ్వించలేదు. కట్టుమీసలో వీ కొద్దివనిమీ చేయించుకున్నామిగాని, యింతవరకు కాలువ ప్రవ్వలే లేదు. గనుక యీ కండుకాల్పనలు పూర్తిగా ప్రవ్వించగోరుచున్నాను.

25th March 1953] [Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

“Food Production Scheme” కింద ఆక్రమణ కొన్ని చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించియున్నారు. కాని యింకా కొన్ని చెరువులు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలసి యున్నది. కాని యితర చెరువులుకూడా తక్షణం మరమ్మత్తు చేయించగోర్రాను, యీ సంవత్సరం మా రెండు తాలూకాలలోనూ పంట బొత్తిగా పోయినందున విత్తనములైనా లేక రైతులు చాలా వాధపడుచున్నారు. కనుక ప్రభుత్వంవారు తక్షణం తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి మా రెండు తాలూకాలకు సకాలములో విత్తనములు బహు భూషములో రైతుల కిచ్చించాలని మనవిచేయుచున్నాను.

“నా నియోజకవర్గంలో చేనేతవారికి వివిధ మైనముంటి సౌకర్యం జరగలేదు. ఒక సంవత్సరంనుంచి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ చేనేతవారికి చాలా సహాయము చేస్తానని చెప్పియున్నారు. కాని యింతవరకు ఏ సహాయము జరగలేదు. కాబట్టి యీ చేనేతవారికి తగు సహాయము క్షుణ్ణంగా చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను.

“నిన్నటిరోజున 4 రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు హరిజనోద్ధరణ డిమాండుపై వచ్చి చేస్తూ వివహారోపమ prohibition అమలుపెట్టినట్లున్నూ, కొన్ని గ్రామాలకు వారు వెళ్లినప్పుడు prohibition అమలు జరిగిన తర్వాత మేము నగలు చేయించుకొంటామన్నూ, మంచి వీరలు కొనుక్కొన్నామని వారు తమతో మనవిచేసినట్లు వెళ్లినట్లున్నారు. మంత్రిలు కార్లలోనూ, ట్రైక్లలోను విభాగములనుక వయచేస్తుంటారు. ముందుగా programme వెళ్లమందును. అందుచేత కాంగ్రెసువాదులు ముందుగా గ్రామస్థులకు మిస్సే తమను సంకల్పవీరమటకున్నూ ముందు కొన్ని తమలు కాంగ్రెసు చేయించుకొనుటకు తమకు ఆ విధంగా మనవిచేస్తూ ఉంటారు. అవస్థయి విని 4 రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నిజమేనని భ్రమతడుతుంటారు. వారికి నిజపరిస్థితులు తెలియని నేను నిర్ధారణగా మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. మాకు ప్రజలలో నిత్యం సంబంధము వున్నది కాబట్టి మాకు పూర్తి వివరాలు తెలియగలవు. పోయిన December 25లో 4 నాగన్న గౌడగారితో కలిసి నేను వరల్డువ జరిపితిని. కృంగవరపుకోట తాలూకాలలో మేము వచ్చేదారిలో త్రాగినవారు కొంతమంది కారుకిందవడి వచ్చుటకు సిద్ధమైనారు. ఈ సంగతి నేను వారికి మనవిచేసియున్నాను. అదియున్నాక యీ చుట్టూ నేను ఉరట్లు గ్రామం సంతకు వెళ్లితిని. నా చుట్టును వదిమందివరకూ నిలబడియున్నారు. అంతలో నువూరు కన్నెంతు సువత్సరముల వయస్సుగల పిల్లవాడు ఇటు అటు పొగుసువాచచ్చి అచ్చట వడిపోయినాడు. ఆ పడమరములో కళ్ల తిరిగి వడిపోయినాడు. ఆ సమయంలో వాడిని లేవదీయించని అక్కడ వున్నవారిని నేను ప్రోత్సహించితిని. వారందరును నన్ను దూచి నవ్వుటకు ప్రారంభించారు. ఎండు చేత వచ్చినవాడొకని నాకు కొవడువచ్చినది. అప్పుడు ఆ పిల్లవాడు త్రాగినట్టి పోయినాడని చెప్పారు. నేను వారిమీద నవ్వుక వాడివద్గరకు వెళ్లి వాసనమూతాను. వాకు వాడు త్రాగినట్లు బాదవట్టది. ఇదివరలో కల్లు దుకాణములున్న వుత్తుల సాయ్యతము అయిదు ఆరు ఘంటలు మొదలు రాత్రులందు త్రాగినారు. ఇప్పుడు అటువంటి పైము ఆనెద లేకుండా అనేకమంది త్రాగుట నేను దూచితిని. ఇటువంటి వాళ్ళు నిద్రవసులున్నాయి కాని, నాకు యిప్పుడు పైములేనందున యీ చెంత నిద్రవసులు మాత్రం వెళ్తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో అటవాటువడినవారే కావుననే త్రాగినారు, వన్నెండు సువత్సరముల వయస్సుగల వాటరేకాకుండా యింత యిరువురూడా త్రాగుతుండగా, మరేవిధంగా ప్రభుత్వం యీ త్రాగుట అరికట్టినట్లు తెలియడంలేదు.

[Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju] [25th March 1953]

“అది అట్లుండగా, యిప్పుడు కొత్తగా, సీరాపావులు ప్రభుత్వంవారు స్థాపించారు. ఈ పావు మన అసెంబ్లీలో ప్రక్కగానే పెట్టబడ్డాయి. సీరా అంటే ఏమిటో నాకు తెలియక కొంతమంది అడిగి చాలా కోరికలు తెలుసుకొంటిని. సీరా అనగా తీపికల్లు. చాలా ఆరోగ్యవృద్ధినిచ్చేదానని. మంచి విశ్రాంతినిచ్చేదని. వీడలకు యిది చాలా ఉపయోగము. కల్లుగీతవారికి తిరిగి వచ్చి కల్లుగీతవారికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు సాహిచారని తెలియజేసినది. కల్లుగీత పెట్టుకుంటే కల్లుగీత. ఆ కుండలలోనున్న ముప్పును పూయకుండా అంటే తీపికల్లు అనినది. సున్నము పూసినట్లుంటే, కల్లు పులిసిపోతుంది తెలుసుకున్నాను. ఉద్యోగులు పెట్టు ఎక్కించునేగాని, సున్నము పూశారా లేదా అని తెలుసుకోలేదు. అయితే ఉద్యోగులకు పెట్టు ఎక్కువ తెలుసునా అంటే తెలియదు. బహుశా యీ ఉద్యోగులకు పూర్వమున్న మామూలు ఎక్కువగా వసూలు చేసుకుంటుంటే వీలుగా యీ కొత్తవద్ద విచ్చాటుచేసియుంటారు. ఇప్పుడు మన అసెంబ్లీ నాలుగవ వద్ద స్థాపించిన సీరాపావు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇక్కడ ఎందుకు open చేశారని అడిగాను. ఈ సీరాలో మంచి Vitamins ఉంటుందని కొందరు చెప్పారు. చాలామంది M.L.A.లు, మంత్రులు కూడా త్రాగుతూ వస్తున్నారు. కొందరు చాగుగావున్నదని, కాగావేదని కొందరు చెప్పుచున్నారు. బహుశా వయస్సు మల్లిన మంత్రులకు, వయస్సుమల్లిన M.L.A. లకు Vitamins కొరకు యీ పావు open చేశారేమో లేక యిదివరకు అలవాటుపడిన M.L.A. ల కోసం open చేశారా?

“అది అట్లుండనియ్యండి. ఈ పావు బోర్డుమీద ‘సీరా’ అని తెలుగు అక్షరములలో కూడా వ్రాసియున్నారు. ఇది మరి ఎక్కువ ఆకర్షణ కలుగజేసినది. గత అసెంబ్లీలో ఏమిటో తెలుగు అక్షరములలో కూడా వేర్లు వ్రాయించమని కోరిన M.L.A. లు అటుగా, తెలుగు వేర్లు వ్రాయించమని చెప్పవద్దు అంటే కొందరూ మీకు దురుద్దేశము కలిగిందా అని తమిళభాషలో తిరస్కరించి వారు యిప్పుడు తెలుగువారికి ముచ్చానుకో సంబంధం వదిలిపోయింది గదా అని తెలుసుకొని ‘సీరా’ అచ్చుకపోయినా, వీడ అబ్బింది’ అనే వద్దలలో మాకు త్రాగుతున్న తెలియనివాళ్ళకు కూడా అలవాటుపడటానికి యివరవాడలు రాని తమిళవారికి కూడా ఈ తెలుగు అక్షరములతో వేర్లు ప్రభుత్వం వ్రాయించారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“సరే, ఇంకేమి కాదు, శ్రీ మంకటపామి నాయుడు, శ్రీ నాగప్ప గోడగర్లతో పాటుగూరు తెలుగు మంత్రులు నియమించారని మీకు ఉపయోగమి కాదు. శ్రీ మంకటపామి నాయుడుగారు చిన్నప్పటినుంచి అరవల్లి పాలు త్రాగి పెద్దవారై, ఇద్దరి సాంబాడు ఆజాదుపడి వారు తమిళవల్లి వ్రాసుకున్నారంటే అది న్యాయమే. కాని మా తిరుపతి రాజు శ్రీ శర్మ రాజుకు ఇలాంటి వర్తమానం కూడా వారి అరవల్లికి అచ్చిస్తామని అడగడం వారిమీ న్యాయం? కన్నకల్లి కనుమీద కొట్టుకు వారికి సలహా? అవని యీ అట్లుండండి. మీకు ఏ విషయమై ప్రశ్నించినను తరచుగా ఈ మంత్రులు, మీకు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విస్తరించే వ్యూహక అప్పుడు అన్నియూ మీరే చూడుకుంటున్న తెలియజేస్తున్నారు. మీమీదగతనే నిజమనిచింది కాని, మీరే యింకా ఆరు మాసములవరకు కాలయాచనచేస్తూ ఉన్నారు. మాయండు సోదరభావముతోనూ, పుత్రభావ్యలతోనూ ముచ్చానుకో ఉంటుంటే మీకు దర్పం. అంటే కాని యిట్లు ముచ్చానుకో వదలలేదు. ఇప్పుడు ఉంటుంటే మీకు క్షయస్సు కాదు. కనుక మాయండు సోదరభావన ప్రకటించి సోదరభావంతో ఉంటుంటే అగ్రస్తున్నాను.

25th March 1953] [Sri Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju]

“నేను ఈ appropriation బిల్లును బలపరచుచున్నాను. కాని నేను బలపరచుచున్నాను గదా అని నేను ఏమి చెప్పినా తమరు వివర నా సలహాను పాటించనియ్యడం తిరిగి నా ప్రజల సలహానై నేను నా ఉద్దేశ్యమును చూపుకోవలసియందునని చెప్పచూ యింతటితో నేను కలెక్టుచుకుంటూ ఉన్నాను.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకించుచూ, ఈ సందర్భములో రాయలసీమ యేమి పరిస్థితులను గురించి నేను చెప్పే విషయాన్ని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని వివరించుచున్నాను. వెనుకొండ తాలూకాలో గండికేంద్రములు మూసివేసినందున ఆ తాలూకా ప్రజలు సుమారు పదివేలమంది తాలూకా ఆఫీసువద్దకు ఆకలియాడతగవుటకు ప్రయత్నించినట్లుం వారలు నాకు చేరుచున్నది. గ్రామములలో వస్తులతో అవసరములకుంటే తాలూకా ఆఫీసులోనే గండికేంద్రములు, famine పనులు తెరచువరకు వుండుటకు నిశ్చయించుకున్నారు. వారిని తెదరగొట్టుటకు మీ పోలీసులు కాల్పులు చేసిన ఎడల ఆ కాట్యక అంతా ప్రభుత్వానిదే. ఆ విధంగా జరిగితే అసంతృప్తం వచ్చితకు కలెక్షన్లు. ప్రజలకు తిండి వసతులు కల్పించవలసినదేగాని, నిర్బంధవిధానంతో ప్రజల కోరికలు అణచుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించరాదు. నేటి కరెన్సీతో వెనుకొండ, కొండల తాలూకా ప్రజలు తాలూకా కమిషనరీయాలను వరుసగా తొలుత సంతృప్తములనుండి ఉంటుంటే మంచిలేదు. రైతులు, యాత్రీలు తిండితో కూర్చుంటున్నది. అసంతృప్తం జిల్లాలో యింతగా కొన్ని గ్రామాల్లో రైతులనుండి ఈ విధంగా నేర్పాడు. ఇప్పుడు వెనుకొండ గండికేంద్రములను తాలూకాలో ఆధారపడినారు. ఆ గండికేంద్రములు తెరుచుంటే, ప్రజల అవసరాల తెప్ప నలవిగాదు. గండికేంద్రములు ఎక్కువగా పెట్టబడిన సమయంలో కడిత తాలూకాలో కల్లెందుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తూ, వెనుకొండ తాలూకాలో గండికేంద్రములు famine పనులు మూసివేయడం ఘోరం. కాందు రెవిన్యూ మంత్రి ఈ జిల్లా పరిస్థితులను తెలుసుకొనుటకు రాసందుకు అయినా కా సరిగ్గా పరిస్థితులు తెలియవు. ఉద్యోగులను రిపోర్టులు సరియైనవి కావు. ఈ తాలూకాలో కల్లె అప్పులు, తిండిగల అప్పులు, గండికేంద్రములు, యేమి నివారణ పనులు శాంక్షను చేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేయుచున్నాను. గూలంలలో చేయకపోతే పరిస్థితి చేయి పొడిపోతుంది కావచ్చునున్నాను.

“చేనేతవారికి గండికేంద్రములు పెట్టుతామన్నారు. ఎక్కువమంది చేనేత గ్రామీణులు గ్రామాలలో యీ కేంద్రములు ఎక్కడలేవు. వారి పరిస్థితిలో రోజుకు తాలూకా కమిషనరీయాలను వరుసగా తెదరగొట్టే పరిస్థితి మరి కష్టంగా ఉంది. వారికి తీపికల్లు, రైల్వం చేసుకోవటకు అసంతృప్తం జిల్లాలో రాయలసీమ జిల్లాలో నిజకల్లులు వెంటనే యివ్వవలెను.

“ఈ సమస్యను వివరము వస్తే నేనాని దేశంలోని తరువు పోషి తెప్పించుచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ సమస్యను విల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టుమంటే యీ విల్లును ఆరు నెలల కల్లాగే చూడవచ్చును అని ప్రభుత్వం అంటున్నాను. కాశీర్ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజలు జరిగిన యీ సమస్యను చూడవచ్చును. మన రాష్ట్రంలో అమలు విధులను దర్శన అప్పుడు ఏ కడపు వచ్చినా ప్రజలు తట్టుకోవలెను. యీ సమస్యను వివరము తెలుపి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇంకేమి కాదు దివ్యులుంటే దివ్యులకుంటే అసంతృప్తం జిల్లాలో వేరే ప్రజా 11-10 నివాస రక్షించుటకు పోలీసులు ఉపయోగపడుతుంటే, ఈ పోలీసులు బలంతో యీ సమస్యను చూడవచ్చును. అసంతృప్తం జిల్లా, కడిత తాలూకా

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లోని సుగాలీ వాళ్లను పట్టుకొని అక్రమంగా నిర్బంధపెట్టి పంపించారు. ఈ విషయం అక్కడి రైతుసంఘ వర్కర్లు బైటపెట్టితే, వారిపై తప్పుడు కేసులు పెట్టు తున్నారు. నిజంగా పోలీసులు యీనాడు చేసే అక్రమాలన్నీ యీనాడు కాంగ్రెస్ ప్రభుత్వములో జరుగుచున్నవేకాని, ఆనాడు బ్రిటిషువారి హయాంలో ఇటువంటివి ఎన్నడూ జరగలేదు. అందువల్ల యీ పోలీసులు ప్రజలకుపయోగముగా లేరని అంటున్నాను. ఇంకొకాకుండా జిల్లాలోని దొర్లనాడులు రైతులను పీడించే దాకిల్లి మాత్రమే యీ పోలీసు స్టేషనులు పెట్టుబడిపట్టు కనబడుచున్నవి. వేద ప్రజలని వి మాత్రం ఉపయోగపడడంలేదు. మాతౌలాకా పానుదుర్తి స్టేషను ఉండడమునకు రెడ్లు వేదరైతులను నిర్బంధ పెట్టుటకు, అక్రమ కేసులు పెట్టుటకు యీ స్టేషనులు పనికివస్తున్నవి. గ్రామస్థులలో తగాదాలు వచ్చినప్పుడు యీ పోలీసులు ధనిక వర్గపు రైతులకే సహాయపడుతున్నారు. ఇటువంటివి యింకాఅనేకములున్నవి. పోలీసులై అధికారము ఈ అక్రమ చర్యలు గురించి వేదప్రజలు వెల్లి చెప్పుకుంటే, వారుకూడా ఈ ధనిక వర్గపువారి తరఫుననే చేరుతున్నారు. వేదవాండ్రువారు నిరసింతుకునేవారు లేరు. అట్లాఅంటే న్యాయము పరిపాలించని పోలీసుస్టేషనులు ఎందుకని అడుగు తున్నాను.

“నిజంగా ఈ పంచవర్గ ప్రజాశక్తి జయప్రదం కావాలంటే ప్రజలంతా సంతోషంగా సహకరించవలెను. అందుకు ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నించవలెను. ఈ నాడు అసంతృప్తిరం జిల్లాలో ప్రస్తుతము ఉన్నటువంటి టేవర్ల విషయం దుర్భరంగావుంది. ఈ టేవర్లకు జీతాలు అభివృద్ధిచేసే ఉద్దేశ్యము ప్రభుత్వానికి ఉన్నట్టులేదు. అసంతృప్తిరం జిల్లాజార్డు టేవర్ల ఫుడరేషన్ ఉపాధ్యాయులను ఈ నిర్బంధవిధానమునకు గురిచేయుచు వాళ్లను suspend చేస్తూ, dismiss చేస్తూ, అని బెదిరిస్తూఉంటారు. ఈ టేవర్లకు వివిధమైన సహాయము ఈ జార్డునుంచి రావడము లేదు.

“అసంతృప్తిరం అన్నీ కాలేజీలో నీట్లు సంఖ్య ఎక్కించవలెను. అసంతృప్తిరం ఇంజనీరింగు కాలేజీ విషయములోభక్త యిబ్బందులు తొలగించవలసియున్నది. పశుశుశు ప్రభుత్వం అమలు జరుపుచున్న community projects ను గురించి ప్రభుత్వోద్దేశ్యము విమోచిస్తే ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు చెప్పుతున్నారు. నిజంగా ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులు పెట్టెడునే ఉద్దేశ్యము మంచిదే. అయితే technical co-operation అమోకానుండి మాత్రమే తెప్పించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకు ప్రయత్నించాలి? అనే రికనులు మాదిరి technicians మరొక దేశములో లేరా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. అమోకాలోనేకాదు ఇతర సూతన ప్రజాస్వామిక దేశాలనుంచికూడావచ్చుటకు కూడా సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. గనుక ఈ ప్రాజెక్టులలో విజో ఒక కుట్రఉందని తెలుసుకోవాలి. నిజంగాప్రజలు టేవర్ల యిబ్బందులు పడుతున్న సమయంలో రష్యా, చెనా ప్రభుత్వాలు ఒక కోటి రూపాయలైన సహాయం చేసినవనే సంగతి మరచి పోకుడదు. ఆ దేశాలు technical co-operation ను దేశానికి యివ్వటానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నవి. ఈనాడు ముఖ్యంగా కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులొరకు డబ్బు యిస్తున్నది ఎందుకు? దీనిని లోని కొరియాలంటి యితర దేశాలలోని ప్రజలను పంపుతుంటే ఇండియా ప్రజలు మాట్లాడకుండా చేయుటకు మాత్రమే అని అంటున్నాను. ఈ అమోకా చెనాకు ముక్కుది బిండ్లుగా సహాయము చేసినను బిట ఫలితం కలుగలేదు. కాని మా దేశముంచి అక్కడ భూసంస్కరణలు అమలుజరుగుచున్నందున, అన్ని విషయాలను బట్టి చెనా ముందుకు పోవుచున్నది. విదేశీ ప్రజలు ఆ దేశాన్ని విడిచి

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25th March 1953] [Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi]

వృద్ధి చేసుకొనుటకు ప్రయత్నించాలి. ఈ కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులవల్ల దేశానికి ఎక్కువ అభివృద్ధి వుండును. ముఖ్యంగా అన్ని దేశాలలోటి సహాయము తీసుకొనే రకంగా ప్రజాశక్తి మార్చాలని అంటాను. ఈ కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టుల మాత్రం ఒక పెద్ద కుట్రయని చెప్పకతప్పదు. అమోకనులు జేసే సహాయ్యం కొరియా, ఇండోనేషా దేశాలలోని ప్రజలవలెనే మనలను కూడా బాధించుటకు అమోకనులకు ఉపయోగపడు చున్నది.

“ఇకపోతే హరిజనాభివృద్ధి విషయం తీసుకుంటే ఈ నాడు పల్లెసీమలలోని హరి జనులపరిస్థితులు మంత్రి సంతకయ్యగారు చూచివచ్చారు. ఈ హరిజనులకు యిట్లు కట్టుకొనుటకు ఎంతో డబ్బు కేటాయించామని వారు చెప్పారేకాని, నిజానికి ఆ డబ్బు అంతా హరిజనులకందరికి ఉంజవరకు యిచ్చిన సొమ్ము సక్రమంగా ఉపయోగపడలేదు. ఈ డబ్బులో వికొడో, వి కొద్దిమందితో ఉపయోగపడింది. హరిజనుల వృద్ధికి ఎక్కువ అవకాశాలు కలుగలేదు. కనుక ఇప్పుడు నేను కోరేదేమిటంటే ప్రభుత్వం హరిజనులకోసం కేటాయించే సొమ్ము సక్రమంగా ఉపయోగించుటకును రాయలసీమ హరిజన విద్యార్థులకొరకు హస్తగతము గ్రాంట్లు ఎక్కువగా యిచ్చి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించుటకు ప్రయత్నంచేస్తుందని ఆశిస్తూ, యంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI K. VENKATRAMANA GOWDA:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, I have great pleasure in expressing appreciation of the way in which this Government have tackled many problems within a short time of their coming into office. We are indeed grateful to the Hon. Chief Minister for his firm handling of many affairs. Looking back on this period, we note with satisfaction all-round improvement in public welfare in general. But unfortunately there has not been improvement in the rural life to a considerable extent. Speaking of the farthest district of South Kanara, especially its rural parts, it has to be said that the Government have not taken any steps in the direction of progress. The budget for the current year also does not make adequate provision. Is it because there are no problems there? Last year during the budget session I drew the attention of the Government to the important criticisms levelled against the Administration concerning Malnad. People in the forest areas of Malnad have been suffering untold difficulties for several decades. I am not going to detail the problems here now. What they are have been stated by me on the previous occasion and by many others in this House. Yet, I refer again to the Report of the Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee for South Kanara, which was appointed by the previous Government in 1950 to investigate the problems relating to Malnad areas in South Kanara and to suggest measures that were required to solve them and to improve the material condition of the Malnad people. If the recommendations of that Committee had been implemented, it would have gone a long way to satisfy the people. But the present Government have not thought it fit to take them into consideration.

“Great emphasis is laid on food production. But the Government are pursuing, if I am permitted to say, a dog-in-the-manger policy in not allowing people to cultivate the vast extent

[Sri K. Venkatramana Gowda] [25th March 1953]

of 10,000 acres of uncultivated cultivable lands now included in the reserve forests. The Government have not put those lands to any use. I am glad that the Hon. Minister for Agriculture recently toured the Malnad area and acquainted himself with this question as well as the other problems of the people there. It is hoped that he will take bold decisions on the many points raised concerning Malnad.

"One other matter to which I want to refer is the lack of communication facilities in Malnad. A vast portion of the South Kanara district is covered by reserved forest. Rice, which is the staple food of the land, is grown mostly in valleys and low lands. Arecanut is grown on the shaded valleys and the slopes of Ghats. Vast stretches of land which could be cultivated and food production increased to a large extent are lying fallow. These areas which could develop are isolated for want of road communications, and are cut off for six months in a year by unfordable mountain streams. People living in such areas remain isolated and their produce does not find an easy market for want of all-weather roads. Their lot is miserable and even medical aid is not available for them. Repeated demands for grants in this regard by the South Kanara District Board and the cry of the general public to afford better communications and other facilities in Malnad have not met with any satisfactory response. I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Public Works to visit the Malnad areas and satisfy himself regarding the urge of the people. The failure of Malnad to attract the attention of the Government in respect of these and all other ordinary amenities like education and medical aid is due mostly to its remoteness from the seat of Administration. I hope this consideration will not weigh with the Government any longer. Thank you, Sir."

11-30 a.m. **SRI M. PALANIMUTHU** :—கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த விவாதத்தில் கலந்து கொண்டு இந்த மனோதாண்டவப் பற்றிப்போது எனது தொகுதியிலுள்ள சில குறைகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சி நவ இந்தியாவில் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது என்று முதல் இன்று வரைக்கும் எனது தொகுதிக்கு யாதொரு திட்டம் களையும் செய்யவில்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைப் பற்றி சர்க்காரிடம் பல முறை நேரிலும் மனுக்கள் மூலமாகவும் தெரிவித்தும் இது வரையில் சர்க்கார் எனது தொகுதியில் சின்ன திட்டங்களைக் கூட செய்ய முன்வரவில்லை. அதனால் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியை நான் தாக்கீப் பேசுவதாக எண்ண வேண்டாம். அங்குள்ள மக்களின் நிலைமையை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். பஞ்சம், ஏழ்மை, பசி, பட்டினி இந்த வகைகளில் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் பெரும்பாலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பது யாருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அதைப்பற்றி அதிகம் விரிவாகப் பேச ஆசைப்படவில்லை. குறிப்பாக நீர்பாசன திட்டங்களை கருத்துக்கொண்டால் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிற்கு சர்க்கார் இரண்டு மூன்று திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து அமுல் நடத்தினால் அதனால் பெரும் பணர் தாலுகாவின் பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கி விடலாம். பெரும்பாலும் தாலுகாவில் புவனாறு ஓடிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அதில் தண்ணீர் தொடர்ந்த வறாததால் நீர் பாசனத்திற்கு வழி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக மூன்று பரிமாற்றிற்கு ஒரு வாய்க்கால் வெட்டி பெரும்பாலும் ஏரியில் விட்டால் சாதாரணமாக மூலாயிரம் ஏக்கர்களுக்கு நீர்பாசனம் கிடைக்கும் என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகிறேன்.

25th March 1953] [Sri M. Palanimuthu]

"அடுத்தபடியாக என்னை கீழ்க்கரை மதவானம்மன் என்ற ஏர்க்கு நீர் பாசன திட்டம் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரிடம், மக்கள் போராடியும் இன்று வரையிலும் சர்க்கார் ஒரு முடிவிற்கும் வரவில்லை. குறிப்பாக ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு முன்பு கூட இஞ்சினியரும் சம்பந்தப்பட்ட இலாகா அதிகாரிகளும் வந்து பார்த்து நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக இதற்கு ஒரு வழி செய்ய வேண்டும்."

"அடுத்த படியாக ஹரிஜனங்களைப்பற்றி ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் அவர் ஹரிஜனங்களைக் குறிப்பிடும்போது ஹரிஜனங்களை அவர்கள் மறந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று எங்கள் மனதில் பதிவு செய்துகொள்ள முடிந்தது. ஏனென்றால் ஹரிஜனங்களைப்பற்றி பேசும்போது அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைந்து விட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் அவர்கள் பழைய நிலையிலேயே தானிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் 50 கோடி மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள் அவர்களுக்கு 6 லட்சம் 7 லட்சம் என்று ஒதுக்கினால் அதபோதுமா. ஜன் நாயகம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, அராஜகம் இல்லாமல் நடத்துகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஏழ்மையிலும், வறுமையிலும் பட்டினியிலும் தவிக்கவிடுவது சீராயமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் இப்பொழுது பட்டினியால் வாடுகிறார்கள். இதை நான் சொல்லும்போது சர்க்காரை குறை கூறுவதாக எடுத்துக் கொள்ளக் கூடாது. நான் அந்த முறையில் பேசவில்லை. 'ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியில் மக்களுடைய நலனை கவனிக்கும் ஆட்சியில், இந்த சபிச இந்தியாவில் நல்ல இந்தியா என்று சொல்லுகிற இந்தியாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய நிலைமையை வர்க்க வேண்டுமென்றுதான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது பார்த்தால் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஜனங்கள் இன்னும் முற்போக்கு அடையவில்லை. முற்போக்கு சக்தி அவர்களிடம் இல்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பேசும்போது ஸ்ரீ சகஜாநந்தம் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது குல்லாயைப் போட்டுக்கொள்ளும் நிலைக்கு ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேறி இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். நான் இதைச் சொல்லும் போது காங்கிரசை தாக்கீச் சொல்லவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ராஜாஜி மேலும் குறை கூறவில்லை. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பேசும்போது ஹரிஜனங்கள் மனம் புண்படும்படி பேசுகிறார். நாங்கள் சொல்லும் குறைகளை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு புன்சிரிப்போடு தகுந்த பதில் சொன்னால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மன அமைதி ஏற்படும். ஹரிஜனங்கள் நன்றி மறந்தவர்கள் என்று சொல்லுவது சரியல்ல. அதைப் திருப்பிப் பார்த்தால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நாட்டுக்கு வந்த பிற்பாடு தான் இந்த ஹரிஜனங்கள் இப்பொழுது பிற்பட்ட நிலைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதற்கு இதனால் அறிவுறுத்தி மாஜி ஜாதி ஹிந்துக்களும் நீண்டதில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இன்னும் முன்னேறுகிற போகவேண்டியதாகிவிடும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஏழ்மை, முற்போக்கு சக்தி, இல்லாமை இவைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து அவர்களுடைய ஏழ்மையையும், குறைகளையும் நீங்குதி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் அவர்களுக்கு தேவைதான் ஒதுக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய சக்தி என்னவென்பதை உணர்ந்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கல்வி கிடைக்க இல்லை. முன்னேற்ற மடைவதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு சக்தி இல்லை, அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கிராண்டு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அதன்மேல் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் அமைக்கப்படவில்லை. அதனால் அவர்களிடம் புரட்சி இருந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு ஹாஸ்டல்கள் கட்டிக்கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI ARDHANARESWARA GOUNDER :—கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே கனம் தி. தி. மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திட்டத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டுத் தருவதில் சில குறைபாடுகள் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்காவிட்டாலும் குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ள வேண்டியவைகள் பின்வருமாறு.

[Sri Ardhanareswara Gounder] [25th March 1953]

வேண்டியென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

நாளை எமாற்றம் அடைவோம்.

பலன் உண்டாகும்.

பெருமூலத்தில்வ யென்று அடக்கத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

தண்ணீர் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கமுடியும். கனம் மந்திரிகள் கற்றுப்போகலாம்.

25th March 1958] [Sri Ardhanareswara Gounder]

வேற்றினூகன எனபதைத்தான் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாமலிருக்கிறது.

வழக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.

கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

நா.க.சி. 1984-85 ஆம் ஆண்டு செப்டம்பர் 14-ம் தேதியேற்புக்கான

Now, it will not be possible for me to reply to the debate.

శ్రీ సము బదులు చెప్పాకాని ప్రమాదములు. ౩-౧-౧౯౮౧వలె బదులించి బిల్లును పంపించుటకు

DOBAISHAWANI CHANDER

மாநில துறங்குக்கு உதவ துணியைத் திறந்து வாங்கி ஏற்றுமதி செய்வதில்

[Sri A. Doraiswami Gounder] [25th March 1953]

சரியான சுகாதார வசதியில்லாததினால் அங்கே மலேரியா நிறைந்து இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு தாலுக்காக்களிலும் மழை பெய்தால் விளைவு இன்னொரு விளைவிலே 6 வருஷமாக மழையின்மையால் அதிகப்பஞ்சமாய் இருக்கிறது. மழை இல்லாததினால் தண்ணீர் இல்லாது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வறட்சி ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் காரணத்தினால் வாணியாறு, பாம்பாறு, பெண்ணையாறு போன்ற திட்டங்களைச் சீக்கிரமே ஆரம்பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இவை 5 வருஷத்திட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக ஆரம்பித்தால் ஜனங்களுக்குக் கூலியும் கிடைக்கும். தண்ணீர் வசதியும் ஏற்படும்.

“உணவு உற்பத்தி திட்டத்தின்போது சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுத்து சுமார் 5, 6 வருஷமாய் பயிர் செய்து வந்த புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களுக்கு இந்த வருஷம் 20 மடங்கு பென்ஸ்டி விதித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை ரத்து செய்து சாதாரணமாகப் போட சர்க்காருக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்தும் ஒன்றும் கவனிக்கப்படவில்லை. இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். சாதாரணக் கந்தாயம் கட்டக்கூட ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்படும். இக் காலத்தில் இம்மாதிரி தண்டத் தீர்வை கட்ட சாத்தியமில்லை. கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்டும் நாளதுவரை சூரு விதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை.

“ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதால் நிவாரணக் கடைகளை அதிகமாக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளைத் திறந்துவைக்க உடனே நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள கோருகிறேன். முதன் முதல் சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஊத்தங்கரை சப்-தாலுக்காவில்தான் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகள் ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். அவை சுமார் 2 வருஷம் நடந்துவந்தன. ஆனால் அவைகள் இப்போது நிறுத்தப்பட்டன. மறுபடியும் ஆரம்பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ஹார், கிருஷ்ணகிரி தாலுக்காவில் ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதியும், ஏழை விளக்களுக்குப் பள்ளிக்கூட வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ஊத்தங்கரை சப்-தாலுக்காவிலிருந்து டிப்டி தாசில்தார் ஆபீசை செலப்ப ரேஷன் காலத்தில் 2 வருஷத்திற்குமுன் எடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஆகையால் கிராமவாசிகள், கிராம அதிகாரிகள், சிப்பந்திகள் கிருஷ்ணகிரிக்குப் போய் வரவேண்டியதாய் இருக்கிறது. இந்த முந்தி இருந்தது போலவே ஊத்தங்கரையில் டிப்டி தாசில்தார் ஆபீஸ் வைக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு மணிக்கு ரேஷன் கிரிக்குப் போக 45 மைல் ஆகிறது. போய்வர 4 நாள் ஆகிறது. இதை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிருஷ்ணகிரி, ஹார் தாலுக்காவில் ஜனங்கள் சரியான ரோட்டுக்களை நிக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல ரோட்டுகள் அமைத்துக் கொடுக்குமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஹார், கிருஷ்ணகிரி தாலுக்காவில் மின்சார வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் இந்த இரண்டு தாலுக்காவும் பிற பேரூராட்சிதான், மலேரியா மிகுந்த தாலுக்காக்களானதால் அவசியம் எல்லா சவுகரியங்களும் செய்து கொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

11-40 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I speak on the motion, I wish to say one word regarding the suggestion thrown out by the Hon. the Finance Minister about the transaction of business. The practice in the House of the People of the Speaker appointing a Business Advisory Committee may be usefully followed here also.

“Sir, while I was going through the review of the Government about the Administration Report of the Agriculture Department, I came across an interesting note to the effect that there

25th March 1953] [Sri M. Narayana Kurup]

is no orientation of policy in the report. I wonder whether a department of Government can have a new policy when the Government themselves have none. Last time the Hon. the Finance Minister took shelter under the plea that he was a creature of circumstances. He also told us that a Budget was not prepared overnight, and it was a process spread throughout the year. Therefore, it is but natural that we expected something original this time. However, I find that during the passage of time he is converted by the system and not the system by him. Time was when our distinguished Chief Minister, even under the foreign rule, could give an inspiring lead to the people of this State. I actually recollect the picture of his presenting khadi cloth to his European Chief Secretary Mr. Brackenbury. But to-day we find him supported by Congress Legislators who themselves do not wear khadi. Probably that explains the paradoxical position that he, who could achieve much under the foreign rule, circumscribed by the rigid Government of India Act, 1935, finds himself in a difficult position to do as much, although he is now working under the Constitution of Free India. I am not making this remark in any spirit of criticism, but I am only giving vent to my feelings at the change that has taken place.

“Coming to the Budget, it is an austerity Budget in the sense that there is cut in more than one public utility service and social uplift schemes. On the receipt side we have suffered a huge loss of Rs. 35 lakhs by the sale of our securities worth Rs. 5 crores. The Finance Minister will please explain the circumstances under which our Exchequer had to suffer such a huge loss.

“Then, Sir, as interest to the Government of India for the consolidated debts up to 1938, we have to pay a large amount, and the rate of 4.5 per cent, considering the fiduciary relationship between the Centre and the State, I think, is unconscionable. Moreover, our Central Government adopts a very liberal policy in regard to debts payable by our neighbours, namely, Pakistan and Burma. I do not know why the Central Government does not show at least this much of concession to States as well.

“Having heard our Chief Minister, I am not still convinced that every possible avenue of economy in our administration has been sought for. It was just the other day that he expressed his surprise at the news that there was one superintendent for every five clerks in the Secretariat. I do not know whether he has pursued his surprise to the roots and eradicated it. There are two ways of approaching a problem. One is to evade it and the other is to take a decision, and find out ways and means of effecting that decision. In other words, it is this, namely, where there is a will, there is a way.

“I am glad to note that there has been some regularization of the tour of Hon. Ministers. I concede that popular Ministers, whenever there is necessity, should undertake tours. We only say that they should not make their tours a pretext for personal ends. At the same time, I cannot reconcile myself to the tour of His

[Sri M. Narayana Kurup] [25th March 1958]

Excellency the Governor, because, whatever may have been the justification in ancient days when he was actually the Executive Head and the Ministers or Executive Councillors were subordinate to him, now he cannot spend a pie without the consent of the popular Government. I think it is of doubtful value that the Governor should indulge in such tours costing the Exchequer so much.

"Then, coming to other points, I wish to say that, though the Legislature is the supreme authority in a State, the common man is concerned with what the executive is doing. The spheres of the executive in modern times have extended so far that in every walk of life—even in this very Assembly Chamber—we are affected by the acts of the executive. If the police and the doctors conspire, a murder may be a suicide and *vice versa*. Therefore, Sir, it is very essential to protect the civil liberties of the citizen. The executive should exercise its rights with circumspection and should not be guided by the exigencies of time. To-day we have prohibitory orders, arrests, lathi charges and even shooting which go in the name of day to day administration. Therefore, the separation of the judiciary from the executive is highly essential. This laudable reform has been put off by this Government. Sir, the Committee which was appointed to go into this question have observed that the criminal administration in non-separation districts other than Malabar is disgraceful. They say 'we were prepared to a certain amount of deterioration but not to the extent which we found it.' Then again there is a feeling in certain quarters that the separation of the magistracy from the executive may affect the maintenance of law and order. To them, who so suspect, I will quote again from the same report. They say, 'The maintenance of law and order has been left unimpaired by the separation of the magistracy from the executive.' So, Sir, I would request this Government to implement the scheme which they themselves have adumbrated without any delay so that the ordinary citizen may have his rights protected."

*SRI SAMIA KOORAYAR:—“கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் புயல் நிவாரணத்திற்காக கொடுக்கப்பட்ட நிதி போதுமான அளவு இல்லாவிட்டாலும், கொடுத்தவரையில் அதை உடனடியாகவும் சீக்கிரமாகவும் நிவாரணம் செய்து கொடுத்த உதவியதற்கு கனம் முதல் முத்திரி அவர்களை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். இந்தப் புயலினால் சேதமடைந்த தென்னை மரங்களும், புளிய மரங்களும் ஏராளம். அவைகளை குறிப்பிட்ட காலத்திற்குள் மீண்டும் அபிவிருத்தி பண்ணும்படி திட்டமிட ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வாரணம், கொடிக்கால் முதலியவைகளால் சேதமடைந்தவர்களுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம். அவர்கள் ஏழைகளாக இருப்பதால் சொத்து ஜாயின் கொடுப்பதற்கு வழி இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு நபர் ஜாயினில் கடன் கொடுக்க வகை செய்யவேண்டும்.

புயலின் கொள்முதலை பெட்டா பிரதேசத்திற்கு மாத்திரம் குறிப்பிட்டு எடுத்துரைப்பதற்கும் பதிலாக கல்வா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் செலியை விடுத்தால் குறைந்த அளவில் வெகு கஷ்டமாக வசூல் செய்து விடலாம். வெளி கொள்முதலை சிறிய விவசாயிகளும், நடுத்தர விவசாயிகளும் கொடுத்த வழங்குப் பணிகள், பெரிய பிராசுதாரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்க முடியவில்லை. அதனால்

25th March 1958] [Sri Samia Koorayar]

பெரிய பிராசுதாரர்களுக்கு விநேசசல் குறைவு என்று தோன்றுகிறது. ஆகவே விநிந்த அளவில் விவசாயம் பண்ணும்படியான நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் அவசியம் சீக்கிரம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“மது விலக்கு சம்பந்தமாக அடிக்கடி எல்லோரும் இன்று ஏற்பட்ட 11-50 முருக்கும் பணக் குறைவை நீக்குவதற்கு மீண்டும் கள்ளுச்சுடைகளை a.m. ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையில் அநேகமாக பேசுகிறார்கள். மீண்டும் இங்கு அதைக் கொண்டுவந்துவிட்டால் அதை விட ஏழைகளுக்குச் செய்யும் கெடுதி வேறு ஒன்றும் இருக்கமுடியாது. இந்த மது விலக்கை வெகு தீவிரமாக அமுல் நடத்தி, விவசாயச் சீர்திருத்தமும் செய்தால்தான் விவசாயிகளுடைய கஷ்டங்கள் வெகு சீக்கிரத்தில் தீரும். இந்த மது விலக்கு ஆரம்பித்த பிறகு பிரெஞ்சு பாலிஷும், ஸ்பிரிடும் ஏராளமாக விற்பனையாகி வருகிறது. மது விலக்கு ஆரம்பமாகவருகிற முன்னிருந்த அளவு பிரஞ்சு பாலிஷ், ஸ்பிரிட் குறைத்து கொள்முதலும் விநியோகமும் குறைந்துவிட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மது விலக்கை தீவிரமாக அமுல் நடத்தி வந்தால் இந்த விற்பனை சீக்கிரத்தில் வெகுவாக நின்றுவிடும். அத்துடன் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவார்கள், அதை சாப்பிடுகிறவர்களுக்கும் தண்டனையையும் அபராதத்தையும் அதிகப்படுத்த வேண்டும். வேண்டுமென்றால் கூட்டு அபராதம் விதித்தாலும் அதை தடை செய்யவேண்டும். கள்ளுச்சுடைகளை மீண்டும் திறந்தால் ஏழைகளுக்கு நாம் துரோகம் செய்தவர்களாவோம், நன்னை செய்தவர்களாகமாட்டோம்.

“கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு நாம் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும் என்று போன் செஷனில் தீர்மானம் செய்திருந்தும் போதுமான அளவிற்கு அதற்குப் பரிசாரம் காணவில்லை. ஆகவே சீக்கிரமாக அதற்குப் பரிசாரம் தேட வேண்டியதொருகூட கைத் தறி உற்பத்தியாகிற அளவிற்கு தானாக உதவிக்கு உதவி செய்து உபகாரம் செய்ய முடியும் என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டும். ஆகவே கைத் தறி நூல் உற்பத்திக்கு ஊக்கம் அளித்து அதற்கு விரித்த செஷனில் கைத்தறி தொழிலுக்கு உதவி செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி இல்லாமலிருப்பதால் கூடியவரையில் ஒரு அளவில் ஸ்கூல்களை ஏற்படுத்தி கட்டாயக் கல்விமுறையை சீக்கிரம் அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியர்களுடைய சம்பள நிலை, ரொம்பக்குறைவு. இருப்பதால் அவர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை அதிகமாக ஆக்குவதற்கு உடனடியாக பட்டெட்டில் தீர்மானம் ஒதுக்குமுடியாக நான் வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன். இனம் கிராம சேவை யானது இப்பொழுது உயர்ந்த பட்ச அளவில் விதிக் கட்டியிருப்பதால் என்னை ஜில்லா பாய்ஸ்சு தாலூகா சம்பந்தப்பட்ட கிராமங்களில் விடுவன் பாசனம், வெண்ணர் டிவிஷன் பாசனம் இரண்டு பி.பி.பி. ஆதலால் அந்தப் பாசனச்செதியில் உள்ள பிரக்காவின் உயர்ந்தபட்ச தீர்வையாகிலும் விதித்து அதன்படி இந்த பிரக்காவிலுள்ள நிலங்களுக்கு தீர்வை விதிக்கும் முடியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI A. NEELADRIRAO REDDI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, speaking on this Bill, I congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Finance on the intelligent way in which he has prepared the Budget and manipulated to show a surplus. Let us see whether this Budget is really a surplus one. It is certainly not a surplus Budget, when we consider that a Budget is generally intended for the economic development of the State and for the fulfilment of the needs of the people. Here from the beginning of this Budget session, we have been hearing from both the left and the right wings that this Budget does not provide for the fulfilment of many of the needs of the public.

“First of all, famine is playing havoc in the State. It is spreading from district to district. We are not able to control

[Sri A. Neeladri Rao Reddi] [25th March 1953]

it because we have not enough of irrigation sources. We are spending crores of rupees but if we spend them economically and on the essential needs of the people, I think we can very easily eradicate famine.

"Coming to laying of roads, I would suggest that we should give priority to backward districts and give them all facilities for their development. For instance, many roads in Ichchapuram taluk in Srikakulam district have become dilapidated and have not been repaired for long. As a matter of fact, a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs was provided for effecting repairs to these roads. But the Public Works Department have asked the district boards to take up the repair works. The amount provided for this purpose was very scanty and, therefore, the funds have lapsed and neither the Public Works Department nor the district boards have taken up the work. I request the Government to change their short-sighted policy and attend to the requirements of the people.

"Regarding drinking-water wells, last year a certain amount was provided for the sinking of such wells in the rural areas. All of a sudden, the Deputy Tahsildar of a taluk issued orders to stop the execution of the work for want of funds. I do not know what miracle happened in the meantime. We had provided sufficient money for this purpose in the Budget for 1952-53, but at the end of the year it is said that there are no funds and the work is stopped. I cannot understand the reason for this. However, I request the Government to see that those wells are sunk at least during this year.

"Regarding the question of loans to co-operative societies, the Central Co-operative Bank has given certain amount to the credit co-operative societies who disburse loans to the villagers but it is insisted that the amount lent should be repaid within six months. How can one expect the ryots to repay the money within six months? Unless we give them good facilities to enable them to repay the money, there is no point in giving loans to the villagers.

"Regarding tank repair works, at least when the zamindari system prevailed, some tanks were repaired, but now after the Government took over the estates, the tanks have silted up and many channels have not been repaired. So, the people in these areas are suffering very much. For example, Gangasagaram near Jalandhra and Sinkulasagaram tanks near Bhyripuram can feed 20,000 acres but their bunds have breached. I request the Government to see that these things are set right."

12
noon.

*SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ముఖ్యముగా నేను మనవిచేయ్యవలసినది ఏమిటంటే ఈ బడ్జెటు జమీందారీ రైతాంగము విషయంగాని, జమీందారీ ఖరీదుకు ప్రత్యేకముగా ఉండే విషయాల గురించి ఏమీ చెయ్యలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. జమీందారీల ఎలోలిషను కాకముందే చరిత్రీ బాగుండనిపిస్తుంది. ఇది సిగ్గుచేటుయిన విషయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా పిరాపురం తాలూకాలోనే తెలుస్తుంది. అది పిరాపురం మహారాజావారి

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ఎస్టేటులోనిది. ఎస్టేటు అచాలిషమేకు ముందు పిరాపురం మహారాజా హయాంలో కాళ్ళల మరమ్మత్తు ప్రతి రెండు సంవత్సరములకు చేస్తూ వుండేవారు. కాని జమీందారీలు అచాలిషను చేసి 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలు అయినాకూడా నేటివరకు ఇర్రిగేషను కాలవలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయడంగాని, తట్టెడు మట్టినికూడా తీయించిన పాపాపాలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. పిరాపురం తాలూకా మహారాజావారి క్రింద ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రతి రెండు సంవత్సరాలకీ ఒకమాటు అయినా కాలవలు త్రవ్వే ఆచారము అక్కడవుండేది. 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలనుండి ఒక చానలుకుగాని కాలువకుగాని మరమ్మత్తు చేయడంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అక్కడఉన్న రైతాంగం ఏమనుకుంటున్నారంటే 'జమీందారీల హయాములోనే మా స్థితి బాగుండేది అని. మీరందరు స్వరాజ్యం వస్తుంది జమీందార్లు పోతారు అప్పుడు రైతుల స్థితి బాగుంటుందన్నారకదా. రెండూ జరిగినవిగాని మా స్థితి మరింత అధ్వాన్నము అయిందని' అందిచున్నారు ప్రజలు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం క్రింద ఉండటం కంటే జమీందార్లక్రింద ఉండడమే మేలు అని అంటున్నారని మనవిచేయవలసిన వచ్చినందుకు సిగ్గుపడుచున్నాను. నీటి వసతులు కాలవలు మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలెనని ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుచున్నాను. బిలే బడ్జెటు చూస్తే మా ప్రాంతాలలో వివిధ రైతాంగ స్థితికూడా తీసుకోలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా ప్రాంతంలో ముఖ్యముగా విలేరుకు రిజర్వాయరు కట్టే ఏర్పాటుకు అనేక సంవత్సరాల క్రిందటనే ప్లానింగు చేయడం జరిగింది. దానిని తీసుకోవకపోవడం ఈ బడ్జెటుకు ఎంతైనా లోటుని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. విలేటికి రిజర్వాయరు లేనికారణం చేత పిరాపురం తాలూకాలో సుమారు 25, 30 గ్రామాలలో వంటలు లేవు. నాల్గు వెయ్యిదానికేకూడా నీరులేదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలోకూడా రైతుల వద్దనుండి ఇస్తుల వసూళ్లు జరుగుతూనే ఉంది. పిటిషన్లు పెట్టుకున్నా వినేవారు లేరు. ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వం అంటే రెమిషనులు ఇవ్వకుండా సిస్టులు వసూలుచెయ్యడం జరుగుతుందంటే అది నిజమైన ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వమా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మనమంతా కాంగ్రెస్లో ఉన్నప్పుడు వంటలు పోతే రెమిషను ఇవ్వాలని అడిగినవారమీ. బ్రిటిషు ప్రభుత్వంపోయి మనకు జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చి మన రైతులకు వంటలు లేనప్పుడు రెమిషన్లు ఇవ్వడం జాతీయ ప్రభుత్వం చేయవలసిన పనిగాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను.

"జమీందారీలను స్వాధీనం చేసుకున్న తరువాత Estate Manager లను వేసినారు. వారు చేసే పని ఏమిటి. నీటి వసతులు కల్పించమని మరమ్మత్తులు చేయించమని అడిగితే మాఫని అడికాదు, ఇస్తులు వసూలుచెయ్యడమే మాఫని అని అంటున్నారు. జమీందారీ అచాలిషమేకు ముందు పిరాపురం ఎస్టేటులో ఇర్రిగేషను చానల్లు మీద సూచనవైతే, లాస్కర్లు సుమారు 40, 50 వుండి ఉండి నీటి పంపకం చాగా చేస్తూ ఉండేవారు. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ ట్యాక్ ను అంతా తీసి ఒక లాస్కరుగాని, సూచనవైతేగాని లేకుండా చేసింది. ఈ నీటి పంపకం అంతా చేసుడికి వడలితట్టి కాళ్ళ వాచుకు కూర్చుంది. ఈ ప్రభుత్వం చేసిన మంచి పనులనుకూడా యిచ్చటే చెప్పటం నా ధర్మమని తలుస్తాను. Food Production డిపార్టుమెంటువారు మా పిరాపురం తాలూకాలో కొంతమట్టుకు వెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు చేయించడం నిజమే. ఇంకా కొన్ని చేయవలసివున్నవి. అందుచే Food Production డిపార్టుమెంటు కాళ్ళ మరమ్మత్తులకుకూడా అధికారమివ్వవలసిందిగా కోరాను. ఈ Food Production Department తీసివేసినట్లు విన్నాము. దీనికి ఫండ్లు సాక్షను కాలేదని విన్నాను. ఇది జమీందార్ల గ్రామాలకు పెద్ద దెబ్బ అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం ముఖ్యముగా మా తాలూకాలో ఇర్రిగేషను చానల్లును మరమ్మత్తు చేయించవలెనని

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కాల్యాలైన సూపర్వైజర్లును, లెక్కర్లును వెయ్యవలసిన నీటి పంపకం జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండవలసిన, విలేజ్ రిజర్వాయరు పెటన్ ప్రారంభించవలసిన తమకు మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

* SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ Consolidated Fund నుంచి ప్రభుత్వం డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి అంగీకరించమని ఈ బిల్లుపై మాట్లాడమంటే బిమి మాట్లాడడానికి, ఇక్కడ దీనిని సహార్లు వెయ్యడానికి వివిధముగాను వీలుకాదు. కారణం గడచిన సంవత్సరాలకి మల్లే నే వెనుకబడ్డ ప్రాంతాలను రాష్ట్రంలో పెట్ట ప్రాంతాలను విస్తరిస్తుంది. ఉదాహరణకు మా తాలూకా లీసుకోండి. మాది వినుకొండ. అక్కడ గవర్న మెంటువారు నిర్వహించిన మైనరు ఇరిగేషను పనులు విమీ లేవు. ఎంక్విరీనీటి extension మా తాలూకాలో లేనేలేదు. మా తాలూకాలో నుమారు 200 నీటి వనరులున్నాయి. అందులో 20 అయినా ప్రజలకు ఉపయో గించేటట్లు వెయ్యడం లేదు. మా జిల్లాకు పోయిన సంవత్సరం 70 వేల రూపాయలు మైనరు ఇరిగేషను పనులకు కేటాయించి ఉంది. కాని దాన్ని అయినా ఖర్చుపెట్టడం జరగలేదు. అనేకమైన మైనరు ఇరిగేషను పనులు అశ్రద్ధ వెయ్యడంచేత ఆ తాలూకాలో నీరంతా ప్రవహించి వాపట్ల తాలూకా చేరి సాగు అయ్యే భూమిని మంచి వేస్తున్నది. అంతే కాకుండా తాలూకాలో soil erosion ఎక్కువ అయిపోయింది. ఇందువల్ల నీరు ఇంకు భూమిని పవ్వగా ఉండేటట్లు వెయ్యక వర్షము కొంచము తక్కువ అయిందంటే అతిసులభముగా కరువుకు దారితీస్తుంది. అందువలన తాలూకా లోని నీటి వనరులను ఉపయోగించుకునే అవకాశములేని ఈ బడ్జటులో కేటాయించిన డబ్బును ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి అంగీకరించలేను.

“ఇక పోతే గడచిన కొద్ది మాసాలుగా జరిగిన ఎన్నికలు చూస్తే ఈ పంచాయితీ ఎన్నికలు నిజముగా ప్రజలయొక్క అభిప్రాయాన్ని వ్యక్తపరచాయా అనిపిస్తుంది. కొన్ని గ్రామాలలో ముతాదార్లు, పెత్తనందార్లు బలం ఎంత ఉందో చూపించడానికి ముందుకువస్తే వారి మధ్యవర్తిత్వ వారు వీడ ప్రజల సంగడం జరుగుతుంది. మా తాలూకా ఇనుమిక్ల గ్రామంలో పంచాయితీ ఎన్నికలు జరిగినది. నిజంగా వీర వాళ్ళు ఉన్న ఓటర్లు 300 మందిని లీసుకు వెళ్లి వోట్స్ నిలబడితే చేతులు ఎత్తమంటే వీళ్ళకు కూడా చేతులు ఎత్తలేదు. అయినా 300 వెగాఉన్న ఓటర్లను రెక్కించడంలో 279 మార్చివేసినారు. పంచాయితీ అఫీసర్లు బైటకు రెక్కపెట్టడం ఆవసరంలేదు. విజయ్లు అంగీకరించవలసిన ఆవసరం లేదు. వోట్స్ చేర్చినట్లు ప్రజలు అందరు ఓటర్లు అగునో కాదో నిర్ణయించవలసిన అవసరంకూడా అంతేకన్నా లేనట్లు ప్రవర్తించు చున్నారు. గ్రామాలకు కడులు చెబ్బలాటలులేగూ ఉన్నాయి. ఓటర్ల లిస్టు తమకు చేరలేదని గెజెటు వోటిఫికేషను చేరలేదనిపాత లిస్టులతో ఎన్నికలు జరవడం అందువల్ల పోటీదార్లు కోర్టులకు వెళ్లడం జరుగుతుంది కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రతిపాదనలు అంగీక రించలేను.”

12-10 p.m. * SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, famine conditions in my district of Anantapur and especially in the taluks of Hindupur and Kadiri are becoming highly serious and acute. But the relief given by the Government is far from being adequate. Much delay is caused even in taking up the repair of irrigational sources and supply channels. Even from the early months of 1952, I have been repeatedly representing both to the district authorities and the Famine Commissioner to

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take up the repair of the supply channel at Kalageri, a remote village in the Hindupur taluk at least as a famine relief work and also the restoration of the breached tank at Chowdapalli in Kadiri taluk. These works have not yet been taken up for execution. Perhaps they are still under the process of investigation or sanction. Sir, I feel a much simplified process of investigation and sanction must be adopted in taking up such works immediately. It is regrettable to note that in spite of decontrol, the Government are still enforcing a ban on the move- ment of foodgrains in belt areas, that is, in places situated within a distance of 5 miles from the Mysore boundary. For instance, recently some rice bags which were being transported from Kodi- konda to Hindupur for personal consumption were seized by the police at Chilamathur for this reason. I request that this ban may be removed immediately.

“Sir, it is much more regrettable to note that the Collectors of the famine-affected districts in Rayalaseema have yet to observe a limit even while spending towards famine relief, whereas the Collectors of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli are allowed to spend limitlessly towards cyclone relief.

“In the last week of January 1953 some people from Naginayani cheruvu in Hindupur taluk came down to me with a petition and said that after the Prohibition authorities had booked a prohibition case in their village, the accused were threatening them with physical force, alleging them to be the informants to the Prohibition authorities. Immediately I sent the petition to the District Superintendent of Police of Anantapur for favour of enquiry. But to my great astonishment I found that no police official went to that village even till the 5th of this month for enquiring into the matter. If such is the co-operation and assistance that the police give, then I do not know how prohibition would be a success in this State.

“At the conclusion of my speech, I would like to say one thing about our eminent leader and Chief Minister Rajaji. Rumours were predominantly afloat both inside and outside this House that he was seriously interfering with matters connected with Andhras with which he has no concern. If this is a fact, I would like to put a straight question to him, whether he would tolerate interference by Andhras in matters pertaining to his State, specially in those in which differences are said to have been pre- vailing between himself and Mr. Kamaraja Nadar. So, I would request him not to interfere with matters of other States with which he has no concern in order to keep up the integrity, and status of the position he has attained. Thank you, Sir.”

* SRI AR. A. RM. CHOCKALINGAM CHETTIAR :—“கனம் உதவிச் 12-20
சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! வட்டஜெட் விவாதத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல
தற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்தமைக்காக நான் நன்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன்.
நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் மந்திரிசபை, சிறந்த நல்ல காரியங்களையெல்லாம்
செய்து வருகிறார். பொது மக்களும் அதைப் பாராட்டுகிறார்கள். நானும்
அதைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். உலக அரசியல் விவகாரப்படி எதிராக

[Sri AR. A. RM. Chockalingam Chettiar] [25th March 1953]

கட்டியினர் சொல்லவேண்டிய குறைகளையெல்லாம் சொல்லி வந்த போதிலும் கூட கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய அரசாங்கம் நமது மாகாண மக்களுக்கு நல்ல காரியங்களையெல்லாம் செய்து வருவதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். காரைக்குடி, தேவகோட்டை போன்ற எனது தொகுதிகளிலெல்லாம், சமீபத்தில் நான் தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவரோடு சற்றுப் பிரயாணம் செய்தேன். எந்த கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்றபோதிலும் கூட துளிகூட ஜலம் கிடைக்காமல் மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். குடிக்கத் தண்ணீரில்லையென்றால் அதைக் காட்டிலும் பஞ்சத்திற்கு வேறு என்ன உதாரணம் காட்ட முடியும்? காரைக்குடி, தேவகோட்டை தொகுதியிலுள்ள கிணறுகள் எல்லாம் வறண்டு கிடக்கின்றன. கம்மாய்கள் எல்லாம் பல ஆண்டுகளாகச் செப்டீனிடாத கர்ணமாக மோடிட்டுக் கிடக்கின்றன."

"மழை பெய்தாலும்கூட அந்தத் தண்ணீரை தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொள்ள வசதியில்லை. அதை உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு தகவல் கொடுத்து குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அந்தத் தொகுதிகளிலெல்லாம் போரிங் போர்டு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதிக்கான எல்லா ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யவேண்டும். அவசரமான உத்தரவை இதற்காக அனுப்பவேண்டும்."

"இன்றைய தினம் நகரங்களிலெல்லாம் கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் பிச்சை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஊர் ஊராகச் செல்லுகிறார்கள். காரைக்குடியிலுள்ள கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் எல்லாம் வெளியூர் சென்று பிச்சை வாங்கி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் செட்டிமார் நாடு, மக்களுக்கு உதவக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை. முன்பு, மலையா, பர்மா போன்ற இடங்களில் அவர்களுக்குத் தொழில் செய்ய வசதியிருந்தது. இப்பொழுது அங்கே போட்டிருக்கும் முதலைக்கூட எடுக்க முடியாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். சம்பாதித்து வந்த புணத்தையெல்லாம் கோவிலில் போட்டுவிட்டார்கள். மேலும் தற்போது வெளிநாட்டுக்குப் போவதென்றால் பாஸ் போர்டு கிடைப்பது அதிகக் கஷ்டமாயிருக்கிறது. அது கிடைப்பது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்காக அவர்கள் கடன் வாங்கி நிறைய செலவழிக்கிறார்கள். அதையெல்லாம் அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து பாஸ் போர்டு சீக்கிரத்தில் கிடைக்கும் படி செய்யவேண்டும். அது மட்டுமல்ல. கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். வேலையில்லாதவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க உடனடியாக புது ரோடுகள் அமைக்கும்படி அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். அப்படி வேலை கொடுத்து கூலி கொடுத்தால்தான் அரிசி வாங்குவதற்கு அவர்களால் முடியும். பொதுமக்கள் இன்றைய தினம் அவர்களுக்கு உதவக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை."

"மேலும் காரைக்குடியிலிருந்து மேலூர் வழியாக ஒரு ரயில்வே பாதை அமைக்கவேண்டியது இன்றியமையாதது. அதனால் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நல்ல வருமானம் வருமென்று குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். அந்த வேலையை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், காரைக்குடி, மேலூர் போன்றவைகளில் வேலையும் கிடைக்கும். ஏழை எளியவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதோடுகூட அந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு போக்கு வரத்து வசதியும் ஏற்படும்."

"அரிசி வாங்க வசதியுள்ளவர்கள் அரிசி வாங்கி சாப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் பணமும், வேலையுமில்லாத ஏழை எளியவர்கள் தான் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள், விவசாயிகள் போல பஞ்சத்தில் தவிப்பவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவில்லை என்பதைக் கட்டுக்காரர்கள் சொல்வதுபோல நாம் பெற்ற சுதந்திரத்தை நிச்சயமாக இழக்கும்படி நேரிடும். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க உடனடியாக சர்க்கார் முன்வர வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்."

* SRI P. THANGAVELU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, both during the general discussion on the Budget and the debate on the Governor's Address all the hon. Members who participated therein, did not fail to bring to the notice of the Government the

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unprecedented famine conditions through which our State is now passing. On the question of famine conditions and the responsibility of the Government, there are no two opinions. All the Members are agreed on this question, without difference of political creeds and inclinations. There is no use, on the part of the Government, to minimise the seriousness of this question by adopting an ostrich policy. No doubt, famine conditions are due to the failure of monsoon for the last six years successively. But I wish to say that the Government should come to the rescue of the people; especially during the distress period, all the resources should be utilised and efforts should be made to provide the minimum requirements of food and water for the people during this hour of trial and national calamity. Except a few places in the deltaic area of Tiruchirappalli district, all the other parts of that district are experiencing worst drought conditions. In dry areas, people are unable to carry on cultivation work, as the wells which are the main source of irrigation are dry and all the crops that have already been raised in these places are withering for want of water. In Musiri taluk all the drinking water wells of non-deltaic areas are almost dry. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli district toured this area sometime back and he seems to have submitted a report to the Government regarding the failure of crops in the villages and also recommended the remission of kist for certain selected villages. In the past two or three months, very often it is said by the revenue officials there, that the Government have granted kist remission for certain places. But unfortunately, the village officers are going on collecting the kist as usual, in spite of these promises. I submit that the Government should issue emergent orders preventing them from further proceeding in the matter of collection of kist in these places. I would also request the Government to consider the question of postponing the collection of takkavi loans, well subsidy and other loans which are granted to agriculturists in the drought stricken areas. I learn that the Collector of Tiruchirappalli has applied for a special additional grant for deepening all drinking water wells in Tathiangarpet firka. I request the Government to grant adequate funds for all these works, like deepening of drinking water wells in Tathiangarpet and other non-deltaic areas of Musiri taluk also.

"Many hon. Members may be surprised to hear of the enforced labour system prevailing in our country even in these days. This system is known as (அமுஞ்சி முறை) in Tamil which is peculiarity prevailing in Musiri taluk. According to this system, the mirasdars or landlords who own thousands of acres reserve a part of their property for panna cultivation and they use to lease out the rest of their lands at exorbitant annual rentals. These mirasdars who lease out their lands to the poor agriculturists used to extract work from them without paying any wages to these poor people who do agricultural operations in the lands leased out by these mirasdars. The mirasdars used to enforce this system of free labour by using certain methods. If these poor people refuse

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to do such work for the mirasdars, they will summarily be evicted not only from those lands but also from the huts in which they are living and which have been provided to them by the landlords.

12-30
7p.m.

"The greatest cruelty is that these agricultural labourers would not even be fed at the time of rendering free service to the landlords. I wish the Government take up this question seriously, investigate the same and introduce a Bill to extend the present Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal Protection Act to the Tiruchirappalli district also. These helpless poor agriculturists, notwithstanding their enforced free service are made to pay heavy and exorbitant rents to the landlords. These landlords are shrewd enough to exploit the helpless lot of agricultural labourers and capitalize the situation where there is a competition among them. I therefore request the Government to introduce certain statutory provisions to fix the lease amount and thus safeguard the interest of the agriculturists who form the backbone of our country. The Agriculturists Debt Relief Act is on the Statute Book for the last 15 years but still many poor deserving agriculturists could not derive its benefits partly due to ignorance and partly owing to poverty which prevents them from going to a court of law. It is high time that Government found out a simpler procedure to liquidate agricultural indebtedness in the State."

* SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Budget that has been presented by the Hon. the Finance Minister is one beset with innumerable set-backs, specially in view of the severely limited resources, unsatisfactory incomes and mounting expenditure. While we appreciate the bold step taken by the Government in abolishing Food Control, we fear the benefits rendered by this policy are going to be negated by the slackness of the administration in watching the situation created by the new policy. Hoarders, blackmarketeers and smugglers have not changed overnight into law-abiding citizens. They wait to seize the opportunities when they arise. As a result we have seen of late a spurt in the rise of prices of foodgrains. In my own district of South Kanara smuggling is going on on a large scale, and during the last two months prices have soared by more than 25 per cent. If the Government continue to be slack in their vigilance, I am sure the prices will soar beyond all measure and the Government will be faced with a new problem very hard to solve."

"It is indeed a matter for regret that South Kanara has been neglected as usual this time also, though various schemes of communication, which are most laudable, have been undertaken by the Government and a good portion of the Budget has been set apart for this all-important work. In my district very little new communication work has been undertaken, though in some areas Firka Development and community project schemes have been making much noise. In my own constituency of Kasaragod even now there are groups of villages with thousands of population bringing several thousands of rupees to the Government as land

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revenue which are not touched by road nor do I see any attempt being made by the Government to satisfy these elementary needs of the people to lead a civilised life.

"Apart from education the main factor that contributes to the backwardness of this country is Public Health and medical aid. The number of medical institutions that cater to the needs of the villagers are too meagre to serve the purpose. In my own constituency there are very many villages that are starved of any medical aid. The rural dispensaries are a misnomer for medical centres and apart from the fewness of that number they are run in a very unsatisfactory way. It looks as though the Government want to ease their conscience, by the establishment of these institutions, without caring to see whether these institutions are serving the people. I hear that in most of these rural dispensaries the doctors are not seen for days together. Sir, this is a sorry plight and I would suggest that a better check over these institutions is most desirable."

"Sir, I am sorry to suggest that the great edifice of Prohibition, on which the moral structure of this State was built, has started cracking. It is a misfortune and a calamity that this should have happened so"

(At this stage, the Deputy Speaker sounded the gong and called upon Sri Vaikuntam to speak.)

* SRI A. VAIKUNTAM :—"கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லா ஒரு பஞ்சப்பிரதேசம் என்று எனக்கு முன் பல M.L.A.-கள் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலும் ஸ்ரீவில்லிபுத்தூர் தாலுகா, வெகுவாகப் பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டு அங்கு விவசாய ஏழைகள் பெரும் கஷ்டம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷம் இங்கு Sessions நடந்த போது கூட அங்குள்ள கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள் நூற்றுக்கணக்காக இங்கு பட்டினி ஊர்வலமாக வந்து அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியும். அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் சீக்கிரம் உதவிபுரியக் கோருகிறேன். அங்கே ஜனங்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் இவ்வளவு தான் என்று சொல்லமுடியாது. இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை தீர்க்க நேரடியாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களும் எங்கள் தாலுகாவிற்கு வந்து அங்குள்ள விஷயங்களை அறிந்தால் தான் சீக்கிரமாக அங்குள்ள கஷ்டம் தீரும். அங்குள்ள ஏழைகள் சிக்க முடியாத கஷ்டத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த தாலுகாவில் ஜீவனம் செய்ய வேண்டுமானால் மழை அவசியம் பெய்தாகவேண்டும். மழை இல்லாமல் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டம் சிக்க முடியவில்லை."

"எலெக்டிரிசிட்டி சம்பந்தமாக சொல்லும்போது அங்கு சில பேர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாததாலும், கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாததாலும் அவர்களால் கடனை கட்ட முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது எலெக்டிரிசிட்டி சம்பந்தமாக கலீன்மெண்டு கடன் கொடுப்பதாக தெரியவருகிறது. அங்கு விவசாயம் நடைபெறுவதால் இந்தக் கடனை எவ்விதமும் திருப்பித்தர முடியாது. ஆனால் மழை நன்றாக பெய்தவுடன் விவசாயம் செய்து பிறகு தான் அவர்களால் வாங்கிய கடனை திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு தக்காவி கடனை கூட்டுறவு சேவைப்புகள் மூலம் அவசியம் கொடுத்து விவசாயம் செய்யச் சொல்லிவிட்டு பிறகு அந்தக் கடனை காலம் தள்ளி வாங்கிக்கொள்ளும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

[Sri A. Vaikuntam] [25th March 1953]

இப்பொழுது பஞ்சப் பிரதேசமாக இருப்பதால் சில இடங்களை மராமத்து செய்து மீள்களில் பெய்யும் மழைத் தண்ணீரை அங்கிருக்கும் குளங்களில் விட்டால் அவைகள் நிறைந்து போய்விடும். அதற்கு அங்குள்ள குளங்களை மராமத்து செய்வதோடு ரோடுகளையும் அமைத்தால் இந்த பஞ்சத்தை சமாளிக்கமுடியும். உணவு பிரச்சனையை தீர்க்க கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது அநேகம் நிவாரணக் கடைகளை திறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கடைகளில் சில பேருக்கு A Card-ம், சில பேருக்கு B Card-ம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகின்றவர்கள் B Card வைத்திருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சில சமயங்களில் நிவாரணம் அளிக்க முடியாது என்று கடைகளில் சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே கார்டுகள் கொடுப்பதில் பாரபட்சம் இல்லாமல் எல்லோருக்கும் A Card-களைக் கொடுத்து எல்லோரும் நிவாரணக் கடைகளில் உணவு தானியம் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளும்படி சொல்கரியம் செய்துகொடுக்கக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தக்காவிக் கடன்களை கொடுப்பதில் நிர்வாக ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதால் அந்தத் தக்காவி் கடன்களை வாங்குவதற்கு தங்களுடைய கால் நடைகளை விற்று வாங்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கடன் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் போட்டு விட்டு ரெவின்யூ இன்ஸ்பெக்டரைக் கேட்கும்போது கடன் பணம் வாங்குவதற்கு சமார் மூன்று மாதங்களாகின்றன. நூற்றுக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை செலவழித்து தக்காவி் கடன் கேட்கும்போது சிலருக்கு sanction செய்ய கிறார்கள். சிலருக்கு sanction ஆகாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. லஞ்சம் கொடுப்பவர் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வாங்கிப்போனாலும் கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதைப்பற்றி நான் கேட்டதற்கு 'எங்களுக்குத் தெரியும்; நீங்கள் சொல்லவேண்டாம். வேண்டுமென்றால் சட்டசபையில் பேசிக்கொள்ளுங்கள்' என்று தாசில்தார் சொல்லிவிட்டார். யாரோ சிலருக்கு அவ்விதம் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதாகக் கடன் கொடுத்ததை கிணறுகள் வெட்டாமல் செலவழித்து விட்டதாகவும் அதனால் தான் சர்ட்டிபிகேட் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்பதாகவும் சொன்னார். இந்த ரூ. 400 கடன் வாங்குவதற்குள் ஒரு விவசாயிக்கு ரூ. 180 வரையில் செலவழிந்துவிடுகிறது. மீதம் இருக்கும் ரூ. 220-வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவன் என்ன விவசாயம் செய்யப்போகிறான். இந்த நிலையில் இருக்கிறது இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிலைமை. ஆகவே லஞ்ச ஊழல்கள் இருப்பதை தடுப்பதற்கு உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய சலுகைகள் செய்யும்போது அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கும் பணம் அந்த ஏழைகளுக்குப் போய் சேறுகிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு தாலுகாவிற்கும் ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தை முக்கியமாக யார் ஏழைகள் என்று தெரிந்து கொண்டு அவர்களுக்கு அவசியமாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு மனம் வைத்தால் இந்தக் குறைகளை நிவர்த்திக்க முடியும் என்பதையும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பிரச்சங்கத்தை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

12-40
P.m.

* Sri P. URKAVAN:—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். நாட்டில் பருவ மழை இல்லாததால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டுவிட்டது. ஜனங்களின் நன்மைக்காக பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்தை துரிதமாகச் செய்ய சர்க்கார் அக்கறை காட்டினால் மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கையும் நன்மதிப்பும் ஏற்படும். பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கென ஒதுக்கும் தொகை ஒரு தம்படி கூட வீணாகாமல் செலவு செய்யவேண்டும். கோடிக் கணக்கில் பணம் செலவாகியும் ஏழை பாமர மக்கள் க்குப் பணம் கிடைப்பதில்லை. பஞ்சத்தால் பாதிக்கப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு வரிவசூல் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கிராமநதிரங்களில் ரோடுகள் போடுதல், அணைகட்டுதல், குள மராமத்துகள், கிணறுகளை ஆழப்படுத்துதல் முதலிய பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். 'உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே, வாழ்வார்

25th March 1953] [Sri P. Urkavalan]

மற்றெல்லாம் தொழுதுண்டு பின் செல்வர்' என்பதுபோல் சமூக முழுதமே விவசாயப் பொருளாதாரத்தை நம்பி வாழ்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் சர்க்கார் விவசாயிகள் விஷயத்தில் முக்கிய கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.

"திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவில் சங்கரன்கோவில் தாலுகா, நாங்குநேரி தாலுகா போன்ற இடங்களில் மழையின்மையால், விவசாய மக்களும், தொழிலாள மக்களும் பரம் கஷ்டம் சகிக்க முடியாது. சங்கரன்கோவில் தாலுகாவில் குடிப்பதற்கு தண்ணீர்கூட கிடைப்பதில்லை. இதற்கு சர்க்கார் கீறியார் போன்ற அணைகளைக் கட்டி முடித்தால் சங்கரன்கோவில் தாலுகா, கோவில் பட்டித் தாலுகா, இந்த இரண்டு தாலுகாவிலும் குடிப்பதற்குத் தண்ணீர் வசதியும், உணவு உற்பத்தியும் பெருகுவதற்கு ஏதுவாய் இருக்கும். நெற்றியின் வியர்வை நிலத்தில் விழப் பாடுபடும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இன்று சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் பணம் கிடைக்காது, 'உழைப்பதற்கென பிறந்து உழைக்கிறேன். நாம் உண்பதற்கென பிறந்தோம்' என நீனைக்கும் சோம்பேரிக் கூட்டங்களுக்குத்தான் அந்தப்பணம் கிடைக்கும். உழைப்பவனுக்குக் கொடுக்காத லஞ்ச வேட்டைக்காரரை சரியான தண்டனைக் குள்ளாக்கவேண்டும். இல்லையேல் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் பட்டினி என்றுதான் ஏற்படும். ஆகையால் இதற்குச் சர்க்கார் வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த நாட்டின் ஜனத் தொகையில் மூன்றில் ஒரு பங்குள்ளவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட ஹரிஜனங்கள். அவர்கள் வாழ்விலே உயர், முன்னேற்ற, சமூகப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் கைதுக்கி விடுவதற்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி புரியவேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் உயர்தரப் பாடசாலைகளில் படிக்கும் ஏழை மாணவர்களுக்கு உபகாரச் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். பல குழந்தைகள் படிக்க வசதியின்றி சம்பளம் கட்ட வழியில்லாமல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பாடசாலையில் ஒரு வேளை பகல் உணவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிடில் பஞ்சம் பட்டினி இவைகளால் பாதிக்கப்பட்டுள்ள அவர்களை, நிலச் சவான்தார்கள் தங்களின் அடிமை ஆட்களாக்கி, ஆடு மாடு மேய்ப்பதற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்வார்கள். எதிர்காலப் புதிய இந்தியாவில் மன்னர்களாக, மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக விளங்க வேண்டிய அவர்களின் கல்வி வளர்ச்சி பாதிக்கப்பட்டு அடிமைகளாக மாறுகின்றனர். இந்தநிலை மாறவேண்டுமானால் எல்லா ஜில்லா போர்டு பாடசாலைகளிலும் கட்டாயமாகப் பகல் உணவு கொடுக்க வசதிசெய்யவேண்டும். இந்நாட்டில் வாழ்விழந்து கிடக்கின்றவர்களான ஏழை எளியவர்கள், உடலுழைப்பைச் சிந்தும் பட்டாளிகள், இந்நாட்டின் முதுகெலும்பு போன்ற ஹரிஜனங்கள் ஆகியோரின் வாழ்வு மறுபடியும் மலர்வதற்கு கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்வார்கள் என்று நம்பி முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்."

* Sri T. SHANMUGAM:—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை காங்கிரஸ் தரப்பிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆதரித்துப் பேசும் பொழுதும், 'We appreciate the budget but our district has not got anything', என்று ஆரம்பத்தில் ஆதரித்து பிறகு தங்கள் பேச்சு முழுமையும், 'சர்க்கார் எங்கள் தொகுதிக்கு இதைச் செய்யவில்லை; எங்கள் ஊருக்கு அதை செய்யவில்லை' யென்பதாக சர்க்காரின் மேல் குற்றச்சாட்டுகளைத்தான் சாட்டினார்கள்.

"அப்படியே செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்கு எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. பிற்பிட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் அங்கே நிறைய வசிக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஜில்லாவில் எப்பொழுதும் நல்ல நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி கிடையாது. நானும் இன்னும் ஒரு சிலரும் இதைப்பற்றி சர்க்காருக்கு மசூர் அனுப்பியும் கூட இதுவரையில் எந்தவிதமான நன்மையும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆற்றுப் பாசனம் செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டுமென்றால் எந்த வழியும் இல்லை. குறிப்பாக கிருஷ்ண பெண்ணார் அணைக்கட்டுதிட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் அதன் மூலமாக நீர்ப்பாசனம் செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லாவிற்கு வரலாமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. எப்பொழுது அது அமுலுக்கு வரப்போகிறதோ தெரியவில்லை,

[Sri T. Shanmugam] [25th March 1953]

செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா மிகவும் ஏழ்மையான ஜில்லா. கோயம்பத்தூர், மதுரை, தஞ்சாவூரைப்போல பெரிய பணக்காரர்கள் இந்த ஜில்லாவில் கிடையாது. பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் ஏழை விவசாயிகள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர்கள். ஆகவே இவர்களெல்லாம் வாழும் இது ஏழை ஜில்லா. இந்த மக்களும் ரொம்பவும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களாவார்கள். இந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எங்கள் ஸ்ரீபெரும்புதூர் தாலுகாவைப் பற்றி நான் அதிகம் சொல்ல வேண்டியதில்லை. மழையில்லாததின் காரணமாக அந்த தாலுகா பூராவிலுமுள்ளோர் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் கூட கவனிக்கவே இல்லை. பல ஏரி குளம் மராமத்துகளெல்லாம் நடக்க வேண்டும். அவைகள் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவேயில்லை. எப்போதாவது கொஞ்சம் மழை பெய்தாலும் அந்த ஜலத்தை தேக்கி வைத்துக்கொண்டு உபயோகிக்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் ஏரிகள் இருக்கின்றன. ஒரு ஏரி நிரம்பினாலும் கூட அங்குள்ள நிலங்களுக்குப் பாய்ச்சி பயிரிட வசதி ஏற்படும். அப்படியெல்லாம் செய்வதில்லை. சிறு சிறு நீர்ப்பாசனம் சம்பந்தமாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யும் காரியங்கள் பேரதவே போதாது.

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

“பணமில்லையென்றால் தாராளமாக மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடமிருந்து கடன் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம். மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திடம் சண்டைப் போட்டு அவர்களுக்கு தற்பொழுது சேர்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் நமது மாகாண வரிப்பணத்தை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம்.

“குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன், இந்தச் சர்க்கார் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்ததே தப்பாகும். வீணாக அதைக் கட்டி அழுது கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதாக நான் போன வருஷம் சொன்னேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“நீங்க ‘கட்டி அழுதுகொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள்,’ என் றெல்லாம் பேசக்கூடாது.”

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“தலைவர் அவர்களே! நான் இப்போ அப் படிச் சொல்லவில்லை. ‘இந்த திட்டத்தை கட்டி அழுது கொண்டிருக்கிறீர்கள் என்று போன வருஷம் தான் சொன்னேன்’ என்பதாகத்தான் நான் இப்பொழுது சொல்லுகிறேன். (சிரிப்பு) ஏன் அப்படிச் சொன்னேன் என்றால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதனால் வருமானம் குறைந்து போச்சே தவிர எந்த வகையிலும் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை இவர்களால் வெற்றிகரமாக அமுல் நடத்தவே முடியவில்லை. நமது மந்திரி சபையிலுள்ள மந்திரி களும் கூட, பிரொகிபிஷன் சரியாக நடப்பதில்லை. சீப் மினிஸ்டர் தான் ரொம்ப பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர இல்லாவிட்டால் இதை stop பண்ணிவிடலாமென்று கூட யோசனை சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“நீங்கள் அது மாதிரியாகச் சொல்வது ரொம்பவும் தவறாகும்.”

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“அது மாதிரியாக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. மந்திரிகள் சொன்னதாகப் பேப்பரிலே வந்திருந்தது. அதைப் படித்து விட்டுத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“அப்படி பேப்பரிலே வந்தது பொய் என்றால் ஏன் அந்த மெயில் பத்திரிகையின் மேல் motion எடுக்கவில்லையென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஏதாவது ஒன்றைச் சொல்லிவிடுவது. பின்னர் முதல் மந்திரிக்குப் பயந்து கொண்டு நான் அப்படிச் சொல்லவில்லையென்பதாக மறுத்துவிடுகிறது.”

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Please look into the Council Proceedings. It has been contradicted.”

[25th March 1953]

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“அது எப்படியாவது போகட்டும். ஆனால் எல்லா வருஷங்களையும்விட இந்த வருஷம் மது விலக்கு குற்றங்கள் அதிகமாயிருக்கின்றனவே தவிர கொஞ்சம் கூட குறையவில்லை. நிறையப்பேர் பணம் சம்பாதித்து விட்டார்கள். எதற்காக வெற்றியடையாத இந்தச் சட்டத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கவேண்டும் என்று தான் கேட்கிறேன்? யாராவது குடிக்காமல் இருந்தால் சரி; இப்பொழுது எல்லோரும் குடிக்கிறார்கள். முக்கியமாக ஒன்றைப் பாருங்கள் “நீரா பார்லர்” என பதனீர் கடைகளை திறந்து இருக்கிறார்கள். பதனீர் கடை என்றால் என்ன? அதுவும் கள்ளுக்கடைதானே. பதனீர் சாப்பிட்டால் என்ன? கள் சாப்பிட்டால் என்ன?”

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“நீங்கள் தயவு செய்து கொஞ்சம் நீரா சாப்பிட்டுப்பாருங்கள்.”

* SRI T. SHANMUGAM :—“இதைச் சாப்பிட்டா கள்ளைச் சாப்பிட்டதாக ஆகாது என்று சொல்லுகிறீர்களா? பழக்கமில்லாதவங்க நீரா சாப்பிட்டால் உடனே அவர்களுக்கும் மயக்கம் தான் வரும். ஆகவே இதுவும் போதையைக் கொடுக்கும் பொருள்தான். இது மாதிரியாகவேல்லாம் மது விலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீற வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதைக் காட்டிலும் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை சீக்கிரம் கால தாமதம் செய்யாமல் ஒழித்து விட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI L. ANANDAN :—“கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த விவா தத்தில் நான் கலந்து கொள்ள சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்தற்காக நான் நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். குறிப்பாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் சுமார் 50,000-க்கு மேல் வசித்து வருகிறார்கள். நான் அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் கிராமங்களைப் பார்த்தேன். அங்கு சில கிராமங்களில் பார்க்கும்போது அவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான குடியிருப்பு வசதி இல்லாமலும், போதுமான இடமில்லாமலும், குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாமலும், ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகையினால் குடும்பம் ஒன்றுக்கு குடியிருப்புக்கு மூன்று செண்டிகளாவது நிலம் பிரித்துக்கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய மானியம் கொடுத்து அவர்களுக்கு குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியும் செய்து கொடுக்கும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். 12-50 p.m.

“கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகாவில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையில் கல்வியறிவு இல்லாதவர்களாக இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். காரணம் அங்கே இரண்டு ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் தான் இருக்கின்றன. மேற்படி தாலுகாவில் பிரகாவிற்று ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூலை கட்டிக் கொடுத்தும், ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலை ஏற்படுத்தினால் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு கல்வியறிவு பெற முடியும். ஆகவே ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றத்தில் அக்கறை கொள்ளும் நமது சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“என்னுடைய தொகுதியில் தொடந்தார்போல் ஐந்தாறு வருஷங்களாக மழை இல்லாமல் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு மக்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். விவசாய முறையிலும் இன்னும் பல துறைகளிலும் அவர்கள் கவலையுற்று வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாததால் அவர்கள் மிகவும் சிரமப்பட்டு விவசாயம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுப்பதற்கு பலர் புதிய முறையில் விவசாயம் செய்து பலருக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முயற்சித்தாலும் மின்சார வசதி கிடையாது. ஆகையால் கள்ளக்குறிச்சி தாலுகாவிற்கு மின்சார வசதிக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யும்படியாக நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மேற்படி தாலுகாவிலுள்ள பஞ்சத்தை அகற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் கோமுகி நதி, மணிமுத்தா நதி அணைக்கட்டு திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால் சுமார் 12,500 ஏக்கர் நிலங்களை சாகுபடிக்கு கொண்டு வந்து இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்கலாம். அதன்மேல் அங்குள்ள நிலங்களை

[Sri L. Anandan] [25th March 1953]

நஞ்சை நிலங்களாகக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். உணவு உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கிவிடுவதோடு நாட்டில் வேலையில்லாமல் பரிதாபிக்கும் பாட்டாளி மக்களுக்குப் பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலை கொடுத்ததுபோலாகும். இந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களை மாஜி மந்திரி கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்கள் நேரில் வந்து பார்த்து அதை கூடிய சீக்கிரம் நிறைவேற்றி விடலாம் என்று சொல்லியும் இன்னும் அவைகள் நிறைவேற்றப்படாமல் இருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்த இரண்டு திட்டங்களையும் உடனடியாக எடுத்துக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது மின்சார விநியோக இலாகாவை சர்க்கார் எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டும். காரணம் கடலூர் போன்ற இடங்களில் தனிப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு மின்சாரத்தை விநியோகிக்கும் வேலையைக் கொடுத்திருப்பதால் அதனால் பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு பயன் அளிக்கவில்லை. ஒரு சிலருக்குதான் பயன் அளிக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக இப்பொழுது அங்குள்ள உதவி இஞ்சினியர் மேல் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே சர்க்காருக்கு வரும் கெட்ட பெயரை உடனடியாகத் தடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று இருந்தால் மின்சார விநியோகத்தை சர்க்காரே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு நடத்தவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் நடந்து வரும் தேர்தலில் கை தூக்கி வோட்டுப்போடும் முறையை சர்க்கார் அறவே ஒழிக்க வேண்டும். காரணம் என் தொகுதியில் சில கிராமங்களிலிருந்து சின்ன சேலம் டிப்டி பஞ்சாயத்து ஆபீஸர் மேல் சில புகார்கள் வந்தன. உதாரணமாக வடக்கு நந்தல் பஞ்சாயத்து தேர்தல் மேற்படி ஆபீசர் தலைமையில் நடந்தது. அங்கு நானும் சென்று பார்த்தேன். மேற்படி ஆபீஸர் ஒருவருக்கே சாதகமாக நடந்துகொண்டார். ஆகவே இதை உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து மறு தேர்தல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Mr. Speaker Sir, இப்பொழுது இந்த மசோதாவைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்போது அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்கு சில விஷயங்களைக் கொண்டுவந்து சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஆந்திரப் பிரதேசம் வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் பல வேலைகளைக் கவனிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஒரு சில காரியங்களை நிறைவேற்ற பணம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் போகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு செலவு செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் கனம் தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ சி. சுப்ரமணியத்திற்கு ஒன்று சொல்ல பிரியப்படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்திற்காக என்ன allotment பண்ணி இருக்கிறார்கள்? அவர்களுடைய பட்ஜெட்டில் ராயலசீமையிலிருந்து திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா வரையில் பஞ்சம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அதற்கு என்ன allot பண்ணியிருக்கிறார்கள்? திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்கு எவ்வளவு ரூபாய் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? போன வருஷம் ரூ. 80 லட்சம் கொடுத்தார்கள். இந்த வருஷம் 23 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் மந்திரியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர் ஊரிலுள்ள பஞ்சம் மட்டும் தான் அவர் கண்ணில் தெரிந்திருக்கிறது.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I repudiate such allegations.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“நான் allegation சொல்லவில்லை. குற்றச்சாட்டு சொல்லவில்லை. அவருக்கு நிச்சயமாகத் தெரிகிறது அவருடைய ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி. திருநெல்வேலி, மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாக்களிலும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. திருநெல்வேலி பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி நான் சொல்லுவேன். மதுரையிலிருந்து கனம் ராஜாராம் வந்திருக்கிறார். அதைப் பற்றி அவர் சொல்லுவார். இராமநாதபுரத்திலிருந்து கனம் சுவாமிநாதன் வந்திருக்கிறார். அந்த ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி அவர் சொல்லுவார். அதைப்

25th March 1953] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

போலவே கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கோயம்பத்தூரிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார். அதனால் அவருடைய ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள பஞ்சம் அவருக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அதைத்தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்களுடைய ஜில்லாவில் சுமார் 5 அல்லது 6 வருஷங்களாக மழை இல்லாமல் குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் மக்கள் செத்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நிரூபிக்கமுடியும். தண்ணீர் எடுக்கும்போது ஒரு பெண் வெப்பம் தாங்காது மலையில் மயக்கமுற்று கீழே விழுந்து மண்டை உடைந்து அப்படியே செத்து அழிந்திருக்கிறாள். ஒரு குடும் தண்ணீர் எடுக்கப்போய் அவளுக்கு இந்தக் கதி ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த மாதிரியான பஞ்சத்தை பத்திரிகையில் சிலர் சித்தரித்து படம் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், மெயில் பத்திரிகையில் அவ்விதம் போடப்பட்டிருந்தது. ஐந்து வருஷமாக பஞ்சம் அப்படித்தான் இருக்கிறது.

“சரி அது போகட்டும். அதற்கு ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய் சாங்ஷன் செய்திருப்பதாக திடீரென்று மெயில் பத்திரிகையில் வெளியாயிற்று. அரசாங்கம் அவ்விதம் சாங்ஷன் செய்திருப்பதாகப் பார்த்தேன். அதையும் 20 நாட்களாகப் பார்க்கிறேன். இன்னும் அந்த ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாயைக்காணோம். இதுவரைக்கும் இன்னும் இரண்டும் லட்ச ரூபாய்கூட சாங்ஷன் ஆகி வந்திருப்பதாகக்கூட தெரியவில்லை. அவ்விதம் நிலைமை இருக்கும்போது ஏன் ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய் சாங்ஷன் செய்திருப்பதாகச் சொல்லி மக்களை ஏமாற்றுகிறீர்கள் என்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். மக்களுக்கு சர்க்காரின் பேரில் நம்பிக்கை இருக்கவேண்டும். நிலையான சர்க்கார் இருக்கவேண்டும். அராஜகம் மாறவேண்டும். நிலையான சர்க்கார், உறுதியான சர்க்கார் இருக்கவேண்டும். சர்க்கார் மீது மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கவேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலிக்கு சாங்கிஷன் செய்திருப்பதாக பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேனே என்று கலெக்டரைப் போய் கேட்டால் அவர் சொல்லுகிறார் தனக்கு உத்தரவு விரவில்லை என்று. ஆகவே நான் சொல்லுகிறேன் இந்த பஞ்சத்தைப்போக்க கலெக்டருக்கு 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். நீங்கள் சொன்னது ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாய், மொத்தம் கொடுக்கச் சொல்வது 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய். மீதம் வேண்டியது 23 லட்சம் ரூபாய் தான். பஞ்சம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதை சமாளிக்க இவ்வளவு பணம் வேண்டும். இந்த ஏழு லட்சம் ரூபாயை வைத்துக்கொண்டு என்ன செய்ய முடியும் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் உங்களை குறை சொல்லவில்லை. Allegation ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. பஞ்சத்திற்கு ஏன் பணம் ஒதுக்கக்கூடாது என்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். அதற்காக கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் கோப்படுகிறார். அவர் கோப்படுவதற்கு அவசியமே இல்லை. 200 கோடி ரூபாய் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தருவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். உங்களுக்கு பஞ்சத்திற்கு கடனாகக் கொடுப்பதாக வாக்களித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நாமும் அவர்களிடத்தில் பணம் வேண்டும் என்று காவடி எடுக்கிறோம். அதைப் பற்றி முதல் மந்திரிகூட சட்டசபையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். நீங்கள் இந்த இரண்டு கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு இந்த பஞ்சத்தை நீக்கக் கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். வேறு ஒன்றும் நான் சொல்லவில்லை.”

* **SRI N. C. RAMASWAMI KANDER :—**“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது இங்கே கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பிரேரணையை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நமது மாகாணத்திலே கிராமங்கள்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இன்னும் கிராமங்களில் விவசாயிகளும், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர்களும் பிரிட்டிஷ் அரசாங்கம் இருந்தது முதல், இந்த ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கம் ஏற்பட்டது வரையில் அந்த நிலையிலே தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். மழையின்றி ஜனங்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருப்பதினால் ஆங்காங்கே நீர்பாசன வசதிகளை சர்க்கார் செய்துக்கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் சுகமாக வாழ வழி ஏற்படும். ஆல்பத்திரிகள் கிடையாது. சிறிய சிறிய ரோடுகள் போட வேண்டும். இவைகள் போன்ற சௌகர்யங்களை சர்க்கார் செய்துக்கொடுக்க வில்லை. இவைகளெல்லாம் ஜனங்களுக்கு செய்துக்கொடுக்கவில்லை என்றால் ஒரு M.L.A. கூட இந்த எலக்ஷனில் வரமுடியாது என்று சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

[Sri N. C. Ramaswami Kander] [25th March 1953]

“இன்று 5 கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் பெற்றிருப்பதுபோல் இன்னும் கிராம சீர்திருத்தத்திற்கு 20 கோடி கடன் பெற்றிருக்கும் கிராமத்தில் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். மகாத்மா காந்தியார்கூட கிராமங்களுக்கு புனர் உதாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று பன்முறை சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். அங்குள்ள மக்கள் கல்வித் துறையிலும், தொழில் துறையிலும் பொருளாதாரத் துறையிலும் உயர்வதற்கு வழி வகுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், அவர்களுக்கு சுகாதார வசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டுமென்றும் கூறி இருக்கிறார். அதன்படி இப்பொழுது நடக்கிறதா என்று கேட்கிறேன்? ஒருவிதமான நன்மையும் கிராம மக்களுக்கு செய்யவில்லை என்று வருத்தத் துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கிராமங்களில் உள்ள ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கல்வி துறையில் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யப்படவில்லை. கல்வியிலும், சலுகையும் உதவியும் அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. கிராம ஜனங்கள் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இல்லாமல் நோய்வாய்ப்பட்டு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏழை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூட வசதியே இல்லை. அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யுமாறு அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் இடங்களில் நல்ல ரோட்டு வசதிகள் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இம்மாதிரியாக பொது மக்களுக்கு நன்மை பயக்கும் காரியங்களை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள், கிராமாபிவிருத்திக்காகவும், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினர், ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றத் திற்காகவும், தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிர்க்காவிற்கு ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூல் ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். இப்பொது கிராமத்திய ஜனங்கள் 20 மைலுக்கு அப்புரம்தான் போய் கல்வி பயில வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக செங்கம் தாலுகாவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டு பால் தாள்பட்டியில் 40 கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரிதான் இருக்கிறது. அதையும் ஒரு வருஷம் மூடி இருக்கிறது. அங்கு ஹைஸ்கூலும் கிடையாது. அதை உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். கிராம ஜனங்களுக்கு இதை யெல்லாம் செய்யவில்லையென்றால் அவர்கள் சர்க்காரை குறை கூறுவார்கள். ஆகவே இதை செய்யவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இதையெல்லாம் ராஜாஜி செய்யவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

*Sri V. CHINNAYYA:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் மானியத்தை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“திருச்சி ஜில்லாவுடன் இணைக்கப்பட்ட புதுக்கோட்டை டிவிஷனில் நீண்ட காலமாகப் பருவமழையில்லை. அங்கே விவசாயிகள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பருவமழை இல்லாமலிருக்கிறபடியால் குடிப்பதற்குக்கூட தண்ணீர் வசதியில்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் அங்குள்ள பழைய கிணறுகளை சுத்தப்படுத்தி, ஆழமாகத் தோண்டும்படியும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகள் பலவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும் புதுக்கோட்டை டிவிஷனில் ஆற்றுப் பாசன வசதி இல்லாததால், திருச்சி ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள காவேரியிலிருந்து ஒரு கால்வாய் வெட்டிக் கொண்டுவர ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“மேலும் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இருக்கும் விவசாய டிபார்ட்மெண்டை தாலுகாவாரியாகப் பிரித்து அமைத்தால் ஆங்காங்கு உள்ள விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்படும் என்றும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் பம்பு கிடையாது. தாலுகாவிற்கு ஒன்று ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்று கோரப்படுகிறது. மேலும் திருமயம், குளத்தூரைச் சேர்ந்த இலுப்பூர் ஏரியாவில் 30 ஆயிரம் ஜனத்தொகை இருக்கிறது. ஷேடரில் ஐந்தாம் வகுப்பு வரைதான் படிக்க முடியும். அதற்குமேல் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் 8 மைலுக்கு அப்பாலுள்ள அன்னவாசலுக்கு நடந்துபோய் படிக்கும்படி ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகவே அங்கு ஒரு ஹைஸ்கூலை ஏற்படுத்தும் படியாக நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

25th March 1953]

[Sri V. Chinnayya]

“மேலும் ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட இருக்கின்ற சமயத்தில் புதுக்கோட்டையை தனி ஜில்லாவாக அதைப் பிரித்துவைக்க வேண்டுமென கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“மேலும் நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிரதமராக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு நிறைய உதவி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு ஊர்களிலும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் இன்னும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இவர்களிடம் ரொம்பவும் கருணை காட்டுவ தெல்லாம் அவர்களை கிளர்ச்சியில் சிக்கவைப்பதற்குத்தான். ஆகவே சர்க்காரே ஹரிஜனங்களுடைய பிரச்சினையை தீர்த்துவைக்க முன்வர வேண்டும்.”

*Sri P. K. THIRUMURTHI:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் முதலில் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த மானிய கோரிக்கையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதோடு சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“இதுவரை சர்க்கார் ஏராளமான பணம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்தது கொஞ்சம் பேர்தான். ஆகவே செலவு செய்கிற பணம் எல்லோருக்கும் உபயோகமாய் இருக்க வேண்டும்.

“நிறைய ஹாஸ்டல்கள் இருந்தும் முன்னேற்றம் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால் ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்தும் பிரைவேட் ஆட்கள் அதை ஒரு வியாபாரம்போல் நடத்துகிறார்கள். ஹாஸ்டல்களை சர்க்காரே நடத்துவது நல்லது. பிரைவேட் ஹாஸ்டல் நடத்துகிறவர்கள் சர்க்கார் பணத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக நடக்கிறார்கள். இந்தக் கொள்கையை மாற்றி சர்க்காரே ஹாஸ்டல்களை நடத்துவது நல்லது.

“ஹரிஜன வெல்பேர் கமிட்டிகள் விஷயமாய் கொஞ்சம் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்தக் கமிட்டிகளில் ஹரிஜன சமூகத்தில் உள்ள எல்லா மூன்று பிரிவினர்களுக்கும் பங்கு இருக்கவேண்டும். ஒரு சமூகத்தாரே இருப்பது நல்லதல்ல. எல்லோரும் கமிட்டியில் இருந்தால்தான் அவர்கள் குறைகள் தீர வழியேற்படும். இதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“மகாத்மா காந்திஜி, நம் ராஜாஜி போன்ற தலைவர்கள் உதவியால்தான் இதுவரை ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்தார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் இவர்களை கடவுள்போல் பாவித்து நடக்கவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ்தான், ஹரிஜனங்கள் கட்சி. வேறு கட்சியில் சேரக்கூடாது என்று சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“கடைசியாக நாட்டில் தற்காலம் இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்தைப்பற்றி பலர் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். மழையில்லாமையால் மக்கள் பஞ்சத்தில் ரொம்பவும் வாடுகிறார்கள். மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வந்திருப்பதை நான் போற்றுகிறேன். இந்த நிவாரணத்தில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திலும் வைப்பது முக்கியம். பஞ்ச நிவாரணமாக வேலையில்லா ஆட்களுக்கு கஞ்சி ஊற்றினாலே போதும். என் தொகுதியாகிய பொள்ளாச்சி தாலுகாவில் தற்போது பஞ்சம். இந்த பஞ்சத்தை அவசியம் போக்கவேண்டும். உழைக்க ஆசையுள்ள மக்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*Sri MOHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு மூலையில் அமைந்து இருக்கும் அரந்தாங்கி தாலுகா ஒரு தீர்பாக்கிய நிலையில் இருப்பதைப்பற்றி கொஞ்சம் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன்.

“அதிக பணம் படைத்தவர்களோ, அதிக நிலமுள்ளவர்களோ, பெரும் வியாபாரம் செய்பவர்களோ அங்கு வெகு சொற்பம். பெரும்பாலும்

[Sri Mohamed Salih Maraikayar] [25th March 1953]

விவசாயம் செய்தே ஜீவனம் நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். அதுவும் நீர்பாசன வசதி இல்லாமல் மழையை நம்பியே விவசாயம் செய்யவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. பல ஆண்டுகளாக பருவ மழை மோசம் செய்வதின் நிமித்தம் அந்த விவசாயமும் அடியோடு பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பிழைப்புக்கு வழி இல்லாமல் ஏழை மக்கள் திண்டாடுகிறார்கள். தரித்திர நாராயணன் அங்கு தாண்டவம் ஆடுகிறான். கொடும் பஞ்சம் ஏழை மக்களை வாட்டி வதைக்கிறது. அங்கு பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலையை உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்றே. இந்நிலையில் ரூ. 100-க்கு மேல் வரி செலுத்துபவர்களுக்கு வரி வஜா கிடைப்பதென்றும் பல காரணத்தால் சென்ற மூன்று வருஷமாக வசூலிக்காமல் பாக்கி இருக்கும் வரியை வசூலிக்கும்படி சர்க்கார் உத்தரவு செய்திருக்கிறது. விவசாயிகளிடமோ பணம் இல்லை. நிலங்களை விற்றுக் கொடுக்க நினைத்தாலும் வாங்குவாரில்லை. கடன் கொடுப்பாரும் இல்லை. வரி கொடுக்க வேறு வழி இல்லாததிருப்பதால் வரிகொடா இயக்கம் ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டிய நிர்ப்பந்தத்திற்கு விவசாயிகள் ஆளாக வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கி தாலுகா எல்லா நிலைமையிலும் மோசமான நிலைமையில் இருந்துவருவதால் அது தாலுகாவிற்கு விசேஷ சலுகை காட்டும்படி நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இனம் ஒழிப்புச் சட்டப்படி அநேகம் இனம் கிராமங்களுக்கு நஷ்டயீடு கொடுத்து சர்க்காரில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டார்கள். ஒரு சில கிராமங்களை non-estate என்று நஷ்டயீடு கொடுக்காமல் நீக்கிவிட்டார்கள். அப்படி நீக்கப்பட்ட எஸ்டேட் அல்லாத கிராமங்களில் Rent Reduction படி வரி வசூலிக்க எஸ்டேட் மாஜேஜர் இப்போது முனைந்திருக்கிறார். எஸ்டேட் அல்லாத கிராமங்களில் சட்டப்படி, Rent Reduction படி வரி வசூலிக்கலாமா என்று கேள்வி கேட்டேன். அதற்கு தவறுதலாக வரி வசூலிக்கப்பட்டதாகவும், அவ்விதம் செய்யாமலிருக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாயும் சென்ற 1953-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் 31-யில் கனம் ரெவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் இச் சபையில் பதில் சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அவர் சொன்ன பதில்படி இதுவரையில் நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பதை சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவருவதுடன் ‘non-estate’ கிராமங்களில் Rent Reduction வரி வசூலிக்காமல் நிறுத்த உடனடியாக உத்தரவிடுமபடியும் நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all I would like to speak on a matter of personal explanation before I come to the Bill under discussion. Yesterday or day before yesterday in the course of the discussion on a cut motion, I had pointed out that there was political discrimination going on in the matter of distribution of Takkavi loans and quoted Vendasandur firka of Dindigul taluk as an instance. The Hon. the Finance Minister was good enough this morning to give me figures of the amount of Takkavi loans that was distributed in the Vendasandur firka and the other firka, namely, Athur, in the same taluk. The figures are up to 23rd March 1953. Vendasandur firka had received Rs. 28,600 and the other firka had received Rs. 19,450. I am glad, Sir, the question has been clarified. But I would like to state only one thing. My statement was based on information which I had received. On further verification also I would like to point out this thing, that only very recently the hon. Member representing that constituency actually went and had a talk with the Sub-Collector in the presence of the Tahsildar of that area. In the course of the conversation that took place, the hon. Member made this point very clear and after that in the course of the talks the hon. Member had with the Tahsildar, the Tahsildar was not able to furnish the figures at that time. Only afterwards an

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assurance was given by the Sub-Collector that any disparity would be looked into and matters set right. Later on it is known that a certain agitation was there against it and I am glad in the recent months, or weeks or days the matter has been set right. I will leave it at that.

“Sir, coming to the discussion proper, many points were covered during the course of the general discussion on the Budget and also during the discussion on Demands. I do not want to repeat those points to-day. I want to confine my attention to only one aspect of the question. I want to-day to point out that that is the last occasion or last Budget session of the composite State. Possibly this evening by about 4 p.m. or 4-30 p.m. or when Parliament meets in about half an hour at Delhi, the Prime Minister of India would be making an announcement on the formation of the Andhra State. I hope that this announcement does come to-day. I expect it. Without discussing the whole question, let us now congratulate the Andhra people and legislators on the achievement of one of their cherished goals. Let us all realize that when we congratulate them, we congratulate them because it was part of the struggle of the entire national movement for the last 30 or 40 years. One of the important aspects of the struggle against the British Government in the country which the national movement carried on for forty years ever since the National Congress came out of the rut of being just an organization of certain educated people and became a mass movement from 1920, was the distribution of the provinces on the basis of language. That demand itself came as a result of the development of the national movement itself. Until then the national movement was not a mass movement. It was only when the leaders of the national movement went to the people and spoke to them in their own language, when Bharathi appealed to the Tamil people in his immortal Tamil poetry, when the Telugu people appealed to their people in their own language, when Rabindranath Tagore appealed to the Bengalee people in his immortal Bengalee poetry, it was only then that the national movement became a mass movement. It was only then that the common mass of the people of this country took greater and greater interest in the struggle for national independence, in the struggle for democracy and out of this itself arose the desire to have linguistic States. As a result of this the first step was taken by the Congress organization itself in 1920 to carve out its own provinces on the basis of language and not on the basis of administrative provinces that have been carved out by the British Government during its period of administration. Since then this question has been before the country. In 1927 the British Government threw out a challenge to the Indian people and appointed the Simon Commission with wide powers, as against our demand for immediate Swaraj. That challenge was accepted by the Indian National Congress and by the Indian National Movement and all the political parties in this country decided to boycott that Commission. As against that Commission, there was an All-Party Conference called

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for by the Indian National Congress which accepted the challenge of the British Government and decided to produce a draft constitution for India which was the basis for further struggle by the Indian people. The All-Party Conference appointed a Sub-Committee which was presided over by no less a leader than Pandit Motilal Nehru, the father of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister and President of the Indian National Congress, and the members were the late Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Sri M. R. Jayakar and others belonging to various political parties. When the Sub-Committee proposed to write a draft constitution for India, they devoted a particular chapter to the question of redistribution of provinces. They said :

'Everyone knows that the present distribution of India has no rational basis. It is merely due to accident and the circumstances attending the growth of the British power in India. As a whole it has little to do with geographical, historical or economic or linguistic reasons. Even from the purely administrative point of view, it is not a success.'

After stating this premise, they went on to point out the principles that should govern the redistribution of provinces and enunciated those principles in a clear and categorical language based on their experience in the national movement and their experience with the people.

'The main considerations must be necessarily the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned. It is well recognised that rapid progress in education as well as in general culture and in most departments of life depends on language. It becomes essential therefore to conduct the business and politics of a country in a language which is understood by the masses. So far as the provinces are concerned, they must be in the provincial language.'

They further proceeded and said :

'If a province is to educate itself and do its whole work through the medium of its language, it must necessarily be a linguistic one. If we wish a province to make rapid progress, we shall have to allow it to do its work in its own language.'

Sir, these were the specific principles which the All-Party Conference presided over by no less than Pandit Motilal Nehru, enunciated and on that basis they drafted a constitution also for India.

"Therefore, in spite of the fact that in the recent past, during the last 3 or 4 months or even 3 or 4 years when this question came to the fore, there has been a lot of controversy, and in spite of the fact that there has been a lot of heart-burning on both sides, let us now at least realize that the achievement of the Andhra State by the Andhra people is a landmark in the struggle of the Indian people towards their cherished goal of linguistic provinces. It was a part of the Indian struggle itself and therefore let us all now join together and congratulate the Andhra people and the legislators also for having achieved this success. When we congratulate them, let us also understand and realize that it is our own success. It is the success of every section of the people in this State. It is not the success of Andhra people alone; it is not the success of Tamil people alone and it is not the success of Kerala people alone. It is the success of all the people because the formation of linguistic State was the common cherished

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desire of all people and of the national movement, be they Andhras, Bengalis or others. Therefore, to the extent to which a section of our people had won their desire, let us all join together in rejoicing and in being happy over this consummation.

"Therefore when we realize this, let us also go back and forget what has happened in the recent past. Let us also go back and try to remember the common struggles that all of us have put up together. We have got great traditions in common. The Andhra people, the Tamil people and the Kerala people have all joined together in the struggle against British Imperialism. They have given great poets. The Andhra people, for example, gave a Veeresalingam Pantulu who was responsible for the renaissance in the Andhra and in the entire South. The Tamil people gave Bharathi and a host of others from that time. Therefore, out of these common struggles and common streams of nationalism the common stream of national struggle itself has grown. Let us now remember all those glorious struggles and traditions and let us not try to spend our time on smaller matters. Let us try to forget the small matters. If the Andhra people get their State, it is also good to us because, I believe, from next time onwards we will be able to conduct our proceedings not in a language which is neither mine nor that of anybody else, but in our own language. The common people also will understand what we are doing here. It will also become possible for the common people in this part of the State and in the new State, to participate more and more in the administration and in the political life of the country. To that extent the success of Andhra people is also the success of our own democratic life.

"Lastly, I would like to point out, when we stand for the unity of India, what do we mean by that? If any part of the State or the Indian Union is backward, certainly it will tell upon the strength of the Indian Union itself as a whole. Therefore, when the Andhra people get their own State to work for a better destiny for themselves, I am sure every one of us here will rejoice about it because the strength of the Andhra State will also mean the strength of the whole of India, which would mean the strength of Tamil Nad, because all of us wish for a happy, prosperous and strong India. I only appeal to all the Members present here and through them to the people outside, on this happy occasion let us remember our past and let us work for a happy Andhra, for a happy Tamil Nad, for a happy Kerala and for a happy India, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, Mr. Narayana Kurup reminded me of what I told last year in the House that I was a creature of circumstances. I wish to tell the House that I am a creature of more adverse circumstances this year. Last year, I had to follow up an interim Budget and finalise it; but now when I see what I have to do in framing an interim Budget, I feel that I was in a happier position then than now."

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Sir, the question is this: it was stated by hon. Members that during these six months of common administration for both the Andhra and the residuary areas, the administration should be carried on in a normal way and that the partition should not stand in the way of the various governmental activities. I wish it were possible to do so; but I have to explain to hon. Members the difficulties. I am sure when I do so they will appreciate them. For one thing, hospital is a good thing; if it is necessary that a hospital has got to be put up somewhere, it will mean Rs. 50,000 at least. Nobody can say that there is this partition impending and therefore a hospital has become unnecessary now. The real question will be: there are ever so many places where hospitals have got to be put up, and which place have we to choose? Here is the question of partition pending. Can this Government decide for the future Andhra Government to come that a certain hospital—one hospital which we can put up or two or three hospitals—has got to be put up with the funds available with us? Can we decide on the location of the hospital with reference to the Andhra places from where there is demand for such hospital? Certainly no. It will be committing the future Andhra Government to the location of the hospital if we take a decision that the hospital should be located at a particular place. So also, if we take a bridge for example—there may be necessity for a bridge, and it has got to be put up—there are ever so many places where a bridge can be put up; but if we decide on the construction of the bridge, we have to take a decision on the place where it has got to be located and priority has to be given to that place. Will this Government be justified, pending partition, to allocate priorities like that and commit the future Andhra Government to that extent? That is why we say we are unable to take positive decisions, even though the schemes by themselves may be good—and they do not go in the air—because we have to locate the schemes in some place or other and that would amount to committing future Governments to the location of those schemes in particular places. They should be left free to choose the places; and again, even if we decide like that, after all, the implementation of the decision will have to be done by the future Government. I think I have said in the Budget itself that we have decided to carry on the implementation of the schemes which we have already taken up, and in respect of new schemes, only those schemes which have become necessary in view of the implementation of the existing schemes should be taken up or schemes in respect of which the urgency is very great and which cannot be postponed. That is the test which we have tried to apply, and that is why we have decided to present an interim Budget instead of taking a decision for the whole year on behalf of the Andhra Government also. If we take such a decision with reference to the Andhra area, can we take a different decision with reference to the residuary area? Certainly, that will be another sort of discrimination. That is why for the entire State we have to postpone all new schemes, and I think we have done a wise thing

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in that respect, so much so that all sorts of charges may not be levelled against us later on that after knowing that the partition was coming up and was to take place soon, this Government has committed the future Governments to certain things. And because we were anxious that such a charge should not be levelled against us, we have avoided all these things by presenting an interim Budget. Hon. Members can now understand why we say that in view of the partition we are unable to take any decision on the question of new schemes and why we have allowed such decisions to be taken by the future Governments of the respective areas.

Then, Sir, coming to charges of discrimination, various kinds of charges of discrimination have been made during this debate, and particularly Mr. Venkateswarlu raised the question of discrimination even amongst political prisoners belonging to his own party. According to him, there has been discrimination as between Andhra political prisoners and Tamil political prisoners. (Sri V. Venkateswarlu was seen nodding his head.) He may say it was not his intention, but that was the very thing he raised on the floor of this House. If however he now assures me it was not his intention and it was not what he intended to convey, I am glad; if I misunderstood him, I shall only be too glad, but unfortunately I think I have understood him correctly.

Then, Sir, this contagion has spread to another sort of discrimination which we have till now scrupulously avoided, i.e., even with reference to famine relief. Because the Finance Minister comes from a certain district, it is said that his district has been favoured in preference to other districts. Sir, I may say that is the one thing we have been trying to avoid all along, and I may assure the hon. Member who made this charge that those days are gone when certain things were done simply because a certain Minister was interested or because a certain member was interested in something. Those days are gone, and we have been trying to take decisions on each matter on its own merit. That is the claim I want to make on behalf of this Government, and I am prepared to stand scrutiny before any Tribunal with respect to this charge.

Now that I have dealt this matter, I may immediately dispose of the charge made by another hon. Member that even though in the papers it was published that a certain amount was allocated for famine relief in Tirunelveli district, it has not been received there. I do not know what the hon. Member means when he says it has not been received there. I do not know whether he expects the money to be sent immediately by money order to him or to other hon. Members. It is not so and it cannot be so; it always takes time; when money is allotted here, it takes its usual course, and we are not at all interested in deceiving the people; we only give out the facts when actual decisions have been taken, and I am sure whatever is necessary will be done to see that the money allotted reaches the concerned place, wherever

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the area may be situated, whether it be in the southernmost tip or in the northernmost tip, whether it be in the Andhra or in the Tamil or in the Malayalam area or in the South Kanara area.

"Sir, I am sorry Mr. Narayana Kurup dragged the question of the Governor's tours into this debate. No doubt the Governor is a constitutional head, but he is not merely an ornamental head. If anybody knows the administration, and what important place the Governor occupies, then it will be realised that the Governor plays a very intimate part in the administration of the State. He is the Head of the State not belonging to any party whatsoever, and for such a Head it is necessary to keep in touch with the state of affairs in the various parts of the State. Naturally, that could be best done only by his undertaking these tours. I am glad to say that the Governor is extensively touring each district, taking a personal interest and is trying to find out for himself the existing conditions in the various areas. We should all welcome that; instead, Mr. Kurup has chosen to say that he is merely a constitutional head, that whatever might have been the justification in the previous era, it is not necessary now, and so on. Sir, I beg to differ from him, and I am glad to say that he is doing the job of it and that we should encourage him to do it more and more.

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"Sir, various other matters also with reference to various constituencies have been raised again during this debate. I am sorry that it will not be within the scope of this debate to try to answer all those individual cases. As I have already promised I shall try to go into all those things and try to do whatever is possible. It is not a question merely of giving promises. Subject to the limitations that we will have to undergo during this transitional period, whatever is possible the Government will certainly try to do.

"Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah raised the question, 'no doubt, with reference to new schemes, you need not take a decision, but what about schemes already undertaken and which have been stopped?' Evidently, he is referring to electricity extension schemes which have been stopped not only in the Andhra area but in the other areas also, about which members have been complaining. That is mainly due to want of funds. The Electricity Department wanted that if all the extensions which they were implementing should be taken up, 10 crores would be required. They put up the figure at 10 crores. But, unfortunately, our budgetary position did not permit us to allot 10 crores for this purpose and we could allot only 8 crores and within these 8 crores they had to allot to all the schemes. Of course, some of the extension schemes which had been taken up and on which much progress had not been made had to be stopped, because the most advantageous thing is to stop schemes which have least progressed. That being the case, even in regard to cases where implementation has been taken up and a certain progress has been made, I am sure a decision might have been taken to stop them. That is purely because of want of funds. Especially this year, hon. Members will find we are in greater difficulties. That is why I

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said that unless some sort of assistance comes from the Centre it will not be possible for us to implement the capital programmes which we have put up before the people in the Budget and I am hoping we will get something. In this connexion, reference was made to the 2 crores loan which the Central Government have promised. That is what the hon. Member, Mr. Rosalram was saying. He was asking 'why not utilize the amount for Tirunelveli?' Unfortunately, Sir, he has been absent throughout this debate and was engaged in other important matters in his own place and now he has come and after going through the Budget speech hurriedly, I think, he made the speech. This two crores also was received as a loan for meeting our famine expenditure. In fact, our claim before the Central Government was that we should receive at least 10 crores by way of assistance—either as a grant or as a loan—and as I have already stated in my Budget speech, in spite of the promises that have been made by the Central Government we have so far received only two crores as loan assistance and half-grant by way of gratuitous relief. Therefore, Sir, this sum of two crores has nothing to do with future famine expenditure which hon. Members expect in their respective areas, but it relates also to assistance granted for famine relief which we have carried out in various parts of the State. Our expenditure being in the order of 10 crores, we have spent more than 8 crores which have cut into our reserves. That is why we want Central assistance.

"Then finally, Sir, I am glad that the Hon. Leader of the Opposition ended with a very happy note wishing the Andhra people well. It is not as if the question of linguistic provinces by itself has no merits. It has got its own virtues; it has got its own advantages. But the problem before us is this. Partition of a province means ever so many things and it creates new problems. In the present set-up, in the present difficult situation, the only thing with which we are concerned is whether linguistic division should get priority over every other problem. That is the thing with which leaders are concerned. In the present administrative difficulty we are facing, is it necessary to undertake this task immediately? (That) is the only problem that has been posed and that is how it has been approached also. People who have had administrative experience, who have had wide experience of administrative difficulties and problems, think that this linguistic division could after all wait for some time more; there are greater difficulties and bigger problems facing us and we should attack them first before taking up this question. It is only a question of priorities and in deciding priorities there is likely to be difference of opinion—one might think that this should be given greater priority and the other thing should be taken up later. But, on the whole, everybody is agreed that a general division on a linguistic basis should await the solution of very many other difficulties we are facing to-day. But, as far as the question of the separation of Andhra is concerned, it has been conceded long ago—even by the J.V.P. Report—and it stands on a separate footing altogether and

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in view of the psychology created among the Andhras and the expectations created in them, it is no longer safe or good to postpone the creation of the Andhra State. That is why, in spite of the difficulties, the Central Government have taken the decision and that is what they are going to announce now. Now, whatever be the difficulties in posing this problem of partition, it is necessary to undergo all this trouble, because postponement will create greater problems and greater difficulties. That is why they have given priority to the Andhra province and that is being created, and I am glad that as far as Andhra is concerned, they are getting this well-cherished wish and I am sure that with their determination and with their usual fervour to do things, they will make it a success, so much so, even the Government of India will be emboldened in taking up the problem of other linguistic provinces also. Therefore, they have got a duty to perform in respect of the other linguistic provinces also to see that their Andhra Province is made a success within the least possible time. And, in that respect, whatever co-operation is necessary from the residuary State we will ungrudgingly give them, whatever might be the attitude we might have taken up or the Andhras might have taken up during the past. I give this assurance on behalf of the State which exists now—of course I cannot speak of the future Governments—that as long as it lies within our power, co-operation is always available and I am sure with that co-operation the Andhra State will go forward and prosper, and as I have already stated, they will be a friendly neighbour. With these words I thank the hon. Members of the House for the patient hearing they have given me."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir, అభ్యుత్తర, అర్ధిక మంత్రిగారు . . . "

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" అభ్యుత్తర, అర్ధిక మంత్రిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ వైదిల విడుదల విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఆర్డర్, తమిళ భాషలో ప్రవర్తిస్తోందని నేను ఆరోపించినట్లు చెప్పారు. అది ఎంతమాత్రం సరికాదు. మా కమ్యూనిస్టు మనస్తత్వమేమో వారికి తెలుసును. మాది అంతర్జాతీయ సార్వభౌమ అని వారే అంటూ వుంటారు. కమ్యూనిస్టు వ్యవస్థకి చెందినవాడు ఆర్డరుడు కానివ్వండి తమిళుడు కానివ్వండి, మరేయితర జాతివాడు కానివ్వండి వారందరూ మాకు సమానులే. మా దృక్పథం యీ అవధులకు ఆటోమేటికల్ గా వారు గుర్తించాలి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కొందరు తమిళ కమ్యూనిస్టులను జైల్లనుంచి విడుదల చేయించి వుండవచ్చు. అంతవరకు వారిని అభివృద్ధి చేస్తాను. అదేవిధంగా అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోని కమ్యూనిస్టు వైదిలవల్లు ప్రవర్తించవలసిందని వారికి నిశ్చయమే చేస్తున్నాను. వీరినందరూ రాజకీయ వైదిలుగా మార్చమే గుర్తించవలసిందని విశ్వాసం వున్నది. వీరిని వారుగా పరిగణించవద్దని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆర్డర్ తమిళ పక్షపాత బుద్ధిని కమ్యూనిస్టులకు అంటివేట్టవద్దని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను."

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

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 26th 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.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Before we commence our work, I wish to congratulate the Andhra Members, on their success in their efforts to get an Andhra State. I wish them all success. One hundred and forty-one Members of this Assembly will secede and form the legislature of the new State. Of these 141 Members, we have one Member who is known as the Father of this House and he is Mr. Koti Reddi. Mr. Shanmugam and Mr. Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu were with us in the last Assembly also.

“ This will be the last session. But we are going to have another meeting probably next month, to discuss the proposals about the Andhra State.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Because the Andhra State is going to be formed, we are going to speak in English from to-day onwards.” (Cheers.)

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ In the matter of questions and answers, it looks as though this Assembly is not sovereign and that the Ministry alone is sovereign. The Constitution says that this country is a people's sovereign republic.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member has not raised any point of order or any such thing. What is it that he wants to know? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Is it a half-hour debate on the statement made by the Hon. Speaker? ”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I rise on a point of order to raise the following points :—

(1) The Ministry has no right to say that it will not answer short notice questions.

(2) The Ministry has no right to delay answers to questions beyond a reasonable limit.

(3) The Ministry has no right to say that it will not answer particular questions in the public interest.

“ This Assembly is sovereign and the Cabinet is responsible to us. It is not as though the Cabinet is the overall sovereign body. Any rules which have been made previously regarding the business of this Assembly must be within the limits laid down by the Constitution. The Constitution guarantees to us the right to get

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answers and it is not open to the Ministers to say that they will not answer any particular question or that they will answer it at their own will, and this right overrides the rights of this Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri Krishna Rao first began to speak without stating his point of order. This is a bad practice, and I hope he will not repeat this in the Andhra State Assembly."

"Apart from that, I do not want to defend the Ministers. I, however, wish to point out that they have a right to say that they cannot answer particular questions in the public interest. They have also got the right to waive or not to waive the usual period of notice prescribed for questions."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I may say that short notice questions are being answered and will be answered at once wherever possible. It is only when information has got to be obtained, we have to wait till the receipt of the information."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, you were good enough to say that you were not going to defend the Ministers. I am very glad to note that. But I request you to defend the rights of Members when these rights are being trampled upon."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Nobody is trampling on the rights of Members."

"This is the question hour, and this is not the time for us to discuss about short notice questions. If hon. Members have got any grievance, let them move a cut motion during the budget session and ventilate their grievance. That is the proper course. Now we are going to have the Supplementary Budget, and let them move a cut motion and discuss the matter."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"Are the Ministers entitled to give a wrong answer?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Speaker has no responsibility to see whether the answers given are correct or not."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"I want your ruling, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not prepared to give a ruling. The Members have got a weapon in their hands. Let them move a cut motion and press it to a division."

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Exchange of lands belonging to Mouna Mutt, Tiruchirappalli.

* 166 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state whether the Government sanctioned the exchange of any land or building site belonging to the Mouna Mutt, Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli, in favour of certain individuals and if so, on what grounds and subject to what terms?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—"The Government have not sanctioned the exchange of any land

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or building site belonging to Mouna Mutt, Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli, in favour of any individual. The latter part of the question does not arise."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"May I know, Sir, the policy of the Government in regard to the proposals for exchange of lands or house-sites belonging to such religious endowments, and, if you will kindly permit me, I will say that I know personally that in the name of exchanges what the Mouna Mutt are doing is they are handing over valuable lands to individuals in exchange for useless lands. If this policy is allowed, I am afraid . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is making a speech."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"I will end it by putting a question, Sir. After some years, the result of these exchanges will be that all these charitable institutions will be having only useless lands, and the difference in value will pass in cash to the mutt heads. I ask what is the policy of the Government in this matter."

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—"Sir, section 29 of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act relates to the exchange of immovable trust property of any religious institution. Under this section the Commissioner alone has got the power to sanction exchange of lands, etc. The Commissioner has not so far sanctioned any exchange of land or building site belonging to Sri Mouna Mutt, Rock Fort, Tiruchirappalli, in favour of any individual. Certain instances of unauthorized alienations by the trustee of the Mouna Mutt were brought to the notice of the Hindu Religious Endowments Board by certain worshippers. When the Board instituted enquiries to find out the validity of those transactions, the jurisdiction of the Board over the Mouna Mutt and the applicability of the Hindu Religious Endowments Act itself was questioned. An enquiry into the dispute was held, and a decision was given on 11th November 1952 that the institution falls within the jurisdiction of the Madras Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act. But since section 29 of the Act empowering the Commissioner to declare an exchange already effected as one not having been sanctioned, is held ultra vires of the Legislature so far as the maths are concerned by the Madras High Court, the Commissioner is precluded from passing further orders in the matter, and the complainants are being asked by the Commissioner to take legal opinion and act accordingly."

The instances referred to in paragraph 2 are given below:

- (1) 15,296 square feet in Tiruchirappalli near Teniar level crossing, exchanged for a house in Edward Elliott Road, Mylapore, Madras,
- (2) 70 cents in Salai street, Woraiyur, exchanged for a house in Madras."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In the interests of these institutions, will the Government intervene and take legal steps to get the sanction of the courts for preventing the exchanges."

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" This judgment is not final. The matter is being taken to the Supreme Court. We have to await the decision of the Supreme Court before any action is taken."

Opening of a Sub-Registrar's office at Ananthapuram, Gingee taluk.

* 173 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state whether any representation was recently made by the people to open a Sub-Registrar's office at Ananthapuram in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" Yes, but the proposal to open a sub-registry office was found to be not sound financially."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are satisfied of the necessity of opening a Sub-Registrar's office in that place? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" No, Sir. Since it is financially not sound, it is dropped. It was fully considered and dropped."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" What are the conditions necessarily to be satisfied before opening a Sub-Registrar's office, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" It must be self-supporting."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Sir, how much amount will this Government lose by opening this Sub-Registrar's office? Have they made any calculations? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" There will be a deficit of Rs. 1,262 per annum."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" How do the Government come to the decision that it would not be self-supporting without giving it a trial for a probationary period? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" The estimates are taken and decisions are arrived at by the Inspector-General of Registration."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" The sum of Rs. 1,200 is not a great deficit. Will the Government be generous enough to pay that amount more or less as a subsidy, and open the Sub-Registrar's office there if it will serve the people of the locality? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" There are a number of applications like this from various places. There

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are other places where these Sub-Registrars' offices are self-supporting and are necessary. They have been given priority. After opening them, this question will be considered."

Selection of candidates by the Madras Public Service Commission.

* 186 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 88, dated 2nd December 1952—

(a) whether the list of candidates who obtain qualifying marks in the examinations conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission for Madras Ministerial Services, are published after each examination; and if so, where they are published; and how long after the examinations;

(b) whether the names of all candidates who secure qualifying marks in the examinations conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission are automatically included in the approved list; and if not, on what basis the approved list is prepared;

(c) whether the fact of a candidate securing qualifying marks in the examination and/or included in the approved list is communicated to the candidates concerned; and

(d) whether the holding of examinations by the Madras Public Service Commission for recruitment to Ministerial Service is an annual affair unconnected—

(i) either with the number of vacancies arising or likely to arise or; and

(ii) with the number of candidates who secured qualifying marks in the previous examinations and unprovided with jobs in Government Offices?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) The names of candidates who obtain qualifying marks in the examination are not automatically included in the approved list. The approved list is drawn up by the Commission for each year by arranging in order of merit, the candidates who obtain qualifying marks in the examination with due regard to the language and the reservation rules and the total number of vacancies estimated for the year by the various appointing authorities. The approved list is published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* after all details about physical fitness and other particulars of candidates are settled. This takes about 5 or 6 months after each examination.

" (c) Candidates included in the approved list are informed of the fact by the Commission simultaneously with the communication of the list to the appointing authorities.

" (d) The competitive examination is held by the Madras Public Service Commission annually based on the total estimate of vacancies likely to arise during the course of the next

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year and not on the number of candidates who secured qualifying marks and not included in the approved list in the previous year."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that though there are a number of candidates who have been approved in those years and included in the list, fresh examinations are conducted obviously with a view to making revenue out of exploiting the anxiety of the educated unemployed for jobs? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the hon. Member is consistently making insinuations of this kind in every question. Why should the latter part of the question, 'obviously with a view to making revenue out of exploiting the educated unemployed for jobs' be allowed, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I disallow the second part of the question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am prepared to answer the question if the insinuation in the latter part of the question is to be ignored. The answer is that an approximate estimate of the vacancies required to be filled up is made, and examinations are held. The lists of candidates in proper order of merit are set out. Then a few candidates fail to obtain positions. These candidates are put in the top of the list in the next year. They are not again put to, examination, but the approximate number of vacancies of the ensuing year will be taken into account for holding the examination and selecting candidates. There is no question of exploitation."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, in the early part of the reply the Hon. the Chief Minister told us that some reservations were also taken into consideration when a decision was arrived at to include candidates in the qualifying positions. I would like to know what those reservations are. The Hon. the Chief Minister also remarked that reservations would be on the basis of language. What is that basis of language, and what are the reservations, I should like to know."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There has been a longstanding practice or convention of having a certain percentage of persons knowing Telugu, Kannada, and other languages so that the officials may go to the districts and do their work adequately and properly. The reservations are for the Scheduled Castes and tribes and the like."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" As only 40 per cent of the non-Public Service Commission clerks were regularised in 1951, will the Government consider the question of holding a Public Service Commission examination separately to absorb all the non-regularised clerks, wherever there are vacancies? In 1951 clerks were employed even though they had not appeared for the Public Service Commission examination. Out of those

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candidates 40 per cent were absorbed in service in 1951 by holding a Public Service Commission examination separately for them. Still 60 per cent of them are remaining and they are on the verge of being retrenched or are already unemployed. My question is whether the Government will be prepared to consider the question of holding a separate Public Service Commission examination for these clerks who are not yet regularised."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it is a totally different subject. I would go into the subject if the hon. Member will put a separate question."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, with regard to the insinuation pointed out by the Hon. the Chief Minister, I want to refer him to the Report of the Public Service Commission for the year 1950-51. It is stated therein that 1,200 candidates selected in the previous years but who had not been appointed till then were brought on to the new list prepared for 1951. It means that persons who had been selected in the years 1949, 1950 and 1951 were brought on to the new list for the year 1951. That is to say, even though some persons had been selected in the past, their cases were being held up for appointment. If there is anything wrong about the word 'exploitation' used by me, it is in the facts furnished by the Public Service Commission in their Report and not in me. If they had really wanted to avoid this kind of insinuation they should have been careful with regard to these things."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am not prepared to argue the matter. What the hon. Gentleman has read is sufficiently clear to show that what he said was an insinuation."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" If the results of subsequent examinations reveal candidates of merit and qualifications better than those of the candidates selected in the previous years and hangers on to be added to the subsequent list who will get priority of appointment? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is a balancing of merit in the matter. I admit it may not be completely justifiable scientifically. But when a certain number of young men appeared in a certain year and they had come up to the level and they had expected to be employed, their names are placed on the top in the next year's list. It may be that a young man appearing in the next year may do better than those men who had previously come up and it may be a little unfair that the new man should be put below the old man. But the previous man was born earlier and he won his chance and he must be given what he earned. It is no fault of his that he was not employed. So, there is, though some injustice is involved in all human affairs."

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Secretaries to the Madras Government.

* 188 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of Secretaries to the Government of Madras and also the number of heads of departments in the State Government as well as the number of Andhras and Tamilians among them?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The number of Secretaries to Government (including Additional, Joint and Ex-officio Secretaries as well as the Secretary and the Joint Secretary to the State Legislature) is 21 and that of Heads of Departments is 46. Of the officers in the former category eleven speak Tamil, four Telugu, four Malayalam and two Kannada. Of the 46 officers in the latter category, twenty-seven speak Tamil, ten Telugu, five Malayalam, three Kannada and one English.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—“May I know why the number of Andhras is so small? Are there not more Andhras serving under this Government capable of holding these posts?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“We do not go about the country selecting men. They come up by a series of promotions and proof of merit and good service.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“ఈ దేశంలో ఎంతమంది తెలుగు మాట్లాడుతున్నారో చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is the language that they are talking and the language that they are proficient in that is taken into account. I do not quite understand the question. Will the hon. Member in pursuance of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah's free gift to us, put it in English.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Has the Hon. the Chief Minister suddenly forgotten Telugu? He has all along been replying to questions put in Telugu.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I can understand Telugu, but I want to be more accurate than usual.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Thank you. I want to know how many Tamilians who can speak Telugu are included in this list.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The classification is made according to the language which they speak. But if they have learnt to speak a language which they do not ordinarily speak that has to be taken into account only when they are posted to particular places. But this classification has not been made on that basis and there is no object to be served by a classification of that sort.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“The question is about appointment on the basis of linguistic qualifications and affinities. The Hon. the Chief Minister spoke of some having been included in

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the category of Tamilians as those who knew to speak Tamil. May I know whether it is the language consideration or the linguistic consideration that has formed the basis of his reply?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I do not quite understand the distinction between ‘language’ and ‘linguistic’ as the hon. Member has used them. But the answer that I have given is with reference to their mother-tongue.”

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMA RAJU:—“ఒక ఇంగ్లీషువారు రస చెప్పారు. వారు ఇంగ్లీషువారా? లేక Anglo-Indian వారా?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“May the hon. Member write to me so that I may find out and tell him if he is so much interested in it?”

Rural Water-supply Scheme in Krishna district.

* 189 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have stayed all the works connected with wells under the Rural Water-supply Scheme from February 1953 in Krishna district, and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Government have not stayed the Rural Water Supply well works in the Krishna district. But in view of depletion of the allotment made for Krishna district, the Collector was first informed by the Board of Revenue that the execution of the works which were in progress might alone be pushed through and completed. Additional funds were since provided by the Government and all the works have progressed without impediment.”

SRI V. RAMA RAO:—“May I know the amounts granted and spent in the year 1952-53?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“In the first instance, the Board sanctioned an allotment of Rs. 2.55 lakhs, then an additional allotment (interim) of Rs. 50,000, and finally a further additional allotment of Rs. 1,50,000. Thus, the total allotment for the district works out to Rs. 4,50,000.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“In view of the fact that there is no drinking-water in many places in dry taluks, will the Government consider the desirability of providing at least one drinking-water well in each village?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The main question relates to the Krishna district.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“I put the question only about Krishna district.”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Places where wells are wanted are selected for this purpose.”

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SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—" May I know what the nature of work is? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The nature of work is sinking of drinking-water wells and deepening of wells."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Out of the allotment made, may I know how much amount has actually been spent? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No up-to-date information is available and it won't be available till the year is out."

Gazetted Officers in Pudukkottai State.

* 190 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Gazetted officers of all departments in the former Pudukkottai State in 1947 before 3rd March 1948; and

(b) the number of Gazetted officers in all departments after 1st January 1949?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) There were 24 posts of Gazetted Officers including the Dewan and two Councillors in Pudukkottai during the period from 1st January 1947 to the date of merger (3rd March 1948).

" (b) From 1st January 1949 there have been 36 Gazetted posts including the post of one Income Tax Officer which is a Central Government post and also one post of Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition for Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway at Pudukkottai, since abolished from 31st December 1952."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" How many officers under clause (a) (Gazetted Officer's rank) have been given continuity of tenure under clause (b) (after the merger of the Pudukkottai State)? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have a long list which, I confess, I cannot quite understand. If the hon. Member wants information which he does not have already and if he writes to me, I shall analyse and send it."

m. SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I know the number of Scheduled Castes members employed in the two categories of Gazetted Officers? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry the hon. Member did not warn me that he would go into this matter."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know what the exact necessity was for increasing the number of Gazetted Officers from 24 to 36 within these two years? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is generally believed that the new administration has to be more efficient than the older one."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" If the number given in reply to clause (a) of the question, viz., 24, excludes the dewan and the two councillors, will not the number already under the present set-up have increased disproportionately? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A certain number of people had to be re-absorbed. For instance, there were the Sub-Judges and so on. We have to re-absorb them. I think the exigencies of absorption must have increased the number to some extent. Moreover, a new administration will be required to do a new kind of work and so probably some have been added. If, however, a question is put with reference to the idea that there had been an unnecessary increase, it may be put separately and I will be able to enquire."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Consequent on the merger, is there any case of the seniority of any gazetted judicial officer of the State having been affected in the matter of promotion? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is possible; as I said before, if any particular grievance is felt and if the hon. Members are inclined to help them out of the grievances, they may write to me."

Co-operative Training Institute for Malabar.

* 191 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have deferred the proposal of starting a separate Co-operative Training Institute for Malabar and, if so, why?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Yes, Sir. The proposal has been deferred in view of the existing financial stringency."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that there are Co-operative Training Institutes in Andhra, Rayalaseema and Madras and, if so, may I know why they have not started a Co-operative Training Institute so far in Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, we are aware that there are Co-operative Training Institutes both in Andhra and in Madras, but we are also aware of the fact that there is an institute at Coimbatore which the people coming from Malabar can avail of."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know the total expenditure that will have to be incurred in case such an institute is opened in Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I am speaking from memory when I say that it will roughly be about Rs. 6,000."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that co-operative movement in Malabar has progressed to a great extent, in view of the fact that there will be considerable language difficulty if the Malayalees are admitted in the Coimbatore Institute

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and in view of the fact that Malabar has been neglected in many other respects, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of starting a Training Institute at Kozhikode ? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" All these factors have been taken note of. But still, on account of the financial stringency, we have not been able to start one in Malabar."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that the expenditure that will be incurred by the people going to Coimbatore for training will be much greater than the expenditure that will be incurred by the Government by starting an institute in Malabar itself? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The Government will not incur any expenditure on account of the students."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am sorry my question was not properly understood. There is no question of the Government's incurring expenditure on account of the students. If the Government open an institute in Malabar, it will cost them only Rs. 8,000. But, when the people of Malabar are asked to go to Coimbatore for training, then they will incur an expenditure of Rs. 60,000. In view of this, will the Government consider the question of opening an institute in Malabar itself? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" We have realized that factor and we have not indefinitely deferred this question. We are likely to take it up as a Part II scheme in 1954-55."

SRI A. APPU :—" May I know what the strength in the Co-operative Training School at Coimbatore is and how many of them are Malayalees? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I am afraid I cannot give the information at the moment."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Have the Government reserved any seats for Malayalee candidates in the Coimbatore Institute? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" For all questions relating to the Coimbatore Institute, I should like to ask for notice."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the fact that the small expenditure that is likely to be incurred by the opening of an institute at Malabar will be offset by turning out trained personnel from the institute, who are in great demand at the present moment, will the Government consider the desirability of opening an institute in Malabar immediately? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" It is not possible, Sir."

Payment of travelling allowance to the village officers in Malabar.

* 192 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the village officers in Malabar, more especially of Palghat taluk, have been paid their travelling expenses for attending to duties connected with the last General Elections, and if not, why?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" All the village officers in the Malabar district, including those in the Palghat taluk, who claimed their travelling allowance for attending to election duties in connexion with the last General Elections have been paid the amounts due to them. There are no claims in this regard pending settlement in any of the taluks."

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

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

(a) whether the Government have considered the report of the Committee appointed to examine the working of the policy of separation of Judiciary and Executive in the State and come to any decision; and

(b) whether the Government propose to implement the policy of separation of Judiciary and Executive in Malabar district, and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to his starred question No. 2.

" (b) The policy will be implemented but the Government are not in a position now to state when the scheme of separation will be introduced in Malabar district."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the fact that the Committee that was appointed to go into the working of the scheme of the separation of the judiciary from the executive has used very strong language to point out the deterioration in the administration of criminal justice in non-separation districts and in view of the fact that the High Court has expressed in a very recent judgment that the separation is essential to create confidence in criminal justice, may I know why the Government are hesitating to enforce the scheme in the non-separation districts? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" I may tell the hon. Member that the Committee was appointed to see the defects in the working of the separation and to suggest ways and means to mend them. The implementation of the policy of the Government is there and it was never referred to them for remarks. The hon. Members may rest assured that the Government have not changed their policy."

Rate of pay of workers during the pendency of adjudication proceedings.

* 194 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri M. K. Padma-prabha Gounder is not in his place. So the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

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SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the rate at which the labourers are paid for the interim period when a labour dispute is pending before a tribunal?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Under section 33 (a) of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, as amended, read with section 20 (3) of the same Act, an employer who is a party to an industrial dispute shall continue to pay his workers, during the period of pendency of adjudication proceedings before a tribunal, wages at the rates which were paid on the date of reference of the dispute for adjudication."

Licence fee for fish-catching nets.

* 195 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government issued orders to collect licence fee for fish-catching nets;

(b) whether this order applied to fishing in salt water also;

(c) whether the Government have stopped supplying yarn through the Fisheries department for the nets at a discount of 25 per cent; and

(d) whether the Government received any representations regarding this matter from the fishermen of Nizampatnam, Guntur district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (a) & (b) Yes. In certain inland waters and back waters, the Government have introduced the system of issuing licences for fishing on payment of nominal fees. There is no such restriction in the case of sea fishery.

" (c) During 1952-53, the subsidy for the supply of yarn for mending old nets has been reduced from 25 per cent to 6½ per cent. The supply of yarn to fishermen for the construction of new nets is made at cost price plus incidental charges without any loss to Government.

" (d) No."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state why the Government went back upon their previous commitment in supplying yarn at reduced rates and why they are collecting licence fee when the fishermen in general are in hardship?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"There was a change in the policy."

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO:—"పాత నెట్లకు కొత్త లైసెన్స్ ఫీజు పెంచడం వల్ల వాటిని మరమ్మత్తుకు వాడలేక పోతున్నారని చెప్పడం సరికాదు?"

9-10 a.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I would like to have notice, Sir."

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SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"Sir, is this method of licensing in force with regard to fishermen co-operative societies also?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Yes, Sir. For all inland water fishing it is enforced."

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Sir, owing to the acute unemployment and starvation prevailing among the fishermen on the Malabar Coast, will the Government agree to supply the yarn at a discount of 25 per cent as was given formerly?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The Government want to do it on a 'no profit' 'no loss' basis, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that the fishermen are put to a lot of difficulties because of this licensing system and if so will the Government consider the question of withdrawing the system and allow them to fish as they like?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the hon. Member is wrong in saying that the issue of licences causes a lot of hardship to fishermen. This system has been introduced in order to regulate fishing. Otherwise, fishermen use nets with small meshes and destroy the young ones before they grow up. The system has been introduced to control indiscriminate fishing and to enable the growth of fish in inland waters."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Sir, is the tax levied on the nets or the men working on the nets?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The licence fee is regulated according to the kind of net that is used."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that the Government Order restricts the issue of licences to people with an income below Rs. 50, that as far as the Harijans are concerned, the order is being enforced against their interests and that Harijans are not given licences and may I know whether Government have received any representation regarding this from Cherukunnu, Chirakkal taluk, with regard to fishing in river Taliparamba, Palayangadi, that four Harijans applied for licence and were refused on the basis of the Government Order?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I would like to have notice, Sir."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Sir, the catches along the coast of South Kanara this year have been very poor. In view of this fact, will the Government consider the question of subsidizing the sale of yarn to these fishermen for a period of one year?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The question will be considered."

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SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, Sir, that the absence of a licensing system would enable monopolies to be formed to catch fish in the sea and thus deprive hundreds of small families to get a catch? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ There is no licensing system for fishermen who go out into the sea, Sir. This system is only with regard to fishing in inland waters.”

Construction of a causeway across Vellar river near Vriddhachalam.

* 196 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received representations for constructing a causeway across Vellar near Therku-Vadakku Puthu in Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) A representation for constructing either a bridge or a causeway across Vellar river near Vriddhachalam was received in May 1951 from the South Arcot Groundnut Market Committee. After examining it, the Committee was informed that the work could not be taken up for the present and that the question of bridging the river at the place would, however, be considered at a later date when the finances of the State improve.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, when the Government are going to arrive at a decision in the matter.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The last paragraph of the answer I had already given should have satisfied the hon. Member. It will be considered at a later date when the finances of the State improve.”

Collection of donations from the students of Dhulipudi Training School, Repalle taluk.

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

(a) whether any enquiry was conducted in regard to extracting compulsory donations from training students in Dhulipudi Training School of Repalle taluk; and

(b) if so, what was the result?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government understand that only voluntary donations were taken by the School Committee. They were not compulsory.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the Members of the Committee themselves admitted before me that there were such collections, and in view of the fact that a

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large number of students gave evidence before the Director of Public Instruction proving the allegation, does not the statement just now made by the Hon. Minister look ridiculous? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Well, Sir, if a statement had been made, before the hon. Member he could have written to me about it. I have no objection to go further into the matter in the light of such communication.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Sir, I met the Hon. Minister and communicated to him what happened there. So the statement of the Hon. Minister has come as a surprise.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am sorry, Sir, the hon. Member did not tell me that the members of the managing committee admitted this before him. He made only a reference to the petitions received by Government in this respect.”

Elections to the Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam.

* 198 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state when the Government are going to conduct elections to the Co-operative Central Bank, Srikakulam?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ The question of conducting elections will be taken up after the end of June 1953, if necessary.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, what is the meaning of that expression, ‘ if necessary ’?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Sir, if conditions are favourable for conducting such elections.”

Holiday for workers under the Hydro-Electric Project, Machkund.

* 199 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that January 26th was not declared as a holiday for the workers employed in the Hydro-Electric Project at Machkund; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that last year, August 15th was declared a holiday for the workers employed in the Hydro-Electric Project at Machkund and what stood in the way of the Government declaring January 26th as a holiday? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I have already answered the question.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have been declaring holidays for all other workers on that particular day and if so, why workers employed on the Hydro-Electric Project alone were not favoured with a holiday on that day? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" The Government declared 26th January as an additional public holiday with wages for workers under the management of Public Works, Electricity and Highways and for such of the work-charged establishment as might be allowed to avail themselves of the holiday without prejudice to work. It is only for such people that the holiday was declared."

Grant of house-sites to Harijans in Vijayavada Municipality.

* 200 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether about 225 houseless Harijan families of Israilpet, Labbipet of Vijayavada Municipality have represented to the Government for grant of house-sites, and when the petitions were first received by the Government;

(b) whether the applicants were asked to pay to the Government at the rate of Rs. 75 per family to facilitate acquisition of about 15 acres of land within the limits of Patamata village;

(c) whether all the applicants have duly paid the stipulated amounts through the Labour Inspector, Vijayavada, and if so, when the payments were completed; and

(d) whether the Government acquired the said land or any other land and handed it over to the applicants, and if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" (a) No.

" (b) to (d) Loan was sanctioned to the municipality for acquiring lands for Harijans."

SRI T. POTHA RAJU:—" Sir, in which year was the loan sanctioned? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" The loan was sanctioned on 29th January 1953."

Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.

* 201 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from Kozhikode Municipality regarding the future execution and completion of its protected water-supply scheme, and if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The answer is in the affirmative. It was represented that the water obtained in the Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme was not potable and that certain treatment works should be carried out to make

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the water potable. The Government have accordingly sanctioned the execution of the first stage of the treatment works at an estimated cost of Rs. 4.4 lakhs on half-grant and half-loan basis."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—" Sir, considering the fact that the whole additional expenditure became necessary on account of the criminal negligence of the officers of this Government, may I know why the Government could not make up their minds to give as a subsidy the entire amount."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The municipality has agreed to finance the scheme on half-grant and half-loan basis."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—" Sir, may I know when the scheme will commence? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" As early as possible, Sir."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—" Sir, have the Government received any report that after completing this scheme, the quantity of water available from the scheme would be insufficient to meet the requirements of the municipality? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The report was only about the quality of the water, that is about the excess iron content in water."

Services of the temporary clerks in the Education Department.

* 202 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state— 9-20 a.m.

(a) whether the services of clerks who have not come through the Madras Public Service Commission in the Education department have been regularized; and

(b) if not, the reasons?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The services of clerks who have not come through Madras Public Service Commission are not regularized in the Education Department, except in the case of attenders who are appointed by transfer.

" (b) The posts of lower division clerks are within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission and only candidates selected by the Commission are appointed regularly."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—" In view of the fact that there are a number of clerks employed in this way, will the Government consider the question of regularizing their services also? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Regular allocation by the Service Commission is better, Sir."

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Repairs to the roads in the Vuyyur Sugar Factory area.

* 203 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any funds available for carrying out repairs to the roads in Vuyyur K.C.P. Sugar Factory area;

(b) if so, what is the total amount; and

(c) whether the accounts will be made public?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) No amount has been set apart for carrying out repairs to the roads in the Vuyyur Sugar Factory area. However, a proposal to make a provision of Rs. 2.25 lakhs for repairs and maintenance of roads leading to the various factories in the State including the Vuyyur Factory is under the consideration of the Government.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—“Sir, in view of the fact that there is so much traffic, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of allotting a special amount for that?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Sir, two of the roads in Vuyyur factory area have already been completed. The Cane Commissioner has also submitted proposals amounting to Rs. 1,25,000 for repairs to other roads. The matter is under the consideration of the Government and it will be taken up.”

Government Textile Institute, Madras.

* 204 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state regarding the Government Textile Institute, Madras—

(a) the total amount of capital invested in buildings and machinery including appliances;

(b) the number of students undergoing training every year in the institute;

(c) the cost of training per student per annum taking into account interest on capital expenditure, recurring cost and scholarships; and

(d) what are the labour-saving appliances evolved by the Institute during the past one decade?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Rs. 2,58,787.

“(b) The sanctioned annual intake of trainees is 131.

“(c) Rs. 369.

“(d) The following are the labour-saving appliances evolved by the institute during the past one decade :—

(1) A card saving device in Jacquard Weaving to reduce the cost of pattern cards;

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(2) A contrivance to run the sized warp directly from the sizing machine to a weaver's beam. This avoids re-beaming.

(3) A new model pedal driven wheel for spinning and self-winding 'gogu' fibre for the benefit of Sugalis (Lambadis) engaged in the 'gogunara' cottage industries.

(4) A portable broad size fly shuttle loom for weaving 'gogunara' into cloth for the manufacture of bags for storing grains.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“May I know, Sir, whether these improved appliances are being adopted and in what places are they adopted?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“As the question was answered on a previous occasion, these models or new appliances and devices are open to any individual weaver or a co-operative society to take and adopt for his or its own private purposes. If the hon. Member wants to know where these have been adopted I would like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the institute is self-supporting or not; if not, how much subsidy the Government are granting for this institute?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, the cost per student is Rs. 369. There are 131 students and therefore it costs us Rs. 45,760. I should like to have notice with regard to staff.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“What are the methods adopted by the Government to take this labour-saving method to the people so that people could know exactly how to save labour and work efficiently? If they have not taken any such steps, will the Government do it in the future?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, these are really research stations which produce new methods and models and labour-saving contrivances. It is up to the public or the co-operative societies to come and take advantage of them. If any society wants the improved models, I shall see that they are given to the society.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister inform the House whether the Government are going to assure the candidates who have undergone training in the institute that they will be employed soon after they finish their course?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“As far as possible, Sir.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH :—“Sir, may I know how many of the students undergoing training are from Rayalaseema and of them how many are Harijan weavers?”

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

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SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU :—" Sir, with reference to this industry, is it advisable to evolve labour-saving appliances, when human labour is now unemployed? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, labour saving may mean increased production and decrease in labour. These two must go together."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, in the matter of selecting students are the Government giving preference to weavers? "

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

Pennar bridge, Nellore.

* 205 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings as the hon. Member Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi is not in his seat."

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when it is proposed to complete the Pennar bridge at Nellore?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The work is expected to be completed in March 1954."

Cholera in Malabar district.

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

(a) how many deaths took place in Malabar on account of cholera recently; and

(b) what are the precautionary measures the Government have taken to check the cholera epidemic?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) There were 16 deaths from cholera in Malabar district from week ending 3rd January 1953 up to week ending 28th February 1953.

" (b) Control measures such as disinfection of infected houses, chlorination of water-sources and inoculation of contacts have been carried out. Three thousand nine hundred and ninety-three persons in all were inoculated against cholera during the period."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether Government received reports from the Health department in Malabar stating the reasons which led to the outbreak of cholera in Malabar? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, Malabar is one of the districts which had the lowest incidence of cholera. I am surprised at the question of the hon. Member."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, is it on account of starvation and distress conditions prevailing in Malabar that cholera has started? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" As I said, Sir, there were only sporadic cases. There was nothing like an epidemic in Malabar at all."

Pavement dwellers in Madras City.

* 207 Q.—**SRI A. RATHINAM** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state what action the Government have taken to house the pavement and platform dwellers in the City of Madras?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The Government have no schemes to house the pavement and platform dwellers in the City of Madras. The responsibility of housing the pavement dwellers is primarily that of the Corporation of Madras which is doing as much as it can in this direction."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is it the intention of the Government to see that more pavement dwellers and road sleepers exist in the State? "

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

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Sir, in view of the fact that the Co-operative department is spending huge sums of money on building mansions for the well-to-do people, why should not Government direct the department to spend that money on constructing dwellings for the poor pavement dwellers? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" They are ready to do it, Sir. But unfortunately these moneys that we are advancing for building purposes are given in the shape of loans and not as subsidies and grants."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, the approximate number of pavement dwellers in the Madras City? Are they Tamilians or Andhras? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I cannot give the exact number, Sir. Some time back I was told it was about 17,000. I do not have split up figures to show how many of these are Andhras and how many of them are Tamils." (Laughter.)

SRI S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU :—" Sir, will the Government impress upon the Corporation of Madras to give top priority to building houses for these poor people in the public interest and in the interest of the State? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I may inform the hon. Member that the Corporation has been doing its best to help the poor people. For instance, they have built shelters called 'homes' for the homeless. They have five of them in the City, one in Triplicane, the other in Wall-Tax Road, the third in Ibrahimjee Sahib street, the fourth in Elephant Gate Road and the fifth in Ritchie's street near Napier Park."

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9-30 a.m. SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ In view of the fact that the presence of a large number of pavement dwellers in the City of Madras affects its grandeur and magnificence, may I know what prevents the Minister from co-operating with the Corporation of Madras to see that the thing is removed? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ We certainly co-operate, Sir.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, I rise on a point of order. The question is about pavement dwellers which relates to the Minister for Local Administration and I would like to know how it happened to go to the Minister for Co-operation.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Housing is within the portfolio of the Minister for Co-operation. Questions are over.”

[Starred question No. 208 postponed for answer on 28th March 1953.]

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

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message from the Hon. the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, dated 25th March 1953 :—

“ I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council in respect of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953) :

That the Bill be passed ”.

III.—DISCUSSION ON THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker Sir, to-day we start discussion on the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1952-53. I have already made a brief introductory speech when I placed the statement before the House the other day. Whatever I have got to say I shall reserve to the end by way of reply to the debate.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We are going to discuss the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure to-day. There are explanatory notes under each Demand in the statement supplied to hon. Members and they must confine their remarks to the objects stated in those notes.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ What is the statement you are referring to Sir? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It has already been circulated to the Members.”

* SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGIAH :—“ అధ్యక్షా, గత సంవత్సరంలో ఈ డిమాండ్ను కింద allot చేసింది చాలక యిప్పుడు అదనంగా మళ్ళీ ఖర్చు పెట్టామని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఇందులో ముఖ్యంగా జమీందారులకు కంపెనీలకు యిచ్చే వడ్డ

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క్రింద అదనముగా తీసుకోవడమనేది జరిగింది. అయితే యీ జమీందారులకు కంపెనీలకు యిచ్చే వడ్డ కింద ఇందుకు అదనంగా తీసుకుంటున్నారని అంటే కోర్టులో కొంతమంది జమీందారులు పెట్టిన అడ్డు పిటిషనులు పరిష్కారము అగుట వల్ల వాళ్ళ యొక్క ఎస్టేట్లకు కంపెనీలకు యివ్వవలసియున్నది గాన యీ అదనపు సొమ్ము కావాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటున్నారు. Estates Abolition Act అమలు జరిపినప్పుడు జమీందారుల దగ్గరనుంచి తీసుకోవలసిన భవనములు, భూములు రాబట్టుటకు ప్రయత్నాలు విమయిన సక్రమముగా చేశారా అంటే అట్లా యేమీ చేసినట్లు లేదు. ఎస్టేట్లు రద్దు చేయడానికి బిల్లును దిపార్టుమెంటు ఎస్టేట్లు రద్దుచేసి రైతాంగం వాడలు తీర్చడానికి ఉపయోగపడక జమీందార్లకు వడ్డ పరిహారం చెల్లింపు మాత్రం చేస్తూ వున్నది. ఎస్టేట్లు రద్దు విషయంలో చాలా కాలయాపన జరుగుతున్నది. జమీందారుల దగ్గరనుంచి ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకోవలసిన buildings వాళ్ళా యావత్తున్నా, యింతవరకు స్వాధీనము చేసుకోలేదు. తరతరాలనుండి సాగుచేస్తున్న రైతులకు జమీందారులు పట్టాలివ్వకుండా వాడపెట్టారు. ఆ రైతాంగానికి యిప్పటికైనా ఈ వాడలు నివారణచేసి పట్టాలు ప్రభుత్వం యివ్వ లేదు. ఇప్పటికి పట్టా విడుదలలు లేవు. ఉదాహరణకు ముఖ్యంగా క్రిష్ణా జిల్లాలో చల్లపల్లి estate తీసుకుందాము. ఈ జమీందారులదననుంచి గవర్నమెంటుకు రావల సినవి ఏడు డొలర్ల buildings వున్నవి. ఇంతవరకు ఆ buildings గురించి ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొన్న చర్య ఏమిటంటే, ఏమీ కనపడదు. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం విచర్య తీసు కోనందున యింకను ఈ జమీందారు స్వాధీనములోనేవున్నది. ఇంతకాకుండా ఈ జమీందార్లు సుమారు నాలుగు వేల డొలర్లముల లంక భూములు తనచే సంబున్నారు. ఈ లంక భూములు settlement చేసి ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనం చేసుకోవడమే యిప్పటికి పూర్తికాలేదు. ఈ ఎస్టేట్లు 1949 వ సం॥లో ప్రభుత్వ స్వాధీనం చేసుకుంది. జమీందారు ఈ లంకలు యిప్పటి రైతులకు అమ్ముతున్నాడు. రసీదులు యివ్వడంలేదు. ఈ విధంగా కొన్ని లక్షల రూపాయలు సంపాదించాడు. ప్రభుత్వం కట్ల మూసుకొని వూరుకుంది. జమీందారు కనుక రైతులమీద అయితే పోలీసు నిర్బంధం ప్రయోగించే వారే. రైల్వే లంకలుకూడా జమీందారు కపుల్లకిచ్చి డబ్బు సంపాదించుతున్నారు. నిజంగా మానేస్తే ఈ జమీందారును మోసంచేసి డబ్బు సంపాదిస్తూవున్నందుకు క్రిమినల్ కోర్టులో శిక్షించవలసివుంది. కాని ఇప్పటివరకూ ఈ భూములు ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనము చేసుకోకుండా జమీందారును కాలకు యిచ్చుకొనివ్వడం, ఆ తర్వాత జమీందార్లకు రైతులకు మధ్య తగాదాలు రావడం, ఈ విధంగా జమీందారు అధిక లాభాలు సంపా దించడము జరుగుతున్నది. ఇందులో ఒక లంక సుమారు 400 ఎకరముల భూమి ఉన్నది. 1949 వ సం॥లో ఈ భూములు Estates Abolition Act క్రింద తీసు కొనేటప్పుడు రాలిలంకను forest గా పరిగణించి కలెక్టరు స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని ఫారెస్టుగా declare చేశాడు. మరల రెవిన్యూ బోర్డు అలంకను జమీందారుకు వచ్చజెప్పింది. ఆ తర్వాత ఆ జమీందారు స్వాధీనము చేసుకొని చెట్లన్నీరికి అమ్ముకొని కొంత లంకను హెచ్చుకాలుకు యిచ్చి మిగతా లంకను అమ్ముకోవడంజరిగింది. ఈ రకంగా ఈ జమీందారుకు ఆయన యిష్టము వచ్చినట్లుగా చేసుకొనటానికి ఎన్నో అవకాశాలు ప్రభుత్వం కల్పించుతుంది. అయితే ఈ లంకల settlement ను గురించి యింతవరకు జమీందార్లు ఎప్పటికప్పుడు ఎటోరికఅడ్డు పెట్టి తమకు అనుకూలమైన judgment సంపాదించుకొనడానికి ప్రయత్నించుతున్నప్పుడు తొందరగా settlement పూర్తి చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఏదైనా చర్య తీసుకుందా అంటే, ఏదీ తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ విషయం land revenue మంత్రిగారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొనివచ్చినప్పుడు సమస్యను ఆర్థం

[Sri Chandra Ramalingiah] [26th March 1953]

చేసుకోవడానికి ప్రయత్నించకుండా సెక్రటరీకి పంపుతానంటారుగాని యింతవరకు ఏ చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. జమీందారు వెళ్ళే యిబ్బందు లేమీటో తెలుసుకొని అది తీర్చి రైతాంగానికి మలుచేయడానికి ప్రయత్నమేమీ లేదు. రైతాంగం కోర్టులకుపోయి డబ్బు నష్టపడవలసివస్తుంది. వల్లూరు లంకలు జమీందార్లకు చెందవని, హక్కులేదని settlement ఆఫీసరు తీర్పుయిస్తే జమీందార్లు ట్రిబ్యునలుకు ఆప్షిలుచేశారు. Tribunal వాయిదాలమీద వాయిదాలు వేస్తూ చాలా కాలయాపనచేసింది. ఆర్గ్యుమెంట్లు అయిన తరువాతకూడా జడ్జిమెంటు చెప్పడానికి దగ్గర దగ్గర వాయిదాలు వేస్తూ మూడు నెలలు కాలయాపనచేసింది. Tribunal లంచాలు తిని జమీందార్లకు అనుకూలంగా జడ్జిమెంటు చెప్పబోతుందని ప్రజలంతా చెప్పుకున్నారు. ట్రిబ్యునల్స్ విర్చుర చేటప్పుడు రిటయరు కాబోయే ఫుద్యోగస్తులను, retire అయిన ఫుద్యోగస్తులను నియమించడం సరిగాదు. Tribunals నియమించేటప్పుడు సూక్ష్మ ఆఫీసర్లను చూచి నియమించడం అభ్యసరం. జమీందార్లకు అనుకూలంగా ఫుద్యోగస్తులను అధినితరులను నియోగించరాదు. Retire అయిన ఫుద్యోగస్తులకు భయము వుండదు గనుక అట్టివారిని నియోగించరాదు. జమీందారుకు నష్ట పరిహారం యివ్వటం ఎక్కడ అలస్యము అవుతుందోనని జమీందారుల నష్ట పరిహారం తొందరగా యివ్వడానికి కావలసిన సదుపాయాలు చేస్తూవున్నారని రైతుకూ, జమీందారుకు వుంటున్న తగాదాలు, తేల్చడం, కమతాల విషయం తేల్చడంచేసి రైతుల యిబ్బందులు అంటే తీర్చడంలేదు. Estates Abolition Act ప్రకారం తీసుకోవలసిన లంకెను, కమతం భూములను ప్రభుత్వం స్వాధీనము చేసుకోవటానికిమాత్రం ఏ విధమైన చర్య తీసుకోలేదు.

“కొన్ని ఈనామలు ముందు estates గా notify చేసి సిస్టు రేటు సిస్టు తగ్గిపు చట్టంక్రింద తగ్గించారు. ఇలాంటి ఈనామలు ఎన్నేట్లుగా పరిగణించరాదని High Court తీర్పుచెప్పింది. ఈనామలూరు రైతులను భూములనుండి వెళ్ళగొడుతున్నారు. హమ్మ సిస్టు రేట్లు చెల్లించమని కోర్టులకు ఈడ్చుచున్నారు. ఎన్నేట్లు యొక్క నిర్వహణం చట్ట రీత్యా మార్చి అన్ని ఈనామలు ఎన్నేట్లుగా పరిగణించేలాగు చట్టం estate లని estate ల క్రింద రాబట్టటానికి మార్పు చేయడానికి బదులు, High Court తీర్పు ననుసరించి ఈ ఈనామలకు సిస్టు తగ్గిపు చట్టం వర్తింపకుండా చేయడానికి, యివ్వవరకు notify చేసిన ఈనామల notification పునఃపరిశీలనకోడానికి అధికారం సంపాదించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం 1952 వ సం॥ జూలైలో ఒక Bill ను తీసుకొని రావటం జరిగింది. ఆ బిల్లును మొదటలోనే select కమిటీ త్రోసివేసింది. ఎన్నేట్లు నిర్వహణం అన్ని ఈనామలకు వర్తించేట్లు మార్పుతీస్తానని గాని యింతవరకు చేయలేదు. మరల పాత బిల్లునే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం మరొక మారు ప్రవేశపెట్టడానికి తలపెట్టుకున్నది. ఈ Bill పేజ ప్రజానీకానికి యీనాం రైతాంగానికి యంతమాత్రం పునఃపరిశీలన. పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు, జమీందార్లకు, యీనామలదార్లకు మాత్రమే పునఃపరిశీలన. ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తానన్నటువంటి పాలిసీకి యీ బిల్లు వ్యతిరేకమని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. అందుచేత పరిహారం యివ్వడమనేది, అన్యాయం, తప్పు, అధర్మమని చెప్పుతున్నాను.

9-40 a.m. “హాజీ యింకాక విషయమున్నది. ఇరిగేషన్ విషయంమూస్తే కృష్ణా ఆనకట్ట దానియొక్క ప్రమాదంగురించి మనకందరికీ తెలుసు. ఈ supplementary budget లో నూడా కృష్ణా ఆనకట్ట మరమ్మతులకు allotment ప్రత్యేకించడమనేది కనకడదు. Road regulator కు రూ 100 లు, నామినల్ గ్రాంటు ప్రత్యేకించడము జరిగింది. అయితే మున్న P.W.D. మంత్రిగారు సమాధానము చెప్పతూ, కృష్ణా

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ఆనకట్ట మరమ్మతులకు డబ్బు ఎక్కడనుండి ఖర్చుపడితే మీ కెందుకు మరమ్మతులు చేయిస్తున్నాము గదా అని గ్రామం వెళ్తందారు లాగా సమాధానం చెప్పారు. ఈ ఖర్చు చేస్తామనే సొమ్ము విడిమాండు క్రింద తీసుకుని ఖర్చు పెట్టన్నారని అడుగుతున్నాను. అంతేగాకుండా దానికి ముఖ్యంగా ఒక విషయం వుంది. కృష్ణా డెల్టా క్రింద ఆయకట్టు localise చేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పటి మరమ్మతులతోనైతే ఆనకట్టమీద 6 అడుగులు నీరు మాత్రమే నిల్వగలమని, ఆ నీరు యిప్పుడు సాగయ్యే భూమికంతకు కాలదని అందువలన కొంత ఆయకట్టు తగ్గించవలసి వస్తుందని P.W.D. ఆఫీసర్లు చెప్పుతున్నారు. అందువలన సాగు కొన్ని లక్షల యకరాలకు మాత్రమే పరిమితము చేస్తామనిన్నీ చెప్పుతున్నారు. అందువలన కొన్ని వేల యకరాలు సాగుకావచ్చుమాట. ఆహార పదార్థాలు ఎక్కువ వండించాలని రైతును ఒకతైపున ప్రోత్సహిస్తూ రెండో వంక సాగు భూమిని తగ్గించడం సరైనదా? కనుక road-regulator వాగా బలముగా కట్టడానికిగాని ఎందుకు కావలసిన సొమ్ము ఖర్చు చేయటంలేదు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ఇంజనీర్ల report ప్రకారము యీ మరమ్మతులు చేసిననూ, యీ మరమ్మతులువల్ల ఆనకట్ట ఆగుతుందా అంటే, ఆగుతుందో లేదో మేము హామీ యివ్వలేమని చెప్పుతున్నారు. కృష్ణా road-regulator విషయం క్రింద ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడిగితే రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంవద్దనుండి estimates రావడాని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడిగితే estimates క్రింద ప్రభుత్వపు ఆమోదము కొరకు పంపామని చెప్పుతున్నారు. క్రింద ప్రభుత్వ సమ్మతిస్తూ ఆర్డర్లు పంపగానే పని ప్రారంభిస్తామని చెప్పుతున్నారు. ఇంత ముఖ్యమైన విషయం యీ విధంగా చెప్పతూ కాలయాపన చేయడం అంధ్ర ప్రజలకు ద్రోహము చేయడమవుతుంది. రాష్ట్రంలో ఆహారపు కరువు తీవ్రంచేయడమవుతుంది. Preventive detention కొన్ని రోజులలో pass చేసిన ప్రభుత్వం యీ ముఖ్యమైన విషయం తొందరలో ఎందుకు చేయడం లేదు. అయితే ఈ విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం సీరియస్ గా ఆలోచిస్తున్నారా అంటే వారియొక్క జవాబును బట్టి చూస్తే proposals యిక్కడనుంచి అక్కడికి వెళ్ళినది, అక్కడనుంచి యిక్కడికి వచ్చినది అని చెప్పతూ post office ఫుద్యోగులుగా ప్రవర్తించుతూ ప్రభుత్వవంపారు జవాబులిస్తూ కాలయాపనచేయడమేగాని, ప్రజలకు అవసరమయిన వనరుల వి మాత్రం చెయ్యడం లేదు. ఈ విషయంలో, దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ విషయం ఏమిటంటే ఈ యిరిగేషన్ మంత్రిగా తెలుగువారే వుండి తెలుగు దేశంలో ముఖ్యమైన ఆనకట్టకు ప్రమాదం వస్తే యీ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించడమే! ఇప్పటికైనా ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం సీరియస్ గా ఆలోచించి అలస్యంగాకుండా తొందరగా road bridge regulator నిర్మాణానికి పని ప్రారంభిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“మాడవది Health విషయం. ఇప్పుడు డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో పరిస్థితులు చూస్తే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఒక వ్యాపార సంస్థగా తయారయింది. ఉదాహరణకు డెల్టా ప్రాంతాలలో సాగుకుగాను నీటి తీరువ వసూలు చేయవచ్చని నీరు సప్లయ చేశారేగాని మురుగు నీటి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగించలేదు. అందువల్ల యిప్పుడు మురుగునీరు పోక గ్రామ నీమలలో మలేరియా వ్యాపించి తీవ్రంగా ప్రజలను బాధిస్తున్నది. అనేక చోట్ల ప్రజలు ఈ మలేరియావల్ల చచ్చిపోవడము జరుగుతున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా దివి తాలూకా, వక్కలగడ్డ, చిట్టూరు గ్రామాలలో ఈ సంవత్సరం మలేరియావల్ల 80 మంది చనిపోయారు. దివి నీరు ప్రాంతం, మలేరియా ప్రాంతంగా declare చేసి ఆ మలేరియా నివారణకు సౌకర్యాలు కల్పించటానికి ఎక్స్ సంవత్సరములక్రితం proposals ప్రభుత్వానికి వంపించినప్పుడు దాని విషయంలో ఏమిచేశారని మంత్రి అడుగగా యీ సంవత్సరము

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అమలు జరుపబోతున్నామని చెప్పారు. కాని యితవరకు ఏమీ చేయలేదు. ఇప్పుడు యీ దివి సీమగాకుండా main land ప్రాంతాలకుగానూ మలేరియా ప్రాంతీ మహమ్మారిగా తయారైంది. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి వచ్చినప్పుడీ కాల యాపన చేస్తూ వచ్చారు. ఈ మలేరియావల్ల ఈ సంవత్సరము రెండు గ్రామాలలో సుమారు 80 మంది చచ్చిపోవడం జరిగింది. ఇప్పుడైతే ప్రభుత్వం మేలు కొని తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి మలేరియా నివారణకు తగు చర్యలు తీసుకుంటారా? లేక డబ్బు, ఆయిపోయిందని అంటారా? అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇంతవరకు చూస్తే మలేరియాకుగాను ప్రభుత్వం దివి సీమ ప్రాంతానికి డబ్బు కేటాయించి ఏమీ చేసినట్లు యీ విధంగా మలేరియా వ్యాపించని ప్రజల శరీరకక్షి నశిస్తుంది. అందువలన వ్యవసాయం కుంటుపడుతుంది. అధికాహారోత్పత్తి చెబ్బలింతుంది కాన ప్రభుత్వం తగు శ్రద్ధవహించాలి."

* SRI S. ARUMUGAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! சட்ட மன்றமானது குறைந்தது 20 நாட்களாக நடந்து வருகிறது. இந்த 20 நாட்களில் ஒரு நாளாகிலும் எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்குமென்று எதிர்பார்த்தும், ஒரு நாள் கூட எனக்கு வாய்ப்புக் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அதற்காக மிகவும் வருந்துகின்றேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ உங்களுக்கு நேரம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம். ” அதற்காகத்தான் இப்போது பேச

* **SRI S. ARUMUGAM** :—“ இப்பொழுது பேச சந்தர்ப்பம் கொடுத்த தற்காக நான் உங்களுக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்தச் சட்டமன்றம், “ஆக்கல், காத்தல், அழித்தல்,” என்ற முத்தொழில் களையும் செய்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் உடையதாக இருக்கிறது. என்ற முத்தொழில் இரண்டு காரியங்களில், நாம் மனதுவைத்து, நமது முழு கவனத்தையும் செலுத்தினால் மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் நல்லதாக இருக்குமென்று நான் எண்ணுகிறேன். அதாவது அழித்தல் வேலையை விலக்கிவிட்டு, நான் காத்தல் என்ற இரண்டு துறைகளிலும் நாம் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். நாட்டில் மிகவும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு, அதன் காரணமாக மக்கள் ஊர் விட்டு வருகிறார்கள். இவர்களை எல்லாம் காப்பாற்ற சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையான வழிவகைகளை காணவேண்டுமென நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சேலம் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அங்கே உண்ண உணவின்றி, இன்றைய தினம் ஒவ்வொரு குடும்பமும், குடும்பமாகவே சென்னைப் பட்டினம் நோக்கி வந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சொந்த ஊரில் பிச்சை எடுக்க வெட்கப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு ஜில்லாவில் மழையில்லாததின காரணமாக பஞ்சம் மிக அதிகமாகப் பரவிக் தெரியும். இப்படி பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருந்தும் கூட அங்கிருந்த கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளை மூடிவிட்டார்கள். கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளுக்கு வேலை யிழந்து தவிக்கும் ஹரிஜன மக்களும், ஹரிஜன குழந்தைகளும் தான் சென்றுகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். இன்றையதினம் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளையும் மூடிவிட்டதால் அவர்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்யவேண்டும்.

9-50
a.m.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் செய்து கொண் டிருக்கும் நன்மைகளுக்காக அவர்களைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். ஆனால் இன்னும் அவர்கள் குறைகள் பல தீர்க்கப்படவேயில்லை. உதாரணமாக மூன்றாம் பாரம் வரையில் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்கு ஸ்காலர்ஷிப் கிடையாது. அப்புறம் 6-ம் பாரம் வரையில் புஸ்தகத்திற்காக ஸ்காலர்ஷிப்புகள் வழங் கப்படுகின்றன. அந்தத் தொகையையும் காலாகாலத்தில் கொடுப்பதில்லை. பல இடங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடம் ஜூன் மாதம் திறந்தால் பிப்ரவரி மாதம்

வரையிலும் பட்டுவாடா செய்யப்படாமலிருக்கிறது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல; ஒவ்வொரு சேரிகளிலும் போதுமான குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி கிடையாது. இதைப்பற்றி, கலைக்கடர்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜன கேஷமநல அதிகாரிக்கும் என்ன எழுதினாலும் அவர்கள் எதுவுமே கவனிப்பதில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு குடியிருக்க முதலில் தக்க நிலம் கிடையாது. பள்ளம் படுகுழியிலும், சதுப்பு நிலங்களிலும் அவர்கள் வாழ்ந்து வருகிறார்கள். மனைக்கட்டுகள் விஷயமாக சர்க்கார் ரொம்பவும் காலதாமதம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் தாங்கள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டு வரும் இடத்திற்கு அருகில் எந்த இடத்தைக் குடியிருக்கக் கேட்கிறார்களோ, அதை அவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாகக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தற்போது அவர்கள் வசிக்கும் நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி நிலமில்லாத வர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு அதைக் கொடுத்து விடுவதாகவும், இவர்களுக்கு சரியான மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கப்படுவதில்லை யென்றும் அறிகிறேன். இதுமாதிரியான கஷ்டங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு வராததிருக்க அரசாங்கத்தார் இதில் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“நாட்டில் இருக்கும் வேலையில்லாத கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்க சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மற்ற பிரச்சனைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு வாறு குறைந்து மக்கள் சுபீக்ஷமாக வாழ வழி ஏற்படுமென்று நான் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுதிருக்கும் ஹரிஜன இலாக்கா தக்கப்படி வேலை செய்யவில்லையென்று வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். சீலம் ஜில்லாவில் ஓமலூர் தாலுகாவில் சாமளாபுரம் என்ற ஊரில் 47 சீரிகளை நெருப்புப்பட்டு எரிந்துபோய்விட்டது. இதைப்பற்றி கலெக்டருக்கும், ஹரிஜன கேஷம் நல அபிவிருத்தி அதிகாரிக்கும், தெரிவித்து 6 மாதங்கள் ஆகியும் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. 47 குடும்பங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் எந்தவிதமான விமோசனமும் இன்றி தவிக்கின்றன. இதைச் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து இவர்களுக்கு உடனடியாக நிவாரணம் அளிக்காவிட்டால் எப்படி ஜனங்கள் சுபீக்ஷமாக, சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கமுடியும் என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இப்பொழுது Labour Act வந்ததின் காரணமாக ஜனங்களுக்கு கிராமத்தில் வேலை கிடைப்பதில்லை. காரணம் என்னவென்றால் ஒவ்வொரு முதலாளிகளும் தங்களிடமுள்ள ஆட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தக்க முறையில் அவர்களிடத்தில் வேலை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு விடுவதால்தான் அதிக ஆட்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்காமல் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் அதிகமாகிவிட்டது. காரணம் என்ன? அவர்கள் வேலை நேரத்தை நிர்ணயித்து விடுவதால் அதிக வேலையாட்கள் வேலை செய்ய முடியவில்லை. பொதுவாக Labour Act மக்களை பெரிதும் பாதிக்கிறது. சர்க்காரே தேசிய மயமாக்கும் கொள்கைப்படி எல்லாத் தொழில்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம் நீங்குமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். உதாரணமாக தனிப்பட்ட முதலாளி 100 ஆட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அதிக லாபம் சம்பாதிக்கவேண்டுமென்று முயலலாம். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அந்தத் தொழிலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் 200 பேர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க முடியும். அதனால் வேலையில்லாத பிரச்சனையும் நீங்கும். ஆகவே எல்லாத் தொழில்களையும் தேசியமாக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—“ అధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సందర్భంలో ఆలస్య మయినప్పటికీ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం, ఆంధ్రుల యొక్క కోర్కెను అంగీకరించినందు లకు మా సంతోషము వెలిబుచ్చుతున్నాను. కానీ యీ విషయంలో నేనొక విషయం చెప్పదలచాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణముకోసం, ఆంధ్ర యువకుల ప్రాణాని తుపాకులకు గురియై పోగొట్టుకున్నందులకు విచారించుచున్నాను. ఈలాంటి సమస్యలు కాలాగేమి ప్రభుత్వం అధికారంలో వున్నప్పుడే జరిగటమనేది శోచనీయం. ఆలస్య మయినప్పటికీ, ఆంధ్రుల బాంపను సంపూర్ణముగా తెలుసుకొని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము నిర్మిస్తున్నామని ప్రకటన చేసినందుకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నేను అభినందిస్తున్నాను.

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

“దేశంలోని జరుగుతున్న భూముల విషయం తీసుకుంటే వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు 1942 వ సంవత్సరము తర్వాత బంజరు భూములన్నీ పేద ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వము యిస్తుందని ఆశించుకొని సాగు చేసుకుంటూ వున్నారు. ఇటీవల ప్రభుత్వం ఒక G.O. తీసుకొనివచ్చి ఈ భూములన్నీ ధనికులకే కట్టిపెట్టటానికేమో అనిపించేలా పేద ప్రజలనుంచి యీ భూములు తొలగించి వేలం వేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం మొదటినుంచి పేద ప్రజలకు భూమిలేని నిరుపేదలకు భూముల సహాయని ఆశలు చూపించి యున్నారు. ఆ ఆశలన్నీ ఈ G.O. వల్ల నిరాశలయ్యేట్లు చేయబడినవి. ఎస్కేయేండ్లనుంచి ఈ భూములను వారు సాగు చేసుకుంటూ జీవిస్తున్నారు. అట్లాంటిది, యీ నాటి ఈ G.O. యొక్క భుద్దేశ్యము పృథుత్వంయొక్క Policy కి వ్యతిరేకం కాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. నా Constituency లో ఈమధ్య రెండు మూడు వేలములు జరిగినవి. అందులో ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుంచి కొంతమంది నిరుపేదలు సాగు చేసుకుంటూ వచ్చారు. ఈ నాడు రివిన్యూ అఫీసరు వేలము వేయగా ధనికులైనవారు వేలములో పోటీ చేసినందువల్ల ఈ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు వేలంలో ధనికులతో పోటీచేయలేక పోయారు. అందువల్ల యీ భూములు భూమిలేనివారైననుంచి తొలగించి, భూమి యధృతాగ్నేతే యిచ్చివేశారు. అందుకని పేద పృజలకు అన్యాయం జరిగిందని చెప్పవలసి వచ్చింది. ఈ G.O. వల్ల ఎస్కేయేండ్లనుంచో సాగు చేసుకుంటున్న భూములను వదలివేసి కూలికి పోతున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం గమనించక పోవడమే జరుగుతున్నది. ఈ సందర్భంలో కొంతమంది కూలీలు సత్యాగ్రహాలుకూడా చేయ మొదలుపెట్టారు. కాబట్టి ఈ దురన్యాయమును ప్రభుత్వమువారు గమనించి కనీసము మూడు సంవత్సరముల పరిమితి అయినా పెట్టి అట్టి వేలంవేసిన కొంతవరకు ఆ పద్ధతి మీదనైనా పేద ప్రజానీకానికి కొంతవరకు ఉపయోగిస్తుందని ఆశిస్తూ ప్రభుత్వం, ఆ ప్రకారం, ఈ G.O. ను మార్పు చేయమని కోరుతున్నాను. పోత హరిజనులకు యిళ్ల స్థలాలు యిసామని వాగ్దానం ప్రభుత్వము చేసింది. నా Constituency కి సంబంధించినంతవరకు ఎస్కే వందల మంది హరిజనులు

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

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

* SRI C. AHMED KUTTY :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, മുസ്ലീം സംരക്ഷണ മന്ത്രിയെപ്പറ്റി ചിലർ പറയുന്നത് ശ്രദ്ധേയമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ നിയമസഭയിലെ പ്രവൃത്തികളെക്കുറിച്ച് പഠിക്കുകയും അതിനെക്കുറിച്ചും വിചാരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യണം. ഇതാണ് സഭയുടെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം. ”

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

[Sri C. Ahmed Kutty] [26th March 1953]

ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഭക്ഷണത്തിൽ ഒരു കമ്മി ജില്ലയായ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിൽനിന്ന് വന്ന മിക്ക മെമ്പർമാരും ഇവിടെ സംസാരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ പറ്റിയാണെങ്കിൽ ചില വൻകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾക്കു എല്ലാം ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ വകയിരുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും മൈസൂർ ഇന്റഗ്രേറ്റഡ് പദ്ധതികൾ മലബാറിൽ തുടങ്ങുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭക്ഷണക്കുറവ് ഫലപ്രദമായി നേരിടാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്ന് എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഐക്യകണ്ഠേണ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ പല ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും ചെറുകിട ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്ന് ഇതിന് യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടുമാത്രമല്ല മലബാറിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ ക്ഷാമസ്ഥിതിയെ പരിഹരിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുണ്ട്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ ശരിയായവണ്ണം പരിശോധിക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇതിന്നു പുറമെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ഇടപെടലിൽ സിററി സ്കീം പ്രകാരം മഞ്ചേരി, മലപ്പുറം, കോട്ടക്കൽ, ചേങ്ങര, പെരിന്തൽമണ്ണ, മണ്ണാങ്കുളം, പട്ടാമ്പി മുതലായ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിലേക്ക് പമ്പുവിട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ കൂടി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇടപെടലിന്റെ ഉടൻ പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കേണ്ടതാണെന്ന് ഞാൻ പറഞ്ഞു കൊള്ളട്ടെ. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി വേണ്ടതെന്ന് അധികം ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തേണ്ടതെന്ന് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ ഒരു ആസ്ത്രേലിയൻ അഭിവാജനങ്ങളെ വല്ലാതെ അലട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഈ സംഗതി പല പ്രാവശ്യവും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെയും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന്റെയും ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതുവരെ യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ആസ്ത്രേലിയൻ സംബന്ധിച്ച് അവിടെയെ നാട്ടുകാർ കഠിനം സഭാ വന ചെയ്യുവാൻ ഒരുക്കപ്പെട്ടു. ഈ നിലക്ക് ഈ സംഗതിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് മുൻ കൈ എടുത്ത് ഒരു ആസ്ത്രേലിയൻ സ്ഥാപിക്കേണ്ട കാര്യത്തിൽ വേണ്ട എല്ലാ നടപടികളും എടുക്കേണ്ടതാണ് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി ചേങ്ങര-കോട്ടക്കൽ റോഡ് കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രിസഭ പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടാകുന്നു. എങ്കിലും ഇതേ വരെ അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു പ്രവർത്തനവും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല. വേണ്ട ഒരു കച്ചവട സെൻറർ ആയതുകൊണ്ട് കോഴിക്കോട്ടേക്ക് പോകാനുള്ള എളുപ്പമാർഗ്ഗമാണ് ഈ റോഡ്. ഇത് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പദ്ധതി വളരെ സുഖകരമായതല്ലെന്ന് അതു ചിലർ പൂർണ്ണമായും കൈമാറുന്നതാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉപകാരപ്രദമായിരിക്കുമെന്നും, അതിന്നു വരുന്ന എഞ്ചിനീയർ എന്ന കാരണത്താൽ തക്കതായ പദ്ധതി ഞാൻ അയാൾക്ക് കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം എന്നും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ആ പദ്ധതിക്ക് മാറ്റം വരുത്തുവാൻ തരമില്ലെന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എനിക്ക് മറുപടി തന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇതിന്റെ അനേകമാണെന്ന് വന്നിരുന്ന എഞ്ചിനീയർ എന്ന കാരണത്താൽ ചില അനേകമാണെന്ന് എല്ലാം നടത്തി പോയിരിക്കുന്നു എന്നാണ് അറിയുന്നത്. എന്നാൽ ഞാൻ വീണ്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളുന്നു ഒരു എഞ്ചിനീയറെ അയക്കണമെന്നും ഞാൻ കൂടുതൽ സൗകര്യപ്രദമായ ഒരു പദ്ധതി കാണിച്ചുകൊടുക്കാം എന്നും. ഈ റോഡിന്റെ സംഗതിയിൽ ഇനി കാലതാമസം വരുത്താതെ പ്രവൃത്തി ആരംഭിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു. മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി എലിമെൻറി സ്കൂൾ ടീച്ചർമാരുടെ കാര്യത്തിൽ പ്രധാന മന്ത്രി അനുകൂലം പ്രവർത്തിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇവിടെ സംസാരിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി. അവർക്ക് ഇപ്പോൾ രണ്ടു മൂന്നു മാസം കൂടുതൽ ആണ് ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നത് എന്ന സംഗതി ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ദൃഷ്ടിയിൽ ആണ് പെട്ടെന്ന് ഇതിന് മുമ്പ് എനിക്ക് കോട്ടക്കൽ ഫക്ടറിയെ ടീച്ചർമാർക്ക് തന്ന ഒരു മെമ്പർമാരും ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടാകുന്നു. പുറത്തുള്ള ശമ്പളം ഈ അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്ക് രണ്ടും മൂന്നും മാസം കൂടുതലാണ് ശമ്പളം കിട്ടുന്നത് കിൽ അവർക്ക് എങ്ങനെയാണ് ജീവിക്കാൻ സാധിക്കുക എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് ചോദിക്കാൻ ഉള്ളത്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യുന്ന എല്ലാ നടപടികളും എടുത്ത് അവിടെ ഇത് ഒരു നില വരുത്താൻ വേണ്ട നടപടികൾ എടുക്കണം എന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊള്ളുന്നു. അതേ ശമ്പളം അതേ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന് ഒരു റെവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷൻ നിയമിക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തീരുമാനിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. കർഷകർക്ക് ന്യായീകരിക്കുവാൻ വരുത്താൻ. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡിന് കഴിയുന്ന വേഗത്തിൽ ഒരു നിരക്കെടുപ്പ് നടത്തേണ്ടതാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിന് കാലതാമസം വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ ഇപ്പോഴത്തെ ബോർഡിന്റെ കാലാവധി നീട്ടി കൊടുക്കുകയെന്നും ഒരു റെവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷൻ നിയമിക്കുന്നത് യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും ന്യായീകരിക്കാൻ വരുത്താൻ എന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. എല്ലാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഐക്യകണ്ഠേണ

26th March 1953] [Sri C. Ahmed Kutty]

കണ്ഠേണ യോജിക്കുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. മലബാർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് മീറ്റിംഗിൽ വെച്ചു പാസ്സാക്കിയ ഒരു റെവന്യൂ കമ്മീഷൻ അയച്ചുകൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ നയം പുനരാലോചന ചെയ്യണം എന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the supplementary demands before the House, I want to draw attention to the policy of our Government and how it was successful in the past year. The major policy concerns Food and Prohibition. Unless we make ourselves self-sufficient in the matter of food, we cannot solve all our problems. So far as last year is concerned, the decontrol of food and the passing of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayals Protection Act are two important factors which helped to make the food policy of the Government a great success. In Tanjore, the tenants and the labourers are able to perform their agricultural work in a peaceful manner. The decontrol was the main factor which helped the ryots in the State to grow more food crops on their fields without fear of any interference of the officials and procurement authorities. They are able to produce more and they concentrate their attention more on producing food crops than money crops as far as my personal knowledge goes.

“ Sir, when I discuss food policy, I must refer to another important question, viz., irrigation. Since I come from the lower Bhavani Project area I would like to place one or two matters before the House which have to be considered by the Government immediately and orders thereon issued. These questions involve certain legal aspects. Whether the Tanjore people or the people of the Lower Bhavani Project area have the right of the water is a question that should be decided at a higher level. Last year, there was a tomtom in the villages that no second crops should be raised and the agriculturists felt very sorry for the same. The order is not clear and the agriculturists are not in a position to produce more because there is not enough water due to drought. So far as modern agricultural farming is concerned, the more the irrigation in the matter of paddy fields the less will be production of crops. Supply of water at a certain stage only helps to increase production and a vigorous growth of paddy. Wherever there is regulated water-supply, we get a bumper harvest, we are in a position to grow two crops where there was only one crop and we are able to increase the yield cent per cent. The Revenue and the Public Works officials should help the agriculturists in this regard to enable them to grow more paddy crops. Under this Lower Bhavani Scheme, there are two ayacuts, one at the Kodavali and the other at the Kalingarayan anicuts. The ayacut people under the Kalingarayan anicut say that they have got their own rights for double crops. From 1945 the ayacut people under the Kodavali anicut are raising two crops with good yields. Now they have been refused water-supply for the second crop and we have to go into the original rights that they should have only one crop. I therefore request the Government to take immediate steps at least from this year onwards to see that the 40,000 acres under the

26th. March 1953] [Sri P. G. Karuthiruman]

the ryots and distributes it to the people. Unless a reasonable price is guaranteed, the ryots cannot carry on their cultivation. At present, in our country we are not in a position to give a guaranteed price. But a time will come when we will have not only to guarantee a minimum price, but we will have to introduce insurance also for food crops. In this connection, I would like to say a few words in regard to the Agricultural Department. They have been preparing very good strains. But the difficulty is when I approach the Agricultural Department for good strains, they do not have the strains I want and they give me only 2 lb. or 1½ lb. and I have to multiply the seeds. In Kashmir, I was told, the Government will raise good strains in certain areas and supply them to the farmers. Better quality of seeds will certainly increase production. The Agricultural Department should try to supply good strains to the ryots at least to the extent of 10 per cent of their requirements. By good seedlings we can increase our production by 50 per cent. One of the important points in the Japanese method of cultivation is the quantum of water to be supplied to the fields. The officers of the Public Works Department and the Revenue Department should advise the ryots that water should be economically used. Economic use of water alone will increase the production by 50 per cent. In these days of drought, the ryots do not know how to use water. In the case of paddy cultivation, immediately after weeding water is not necessary for the fields for 10 or 15 days, when the soil cracks, oxygen gets into the soil and helps the formation of tillers and the vigorous growth of the crop. Only at this stage, after the weeding, water is not needed. There is a stage when water is immensely needed, i.e., at the formation and primordia and before the shooting of ear heads. Therefore, it is better to instruct the agricultural demonstrators to go to their respective areas and advise the people how to carry on the agricultural operations with good strains and manures."

* **SRI K. BAPANNA DORA :—**“ ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ శాసనసభలో యింత 10-20

*SRI K. BAPANNA DORA.—...
వరకు ఎన్నో సార్లు కరువును గురించి మాట్లాడితానను. దానిగురించి యిప్పుడు
చేరే ప్రశ్నేకించి తత్పరమసరము విమీలదు. కాని రాయల్స్ ముఖ్య ప్రవేశించినటు
వంటి కరువు + పక్కనన్నటువంటి జిల్లా లెకునూడా ప్రాచీంది. ఈ కరువును అటువిజే
యటానికి గవర్నరుంతుకు వీ విధమైనటువంటి దమ్ములేకండా పోయింది. ఈ కరువును
గురించిన విషయాల్ని యీ సభలో మనమిత్రులు సవివరంగా చిన్నపించియున్నారు.

“ మా తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లా మా తాలూకాలో ఉన్న టువంటి Forest department లోను, Prohibition department లోను, జరిగేటటువంటి అక్రమాలు, దాదాపు నటువంటి అనిశితకృత్యాలు అనేకములు గలవు. వాటి విషయము నేను కొద్దిగా చెప్పు దలచుకున్నాను. మా తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాకు సంబంధించిన జిల్లా ఫారెస్టు అధికారి, తన క్రింద తన ప్లాఫ్లోని వారందరిని పోత్పాపించి, లోపాయికారీగా అందరిని లోబర్చుకొని, తన ఆజిమాయిషీలో ఉన్న టువంటి అడవిసంరక్షణ తన స్వలాభానికి ఒక వ్యాపారంగా కొట్టివేయించు కులటున్నాడు. 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరములో మన Rural Welfare Department మంత్రిగారు మా జిల్లాలో పర్యటించేటప్పుడు గోకవ రము అనే గ్రామము వద్దకు చేర్చబడ్డటువంటి యీ forest produce అంతయు

[Sri K. Bapanna Dora] [26th March 1953]

అక్కడ కలుసుకొని, ఒక memorandum మంత్రిగారికి యిచ్చారు. అవిషయములూ ప్రభుత్వము విమచర్యతనుకున్నదిన్నీ తెలియలేదు. ఇటీవల 18.3.58 తేదీన Chief Conservator of Forests ను నూడమంచి యి విషయాలు అన్నియు వారికి తెప్పి ఈ విషయము విచారించి న్యాయంచేయమని కోరారు. ఈ జిల్లా పారెస్టు అఫీసరు యిప్పటికి పదకొండు, పన్నెండు జిల్లాలలో పనిచేసి ఉన్నాడనిన్నీ, అందులో ఈవిధమైన అక్రమచర్యలు ఎవరుచేయలేదనిన్నీ, యీ పారెస్టు అఫీసరు ఎట్లాచేశాడా అని ఆ Chief Conservator కాలా అశ్వర్య పడ్డాడు. ఈ Chief Conservator గారు వచ్చినప్పటినుంచి యీ జిల్లా అధికారి కొంత భయముతో ప్రవర్తించుచున్నప్పటికిన్ని లావల విమి జేస్తున్నదన్నీ తెలియ నివ్వడములేదు. ఈ విషయములూ ఆ Chief Conservator ఒక విచారణ జరుపుతానని ప్రకటన చేశాడు. కాని ప్రభుత్వము తరపున యీవిధమైన అవినీతి చర్యలు చేసేటటువంటి అఫీసర్లను ప్రభుత్వము ఎండుకు హార్షించి పూరకుంటున్నారో, యింకా వారిని ఎందుకు సర్వీసులో continue చేస్తున్నారో నాకు అర్థముకావడము లేదు. ఇంకను ఆ జిల్లాలో ఉన్న అడవులన్నియు పూర్తిగా కొట్టించి అమ్ముకున్న తర్వాతగాని, యీ జిల్లా అధికారిని అక్కడనుంచి మరొకచోటికి transfer చేయబడునని అనుకుంటున్నాను. యిటువంటి అవినీతిచర్యలు, ప్రభుత్వమువారి దృష్టికి తెచ్చినను పలకకుండా యీ ప్రభుత్వము డొరకుండుట అనేది చాలా శోచనీయం.

“తర్వాత మద్యనిషేధం ప్రభుత్వం వారు అమలులోకి తెచ్చేరకాని, వివిధ ప్రయోజనము కనబడజుండులేదు. యీమద్యనిషేధము కట్టుదిట్టముగ అమలుజరుపబడుట లేదు. పూర్వముకంటె యీత్రాగుడు యింకా ప్రబలమయింది. ఈకొఖలో పని చేసేటటువంటి అధికారులు ప్రజలలో విక్రయి కల్లుకాయించి అమ్మించి నూరు, రెండు వంశములు, మూడువందలు, యీ ప్రకారముగా సంపాదించుకుంటున్నారు. ఆ అధ్యక్షుడు నుంచి, క్రింది అధ్యక్షులచేత యీ డబ్బు వాటాలుచేసి వంచుకుంటున్నారు. ఇంత నిశాచూరితంగా కల్లుకాయించి ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులె అమ్మించి వాటాల పద్ధతి మీద డబ్బు గణించుకొంటున్నారంటే, యిక త్రాగుడుకు అలవాటుపడ్డవాళ్లు యీ మద్యము త్రాగకుండా మానివేస్తారా అని అడుగుచున్నాను. వ్యాపారస్థులు యిదివిధంగా డబ్బు గణించుకొంటున్నారు. దేశాలలో ఎక్కడయినా పనిచేసినా, పాదాలు, పడ్డవాళ్లు వరకు త్రాగతూనే ఉన్నారు. ఇదివరకు బ్రాహ్మణేతరులు త్రాగుచున్నారంటే, యీ నిషేధవట్టము వచ్చినతర్వాత బ్రాహ్మణులకూడా మొదలుపెట్టారు. దీనివలన యింట్లో యీ మద్య పరికరాలాగూడా ప్రకటించబడ్డది. కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వములో యీ మద్యనిషేధము అమలు జరుగలేక పోయిందంటే చాలా శోచనీయంగా ఉన్నది. అటువంటి వృథుడు యీనిషేధవట్టము తీసివేస్తేనే కాగుంటుందనుకుంటాను. ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనా విధానం అంతాదూస్తే, అహంరం డి-కంట్రిలు చేయకముందు D. S. Os, F.S.Os, T.S.Os, డబ్బు సంపాదించుకున్నారు, ఇందుకుతోడుగా మద్య నిషేధము అమలులోకి వచ్చిన తర్వాత Prohibition department వారు, పోలీసు వారు, యింకానీ దానికి సంబంధించిన యావత్తు డివ్యోగస్థులు, లక్షలాది డబ్బు గణించుకున్నారు. అధ్యక్షుడు ఆనే తారతమ్యత లేకుండా నడించుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వము యింతనుంచి అధ్యక్షుడివద్ద వయదాక్షిణ్యాలు చూపించి డబ్బు గణించుకొనేటందుకు ohhance యిచ్చినవృథుడు యింకా M.L.A. లకుగూడా ఒక chance యిస్తే, వాళ్లుకూడ డబ్బు సంపాదించుకుంటారు. ఈ డివ్యోగస్థులను స్త్రీలలో నుంచి రిమోవ్ చేసినను వారికి ఎలాంటి అభ్యంతరం ఉండదనుకుంటున్నాను. విలసనగా

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వి వేళ్ళుడు dismiss అయిననూ, జీవితపర్యంతము వాళ్ళు నిరాశులుకండా. ప్రతేక
టూనికీ వీలుఅయినంత సొమ్ము గణించుకున్నారు. అట్లాంటప్పడు వారిని dismiss
చేసినను వివిధ ప్రయోజనము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ తప్పును దిద్దుకోవలసి ఉం
టుంది. ఉద్యోగస్థులకు chanoce యిచ్చినప్పుడు, మాకు మాత్రం ఎందుకు chanoce
యివ్వకూడదని యీ M.L.A. అనిపించుకునేవారు లోలోలో అనుకుంటున్నారు.
గంభీర ప్రభుస్వనిధానము యింతకట్టుదిట్టముగ వని చేస్తున్నదని రుజువుకూడా చేసుకో
వచ్చు. అందరికీ chanoce యిచ్చినప్పుడు, వాపసు డబ్బు సంతాపించుకోటానికి యీ
M.L.A లకు కూడా chanoce యివ్వకూడదా, అని అంటాను ? కాబట్టి ప్రభు
త్వమువారు చేసేటటువంటి తప్పును యిప్పుటికైనా దిద్దుకోమంటాను.

“ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వమువారు బడ్జటులో చూపిన డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టుతా. ఖంటున్నారా. ఈ డబ్బు అంతా ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా ఖర్చుపెట్టుతున్నారనే నమ్మకము విమితమిది! ఒక విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లా తీసుకోండి. ఆ జిల్లాలోని forest అంతయు అక్కడి జమీందార్లకు చెందియున్నది. ఈ జమీందారీలో మాడుగుల ఎస్టేటువారు Estate Abolition Act రాకముందు చాలా మీనక్రయానికి అడ్డుకునేవారు. యీ Abolition Act వచ్చినతరువాత నూతన ప్రజలు పొదు వ్యవసాయము చేసుకొనేందుకు కలప కావలసి వున్నప్పుడు, యీ అడవిలో కలప తెచ్చుకొనేందుకు యీ జమీందారు అభ్యంతరము పెట్టుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ అభ్యంతరము తప్పించేవాలి. ఈ విషయంలో వెంటనే చర్యతీసుకొని యీ ఎస్టేటును త్వరలో ప్రభుత్వమువారు స్వాధీనపరచుకొనాలి. ప్రజలను యీ యిబ్బందులనుండి తప్పించాలి అనిఅంటున్నాను

“ ఇకపాకే forest department లో చాలావరకూ unreserved forest చాలా భాగం కొట్టివదిలి వుంది. అక్కడ ప్రభుత్వం కొంతమందిని I.C.S. officers ను గవర్నమెంటు విజంట్టుగా ప్రకటించబడ్డారు. ఈ విజిన్సీ ప్రాంతంలో నూదా అడవులను విజ్ఞానం లేకుండా కొట్టివేస్తున్నారు. అట్లాంటివ్వడం అక్కడ ప్రజల పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి Colonization Schemes అనుబంధం తెచ్చి, వ్యవసాయ అభివృద్ధి చేయగోరుతాను. అంగ్లాదేశీకులూను, తమిళ దేశంలూను ఉన్నట్లు వ్యవసాయమును అభివృద్ధిచేస్తున్నట్లు, యీ విజిన్సీ ప్రాంతంలో నూదా వ్యవసాయము అభివృద్ధి పరచవలెనని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. Forest శాఖా మంత్రిగారు మా ప్రాంతాలకు పర్యటనకు వచ్చి సమస్యను, ఆ ప్రాంతము అంతయున్నదియుగా చూచారు. వారు యీ విషయములూ శగు శక్తి వహించెదరని ఆశనూ, యింతటితో నిజ్కృమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! சென்ற வருஷத்திய பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒதுக்கிய தொகையைக் காட்டிலும் அதிகப்படி செலவிட்டதற்கு அனுமதி கோரும் இந்த உபரி மானியக் கோரிக்கையை என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. ஏனெனில் ஜனங்களுக்கு இன்றைய நிலையில் தேவைப்படும் அத்தியாவசியமான செலவுகளுக்கு அதிகப்படியான பணத்தைச் செலவிட்டிருந்தால் அதை ஆதரிப்பதில் நியாயமிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை.”

“ உதாரணமாக பஞ்சத்திற்காக செலவிட்டிருக்கும் தொகை 55,23,000 ரூபாய். இது மிக மிகச் சொற்பம். இந்த ராஜ்யம் பூராவிலும் இன்று பஞ்சம் கடுமையாகப் பரவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. எதிர்த்தரப்பில் இருப்பவர்கள் மாததிரமையால், சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருப்பவர்களும் பஞ்சத்தின் கோரத் தன்மையைப்பற்றி விரிவாயும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். கூட ராஜாஜ்யம், சர்க்காரும் பட்டினிச் சாவு ஏற்படவில்லை என்று மறுத்தபோதிலும்

[Sri K. V. Ramaswamy] [26th March 1953]

பத்திரிக்கைகள் பட்டினிச் சாவைப்பற்றிப் பிரசுரிக்கின்றன. ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜிக்குப் பல்லாண்டு பாடுகிற மெயில் பத்திரிக்கைகூட இரண்டொரு நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு ராஜ்யத்தில் நடந்த பட்டினிச் சாவைப் பட்டினிப் பிரசுரித்திருக்கிறது.

10-30 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“About this Rasipuram case to which reference is just now being made, we have made full enquiries and the allegations are not correct. We have received reports from the officials concerned, full and detailed reports. I think the matter will be published in the Press soon.”

* SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY :—“ராஜாஜி பட்டினிச் சாவு ஏற்படவில்லை என்பதினாலேயே அது உண்மையாகி விடாது. இத்தகைய பஞ்சத்தின் ஆபத்தான நிலையில் சர்க்கார் பஞ்சத்திற்கு மிகமிகக் குறைந்த பணத்தையே செலவிடுகிறது. அதே நேரத்தில் ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈட்டின் பெயரால் ஏராளமான பணம் வாரியகங்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈட்டின் பெயரால் அதிகம் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. ரூ. 15,90,000 ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது நியாயமா என்பதை சர்க்கார் யோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எந்த ஜமீன்தாராவது இன்று கஞ்சித் தொட்டிக்கு முன்னே கயூ வரிசையில் நின்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா? போக போக்கியத்தில் புரளும் அவர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு எதற்காக? இந்த பணத்தைக் கடன் பளுவால் அவதிப்படும் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தரக்கூடக் கொடுத்து உதவலாம். அழகிற பிள்ளைக்கு வாழைப்பழம் காட்டுகிற மாதிரி, விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தக்காவிக்கடன் தருகிறோம் என்று வாயளவில் சர்க்கார் சொல்லுகிறது. ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தக்காவிக்கடன் கிடைப்பதில்லை. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் நடப்பதென்ன? ஒரு முறை ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் என்னுடைய தொகுதிக்கு விஜயம் செய்தார். ஒரு முறை விவசாயிகள் அவரை அணுகி தங்களின் கஷ்டங்களைச் சொன்னார்கள். அதற்குக் கலெக்டர், யாரும் தக்காவிக்கடன் கேட்கவில்லை; கேட்டிருந்தால் கோரி விண்ணப்பித்தார்கள். ஆனால் இதுவரை யாருக்கும், பல மாதங்கள் ஆகியும் பணம் கிடைக்கவில்லை. அடுத்துக் கேட்டால் கலெக்டர் பணம் இல்லை என்று கையை விரிக்கிறார். இந்த நிலைமையில், ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கு நஷ்ட ஈடு முக்கியமா? அல்லது விவசாயிகளுக்கு கடன் உதவி முக்கியமா?

“அடுத்தபடியாக போலீஸ் மான்யம். இதுவும் நியாயமானதல்ல. ஏற்கெனவே ஏராளமாக, அதாவது ரூ. 69,91,200, பட்ஜெட்டில் போலீஸுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருந்தும், மேலும் அதிகமாகப் பணம் கோருவது சரியல்ல. பஞ்ச காலத்தில் போலீஸுக்கு ஏன் லட்சக் கணக்கில் பணத்தைச் செலவிட வேண்டும். இதனால் ஏற்படும் லாபமென்ன? சிதம்பரத்தில் நடப்பதென்ன? தங்களின் கோரிக்கையைப் பெற ஒன்று திரளும் விவசாயிகளைப் போலீஸ் உருட்டி மிரட்டுகிறது. விழுப்புரத்தில் பல தொழிலாளிகளின் இயக்கத்தை நாசம் செய்கிறது. இது மாதிரிமல்ல. மதுவிக் கின் பெயரால் கிராமங்களில் போலீஸ் செய்கிற அட்டகாசம் கொஞ்சமல்ல. என்னுடைய கிராமத்தில் பல முறை போலீஸ்படைவெடுத்து நிரபராதிகளான பொது மக்களை இம்சிக்கிறது. இத்தகைய போலீஸுக்கு உபரி மான்யம் கோருவதை என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. இந்தப் பணத்தை கல்விக்காகச் செலவிடலாம். பல பெற்றோர்கள் கஷ்டத்திற்கு மத்தியில் தங்கள் பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கு அனுப்புகிறார்கள். ஆனால் பள்ளிகளில் இப்போது இந்த நிலைமையைப் போக்க சர்க்காருக்கு எண்ணமிருந்தால் போலீஸ் செலவை கல்விக்கு ஒதுக்கி இருக்கும்.

“அதே சமயத்தில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்குக் கோரும் மான்யத்தையும் என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது. எந்த உருப்படையான திட்டத்தையும் நிறைவேற்றவில்லை. இதில் பெரும் பகுதி பணத்தை அதிகாரிகள் எப்பமிடுகிறார்கள்.

26th March 1953] [Sri K. V. Ramaswamy]

கள். அதை நிறுத்த சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. சர்க்காருக்கு மனமிருந்தால், என்னால் கூட பல கேஸ்களைப் பிடித்துத் தர முடியும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கத் தயாரா? இல்லை. ஒரு சில அதிகாரிகள் ஜனங்களின் பணத்தைக் களவாடிக் கொழுப்பதைப் பற்றிச் சர்க்காருக்குக் கவலை இல்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக பொது சுகாதாரத்திற்காகச் செலவாகும் தொகை மிக மிகக் குறைவு. போஷாக்குக் குறைவின் காரணமாக நோய் தொடி பரவி வரும் இந்நாளில் பொது ஜனங்களின் சுகாதாரத்தில் சர்க்கார் அதிக சிரத்தை காட்ட வேண்டும். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் அப்படிச் செய்யவில்லை.

“எனவே நியாயமான, பொது மக்களின் நலன்களுக்கான முறையில் இந்த மான்யம் கோரப்படவில்லை. இத்தகைய கோரிக்கையை என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியாது என்று கூறி முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the supplementary Demand for Rs. 75,000, I wish to say a few words. The fund for Village Reconstruction and Harijan Uplift was constituted in the year 1946-47 and the balance left over for 1953-54 is Rs. 52.33 lakhs. The sponsors of the fund first thought that the balance in this fund at the end of every financial year should be one crore of rupees, the amount spent during the preceding year being replenished at the beginning of the succeeding year. The Government have credited so far only Rs. 10.07 lakhs in the year 1948-49, Rs. 0.3 lakh in the year 1950-51, Rs. 39.21 lakhs in the year 1951-52, and Rs. 33.4 lakhs in the year 1952-53. Had the Government credited the balance every year to make the fund one crore, there would not have been any necessity to come with a Demand for Supplementary grant of Rs. 75,000 now.

“The reasons given for additional expenditure are reasonable, and I request the hon. Members of this House to grant the Demand.

“Another point I would like to mention is that there is a lot of expenditure on the side of establishment. This could be reduced by abolishing the Director's office which is at present doing only post office business between the District Officers and the Government. This suggestion was made by me during the last Budget session, but it was not taken note of by the Government. Had this been done, there could not have been any necessity for this Supplementary Demand. Further, more money could be spent on the uplift of Harijans.

“I hope the Government would consider these suggestions at least in future.

“In conclusion, I want to pay a tribute to the Editor of the ‘Indian Express’ for devoting a full column to this subject of Harijan Uplift. There he counselled the leaders of the Harijans to have patience. He says ‘Compulsion cannot effect miracles.’ True; we will abide by it. In taking this advice in good spirit, I appeal to all the leading papers of this State to try to change the mind of the public by giving space in the columns of their papers for this subject.

“Thank you.. Sir.”

[26th March 1953]

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take this opportunity to pass some remarks on the policy of the Government pursued during the last few months. First, I take up the subject of handloom industry.

" Sir I come from a constituency where there is a large population of handloom workers. Thanks are due to the Government for getting the Assembly pass a resolution in favour of reservation of certain varieties of cloth to the handloom industry. But it is not enough; the resolution seems to me as if it is Sanjaya Rayabaram in the Mahabharatha with Sushkapriyams and Sunyahasthams. The Government will have to do more of what is within their hands and within their scope. Hon. Members of this House, especially Mr. Kotaiah, suggested many ways and means to improve the lot of the handloom workers, such as to waive the sales-tax on the yarn supplied to the workers, and on the handloom cloth prepared by them. He also suggested the giving of subsidy loans to the handloom workers. But not one of the suggestions has been implemented by the present Government. During the last five or six years the condition of the handloom workers has been very sad and deplorable, and I request the Government to do what they can even within their limited capacity and scope to help these handloom workers in the State.

" Secondly, Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to the irrigation sources and the food position in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. I need not inform this Government that the food produced in the Visakhapatnam district is not sufficient even for two months and the food produced in the Srikakulam district is barely sufficient for that district. In these circumstances I am sorry to say that the Government are not bestowing any attention on the improvement of the irrigation sources or on the implementation of any schemes in these two districts. Further, I wish to point out that the Government do not care to appoint sufficient engineering staff to look after the ordinary and flood repairs to be carried out to the irrigation sources in these two districts, let alone the implementation of Nagavalli, Vamsadhara and other irrigation schemes. I am at a loss to understand why the Government are not able to understand this simple arithmetic or the rule of three that when vast tracts of zamindari areas like Vizianagram, Bobbili, Mandasa, Salur, etc., are annexed to the old ryotwari areas, the area now to be supervised by the engineering staff is increased by three or four times. I therefore wish to draw the pointed attention of the Government to the necessity for appointing more engineering staff and allot sufficient funds to look to the urgent need for repairing the irrigation sources in these districts.

10-40 a.m. " Sir, next I wish to say something about the flood havoc caused by the Nagavalli and Vamsadhara rivers during the years 1949 and 1950 and even subsequently. Many villages and valuable lands were washed away and there were proposals to construct flood banks on the banks of the Nagavalli river at Ampili, Allena, Khandiyam,

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Labham, Regidi, Komera, Boddavalasa, Gangabhairathipuram, Kottavalasa, Kotturu Ramachandrapuram and on the banks of the Vamsadhara at Purushottapuram. In fact the then Government also made a lump provision in 1951-52 for the implementation or improvement of some of the schemes in these districts to the extent of some Rs. 65 lakhs. But, what became of that lump-sum provision or grant, we do not know. In this connection, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that the Executive Engineer of the Srikakulam division suggested, or recommended, four schemes, namely, Padigam, Surapadu, extension of Nagavalli Project, i.e., Vonegedda or Isakagedda Scheme and Gambhiramgedda Schemes to be implemented this year. But we do not see whether any improvement on these lines has been made or included in the Budget. In this connection, I wish to congratulate the Executive Engineer of Srikakulam for honestly saying that he is not going to do anything unless the Government give him adequate funds and staff for the purpose. So, Sir, I once more request the Government to appoint immediately more and adequate engineering staff even to look after ordinary repairs and flood repairs; otherwise there will be much unrest in the district and God alone knows what will happen in such circumstances.

" Sir, on this occasion, I will be failing in my duty if I do not congratulate the Government on their having made provision, or on having started construction of maternity wards in both the Parvatipuram and Palakonda hospitals and on having made a beginning in respect of improvements to the Srikakulam Taluk Headquarters hospital. In this connexion, I wish to point out that mere improvements to the Srikakulam Taluk Headquarters Hospital alone will not satisfy the requirements, but I request the Hon. the Health Minister to see that this Srikakulam Taluk Headquarters Hospital and the Maternity Hospital there are made pucca District Headquarters hospitals in the fitness of things as Srikakulam has become a district headquarters.

" I wish also to congratulate the Government on having taken a decision and making provision to construct a bridge across the Nagavalli river at Sankili in Palakonda taluk, a long-cherished wish of the people of Palakonda taluk, and also the district headquarters buildings at Srikakulam.

" Lastly, Sir, I wish to say that the major curse of the Zamindari system is the joint patta liability. We are made to understand by the Government that as far as possible the Government are going to collect rents from those people who are actually enjoying the land. But, contrary to this, in many of the zamindaris, especially in Bobbili and Sripuram estates, the village munsifs are collecting either the whole rent or whatever rent they deem necessary from single persons or a few persons. In this connexion I would like to point out that some revenue officials also are encouraging such things against all equity and justice. During the last Budget session I brought this to the notice of the Honourable the Revenue Minister and pointed out that the village munsif of Javam

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in Bobbili Estate had been doing much harm to the tenants in the matter of kist collections and that there were also prosecutions and distraints of properties and all such things for his personal ends. I therefore request the Government to enquire into these matters particularly in Gaddavalasa Narasimhapuram and Javam villages. Otherwise ill-feelings will be developed in the ryots against the Government, and serious repercussions will follow."

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈదినము ఇక్కడ భుక్తి సక్రి మంటరి బడ్డలు పూర్వపుబడ్డలు చూపిరే వుంది. ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడే టిల్లు ఈ బడ్డలు తయారుచేయబడలేదు. బడ్డలు తయారు చేసినపుడు ప్రజలకు ఆ డబ్బు సక్రమముగా వినియోగించబడుతుందో లేదో చూడడంలేదుగాని, తనకు కావల సిన డబ్బును ప్యాసు చేయించుకునేందుకుమాత్రము అతరుత చూపుతున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు కరువు నివారణకు 54 లక్షల 22 వేలు కావాలని అడుగుతున్నారు. సంతోషమే. అంతకంటే ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టవలెనని అడుగుతున్నాము. కాని ఈనాడు కరువుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా ఎలాంటిచేసిన డబ్బు సక్రమముగా వినియోగము చేస్తున్నారో లేదో ప్రభుత్వం చూడడంలేదు. Subsistence loans గా ఇచ్చే వదియూపాయలలో 3, 4, 7 కూడా, ముట్టడం లేదు. గంజి కేంద్రాలలో 30% కూడ ఖర్చు పెట్టడంలేదు. మధ్య వర్తులు మింగివేస్తున్నారు. M.L.A. లు report లు చేసినా, అర్జీలు మంత్రులకు ఇచ్చినా కూడా ప్రభుత్వం ఏమీ పట్టించుకొనడం లేదు. డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టడంతో పానిక M.L.A. చెప్పినా ఏమీ లాభము లేకుండా ఉంది. ఖర్చుపెట్టే డబ్బు నిజముగా ప్రజ లకు అందుతుందో లేదో చూడడములేదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం తన యిష్టము వచ్చిన దోరణిని పోనూడంది. ఒక తహశీల్దారు గురించి ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారికి చెప్పినా ఏమీ జరగ లేకుండా పోయింది. అర్జీలు వెళ్లినా బుట్టదాఖలు అవుతుందని ఉద్యోగస్థులకు తెలుసును. అందుచేత వారికి భయములేకుండా పోతున్నది. ప్రజలకు డబ్బు అందే టిల్లు చెయ్యవలసిన పాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వమీద వుంది. గంజి కేంద్రాలలో రష్యా యిచ్చిన ధాన్యాలతో 100-కి 10% బ్యాంకమార్కెటుకు అమ్మడం జరుగుతుంది. ఇది ప్రభు త్వానికి నామూపిగా లేదా ?

“ఇక రెమిటెన్స్ విషయం చూస్తే అదీ ఘోరంగా ఉంది. నెల్లూరు మెట్ట ప్రాంతా లకు రెండు తాలూకాలలో కనిగిరి, పొదిలి తాలూకాలకు మాత్రమే ఇచ్చేరు. ప్రభుత్వం తన నిర్లక్ష్యతను ప్రదర్శిస్తున్నది. దర్శి, కందుకూరు మొదలైన తాలూకాల్లో పంటలు పోయినా రెమిటెన్స్ ఇవ్వలేదు.

“తరువాత మన పోలీసు ఖర్చుక్రింద 6 కోట్ల 99 లక్షలు కావాలని అంటు న్నారు. 1952-53 లో 7 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి కావాలని అడుగుతున్నారు. ఇంత మొత్తము ఎందుకంటే కమ్యూనిస్టు గలభా అని చెప్పేరు. ప్రస్తు తము రాష్ట్రములో అలాంటివనిపింతు లేమీ లేకపోయినా గత సంవత్సరము ఖర్చు అయినంత యిప్పుడు ఎందుకైతది ? Motor Transport కు C.I.D. లకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు అవుతుందన్నారు. ఈ రోజున కనిగిరి తాలూకా ఆఫీసులో రెండు వాన్సు పడి ఉన్నాయి. ప్రజలకు కలవావచ్చి వస్తున్నా, మంచునీళ్లు తెచ్చుకుంటామన్నా ఇవ్వరు ఉన్నవాటికి పనిలేకుండా వుంటే యింకా వాన్సు, జీపులు కొనసాము, డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేయటము అనవసరము. C.I.D. staff ఎక్కువ చెయ్యడంవల్ల కూడా డబ్బు జాస్తి కావాలంటున్నారు. కాని C.I.D. లకు పెంచినందువల్ల corruption ఏమైనా

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తగ్గించా అంటే ఏమీలేదు. హల్లీకి హల్లీ, శున్నకు శున్నకు అని వెళ్ళాల్సి. ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన విషయములలో C.I.D. లు పని చేయడము లేదు. కాని కమ్యూనిస్టులపై రిపోర్టుచేయటానికి వీరిని వినిపిస్తున్నారు. కాన యీ డబ్బు అనవసరంగా కేటా యించేరన్నమాట.

“ఇదిగోదను విషయమై ప్రతి సంవత్సరం డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నారు. అధిక మంత్రి 10-50 a.m. గారి లెక్కల ప్రకారం ఖర్చు ఎక్కువ అగుతుంది. పంటమార్తము ఉత్పత్తి తగ్గిపోతుంది. ఇదిగోదను కార్మికులకు తక్కువ జీతాలు ఇస్తున్నారు. కూలీలకు తక్కువ కూలి ఇస్తూ కంట్రాక్టర్లుగు టికాయిస్వాహం చేస్తున్నారు. దీనికి కారణం ఏమిటో ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించడంలేదు. ఇకమీదనైనా నా యిరిగోదను కోసము కేటాయించిన డబ్బు సక్రమంగా వినియోగపడేటట్లు చూడాలి. ప్రభుత్వము నిర్మించి, చిన్న చిన్న మైనరు ఇరిగేషను పనులకొన్ని ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగించేటట్లులేవు. ఖోస్లాకమిటీ రిపోర్టు వచ్చిన తరువాతకూడా ప్రభుత్వం క్రిష్ణా-వెన్నాగు గురించి ప్రగూర్తం చేస్తున్నది. నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టుగురించి శ్రద్ధవహించలేదు. నందికొండ కాలువల పరిశోధనలో ఏదో కుంభకోణం జరుగుతూ వుందని ప్రజలు అందోళన చెందుతున్నారు. ఖోస్లా రిపోర్టులో సున్నట్లుగాక దక్షిణపు కాలువ 10 మైళ్లు క్రింద పోతున్నట్లున్నది. కాన కాలువలు పరిశోధన సక్రమంగా ఖోస్లా రిపోర్టు ప్రకారము జరుగాలి. దేశములో అహార ధాన్యములకుంటు ఎక్కువ కావాలంటే నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టు లాంటివి వెంటనే నిర్మించ బడాలి. అంధ రాష్ట్రము నిర్మించబడిన తర్వాతకూడ, మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టులాంటి వాటికి కూట్లు బొడవకుండా వుండాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఫారెస్టు డిపార్టుమెంటుకు ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు అగుతున్నది. అదాయము వున్నచోటనేవుంది. ఈనాడు కలశ ధర ఎంతో ఖర్చు అగుతున్నది. అదాయము పెరుగలేదు. కర్రలను, చిన్న చిన్న అడవులను రిజర్వు పెరిగినా, ప్రభుత్వ అదాయము పెరుగలేదు. కర్రలను, చిన్న చిన్న అడవులను రిజర్వు ఫారెస్టులుగా చెయ్యడానికి ప్రభుత్వము చూస్తూంది. దీనివల్ల అనవసరంగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు అవుతుంది ప్రజలకు రైతాంగానికి యెంతో నష్టము గలుగుతుంది.

“కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులకు ప్రభుత్వం 42 లక్షలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి దలచింది. ఇది వరకు Grow More Food క్రింద ఇదే విధముగా డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ప్రయోజనం లేకుండా పోయింది. కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టులు పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములకు ఉపయోగపడునే గాని చిన్న రైతాంగానికి, బీద ప్రజలకు ఏమీ లాభములేదు. భూసంస్కరణలు వాయిదా వేయటానికి యీకమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టు లుద్దేశించ బడ్డాయి.

“దీనివిషయమై కాంగ్రెసు వాది డాక్టరు కుమారప్పగారు ఏమీ చెప్పారో చూడండి.

“While the U.S.A. contributes only about two annas in the rupee, it is given controlling voice in the affairs of community projects.

“The scheme seems to by-pass the fundamental rural question—Land Reform. Hence it is futile.

“I hold that those who co-operate in this scheme are Quislings who work with the enemies of this country and bring about the destruction of their own land.

“జైయిల్స్ విషయములోగూడా ఖర్చు రోజు రోజుకు పెరుగుతోంది.”

[26th March 1953]

* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—“ கனம் உதவித் தலைவர் அவர்களே :

26th March 1953] [Sri B. K. Nallaswami]

இதற்குப் பதிலாக, 'காவேரி ஆற்றின் நடுவில் காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள்'

11
a.m.

[Sri B. K. Nallaswami] [26th March 1953]

நிறுபிக்க முடியுமா? பவானி போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனிலும் அழைத்துச் சென்று அடிக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளுக்கு சாட்சி எப்படி கிடைக்கும்? ஆகையால் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கோ மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கோ நம்பிக்கையான நபர்களை வைத்து இம்மாதிரி குற்றம் செய்யும் அதிகாரிகளைக் கண்காணிப்பதவசியம். இவ்விதம் செய்தால்தான் மதுவிலக்கு வெற்றிகரமாக நடக்கும். இல்லாவிட்டால் இது ஒரு கேலிக் கூத்தாகிவிடும். இவ்வளவு தூரம் நாம் பிரயத்தனப்பட்டு எடுத்துக்கொண்ட திட்டத்தை செத்து விடக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு, விட்டுவிடக்கூடாது என்பதை சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI A. MUTHUSWAMY :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது எனது தொகுதியில் பெரும்பாலான தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, அனேக கிராமங்களில் மிகக் குறைவாகக் காணப்படுகிறது. சாதாரணமாக சில கிராமங்களிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் சுகாதார முறையில் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி இல்லாததின் காரணமாக ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அநேக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் கண்ட தண்ணீரைக் குடித்துவிட்டு அதனால் காலரா, அம்மை நரம்புச்சிலந்தி போன்ற வியாதிகளினால் ரொம்பவும் அவதியுறுகிறார்கள். கல்கட்டிகளோ, தாசில்தார்களோ, ஹரிஜன கேஷம் நல அபிவிருத்தி அதிகாரிகளோ, கிராமங்களில் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வசிக்கும் சேரிகளுக்குப் போவது கிடையாது. அப்படி அவர்கள் வந்தார்களானால் ஊரை மட்டும் சுத்திப் பார்த்துவிட்டு போய்விடுகிறார்கள், அவர்கள் படும் சங்கடங்களைப் பார்ப்பதும் கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு வீட்டு வசதி, கல்வி வசதி, குடி தண்ணீர் வசதி முதலியவைகள் இருக்கின்றதாவென்று ஒன்றும் கவனம் செலுத்திப் பார்ப்பது கிடையாது. அதன் காரணமாகவேதான் அவர்கள் பல கொடிய தொத்து நோய்களுக்கு இரையாகிறார்கள். இவற்றிற்கு அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக நான் இருக்கும்படியான வாசஸ்தலத்தைச் சுற்றியே சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் ஹரிஜன மக்கள் போதிய வீட்டுவசதி இல்லாமல் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றனர். குறிப்பாக திருக்கோயிலூர், கைமழூர், தாசர்புறம் போன்ற இடங்களிலுள்ள ஹரிஜனங்கள் படும் தொல்லை, இன்னல்கள் கொஞ்ச நஞ்சமல்ல. உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நிவாரணத்தை அளிக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று வற்புறுத்திக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அதைப்பற்றி சென்ற அசெம்பிளி கூட்டத் திலேயே நான் பேசியிருந்தும் கூட, இதுவரையிலும் எதுவுமே செய்ய வில்லை. ‘ செவிடன் காதின ஊதின சங்கைப்போலத்தான்,’ இருக்கின்றது அரசாங்கம். நான் சொல்லிய விஷயங்கள் எல்லாம் ஆயிற்று. அடுத்தபடியாக நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டாலும் அனேக கிராமங்களிலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு கவர்மெண்டாரால் விடப்பட்ட பஞ்சமத் தரிசு நிலங்களை, நிலம் வைத்திருக்கும் பெரிய மிராச்தாரர்கள் அவ்வூர் கர்ணம், V.M. முதலியவர்களின் துணைக்கொண்டு எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரியாத ஹரிஜன மக்களின் நிலங்களை பலாத்கார முறையில் பிடிங்கிக்கொள் ளுகிறார்கள். உழுது பயிரிடுவதற்கு பெரிய மிராச்தாரர்கள் அதிக இடைஞ்ச லாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதே போலவே கோவில் மானியம், உணவு உற் பத்தி திட்டத்தின்கீழ் வந்துள்ள நிலம், கிராமப் பொதுவடைபோன்ற நிலங் களை ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு குத்தகை வாரம் முதலியவைகளுக்கு உழுது பயிரிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதியை அரசாங்கம் செய்துகொடுக்கும்படி கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகளை யெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து அவர்கள் அதைப் பயிரிடுவதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளை இந்தச் சர்க்கார் சரியாய் செய்வதாகச் தெரியவில்லை.

11-10 a.m. “ பெரும்பாலும் எனது தொகுதியில் பஞ்சம் மிக வேகமாகப் பிடி வுக்கிறது. திருக்கோயிலூர் தாலுகாவில் மண்ணார்பேட்டை, அத்தியந்தல், கொங்குளூர், முருக்கப்பாடி, தேவடியாள்குப்பம், பள்ளிச்சந்தல் போன்ற இடங்களில் சென்ற ஆறு வருஷ காலமாகப் பருவ மழை இல்லாததின் காரணமாக ஜனங்கள் விவசாயம் செய்ய முடியாமல் பஞ்சத்தால் பறிதயிக்கி

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றார்கள். இந்த இடத்தில் சர்க்கார் full remission கொடுக்கவேண்டு மென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பங்கனூர், மதராஸ் போன்ற பட்டினங் களை நோக்கி பிச்சை வாங்கி உண்ணப்போகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக மதரா விலேயே சுமார் பதினேழாயிரம் மக்கள், உண்ண உணவு, உடுக்க உடை, குடியிருக்க வீடு போன்ற வசதி இல்லாமல் பேமண்டில் தலைவிரி கோலமாய் படுத்துக்கொண்டு கிடைப்பதை கண்கூடாக பார்த்து வருகிறோம். இவர்களெல்லாம் யார் என்றால் பெரும்பாலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக் கள் தான். இவர்களை யெல்லாம் காப்பாற்றவேண்டும். அதுமட்டுமல்ல: எனது தொகுதியில் சில இடங்களில் கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை மூடிவிட்டார்கள். அதாவது தேவனூர், மணலூர்பேட்டை, கண்டாச்சிபுரம், வீரபாண்டி முதலிய இடங்களில் மக்கள் இப்பொழுது பஞ்சத்தால் வாடித் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உடனே மீண்டும் அவ்விடங்களில் கஞ்சித் தொட்டி களை ஏற்படுத்தி பஞ்சத்தால் பரிதபிக்கும் ஏழை மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்று அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அடுத்த படியாக தேவனூரில் தக்கர்பாபா குஷ்ட நிவாரண ஆஸ்பத்திரி ஒன்று சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்பு ஏற்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது சுகாதார மந்திரி கனம் ஏ.பி. ஷெட்டி தான் அதை திறந்து வைத்தார்கள். ஏழை எளிய மக்கள் அதிக தூரம் செல்லாமலும், அதிகச் செலவு இல்லாமலும் சிரமம் இல்லா மலும் சிகிச்சைபெற இந்த ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் மிகவும் உதவியாக இருக்கு மென்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகையால் அரசாங்கத்தாரை இந்த வைத்திய சாலைக்கு வேண்டிய பொருள் உதவியும், இட வசதியும் அளிக்குமாறு நான் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக திருக்கோயிலூர் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஹைஸ்கூலில் ஹரிஜன மாணவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கும், ஹாஸ்டல்களில் தங்குவதற்கும் இட வசதியின்றி தவிக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக திருக்கோயிலூர் வெங்கடேச ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலில் சுமார் 30 ஹரிஜன மாணவர்களுக்குமேல் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ள வசதி கிடையாது. அவர்களுக்கு மேலும் இடவசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ சென்ற வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நலனுக்காக 74 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் இவ்வாண்டு 63 லக்ஷத்தான் தாழ்த்தப் பட்ட மக்களுக்கு ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த நில மையில் ஹரிஜனங்களின் நிலமை எப்படி முன்னுக்கு வருமென்று தெரி யவில்லை. தவிரவும் தற்போது அசெம்பிளியில் சுமார் நாங்கள் 64 அங் கத்தினர்கள் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதாவது மொத்த எண்ணிக் கையில் 1/6 நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம். இருந்தும் எந்த காரியத்தையும் எளி தில் சமாளிப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. கடைசியாக ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகி றேன். அண்ணல் காந்தியடிகள் வற்புறுத்தியது போல ஆலயப் பிரவேசச் சட்டத்தை கொண்டு வந்ததற்காக நான் சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன். சர்க் கார் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து விட்டால் மாதிரம் போதாது. ஒவ்வொரு கோவில்களுக்கும் டிரஸ்டிகளாக ஹரிஜனங்களையே போட்டால்தான் அவர் களுக்கு தினமும் ஆலயம் போகவும், கடவுளைத் தொழவும் வசதி ஏற்படு மென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். அதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“ மற்றும் அசெம்பிளியில் எவ்வளவு எண்ணிக்கை இருக்கிறதோ அதே போலவே முனிசிபாலிட்டிகள், ஜில்லா போர்டு, பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகளில் எங்களுடைய எண்ணிக்கையை அதிகமாக்கிக் கொடுத்து, எங்களுடைய கஷ் டத்தையும், துன்பத்தையும் போக்க, ஹரிஜன நல அபிவிருத்தியில் மிகவும் அக்கரையுள்ள இந்த அரசாங்கம் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு எனது பிரசங்கத்தை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI N. PARAMASIVA UDAYAR :—“ உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர் களே ! திருச்சி ஜில்லா எங்கள் தொகுதியாகிய பெரம்பலூர் தாலுகா மிக வும் பிற்போக்கானது. பல வருஷங்களாக பருவகால மழை இல்லாமல்

[N. Paramasiva Udayar] [26th March 1953]

ஏரி, குளங்களில் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல், உணவு பயிரிடுவதற்கு வழியின்றி பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு மக்கள் பசியாலும் பட்டினியாலும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதை சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் அநேக கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் கிணறு இல்லாமல் 3 மைல் சென்று தண்ணீர் எடுத்துவருகிறார்கள். குடிதண்ணீர் இல்லாத கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் படும் கஷ்டத்தை கவனித்து அதை நிவர்த்திக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எங்கள் தொகுதியில் நீர்ப்பாசனத்திற்கு வேண்டிய ஆறுகள், ஏரி, குளங்கள் கிடையாது. பேரையூர், சின்னூறு என்ற ஆற்றைத் தேக்கி நீர்ப்பாசன வசதி செய்ய போடப்பட்ட திட்டம் அநேக வருஷங்களாக எட்டிலே இருந்துவருகிறதே ஒழிய நடைபெறவில்லை. அந்தத் திட்டத்தை சர்க்கார் கவனித்தால் அநேக கிராமங்களுக்கு உணவு கஷ்டங்கள் தீரும். ஷே திட்டத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் எவ்விடத்திலும் மின்சார வசதி கிடையாது. நமது சர்க்காரிடம் பொதுமக்கள் பலதடவைகளில் வற்புறுத்தியும், சட்ட சபைக் கூட்டத்தில் சொல்லியும் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. எங்கள் தொகுதியில் மின்சார வசதி செய்ய அவசியம் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் பல வருஷங்களாகப் போக்குவரத்துப் பாதை இல்லாமல் கட்டை வண்டிகள் செல்லவும், பாரம் முதலியவை ஏற்றி வெளி யூர்களுக்குச் செல்லவும், மக்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு உள்ள கிராமங்களில், பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு அந்த கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கி யிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் எல்லா கிராமங்களுக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டுகள்- புதுச்சட்டப்படி இல்லாத கிராமங்களுக்கு-நியமனம் செய்தால் அங்குள்ள பாட்டை, கிணறு இன்னும் அநேகமான கிராமங்களில் உள்ள கஷ்டங்களை நிவர்த்தி செய்து மக்கள் சுகம் அனுபவிக்கமுடியும். ஆகையால் எல்லாக் கிராமங்களுக்கும் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு வைக்க சர்க்கார் கவனிக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“எங்கள் தொகுதியில் சுமார் 15 மைல் தூரமுள்ள அநேக கிராமங்களிலிருந்து கட்டை வண்டிகள் செல்ல வழியற்ற கிராமங்களிலிருந்து நோயாளிகள் ஆஸ்பத்திரி இருக்கும் இடம் நோக்கி வெகுதூரம் செல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் காலாரம்பமான இடங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு குறைந்தது 10 மைலுக்குள் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி வைத்தால் அங்குள்ள மக்கள் கஷ்டம் தீரும். பெரும்பாலான இடங்களில் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரி யாவது வைக்கவேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். எங்கள் ஊர் சமீபத்திலுள்ள அறுமடல் என்ற கிராமத்தில் சென்ற மாதத்தில் தீ விபத்து ஏற்பட்டு Fire Engine வரவழைக்க தந்தி கொடுத்து 40 மைல் தூரமுள்ள திருச்சி யிலிருந்து ஊர்வர பாட்டை வதியில்லாமல் நான்கு பக்கமும் வர முடியாமல் பிரயோஜனமற்று போயிற்று. அங்குள்ள வீடுகளும், ஒரு வீட்டில் 12 வெள்ளாடுகளும் தீக்கு இறையாயின. ஏராளமான பொருள் களும் நஷ்டம். இது விஷயமாய் எங்கள் ஜில்லாக் கலெக்டர் அவர்களுக்கும் நமது முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்து உள்ளேன். எவ்வித அனுசூலும் கிடைத்ததாக இல்லை. அந்த கிராமத்திற்கு ஒரு கஞ்சித் தொட்டியும், மக்களுக்கு உடையும், இருக்க இடமும், நடக்க பாட்டை வசதி களும் சர்க்கார் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டுமாய் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

11-20
a.m.

* Sri M. MARIMUTHU:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் எனக்குப் பேச அனுமதி தந்ததற்காக நான் எனது நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இன்றைய தினம் கிராமங்களில் மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் தவிக்கிறார்கள். ஹரிஜன மக்கள் படுப்பாடு கொல்வதற்கு இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்யவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். மற்ற வகுப்பார்கள் இன்றைய தினம் தலை யாரி முதல், அரசாங்க குமாஸ்தாக்கள் வரையில் எல்லா வேலையையும் செய்யப் போகிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்பொழுது ஹரிஜன மக்களுக்கும்

26th March 1953] [Sri M. Marimuthu]

நிறைய வேலை கிடைக்கும்படியாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவேண்டும். இது தவிர ஹரிஜன மக்கள் V-வது முதல் S.S.L.C. வரையில் பாஸாகி பிறகு எம்ப் லாய்மெண்டு ஆபீஸில் ரிஜிஸ்டர் செய்து, வெட்டி தலையாரி முதல் குமாஸ்தா வரையில் வேலை பார்த்து வருகிற ஹரிஜன மக்கள் சொற்ப குற்றங்கள் செய்தவர்களை மன்னிப்பு அல்லது சஸ்பெண்ட் செய்யவேண்டிய திருக்க அவர்களை உடனடியாக டிஸ்மிஸ் செய்தால் அவர்களின் சரீஸ்களும், வாழ்க்கையும் வருந்தத்தக்கதாயிருந்துவருவதையும் நமது மதிப்புக் குரிய முதல் மந்திரியவர்கள் உடனடியாக கவனிக்கும்படியாய் அன்புடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக மனைக்கட்டு விஷயமாக ஹரிஜனங் கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பட்டுக்கோட்டை போன்ற பிரதேசங்களில் வசிக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்கள் குடியிருப்பு மனைக்கட்டு களுக்காக பல விண்ணப்பங்கள் கொடுத்தும், பல மாதங்களாகியும் இதுவரை யிலும் எந்தவிதமான நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் எந்த நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் போட்டார்களோ அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு தடங்கல் எதுவுமில்லை. ஆகவே விண்ணப்பம் போட்டவர் களுக்கே அந்த நிலங்களைக் கொடுக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென் பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலுக்காவில் சில இடங்களில் பாசன வசதியில்லாமல் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கிறபடியால் உடனே சர்க்கார் குளம், ஏரி, வாய்க்கால் மராமத்துக்களைச் செய்யவேண்டு மென்பதாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதோடு கூட இப்பொழுது நெடுக பஞ்சம் பாலிக்கொண்டு வருகிறபடியால், அடுத்து வருகிற விவசாய ஆண்டு மிகவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்குமென்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறபடியால், ஒவ்வொரு விவ சாயிக்கும், எரு, விதை, கலப்பை போன்ற விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் உப யோகமான சாமான்களையும், விவசாயம் செய்வதற்குப் போதுமான பண உதவியையும் உடனடியாகச் சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதுமாதிரியாக தற்போது நடக்காததின் காரண மாக அதிகாரிகளின் லஞ்ச ஊழல் அதிகரிப்பதும், விவசாயிகள் பல தகராறு களில் ஈடுபட்டு அடிதடியாகி, மண்டை உடைந்து, கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போவதும், அதிலிருந்து பல கிராமினர் வழக்குகளில் சிக்கி கொள்வதும், நான் சொல் லாமலேயே உங்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். ஆகையால் இவ்வருஷ சாகு பயிக்கு வேண்டிய சாமான்களை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் ஜனராக எல்லா விவசாயிகளுக்கும் காலாகாலத்தில் கொடுக்கும்படியாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலுமுள்ள விவசாய இலாக்காவிற்கு உத்தரவு அனுப்பவேண்டு மென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்தப் பஞ்ச காலத்தில் சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுத் தால்தான் அவர்கள் காலதாமதமின்றி உணவு உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபட்டு இந்த நாட்டில் பரவிக்கொண்டு வரும் பஞ்சத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். அதோடு கூட இன்றைய தினம் பல கிராமங்களில் அநேக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் தரிசாக இருக்கின்றன. உடனடியாக அவைகளை எல்லாம் நிலமில்லாத ஏழை ஹரி ஜன மக்களுக்கு வழங்கி, அவர்கள் உணவு உற்பத்தியில் ஈடுபடச் செய்யு மாறு நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். கோவில் மானியம், வெட்டியான் மானியம், பொதுவரை மானியம் போன்ற பல நிலங்களையும் ஹரிஜனங் களுக்கு வழங்குமாறு நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். மேலும் இந்தமாதிரி யான மானியங்களின் மனைக்கட்டு நிலங்களையெல்லாம் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக்கவேண்டும். ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகள் அதிகமாக உழைப்பவர் களாக இருப்பதால், அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய நிலத்தை உடனுக்குடன் தகராறு எதுவும் மிராசதாரர்களுக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் இடையில் இல்லாத வாறு கொடுத்தால்தான், அவர்கள் உணவு உற்பத்தியை அதிகம் செய்ய முடியும். இன்றைய தினம் ஹரிஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் சுகாதாரக் குறை வான இடங்களில் வசிக்கிறார்கள். சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கும்போது கூட சரியான இடத்தில் மனைகள் வழங்குவதில்லை. ஆகவே இன்னமேல் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு மனைக்கட்டுகள் கொடுக்கும்போது, ஹரிஜனங் கள் எந்த மனைக்கட்டு வேண்டுமென்று விண்ணப்பம் போட்டுக்கொண்

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பிருககிருபர்களோ, எங்களைப்போன்ற எம்.எல்.ஏ.க்கள் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த மனைக்கட்டுகள் வழங்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று சிபாரிசு செய்திருக்கிறோமா அந்த மனைக்கட்டுகளையே கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். முக்கியமாக அவர்கள் எத்தனையோ வருஷங்களாக எந்த இடத்தில் குடியிருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்களோ அந்த இடங்களையே அவர்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக்கிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கின்ற 11 தாலுகாக்களிலும், ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் இதுவரையில் பல மனைகளைக் கொடுத்திருந்தாலும்கூட பெரும்பாலான மக்களின் குறைகள் இன்னும் நீக்கப்படவில்லை. கடன் வாங்கியாவது அவை களையெல்லாம் மிராசுதாரர்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கி விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“அதற்கு அடுத்தபடியாக பட்டுக்கோட்டை தாலுகா, வெண்டாகோட்டை கிராமத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் வசிக்கும் இடத்தை புஞ்சையாக இருப்பதை நஞ்சையாக மாற்றுவதாகச் சொல்லி வெளியேற்றிவிட்டார்கள். அதனால் 50 குடும்பங்களுக்குமேல் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவோ விண்ணப்பம் போட்டும் கூட இதுவரையில் எவ்விதமான நியாயமும் அவர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படவில்லை. அவர்கள் கோரிய நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகையால் அதையும் பரிசீலனசெய்து ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഇതിന്നു മുമ്പുതന്നെയും മലബാറിന്റെ ആവശ്യങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പ്രായോഗികമായ നടപടികൾ എടുക്കണമെന്ന് പല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ഈ സഭയുടെ മുമ്പാകെ അങ്ങൾ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിലെ പ്രത്യേക പരിതഃസ്ഥിതിയും പരിസരവും നോക്കുമ്പോൾ ഈ കാര്യങ്ങൾ ശരിയായി നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകവിയത്തിലുള്ള പക്ഷപാതികൾ ആവിഷ്കരിക്കാത്ത കാലത്തോളം ഈ ചിലവുകളെല്ലാം വെറും ചിലവുകളായി തന്നെ പരിണമിക്കുന്നു എന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി സംശയമില്ല. ഒരു കക്ഷിക രാജ്യമായ മലബാറിൽ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ ജീവിതത്തോടു ഏറ്റവും അധഃപതിച്ചുനില്ക്കുകയാണ്. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും അങ്ങൾക്ക് ഇവിടെ അവതരിപ്പിക്കാറുണ്ട്. അവിടുത്തെ ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികൾ ആവശ്യമായ നിലയിൽ രൂപവത്കരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ളതിനെപ്പറ്റി സംശയമില്ല. ജലസേചന പദ്ധതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച വല്ല നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ അവതരിപ്പിച്ചാൽ തന്നെയും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പഴയപടി ചിലവെല്ലാം നിർവ്വഹിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതെന്തെന്ന് എത്രത്തോളം കൃഷിക്ക് ഉപകാരപ്രദമാകും എന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഉദാഹരണം: വേണമെങ്കിൽ വടക്കു മലബാറിൽ കറുന്തനാട് താലൂക്കിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അധികം പണം ചിലവെടുക്കുകയും അന്നെക്കൂട്ട കെട്ടിയതിന്റെ ഫലമായി എത്രയും ഏക സാധാരണ കൃഷിയെപ്പറ്റി സൗകര്യമാവാത്ത വിധത്തിൽ അധഃപതിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്. കാരണം, ഉപ്പുവെള്ളം വന്ന് കൃഷിയെപ്പറ്റി സാധാരണ കൃഷിയെപ്പറ്റി സാധിക്കാത്ത ഒരു നില ഈ അന്നെക്കൂട്ട നിമിത്തം ഉണ്ടാകുന്നു. നാട്ടുകാർ ഇതിനെപ്പറ്റി ആക്ഷേപിച്ചതിന്നുശേഷം പല പ്രാവശ്യം ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ വന്നു പരിശോധിക്കുകയുണ്ടാക്കി ഇതിന് ഒരു പദ്ധതി ഉണ്ടാക്കുവാൻ ഇനിയും കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഒരുപക്ഷെ ഈ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ പരിശോധനാത്മക ചിലവു ചെയ്യുന്ന സംഖ്യകളെക്കുറിച്ചെ ഇതിനുള്ള ഒരു നിവാരണ പദ്ധതി പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ആ കൃഷിത്തന്നെ വളരെ അധികം മെച്ചപ്പെടും എന്നുള്ളതിന് സംശയമില്ല. ഇങ്ങിനെ മലബാറിന്റെ ഏതു കാര്യത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും, വിദ്യാഭ്യാസമായാലും, വ്യവസായമായാലും, കൃഷി ആയാലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് പ്രായോഗികമായ ഒരു നിലപാടു എടുക്കുവാൻ ഇതുവരെ ശാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഇത്രയും പണം വ്യയം ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥിതിക്കു ഈ വക സംരംഭിക്കാൻ പ്രായോഗികമായ നടപടികൾ രൂപീകരിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു വിഭാഗക്കമ്മിനിയിലെ രൂപീകരിക്കുന്നതും എന്ന് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മിക്ക നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും പക്ഷേ ശേഷിച്ചതിന്നുശേഷം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതായിരിക്കും കൂടുതൽ ചിലവിനെ ആവശ്യകരമായിരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. ഇവക കൃഷിയിൽ

26th March 1953] [Sri C. Kunhirama Kurup]

സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളവും പെരായു ഫക്തിയെ വെള്ളച്ചാട്ടത്തിനിന്നു ഇലക്ട്രിസിറ്റി എടുക്കാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നു വിദഗ്ദ്ധന്മാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എത്ര പരിശ്രമിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ഉറപ്പിക ആദായം എടുക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു സാധിക്കും. കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ടിനെ പറ്റിയായാണെങ്കിൽ ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽ വേറെ ഒരു സ്ഥലം കൂടി എടുക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചു. ഇന്നു വ്യവസായിക വിഭാഗത്തിൽപ്പെട്ട 11-30 ആളുകൾക്കും പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ഒരു പ്രകാരത്തിലും ജീവിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കാത്ത നിലയിൽ 11-30 അധഃപതിച്ചതു വടക്കെ മലബാറിലെ ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിലെ ജനങ്ങളാണ്. കൈക്കുറി വ്യവസായത്തിൽ ഏല്പിച്ചിരുന്ന ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ജനവിഭാഗം ഇന്നു പട്ടിണിപ്പോ വഞ്ചനയിൽ നിന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ആ നിലക്ക് ഇനിയും ഒരു കമ്മ്യൂണിറ്റി പ്രോജക്ട് ഏറിയ മലബാറിൽ എടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതു ചിറക്കൽ താലൂക്കിലായിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ അവിടെയുള്ള ജനങ്ങളും മാത്രമല്ല മറ്റുള്ള ആളുകളെ കൂടി പട്ടിണിയിൽനിന്നു രക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഏറവും നല്ല പദ്ധതിയായിരിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ എന്നീ ഒരു രജിസ് അധികം സന്തോഷമുണ്ട്. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസകാര്യത്തിൽ ഒരു സംഗതി എന്നീ ഒരു പറയുവാനുള്ളതു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിൽ ഈ സ്റ്റേറ്റിലെ മറ്റൊരും ജില്ലകളെക്കാളും മലബാർ മെച്ചപ്പെട്ടതാണെന്നു സമ്മതിക്കുന്നതോടൊപ്പം തന്നെ ചിലുറ വ്യവസായങ്ങളും പരിഷ്കരണങ്ങളും മലബാറിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ കാര്യത്തിൽ വരുത്തിത്തീക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഫലപ്രദമായ നിലയിലുള്ള ഒരു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ സമ്പ്രദായം അവിടെ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതായതു, ഇന്നത്തെ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തിന്റെ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറ്റെടുത്തു മാനേജ്മെന്റിനു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പ്രചരിപ്പിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഇല്ല എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ സ്റ്റേറ്റുകളിൽ വേരായി പുറിക്കുന്ന വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്കും അവിടെ പഠിപ്പിക്കുന്ന അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാർക്കും കട്ടികളുടെ രക്ഷിതാക്കന്മാർക്കും വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രചരണകാര്യത്തിൽ യാതൊരു തുടക്കവും ഇല്ലാത്തതിരിക്കുന്നതു്. കാരണം വിദ്യാർത്ഥികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളമുള്ള ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം രക്ഷിതാക്കന്മാർക്കു ഇല്ലാത്തതും. സംസ്ഥാനികകൾ ഇല്ലാത്തതു കൊണ്ടും അദ്ധ്യാപകന്മാരെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം അവരുടെ സംസ്ഥാനിക സ്ഥിതി കാരണം അവർക്ക് വിദ്യാഭ്യാസപ്രചരണത്തിൽ ഉത്തരവാദിത്വമായിത്തീരുന്നു. മാനേജ്മെന്റിനു ആണെങ്കിൽ അവർക്കു വിദ്യാഭ്യാസ പ്രചരണത്തിന്നു ഉത്തരവാദിത്വം ഏറ്റെടുക്കുവാൻ നിർബ്ബദ്ധിതരല്ല. അവർ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസത്തെ ഒരു കച്ചവട സമ്പ്രദായമായി എടുത്തിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഈ സമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്നു ഒരു മറ്റൊരു വരുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മാനേജ്മെന്റിനറിന്റേതല്ല സാധ്യതകവും സൗജന്യവുമായ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം പറ്റു കൊടുത്തിരുന്നെങ്കിൽ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. മാനേജ്മെന്റ് സമ്പ്രദായം അവ സംന്നിപ്പിച്ച പ്രാഥമികവിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുത്താൽ മലബാറിൽ വിദ്യാഭ്യാസം ഇന്നുള്ളതിൽനിന്നു ഏതായാ മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട നിലവടിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരും. വൈദ്യ സമ്പ്രദായത്തെപ്പറ്റി ഞാൻ ചിലതു പറയുവാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചുരുങ്ങിയ നിലയിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യത്തിന്നു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുക്കുകയാണെന്നു നിലയിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യത്തിന്നു സഹായംകൊണ്ടു മാത്രമാണ്, അല്ലാതെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്നു ഇതിൽ ഒന്നാതെന്നു അവകാശപ്പെടുവാൻ നിവ്വാഹമില്ല. രണ്ടാമതും അംശങ്ങളുടെ മദ്ധ്യത്തിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യന്മാരെ നിയമിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവ്വേദ മരുന്നാശയകൾ സ്ഥാപിക്കുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു പദ്ധതി രൂപീകരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം മാത്രമല്ല ഈ സംസ്ഥാനത്തിന്നു മൊത്തത്തിൽതന്നെ വൈദ്യസഹായം ഉപകാരപ്രദമായി ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നുള്ളതിന്നു സംശയമില്ല. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവ്വേദസമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്നു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ രക്ഷക്കു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒരു പുതിയ പദ്ധതി കണ്ടു പിടിക്കണമെന്നു എന്നീക്കു അഭിപ്രായമുണ്ട്. ഇന്നു മലബാറിൽതന്നെ ആയുർവ്വേദ വൈദ്യന്മാർക്കു ആവശ്യമുള്ളതു പ്രോത്സാഹനം ലഭിക്കാതെയായിരിക്കുന്നതു്. മലബാറിൽ ആയുർവ്വേദകോളേജുകൾ വളരെ വീരമുണ്ട്. ഉള്ള കോളേജിന്നുകൊണ്ടു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അംഗീകരണം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും പ്രോത്സാഹനം ഇല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടും കൂടുതൽ കൂടുതൽ അധഃപതിച്ചു വരികയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആയുർവ്വേദത്തിന്നു പ്രോത്സാഹനം കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടു ഒരു പദ്ധതി മലബാറിൽ ഒരു പരീക്ഷണം എന്ന നിലക്കു ഏല്പിക്കുവാനു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടു്.

[26th March 1953]

*SRI D. LAKSHMIAH:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ రాజ్యాంగ ప్రభుత్వము, ఈ బడ్జెటు సమావేశము, ఇదంతా మొసముతో ఒక గారడీలాగా తయారైంది. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతము పట్ల ఎంత ఆసూయతో ఎంత కక్షపాతముతో ఈ బడ్జెటును తయారు చేశారను నటువంటి విషయము దీన్ని చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతములో విప్లవ వచ్చినప్పటికీ, ‘మీకు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రాజీతున్నది; వచ్చిన తరువాత బాని విషయము మీరే చూచుకొండి’ అని చెప్పి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము యొక్క సాగుతో ఆంధ్రప్రాంతానికి సంబంధించిన ఆసమస్య లన్నింటినీ బయటికి నెట్టివేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రప్రాంతములో అనేక చోట్ల కరువు కాటకాలతోటి ప్రజలు ఎక్కడ అవస్థపాలై నానావాదాలు పడుతున్నాయంటే, కనీసము ఆ కరువు నివారణ కొరకు ఏవైనా ప్రాజెక్టులు గాని, కరువు పనులు గాని చూపెట్టి ప్రజలకు రక్షణ కలిగిస్తున్నారా అంటే, ఈ రాజ్యాంగ ప్రభుత్వము అంతమాత్రము రక్షణకూడా వారికి కలిగించకుండా ఆంధ్ర అంటే అమిత విరోధాన్ని మాత్రము చూపుతున్నది. వివిషయములైనా తీసుకోండి, ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయములోగాని, రోడ్ల సౌకర్యాల విషయములోగాని, కనీసము ఆరోగ్య సౌకర్యాల విషయములోగాని ప్రజల కేమైన సహాయము జరిగిందా అంటే ఇదివరకు విప్లవాయముకూడా జరుగలేదు. విద్యావిషయములో చూస్తే, ఇదివరకు ఉన్నటువంటి అవకాశాలను, సౌకర్యాలనుకూడా లేకుండా చేస్తున్నది. ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయములో చూస్తే, కనీసము కరువుప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలు కరువు కాటకాలనుండి బయటపడేటట్లు, నందికొండ సిద్ధిశ్వరము, గండికోట, ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు లేమైన తలపెట్టి వాటికొరకు ప్రయత్నము చేసిందా అంటే అటువంటి ప్రయత్న మేమీ చేయకుండా, సమాధానము చెప్పవలసి నప్పుడల్లా, అవసరమైతే ప్రభుత్వము దగ్గర డబ్బులేదనే సాకు మాత్రము వాగా చెప్పుచున్నారు. అయితే Police బడ్జెటులో వివరంగా అనేక కోట్లు ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి డబ్బులున్నాయిగాని, కనీసము ప్రజల కరువు కాటకాలను నివారించడానికి, వారిని కష్టములనుండి తొలగించడానికి మాత్రము డబ్బులేదనే సాకు తీసుకొనివస్తున్నారు. తరువాత జమీందారీ విధానాన్ని రద్దు చేస్తామని చెప్పుతూ జమీందార్లకు కోట్లకొలది డబ్బు కట్టపెట్టడానికి డబ్బు ఉన్నదిగాని ప్రజలను కష్టాలనుండి రక్షించడానికి మాత్రము డబ్బులేదనే సాకు ఈ రాజ్యాంగ ప్రభుత్వము చెప్పుచున్నది. తరువాత ఇదివరకు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ లిటిక్ పెట్టుబళ్లను, అన్నింటినీ స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగా న్యాయంగా ప్రభుత్వాని పరిపాలిస్తామని అనేక రకాలుగా చెప్పారు. కాని ఈ నాటికి లిటిక్ వారి పెట్టు బళ్లన్నీ మన భరతదేశములో అల్లె అల్లె పెట్టి వారికి కావలసిన లాభాలన్నీ వారికి చేతురుస్తూ ఉన్నది. ఆ పెట్టుబళ్లను ఇంతవరకు స్వాధీనము చేసుకోలేదు. జమీందారీ విషయములో, జమీందారీ విధానాన్ని ఏలాటి నష్టపరిహారాన్ని ఇవ్వకుండా, రద్దుచేసి అక్కడి రైతులకు వీడవ్యవసాయ హాళిలకు ఆధామిని పంచిపెట్టి, వారికి కావలసిన వ్యవసాయపు అప్పులు తదితర సౌకర్యాలు ఏర్పాటుచేసి అవిధంగా వారిని కరువు కాటకాలనుండి రక్షించి వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికేమైన ప్రభుత్వము చేస్తున్నారా అంటే అదికూడా విమలమేదు. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతమంటే ఈ రాజ్యాంగానికి ఎందుకో ఇంత కడుపుకుంటు ఆర్థికావదంలేదు. ఆంధ్రప్రాంతములో ఇదివరకు కొంత electric scheme ప్రారంభించియుండగా, ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రాజీతుండనే సాకుతో, బానిని మధ్యలోనే ఆపివేయడం జరిగింది. ఇందులో కేవలము దురుద్దేశ్యముంటే తప్ప ఈ విధంగా ఆపివేయవలసిన అవసరము లేదు. అదేరీతిగా క్రిష్ణా ఆనకట్ట విషయములోకూడా, వెంటనే ఆపనిని తీసుకొని చేయించవలసినది. దానిమూలకంగా 11 లక్షల ఎకరాలను సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చి అక్కడి ప్రజలకు కరువు కాటకాలు

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లేకుండా చేయడానికేమైనా ఆలోచిస్తుందా అంటే అదికూడా ఏమీ ఆలోచించడంలేదు. అసలు ఆంధ్రప్రాంతములో అనేకచోట్ల వర్షాలులేక ప్రజలు నానావాదాలు పడుతుంటే, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ధాన్యాన్ని ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు తరలించుక పోవడంకూడా జరుగు తుందంటే చాలా శోచనీయంగాఉంది.

“తరువాత, ఇదివరకు ఈ వ్యవసాయ హాళిలు, వీడరైతులు కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలుగా 11-40 లక్షల భూములను సాగుచేసుకొనుచూ ఉండగా, వారిని ఆ భూములనుండి తొలగించి ఆ భూములను రాజీయ వాడవులకు పంచిపెట్టి వారికా భూములను కట్టపెట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నము చేశారు. వీడ ప్రజలు, వ్యవసాయ హాళిలు ఆ భూములమీద ఆధార పడి వాటిని సాగుచేసుకొని జీవితము గడుపుకొనుచుండగా, అటువంటి వీడవారికి ఇంకా సహాయము చేసి, వారికి వ్యవసాయపు అప్పులు ఇచ్చి అధికాహారోత్పత్తి ఇంకా సహాయము చేసి, వారికి వ్యవసాయపు అప్పులు లాగుకొని రాజీయ వాడవుల కరువు నివారణకు తోడ్పడేదానికి బదులు, ఆ భూములు లాగుకొని రాజీయ వాడవుల లనే పేరుతో భాగ్యవంతులకు పెద్దవారికి కట్టి పెట్టుటయూ ప్రభుత్వము చేయవలసిన పని, ఇదేనా ప్రజాప్రభుత్వము అని అడుగుచున్నాను. ఇంకా విషయములో, డిల్లీ, అధికారులకు ఒక circular కూడా పంపించారని తెలుస్తున్నది. అదేమిటంటే, లోగడ ఈ భూములను సాగుచేసుకొంటూ ఉండినటువంటి వారిని బలవంతంగా ఆ భూములనుండి తొలగిస్తామని చెప్పేదానికి బదులు, ఇది కష్టసాధ్యము కాబట్టి, వాళ్లకు penalties వేస్తే వాళ్లంతకు వాళ్ల ఆ భూములను వదలిపెట్టి పోతారని ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసిందని రహస్యంగా అధికారులకు తెలిపినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఉదాహరణకు సత్తెనపల్లి తాలూకాలో జమాబందీ సమయమప్పుడు నేను చూశాను. ఒక్కొక్క ఎకరాకు 50 రూపాయలు, 60 రూపాయలు చొప్పున penalties వేయడము జరిగింది. పోరంజోకు భూములలో వీడవారు ఇళ్లు కట్టుకొనియుండేవారికి నెంట్లు 1 కి 3-0-0 చొప్పున 15 రూపాయలు మొదలు 30 రూపాయలు ఈ ప్రకారంగా penalties వేశారు. అక్కడ ఉన్న రెవిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్లు గ్రామ ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఈ విధంగా చేశారు. జమాబందీ సమయమప్పుడు అక్కడ నెల రోజులు మార్పిని ఇవన్నీ ఖుద్దన చూచాను. అప్పుడు, అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ఆఫీసర్లు ఈ రహస్యపు orders గురించి చెప్పారు. ఈ మాదిరి బలవంతముగా ప్రజలను భూములనుండి తొలగించడం కష్టసాధ్యం, అది జరుగదు కనుక వారికి penalties వేస్తే వాళ్లంతకు వాళ్ల విడిచి పెడతారనే విషయాన్ని ఆ ఆఫీసర్లు చెప్పారు. ఈలాంటి ఆక్రమ పద్ధతిలో ప్రభుత్వము నడుస్తున్నది. అటువంటి ఈ ప్రభుత్వమును ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని చెప్పాలే లేక fascist ప్రభుత్వమని చెప్పాలే వాగా ఆలోచించాలి.

“తరువాత, మేధ్యపాన నిషేధాన్ని గురించి ఆలోచిస్తే, ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టమువల్ల కల్లుగీతవాళ్లు చాలామంది నిరుద్యోగులై ఇతర వృత్తి లేక కష్టపడుచున్నారు. దీనినుంచి కేవలము పోలీసు ఆఫీసర్లు వందలకొలది వేలకొలది లంచాలు మామూలు తీసుకొనేందుకు మాత్రము వాగా అవకాశము ఏర్పడింది. వారి కిష్టము వచ్చినట్లు లంచాలు తీసుకొని దొంగసారాయి తయారుచేస్తే కేసులు విడిచిపెట్టడం జరుగుతున్నది. అయితే ఈ పోలీసువారికి మామూలు ఇవ్వకపోతే మాత్రము వివరంగా కేసులు పెట్టడం, కిల్లు, జరిమానాలు వేయవడం జరుగుతుంది. కనీసము ఈ కల్లుగీతవాళ్లైనా ప్రత్యేకంగా పరిషత్ గాని రెవెన్యూగాని ఇచ్చి, వారికి వృత్తులు కల్పించే దానికి బదులు, డిల్లీలో ఎక్కడో కొందరికి మాత్రము permission ఇవ్వడం, మిగతావారిని విడిచివడం జరుగుచున్నది. అయితే, ఇక్కడ లిటికల్లు పుల్లకల్లు అనే రేడా, పెట్టారు. ఈ విషయం ఎక్కడ ఉన్నది? పోనీ, ఈ లిటికల్లు తీసుకోదానికైనా డిల్లీ

[Sri D. Lakshmiiah]

అంతటిలాను అందరికీ ఓకేసారి వర్షాకాశాన్ని తీసుకొచ్చని చెప్పినట్లైతే, ఈ కరువు కాలకాలు లేకుండా కల్లగీతవారు సుఖంగా జీవించడానికి వీలుంటుంది. మధ్యసాన నిశేధము రాకముందు గూటికి ఏ పదిమందో తాగుతూయంటే ఈనాడు గూటికి 50, 60 మంది ప్రకారము దొంగతనంగా త్రాగుచున్నారు. ఇదే చట్టముయొక్క ఫలితము. పరిస్థితులిట్లుండగా, కాంగ్రెస్ వారు, మంత్రులు ఈచట్టము బాగా అమలు జరుగుచున్నదని, ప్రజానీకమంతా దీనివల్ల బాగుపడ్డారని అప్పుడప్పుడు నీతులు చెప్పడం జరుగుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వానికి కేవలము ప్రజలను బాగుపరచే ఉద్దేశ్యమే ఉండి నట్లైతే, ఈ చట్టమువల్ల కోట్లాదిది రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వము నష్టపడుతుకు బదులు, ప్రజలకు సక్రమంగా లైసెన్సులు ఇచ్చి, అప్రకారంగా చేస్తే ప్రభుత్వాని ఆదాయము వస్తుంది, ప్రజలకు వృత్తి కల్పించినట్లు అవుతుంది. ఆ వచ్చే ఆదాయంతో కనీసము కొన్ని ప్రాజెక్టులు, minor irrigation పనులు చేయించి ఆ విధంగా ప్రజలకు మేలుచేయడానికి సావకాశముంటుంది. ఇప్పుడు ఈ చట్టముకొంతో పోలిను నెబ్బందితైన ఎంతో డబ్బు వృధాగా ఖర్చుపెట్టడము జరుగుచున్నది. దీనివల్ల అను కొన్న ఫలితము మాత్రము లేకపోయిన ప్రభుత్వానికి తీరని నష్టము వస్తున్నది.

“ ఇక, forest బంజర్ల విషయములో ఈ forest areasలో కొన్ని వేల ఎకరాలు పెట్టు చేసుట లేకుండా కాళీగా ఉండిపోతున్నాయి. అటువంటి భూములను సాగు చేసుకోవడానికి దీదవారికి భూమిని ఇచ్చి సహాయము చేస్తారాఅంటే, అది కూడా లేదు. దాన్ని గురించి ఎన్నో పీటికన్సు పెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికీనీ, వాటికి అతిగతి లేకుండా ఉన్నది. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఈ ప్రభుత్వము కేవలము పెట్టుబడిదార్లకు, బాగ్యవంతులకు మాత్రమే అండగా ఉన్నదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. అయితే పేరుకు మాత్రము కొన్ని ప్రజాహితకరమైనవివంటివని అనిపించుకునే చట్టాలు చేస్తూ యుంటారుగాని వాటిని సకమంగా అమలుజరపడం లేదనే చెప్పాలి.

“కాబట్టి నేను ముఖ్యంగా చెప్పనదేమంటే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విదీహాలే పోవమ్మ, కాని అసాకు పెట్టకుండా, ఓక irrigation విషయంలోగాని, electricity విషయము లోగాని, మరేవిషయములోగాని, చేయవలసినటువంటి పనులు అతివేయకుండా, వాటిని చేయవలసియున్నది. లేకపోయినట్లయితే, మాత్రము ఆంధ్ర అంటే కేవలం కక్ష పెట్టుకోని ఈ విధంగా అక్కడి పనులన్ని అపివేస్తున్నారనే చెప్పవలసి వస్తుంది. ఇటువంటి విధానము ఏమాత్రము పరిష్కారవికాసాని తెలుపుతు ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI G. NARAYANASWAMI NAYUDU :—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் 19 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு உபரி பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்திருப்பதை ஆதரித்து சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச ஆசை படுகிறேன். “ பஞ்சம் போகவேண்டும். பாய்கால் வசதி அதிகம் வேண்டும் உணவு உற்பத்தி பெருகவேண்டும் ” என்ற பல தலைப்பின்கீழ் இந்த மான்யம் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கிடையே ஆந்திர நாட்டையும் பிரிக்கவேண்டும், ஆந்திர நாட்டை பிரித்தால் நம்முடைய நிலையை” (தமிழ் நாட்டின் நிலையையும்) சிந்திக்கவேண்டும், தமிழ் நாட்டின் நிலையை சபையோரும், சர்க்காரும் உணரவேண்டும். ஆந்திரம் பிரிந்தால் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா தான் உபரி ஜில்லா. அந்த ஜில்லாவின் இன்று உணவு தரன்யம் சேதமாக் கப்படுகின்றது என்று சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். கும்பகோணம் தாலூகா சம்பப்பாளி என்ற கிராமத்தில், குத்தகைதாரரின் கோணல் புத்தியினால், 500 பட்டைக்கு மேற்பட்ட ‘நெல்’ சென்ற ஐப்பசி மாதத்திலிருந்து கனத்திலேயே— நாசமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆரலூர், மணக்குண்ணம் கிராம நிலச்சுவான்தாரரின் சண்டித்தனத்தினால் 3 மாதங்களுக்கு முன் வயலில்

26th March 1953]

அறுவடையான நெல், வயலிலும், களத்திலும் கிடந்து அழிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது! சென்ற வரவு செலவு பற்றி பேசும்போது கும்பகோணம், மாயவரம் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசரை குறிப்பிட்டு கும்பகோணம் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் பரவாயில்லையென்று பேசியிருக்கிறேன். மாயவரம் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீஸ், கோர்ட் இரண்டுமே சரியாக இல்லை. இடத்திற்கும் சிபாரிசுக்கும் ஏற்றவிதமாக வழிதறுவியின்றி தீர்ப்புக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகின்றது! நல்ல நோக்கத்தோடு இந்த சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்த சட்டம் அங்கே நாசமாக்கப்படுகிறது. உழவர்க்கு பரிகாரம் தேடக்கூடிய இந்த சட்டம் தவறுதலான வியாக்க்யானத்தின் காரணமாக பாழ்படுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. புஞ்சைக்கு வாரம் வேண்டுமென்று தீர்ப்புக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். புஞ்சைக்கு வாரம் கொடுத்தால் நஞ்சையில் பெற்ற உபரி வருமானம் புஞ்சைக்கு போய்விடும். ஆகவே, இடது கையால் கொடுத்ததை வலது கை பெற்றாவிரும், அதனால், சட்டத்தினால் பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இந்தச் சட்டம்-வந்த பிறகு பல வழிகளில் மிராசதார்கள், பெற்ற குழந்தைக்கும், இனி பெறும்போதும் குழந்தைக்கும் பாகப் பிரிவினை செய்கிறார்கள். இதை ஆதரிக்கின்றார்கள் சமரச அதிகாரிகளும். சமரச கோர்ட்டையும், இத்தகைய தீர்ப்புக்களை நிறுத்தும்படி செய்யாவிட்டால் சர்க்காருடைய எண்ணம் நிச்சயமாக பாழ்பட்டுவிடுமென்று எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன்.

“சமரச அதிகாரிகள் இன்னும் சில இடங்களில் வைக்கோல் பாதியென்று தீர்ப்புக்கூறுகிறார்கள். இதற்கு பக்கபலமாக வட்டம் கர்ணத்தையும், கிராம முன்கிப்பையும் சாட்சி கூற அழைக்கின்றார்கள். பெரும்பாலும் கர்ணங்கள் மிராசதாரர்களிடம் வர்த்தனை பெறுபவர்கள். கிராம அதிகாரிகள் ஓரளவு பிரசிய நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள். அல்லது அவர்களின் உறவினர்கள், இவர்கள் சாட்சியை நம்பி தீர்ப்பளிப்பதைவிட மிராசதாரர்களையே சாட்சி சொல்ல அழைப்பதுவே மேலாக இருக்கும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் பல ஆண்டுகளாக ரிஜிஸ்டரான குத்தகை பத்திரங்கள், ரிஜிஸ்டர் ஆபீசில் இருக்கிறது. அதை எடுத்துப் பார்த்தால் மாவுக்கு எத்தனையெத்தனை வைக்கோலென்று கணவிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் நிச்சயமாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். அதை விட்டு ஏதோ மனுநீதிச்சோழன் பரம்பரை மாதிரி நடுக்கண்டு நியாயம் தீர்க்கின்றார்கள். M.L.A.-க்கள் சொன்னாலும் அதிகாரிகள் கேட்பதில்லை M.L.A.-க்களுக்கு, இந்த கட்டிடத்திற்குள் கனம் அங்கத்தினர் என்று சொல்வது, பக்கத்தில் உள்ள சகாக்கள் கனம் அங்கத்தினரென்று சொல்வது, நான் அவர்களை நிரூபிச் சொல்வது, ஆக அந்தக் கனமான மதிப்பு இந்த கட்டிடத்திற்குள் இருப்பதைத் தவிர கட்டிடத்திற்கு வெளியே கிடையாது. அதிலும் அதிகாரிகளிடையே கிடையாது! அதிலும் கிறப்பாக காங்கிரஸ் M.L.A.-க்களுக்கு கிடையாது! சமீபத்தில் ஆடுதறையில் வாழை விவசாயிகள் மகாநாடு நடந்தது. கனம் விவசாய மந்திரி வந்து பேசினார் பல காங்கிரஸ் M.L.A.-க்கள் அந்த கூட்டத் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்தார்கள். முடிவு ஒன்றும் காணோம் மூன்று நாட்களுக்குள் காரற்றல் வாழை மீய்த்தப்பட்ட இடங்களுக்கு பகுதி வேண்டுமென்று நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள். கொடுக்காவிட்டால் நிலத்தை விட்டு அப்புறப்படுத்தப்படுமென்று நோட்டீஸ் கொடுக்கின்றார்கள்.

சட்டத்தில் தகராறு உள்ள இடங்களில் வியாக்யானம் செய்யுமுன் 11
அந்தந்த தொகுதி M.L.A.-க்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு நடைமுறையையும்,
சட்டத்தையும் எல்லாக் கோணங்களிலிருந்தும் சமரச அதிகாரிகள் புரிந்து
கொள்ள வேண்டும்.

“ சில இடங்களில் குடிகள் கண்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசிடம் போகாமல் சமாதானம் சமாதானம் என்று காலம் தாழ்த்தி நிலம் திரும்பிப்பெற ‘உரிய’ தூலத்தை கடத்தி இருக்கின்றார்கள். இதற்கெல்லாம் உரிய பரிசாரம் தேடவேண்டும். கண்வலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் சட்டத்தை மிராசு தார்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துவதைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். ஆந்திரா பிரிந்த பிறகு தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு ‘உபரி’ ஜில்லாவாக; வழங்கக்கூடிய ‘தஞ்சை’, பஞ்சத்தைப்போக்கை பயன்படவேண்டுமானால், உமவர் பெரு

மக்களும், வாழை, கொடிக்கால் விவசாய மக்களும் வாழ வகைசெய்து அவர்களுடைய நல்ல எண்ணத்தை சர்க்கார் பெறவேண்டும். அவர்கள் உற்சாகமாக வேலைசெய்ய ஊக்கம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும்.

“ஓரளவு சட்டம் சரியாக வியாக்யானம் செய்யப்பட்ட இடங்களில் உழவர் பெருமக்கள் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கின்றார்களென்பதை மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் நெசவாளர்கள் நிலைமை, கடுமையாகவும், கொடுமையாகவும் பெருக்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இந்த சட்டசபை ஆரம்பத் தேதியிலிருந்து நெசவாளர் பிரச்சனை பேச்சளவில் இருக்கின்றதைத்தவிர காரியத்தில் ஒன்றும் நடக்கவில்லை. வேலையும் கிடையாது. தொழிலும் படுதவிடாது. கையிலோ காசும் இல்லை. வேறு தொழிலும் செய்ய வசதியில்லை. அரிசி விலையோ விஷம்போல் எறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய திருநாகேசுவரம், ‘திருப்பாவூர்’, ‘குறிச்சிமலை’ முதலிய இடங்களில் தேர்தல் காலங்களில் நல்லாம்புடன் இருந்தவர்கள், இன்று பரம கேவலமான நிலைக்கு வந்து விட்டார்கள். வாழவும் வசதியின்றி, பிச்சையெடுக்கவும் பெருமை இடம் தராத காரணமாக வீட்டிலிருந்து வெளிவர வெட்கப்பட்டு ‘சாவுப்’ பாதையை நோக்கி வெருவேகமாகச் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நிச்சயம் பரிசாரம் செய்யவேண்டுமானாலும் நியாய விலைக்கடைகள் நெசவாளருள்ள இடங்களில் உடனடியாக ஏற்படுத்தியாகவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்த வருடமாவது இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தை போக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், கோயில் நிலங்கள் பூராவையும் குத்தகையை ரத்து செய்து ஆங்காங்கு உள்ள குடிகளுக்கே கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் உற்பத்தி பெருகும். கோயில் மனைகளில் கட்டப்பட்டிருக்கும் ‘வீடுகளை’ இடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று மாயவரம் பந்தநல்லூரிலுள்ள ‘டிரஸ்டிகள்’ பெரு முயற்சி செய்து வருகிறார்கள். மேலும் பல வழக்குகள் தொடரத் தயாராய் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இடி பாடுகளைக் காணவிரும்பும் இந்த ‘டிரஸ்டிகளுக்கு’ சர்க்கார் நல்ல புத்தி கொடுக்கவேண்டும். இந்த வார்த்தையுடன் இந்த ‘பட்ஜெட்டை’ ஆதரித்து எனது பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, ഈ സപ്തിമെൻറി ബഡ്ജറ്റിലും സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധി പദ്ധതികൾക്ക് വേണ്ടി വകയിരുത്തിയിട്ടുള്ള എന്ന് കാണുന്നതിൽ വ്യത്യാസമുണ്ട്. കുറച്ചു ദിവസങ്ങളായി വലിയ ഒരു ബഡ്ജറ്റു സമ്മേളനം നടന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണുണ്ട്. എല്ലാ ബജറ്റുകളും ഉള്ള മെമ്പർമാർ അവരവരുടെ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലങ്ങളിൽ ഉള്ള തൊഴിലിലൂടെയും, ഉള്ള കാര്യങ്ങളും മറ്റു തൊഴിൽ എടുത്തു ജീവിക്കുന്ന വിഭാഗങ്ങളുടെയും കഷ്ടപ്പാടുകൾ എന്നിവയെപ്പറ്റി വളരെ അധികം വിമർശനങ്ങൾ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. കഴിഞ്ഞ പ്രാവശ്യം നമ്മൾ ബഡ്ജറ്റു സമ്മേളനത്തിന് ഇവിടെ സമ്മേളിച്ച സമയത്ത് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ വിമർശിക്കുന്നവർ എതുപക്ഷത്തിൽനിന്നുള്ളവർ മാത്രമായിരുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ ഭരണത്തിനുശേഷം ഈ സമ്മേളനത്തിൽ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ബെഞ്ചുകളിൽനിന്നു കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് മെമ്പർമാർതന്നെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനെ വളരെ അധികം വിമർശിച്ചതായി മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നു. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നു നമ്മുടെ മന്ത്രിമാരുടെ പ്രസംഗവും സ്വന്തം വ്യക്തിഗത ചെട്ടികൾക്കുള്ളതല്ല എന്നു ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. ഇത്രയായിട്ടും ഈ നാട്ടിന്റെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിക്ക് വേണ്ട പദ്ധതികൾ ഈ ബഡ്ജറ്റിൽ ഒന്നും കൂടുതലായി വകയിരുത്തിയതായി കാണുന്നതതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു മന്ത്രിമാർക്ക് പറയുവാനുള്ളതു് പണമില്ലാത്തതല്ലവെ മാത്രമാണ്. പണം കൂടുതൽ ആവശ്യമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഈ പണം എവിടെനിന്നാണ് വരേണ്ടതു്. നാട്ടുകാരുടെ കയ്യിൽനിന്നാണ് വരേണ്ടതു്. പക്ഷെ ഇന്നു സ്റ്റേറ്റിന്റെ ഏറ്റവും വലിയ വരുമാനങ്ങളിൽ ഒന്നു വിപ്ലവനികിതിയാണ്. പക്ഷെ ഈ വിപ്ലവനികിതിയുടെ വരുമാനംതന്നെ എടുത്തുനോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ കൊണ്ടത്തേക്കാളും താരതമ്യേന കുറച്ചുപോയിരിക്കുന്നു. കാരണം നാട്ടുകാരുടെ ജീവിതനിലവാരം അങ്ങേ അറ്റം അധഃപതിച്ചതിന്റെ ഫലമായി വിപ്ലവനികിതിയുടെ വരുമാനം ഗണ്യമായ കുറവു വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഈ സ്ഥിതി തുടരുക

[illegible]

26th March 1953] [Sri H. Ramalinga Reddi]

“ The other point to which I wish to refer is with regard to the supply of electricity to my district and to Rayalaseema as a whole. The benefits of electric power have been realized even by villagers. Up to 1947, only about nine places—towns and villages—were served by electricity. The feeling in Rayalaseema is that electricity is supplied only to areas which are already developed to meet the increasing demand. If electricity is made available on an extensive scale, Rayalaseema will develop enormously and there can be no two opinions in this matter. Even on humanitarian grounds, some preference is due to this area because in many places there is no potable water and there is no prospect of tapping it. The only hope is the pumping of water from the nearest streams, and for this electricity is necessary. There is great scope for development of industries in Rayalaseema because of the abundance of cotton, oil seeds and minerals. The first step towards national regeneration is the extension of electricity on a large scale and the provision of amenities like lighting, water-supply, etc., in the villages. This will enable the cultured people and landlords to settle in villages, and make settlement in villages worthwhile because of the extra income from industries. Village industries should aim at converting raw produce into finished products, and this will retain the wealth in the villages without draining it away to urban areas. Decentralization of essential industries like the industries affecting food, cloth and housing will not only increase rural wealth but will also ensure national stability and freedom from famine. The State must boldly embark upon schemes for rural areas without expecting any return. Decentralized electricity will make the factory move to the man instead of the man leaving his land and home and moving to the factory.

“ I would like to say a few words with regard to unemployment among ex-toddy tappers in my district. There has been an agitation for getting permission to tap *neera*. Permission has not been granted so far. Before the separation of the Andhra State, I submit that the experiment may be tried in Adoni town.

“ In the budget, there is no provision for rural water-supply. In the black cotton soil area of Rayalaseema, there is every need for making provision in the budget for the supply of drinking water, or the Collectors may be empowered to spend any amount from the discretionary grants placed at their disposal for the supply of drinking water.”

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! சட்ட மன்றத்தில் நடக்கும் பட்ஜெட் விவாதத்தில் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல நான் எழுந்திருக்கிறேன். பொதுவாகவே அரசாங்கத் தரப்பில் இருப்பவர்களும் சரி, எங்களைப்போல எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்களும் சரி கருத்து வேற்றுமை இல்லாமல், பாரபட்சமற்ற தன்மையில் ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்கள் தங்கள் தொகுதியில் மக்கள் எவ்வளவு கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றி சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். பொதுவாக இன்றைய தினமுள்ள சூழ்நிலையில், கஷ்டம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இருக்கிறதென்பதையானால் மறுக்க முடியாது. இந்த வரவு செலவு விவாதத்தின்பொழுது மாகாணம் முழுவதும் துன்பத்தில், கஷ்டத்தில் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிற

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[26th March 1953]

01-21 தென்புத்தப்பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களே ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிற கஷ்டம் தமிழ் நாட்டில் மாதிரம் இல்லை. ஆந்திராவில் மாதிரம் இல்லை. இந்த மாகாணம் பூராவிலுமுள்ள எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் இருந்து கொண்டே இருக்கிறதென்பதை நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களே ஒப்புக்கொண்டு, அந்தக் கஷ்டத்தை நீக்க நமது ஒத்துழைப்பைத் தரும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அங்கத்தினர் களின் ஒத்துழைப்பை எந்தத் துறையில் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பதுதான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. கண்ணில் படும் விஷயங்களை சபையில் வந்து சொல்லாமல் எல்லாம் நன்றாக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறதென்று ஒவ்வொருவரும் தங்களைத்தானே ஏமாற்றிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களா? அல்லது அரசாங்க இலாகாக்கள் எப்படி இயங்கி வருகின்றன. அதிகாரிகள் என்னென்ன என்பதையெல்லாம் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களா என்றுதான் எனக்குப் புலப்படவில்லை. அதைப்பற்றியும் அவர்கள் விளக்கமாகப் பேசவில்லை. மக்களுக்கு விரோதமாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் இயங்கி வரும்பொழுது, இந்தந்த வகையில் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் இயங்க வேண்டுமென மக்கள் நலனில் அபிமானமுள்ள மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் சொல்லும்பொழுது அதைக்கேட்க இந்தச் சர்க்கார் முன்வராது மக்களுக்கு விரோதமான காரியத்தைச் செய்யும் இந்தச் சர்க்காரை மக்கள் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் எப்படி ஆதரிக்க முடியும்? எங்கள் ஒத்துழைப்பை எப்படி கொடுக்கமுடியும் என்பதை நீங்களே யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக கனம் ராஜகோபாலச்சாரியார் ஆந்திர பிரிவினையைப் பற்றிப் பேசும்பொழுது 'நான் பிரிவினையை எதிர்ப்பவன். இருந்தபோதிலும் இன்றையதினம் நாட்டு மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து அதற்கு ஒரு வகையில் சம்மதிக்கிறேன்', என்பதாக ஆந்திர பிரிவினையை எதிர்த்தும் எதிர்க்காத முறையில் பேசுகிறார்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர பிரிவினையை அவர் எதிர்க்கவில்லை."

* SRI C. KANDASWAMI:—"ஆந்திர பிரிவினையை அவர் எதிர்ப்பதாக நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஹைதராபாத்தில் ஒரு பொதுக் கூட்டத்தில் பேசும் பொழுதும் கூட 'பிரிவினையை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன்', என்பதாகப் பேசியிருப்பதை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். ஆகவே அவர் பிரிவினைத் தத்துவத்தை வெறுத்த போதிலும்கூட, இன்றைய தினம் இருக்கப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலையை மனதில் கொண்டு, உடனடியாக மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்படுவதுதான் மேல் என்று அவர் அதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார். ஆகவே சந்தர்ப்பம் நிர்ப்பந்தம் செய்யும் பொழுது அந்தக் காரியத்தை உடனடியாகச் செய்வதே நல்லதாகும். மக்கள் சுபிக்ஷமாக வாழவேண்டுமென்றால் மக்களின் மனப்படியே, அவர்களின் விருப்பப்படியே அரசாங்கத்தை ந-த்திச் செல்வது உசிதமாகும். இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் எப்படி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒருமுகமாக இந்தச் சர்க்கார் எதைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்பதை நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும்."

"நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களில் பெரும்பாலோர் விவசாயத் துறையில் ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நிலைமை இன்றைய தினம் எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் அவர்கள் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை சமூகப் பொருளாதாரத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றம் அடையச் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்திருக்கிறதென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். மத்திய அரசாங்கம், இந்த அரசாங்கம் நமது மாகாணத்தவர்களுக்கு செய்யும் உதவிகளில் குறுக்கே நிற்க முடியாது. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் எந்தவிதமான உரிமையையும் நமக்கு அளிக்காமல் நம் உரிமைக்குக் குறுக்கே அவர்கள் நின்று கொண்டிருப்பதை நாம் அனுமதிக்க முடியாது. அவர்கள் இன்றைய தினம் நமது மாகாணத்திற்குப் போதுமான நிதி

26th March 1953]

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

கொடுத்து உதவி செய்யாவிட்டால், நம் மாகாணத்தின் பொருளாதார நிலைமையைச் சமாளிப்பது என்பது முடியாத காரியமாகும். நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றால் உடனே மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் திருத்தம் கொண்டுமென்று இருந்தால் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எந்த யோசனை போட வேண்டுமென்று இருந்தால் இந்த மாகாணத்தில் எந்த விதமான சீர்திருத்தத்தையும் செய்ய முடியாது. இப்படி நமது உரிமைகளை அவர்களின் கையில் கொடுத்துவிட்டு நாம் உட்கார்ந்திருந்தால் நமது தேசிய வாழ்வே பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்படும். ஆகவே நமது மாகாணத்திற்கு வேண்டிய காரியங்களைச் செய்துகொண்டு, நமக்கு வேண்டிய உரிமைகளை யெல்லாம் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும்படியாக நமது முதல்மந்திரி அவர்கள் தக்க முறையில் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக போலீஸ் மானியத்தின்மீது நமது முதல்மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஏதோ தேர்தல் கூட்டத்தில் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைத் தாக்கிப் பிரசாரம் செய்யும் தோரணையில் தான் பேசினார்கள். நாங்கள் சொல்வது என்ன? செய்யும் தோரணையில் தான் பேசினார்கள். மிகவும் குறைவாக போலீஸ் மற்ற மாகாணத்தைவிட இந்த மாகாணத்தில் மிகவும் குறைவாக போலீஸ் இனத்தில் சர்க்கார் பணம் செலவழித்தாலும்கூட, நமது மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு அதிகப்பணம் ஒதுக்காமல் மக்கள் ஒடுக்குவதற்காக போலீஸ் இனத்தில் ஏன் இவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்குகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். மக்கள் பட்டினியால் வாடும்பொழுது எந்த அறிவாளியும் இவ்வளவு பணம் போலீஸ் இனத்திற்கு ஒதுக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லமாட்டான். இது அறிவாளிகளின் வாதம். அதைவிட்டு மக்கள் போலீஸ் இனத்திற்குச் செலவு செய்வதை எதிர்க்கிறோம். எப்பொழுதும் சட்டத்தை மீறவே நாங்கள் முயற்சிப்பதால் தான் இதை குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்று வாதம் செய்வதாகப் பிரசாரம் செய்வது சரியல்ல. இது நியாயம் ஆகாது. யதார்த்தத்தை, நாட்டின் உண்மையான நிலவரத்தை மனதில் புரிந்துகொள்ளாததின் விளைவேதான் இது என்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மேலும் சில தினங்களுக்கு முன் ரகசிய நான் சொல்ல சர்க்கார் இஷ்டப்படி செலவுசெய்துகொள்வதற்காக இவ் இனங்களுக்காக சர்க்கார் இஷ்டப்படி செலவுசெய்துகொள்வதற்காக இவ் வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதே, அந்தப் பணம் எப்படி செலவாகிறது என்று கேட்டதற்கு சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து சரியாகப் பதில் கொடுக்கப் படவில்லை. நான் முழு திட்டங்களையும் கேட்காவிட்டாலும்கூட ஒரு இனத்தில் ஒரு தொகை செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது என்றால் அது எப்படி செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறதென்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டியது அவசியமாக யால்தான் அதைப்பற்றிக் கேட்டோம். அதைச் சொல்லவேண்டியதும் சர்க்காரின் கடமையாகும். பொதுவாக எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் ஜனங்கள் மத்தியில் நாளுக்கு நாள் செல்வாக்கை அதிகம் அடைகிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய செல்வாக்கைக் குறைக்கவேண்டுமென்ற பாணியில் சர்க்கார் கண்டபடி ஆத்திர உணர்ச்சியோடு எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைத் தாக்கிப் பேசுவதை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். அது விரும்பத்தக்கதும் அல்ல. எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் 60 பேர்கள் எதிரில் உட்கார்ந்துகொண்டு இப்படி ஒரே கூட்டாக சர்க்காரை எதிர்த்து வரும்பொழுது போலீஸ் இனத்தை நான் எப்படி குறைக்க முடியுமென்று முதல் மந்திரி கேட்கிறார். இந்த 60 பேர்கள் என்பது இன்னும் மூன்று மடங்கு அதிகரித்தால் இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் போலீஸ் படையையும் மூன்று மடங்கு அதிகரிப்பார்கள் போலிருக்கிறது! இது சரியான முறை அல்ல. கொலைக்குற்றம் செய்தவர்களை மன்னிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்டுக் கொள்வது போலவும், அவர்களை எப்படி நான் மன்னிப்பேன் என்பதாக முதல் மந்திரி பேசுவதும் சரியல்ல. கொலைக்குற்றம் செய்தவர்களை மன்னிக்கும்படி நாங்கள் கோரவில்லை. அரசியல் கட்சிகளின் தலைவர்களை சிறையில் அடைத்து அவர்கள் வெளியிலிருந்து தங்கள் கட்சியைப்பற்றி பிரசாரம் செய்ய வசதியில்லாமல் செய்யாதீர்கள். ஜனநாயக முறையில் அவர்கள் மக்களின் மத்தியில் சென்று வேலை செய்வதற்குத் தகுந்த ஒரு சுமுகமான சூழ்நிலையை உண்டு பண்ணிக் கொடுங்கள் என்று தான் நாங்கள் கேட்கிறோம். அதைவிட்டு யாரோ கொலைகாரர்களை விடுதலை செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக் கொள்வதாக பிரச்சினையைக் கிளப்புவது சரியல்ல. அவர்கள் கொலைகாரர்களா இல்லையா

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[26th March 1953]

யென்பது முதலில் விசாரிக்கப்பட வேண்டும். மதுரையில் மணவாளனையும், தஞ்சாவூரில் 60 பேர்களையும் கட்டி வைத்துச் சுட்டார்களே. அதைப்பற்றி பகிரங்கமான பொது ஜன விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு ஏன் சர்க்கார் இன்னும் முன் வரவில்லையென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். அதற்கு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் மௌனம் சாதித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. குற்றவாளி யார், கொலையாளிகள் யார் என்பதை விளக்கி மக்கள் தேர்தலிலே நன்கு தீர்ப்புக்கொடுத்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவேதான் தொழிலாளர்களின் அபிமானத்தைப் பெற்ற, விவசாயிகளின் அபிமானத்தைப் பெற்ற, பாட்டாளிகளின் அபிமானத்தைப் பெற்ற கம்யூனிஸ்டு அரசியல் கட்சித் தலைவர்கள் எல்லோரையும், யார் சிறையில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள் எல்லாரையும், இந்தச் சர்க்கார் விடுதலை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இரு தரப்பிலும் சரியான தோர் விசாரணை இன்னமும் நடத்தப்படாதிருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்கள் கொலைக்காரர்கள் மாட்டி எண்ணி, அவர்களை விடுதலை செய்யமாட்டோம் என்று பேசுவது சரியல்ல என்பதைத்தான் இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு குறிப்பாக முதல் மந்திரிக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக எங்கள் தொகுதியைப்பற்றி இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகளைப் பேச விரும்புகிறேன். தென்னை மரத் தோட்டத்து விவசாயிகளைப் பற்றிக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் புயலின் காரணமாக சுமார் 40 லக்ஷம் தென்னை மரங்களுக்கு மேல் விழுந்து விட்டது. பெரிய பெரிய தென்னைத் தோப்புகள் எல்லாம் இன்றைய தினம் அழிந்து போய்விட்டன. அதனால் அவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நீண்ட கால கடன் கொடுத்து உதவ வேண்டுமென்று பல மகாநாடுகளில் எல்லாம் தீர்மானங்கள் மூலமாக வற்புறுத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், மற்றவர்களுக்கும் இதைப்பற்றி நிறைய மகஜர்கள் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. திருத்தறைப்பூண்டி, மன்னார்குடி போன்ற இடங்கள் இன்றைய தினம் ரொம்பவும் விவசாயிகள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். தென்னை மரங்கள் ஒரே வருடங்களில் உடனே பயிர் செய்துவிடமுடியாது. ஆகவே முதலில் அவர்கள் பின்னை போட்டு பெரிய பெரிய தோப்புகளை எல்லாம் உடனடியாகக் கிளப்ப உதவிகரமாக சர்க்கார் அவர்களுக்கு நீண்ட காலக் கடன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதுமாதிரியான சௌகரியம் செய்துகொடுத்தால் தான் எழை எளிய விவசாயிகள் சௌகரியம் அடைவார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, இந்த சப்ளி மெண்டரி மசோதாவை அரசாங்கம் சமர்ப்பித்திருப்பதை ஆதரித்து சர்க்கார் இதில் என்ன செய்திருக்க முடியும் என்பதைப்பற்றியும் சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மோட்டார் வெகிகிள்ஸ் சட்டம் புதிதாக வந்து, அதற்காகப் புதிய அதிகாரிகளைப் போடுவதற்காக சுமார் லட்சத்தி தொண்ணூராயிரம் ரூபாய் வேண்டுமென்று மான்யம் கோரி அதற்குச் செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த செலவை எந்த அளவில் அதிகம் செய்திருக்கலாம், எந்த அளவில் குறைத்திருக்கலாம் என்பதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த நாட்டின் நிர்வாகத்தில் முதன்மை ஸ்தானம் பெற்றது போலீஸ் நிர்வாகம்தான். போலீசாருக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்த நாட்டில் அரசாங்கம் தான் ஏற்படும் என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. ஆனால் போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் என்ன நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது? 3, 4, 5 வருஷங்களாக அங்கு வேலை பார்த்து வந்த டி.எஸ்.பி.க்களை சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகவும், சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் வேலை பார்த்து வந்தவர்களை சப்-இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாகவும் மாற்றி இருக்கிறார்கள். மோட்டார் வாகன வரி இலாகாவில் அவர்கள் முன்பு வசூத்து வந்த பதவிகள் இப்பொழுது இதரர்களுக்கு வழங்கப்படுவதுதான் அதற்குக் காரணம். ஆனால் முன்பு போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் தான் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் இருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுதெல்லாம் இந்த டிபார்ட்மெண்டு மிகவும் நன்றாக இருந்தது. இதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது போலீஸ்

[26th March 1953] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

ஆய்சர்களை எடுத்துவிட்டு ரேஷன் ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் புதிது புதிதாக ஆட்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் போட்டுக்கொண்டும் வருகிறார்கள் அங்கே அவர்களை போட்டு வருவதால் டி.எஸ்.பி.க்களை போடக்கூடிய இடத்தில் உதவி போலீஸ் குப்ரண்டுகளைப் போடுகிறார்கள். அவைகளுக்கு இந்த சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களை போட முடியாதா? அதனால்தான் போலீஸ் இலாகாவில் டி.மாஸ்ட்ரேஷன் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அனுபவம் இல்லாத போலீஸ் காரியாலயங்களைச் சேர்ந்த மாணேஜர்கள் ஜில்லா போலீஸ் குப்ரண்டுகளின் அந்தரங்கக் காரியதரிசிகளாக நியமிக்கப்படுகின்றனர். எதோ சிலருக்குச் சலுகைகள் காட்ட வேண்டுமென்று என்பதற்காகத்தான் இவ்விதம் நடந்து வருகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் கோசல்ராம் காங்கிரஸ்காரனாக இருந்தும் காங்கிரஸ் பெஞ்சியில் உட்கார்ந்து கொண்டு சர்க்காரை திட்டிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சபை தலைவர் ஸ்ரீ பக்தவத்சலு நாயுடு சொல்கிறார். கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களும் சாலெஞ்சு பண்ணுவதாகவும் சொன்னார். நான் அந்த சாலெஞ்சை ஏற்றுக்கொள்கிறேன். நாம் பணம் இப்பெழுது செலவு செய்கிறோம். இந்த நிலைமையில் நாம் செலவு செய்து வருவதால் அந்த போலீஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்டில் அதிருப்தி அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதற்கு ஒரு லட்சத்தி தொண்ணூறு ரூபாய் கேட்கும்போது அந்தப் போலீஸ் இலாகாவிலிருந்து ஏன் ஆட்களை எடுத்துப் போடக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். நிர்வாகத்தை சரியாக நடத்துவதற்குத்தான் நான் யோசனை சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் சொல்வதில் தவறு ஒன்றும்மில்லை. 40 டி.எஸ்.பி.க்களை சர்க்கின் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்களாக கீழே மாற்றினால் அவர்களும் செய்ய வேண்டும் இல்லாவிட்டால் நல்ல அரசாங்கம் இருக்க முடியாது. நல்ல அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்த முடியாத நிலைமை ஏற்படுகிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆபீஸ் மாணேஜர்களை அந்தரங்கக் காரியதரிசியாகப் போடப் போகிறார்கள். அதிலிருந்து என்ன தெரிகிறது? யாரோ ஒருவருக்குச் சலுகை காண்பிப்பதற்காகத்தான் இவ்விதம் நாலு ஐந்து வருஷம் வேலை பார்த்தவர்களை கீழே தள்ளுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் செய்து வந்தால் நாட்டின் போலீஸ் நிர்வாகத்தில் அதிருப்தி ஏற்பட்டு நாட்டிற்கு மிக மிக கெடுதல் விளைவிக்கும் என்பதை மறக்க முடியாது. இனிமேலாவது இவ்விதம் செய்யாமல் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“நேற்று நான் பேசியதற்கு கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது எதோ கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு அதிகம் செய்து விட்டார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லியதற்கு அதை மறுத்து பதில் சொல்லும் போது அதற்காகத்தான் சாலெஞ்சு பண்ணுவதாகவும் சொன்னார். அதை நான் எதிர்ப்பதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். அதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். அவருடைய பேச்சையே நான் இப்பொழுது வாசிக்கிறேன். கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் அதைத் தெரிந்துகொள்ள வேண்டும். அவருடைய பேச்சு இன்றைய பத்திரிகையில் வெளியாக இருக்கிறது. நான் பேசும்போது குற்றஞ்சாட்டிப் பேசவில்லை. நான் சொன்னது எல்லாம் அவர் கோயம்பத்தூரிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள், அவருக்கு கோயம்பத்தூரைப் பற்றி பத்திரிகைத் தெரியும், திருநெல்வேலியைப் பற்றி எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும் என்பதாகத்தான் சொன்னேன். நான் தவறாக ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை. தன்னுடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு பெய்ய வேண்டும் என்பது தவறு அல்ல என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் நேற்று சொன்னேன். அவருடைய பேச்சில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“On a point of order, Sir. Is it in order for an hon. Member to reply now to points and other arguments advanced by other hon. Members or Hon. Ministers in some other connexion yesterday?”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“இந்த உப மான்யத்தில் இல்லாததைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் சொல்லவில்லை.”

[26th March 1953]

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Of course, the whole debate has been going on without observing the scope of the discussion on the supplementary grants. I did not want to object to Mr. Kosalram's saying all that he wants to say. Let him say whatever he likes to say. As far as I am concerned, I should like to request hon. Members not to interrupt him.”

12-30 p.m. SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“உப மானியத்தில் இல்லாததைப்பற்றி பேச வில்லை என்பதை நான் கனம் வி. பாலகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்களுக்கும், கனம் சி. சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களுக்கும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். மோட்டார் வெகிளில் ஆக்டுக்கு ஒரு லட்சத்தி சொச்சம் ரூபாய் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சத்திற்கு ஐம்பத்தினான்கு சொச்சம் லட்சம் ரூபாய் கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதிலிருந்துதான் சொல்லுகிறேன். இவ்வளவு கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களே, அதிலிருந்து எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாதா என்றுதான் கேட்டேன். நான் சம்பந்தம் இல்லாமல் சொல்ல வில்லை என்பதை கனம் வி. பாலகிருஷ்ணன் அவர்களுக்கு தெரியப்படுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தப் பஞ்ச நிவாரணத்திற்கு 54 லட்சம் சொச்சம் ரூபாய் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அது எவ்விதம் செலவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது? கோயமுத்தூர், தென் ஆற்காடு, வட ஆற்காடு, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா முதலியவைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. ரொம்பவும் சம்பந்தத்தோடுதான் நான் பேசி இருக்கிறேன். பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் தெரியாமல் பேசவில்லை என்பதை கனம் பாலகிருஷ்ணன் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். கனம் சுப்பிரமணியம் என்ன சொன்னார்கள்? நான் என்ன சொன்னேன்? நான் ஒரு குற்றச் சாட்டும் கொண்டு வர வில்லை. அவர் சவால் விடுவதை ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவும் தயாராக இருக்கிறேன். அவருடைய ஸ்டேட்மெண்டில் என்ன—

“Next to Rayalaseema, North Arcot was badly affected and Rupees one crore was spent. In Coimbatore where also a large area comprising Dharapuram, Udumalpet and Palladam was affected, Rs. 80 lakhs was spent.”

கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ரூ. 80 லட்சம் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார். ஆனால் அதற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. அங்கிருந்து நான் வருகிறேன். ஸ்ரீ சுவாமிநாதன் ராமனாதபுரத்திலிருந்து வருகிறார். அவர் ராமனாதபுரத்தைப்பற்றிதான் சொல்லுவார். நான் திருநெல்வேலி வையப்பற்றி தான் சொல்லவேண்டும். மதுரையிலிருந்து வரும் மெம்பர் மதுரையைப்பற்றித்தான் சொல்லுவார். அதே மாதிரி அவருடைய ஜில்லா வாகிய கோயமுத்தூரைப்பற்றி சொல்ல ஆரம்பித்தேன். உடனே சவால் விடுகிறார். அவருடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு 80 லட்சம் செலவழித்திருக்கிறார். அவருடைய ஜில்லாவிற்கு அடுத்தாற்போல் உள்ள ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு என்ன செலவு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். திருநெல்வேலியிலும் தான் பஞ்சம், மதுரையிலும்தான் பஞ்சம், ராமனாதபுரத்திலும்தான் பஞ்சம், வட ஆற்காட்டிலும் பஞ்சம்தான். ஆகவே, ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிற்கும் செலவு செய்திருப்பதில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது என்றும் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை பாராமுகமாக பார்த்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொன்னேன். உங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலும் உண்மையாகவே பஞ்சம் இருக்கலாம். உங்கள் ஜில்லாவை நீங்கள் நேரில் பார்த்திருக்கிறீர்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை நீங்கள் நேரில் பார்க்கவில்லை. நாங்கள் பார்த்த மாதிரி எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை நீங்கள் பார்த்திருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லாவைவிட எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு அதிகமாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பீர்கள். அடுத்தாற்போல் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது அவைகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தாலும் பாரபட்சமாகக் கொடுத்திருப்பது தெரியும். சில ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு முழு கொண்டும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இந்த மாதிரி கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தாலும் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்தால் அதிலும் பாராமுகமாக இருப்பது தெரியும். ஒரு வேலையைச் செய்வதாக இருந்தால் அதை நல்ல முறையில் செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நன்றாக அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறது என்று

26th March 1953] [Sri K. T. Kosalram]

சொல்லுவார்கள். இத்தகைய அரசாங்கம் வேண்டாம் என்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறோம். நானும் காங்கிரஸ்காரன்தான். காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கம் நாட்டில் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொருவரும் சொல்லும் யோசனைகளைக் கேட்கவேண்டும். ‘உங்கள் யோசனைகள் வேண்டாம். சர்வாதிகாரியாக இருப்போம்’ என்றால் அதற்கு நாங்கள் விடமாட்டோம் என்பதாகச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI SOMASUNDARA GOUNDER :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்போது என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவை பொறுத்த வரையில் குறைபாடுகளை சொல்வதற்கு ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதியாகிய வந்தவாசியில் சில பாகத்தில் மழையற்று மக்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமான நிலையில் உள்ளார்கள் என்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இது ஜில்லா கலெக்டர் களுக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். அவர்களும் அரசாங்கத்துக்கு ரிப்போர்ட்டும் செய்து இருக்கிறார்கள். ஜனங்கள் குடிதண்ணீர் இன்றி மிகுந்த கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்து வருகிறார்கள். இப்படி கஷ்டப்படும் ஜனங்களுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன்களோ சில லோன் வகையுடனோ அவசியம் தரவேண்டும். அதுவும் தவிர நமது ஜில்லாவிலே சில பாகங்களிலே ரொம்பவும் பஞ்சம் நீடித்து இருக்கிறது. அவைகளுக்கும் ஆங்காங்கே கஞ்சி தொட்டிகள் திறந்து வைக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் உடனடியாக இதை கவனிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தவிர விவசாயிகளுக்கு நீண்ட காலக் கடனும், தக்காவிக் கடனும் கொடுக்கும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் நீர்ப்பாசன வசதியே இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஒரு திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன். செய்யாற்றில் சேராம் பட்டுக்கருகில் ஒரு அணையை கட்டினால் 40-50 கிராமம் உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்ய ஏதுவாகும். அது அணையை கட்டும்படியாக அரசாங்கத்தை கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். 50 கிராமங்களுக்கு உணவு உற்பத்திக்குவேண்டிய வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். கிராமங்களில் ஏரி, குளம், கிணறு போன்றவைகளை வெட்டி தண்ணீர் வசதி செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வந்தவாசி தாலுகாவிலும் அப்படியே செய்து கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வயலூர் கோட்டுப்பாக்கம், அரசம் பட்டு இன்னும் சில கிராமங்களுக்கும் ரோட்டு அவசியம் புதுப்பித்தல் வேண்டும். ஜில்லா டி.எஸ்.பி. அவர்களைப்பார்த்து சில விஷயங்களை பொதுநன்மையை எண்ணி தெரிவிக்கப்போனேன். நான்வாவென்று அச்சட்டமாகத் தெரிவித்தார். அரசாங்கம் இதை கண்டிக்கவும்.

“குறிப்பாக பஞ்சத்தால் ஜனங்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் புஞ்சை நஞ்சை வரி வஜா செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினருக்கு நலனுக்காக அவர்கள் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு அரைச்சம்பள உதவி செய்யுமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்கூல்கள் இல்லாமல் ஏழைப் பிள்ளைகள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். செய்யாற்றிலும், வந்தவாசியிலும் டிரையினிங் பள்ளிக் கூடங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதாவது சில ஹைஸ் ஸ்கூல்களில் மாறுதல்கள் இல்லாமல் 10, 12, 13 வருஷக்காலமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 1, 2, 4 மாதத்தில் சர்க்கார் சில ஆசிரியர்களை மாறுதல் செய்வது சரியல்ல என்று அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டத்தை செய்துக்கொடுத்தால்தான் விவசாயிகள் ரொம்பவும் கேஷம் அடைவார்களென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஜனங்கள் நோயால் மிகுந்த கஷ்டத்திற்குள்ளாகிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அரசாங்கம் ஒரு ஆஸ்பத்திரியை 4, 5, மைலுக்குள் ஏற்படுத்திக்கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஜனங்களிடத்திலிருந்து புகார்கள் வருவதால்தான் இதை கவனித்துச் செய்யுமாறு வேண்டிக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“14, 20, 21 தேதிகளில் சபைத் தலைவர், உதவிச் சபைத் தலைவர் என்னைப் பேசக்கூட அனுமதிக்காதது பற்றி வருத்தம் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எங்களுடைய பிரச்சனாவில் இருக்கும் மக்களைப்பற்றி பேசினால்தானே அவர்கள் குறைகள் தெரியும். சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு கொண்டுவந்தால்தானே அவர்களுடைய சுய கஷ்டங்களை அரசாங்கம் நீக்க முடியும்.

[Sri Somasundara Gounder] [26th March 1953]

“ஏற்கெனவே கிணறுகள் வெட்ட மானியம் கொடுத்ததுபோல அரகாங்கம் திருமயியும் கிணறு வெட்டுவதற்கு மானியம் கொடுக்கும்படியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்கு பலவித சலுகைகள் அளிக்கப் பட்டவில்லை என்று கிராமங்களில் பேசிக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய கருவி ஆயில் இன்சின், விதை முதலியவைகளைப் பருவ காலங் களுக்கு முன்னமே கொடுத்தால் விவசாயத்தை பருவக் காலங்களில் ஆரம்பிப்பார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்கிறேன். சாலவேடு பிரிக்காவில் அதிகமான பஞ்சமானதால் அவ்விடத்தில் அரசாங்க தமிழகத் துறையில் பார்க்கை” செய்து மக்களுக்குவேண்டிய உணவு, உடை கொடுத்து சகாயம் செய்யவேண்டும். தென்னூர், தேஞ்சூர், மருதநாடு இந்த லயன்களுக்கு விவசாயத்திற்கு மின்சாரம் அவசியம் உடனடியாக கொடுக்கும்படி அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய சிறுநெய்யை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-40 P.M. *SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—“அத்யக், ఈ సక్లిమెంట్ డిమాండు

లక్ష ముట్టాడుతూ కొన్ని విషయాలు మనవిచేయడమకొన్నాను. మనకు స్వాతంత్ర్యం లభించి దాదాపు 6 ఏళ్లు. ఈలోపల ముగ్గురు గవర్నర్లు మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని పాలించారు. ఈ ప్రధాని నాల్గవవారు. ఆర్థిక శాఖామంత్రి రెండవవారు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ప్రజలవద్దనుంచి పన్నులమూలంగా డబ్బు వసూలుచేసి ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఖర్చుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ఖర్చు చేయడంలో వెనుకబడిన జాతులపట్ల ప్రదేశాలపట్ల ప్రభుత్వం పాప్య శ్రద్ధ చూపాలని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. నేను విశాఖ పట్నం జిల్లాలోని నూడం విజెస్సీకి చెందినవాడను. మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతం 1,800 ల చదురుపు మైళ్ల విస్తీర్ణం గల సువిశాలమైన భూభాగం. సముద్ర మట్టానికి చూడువేల అడుగుల ఎత్తుగల కొండ ప్రాంతం. ఆడవులలోను, కొండలలోయలలోను నివసించే మా కొండజాతి ప్రజలు అనేక విధాల వెనుకబడివున్నారు. నాగరిక ప్రపంచానికి వారికి గల సంబంధం చాలా తక్కువ. రాకపోకల సౌకర్యాలు లేనేలేవని చెప్పాలి. 100, 150 మైళ్లు కాలినడకన వెళ్లవలసిన పరిస్థితులలో వారున్నారు. ఎటువంటి రాకపోకల సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. ఈ కారణంచేత వారు ఆనారోగ్యమైన పరిస్థితులలోనే ఎన్నో భాదలకు గురి అవుతున్నారు. మలేరియా, స్ట్రమియా నియా వ్యాధులతో ప్రజలు బాధపడుతున్నారు. చాలామంది యీ వ్యాధులవల్ల చనిపోతున్నారు. వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు ఎంతమాత్రం లేవు. నేను ఈ శాసన సభకు 1946 నుంచి సభ్యుడుగా ఉన్నాను. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం ముప్రజలకోడు ప్రభుత్వం వారికి వినిపిస్తూనే వున్నాను. రోగాలవల్ల మా కొండజాతి ప్రజలు పడుతున్న భాదలు వారికి విప్పివిస్తూనే వున్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎటువంటి శ్రద్ధా చూడడం లేదు. రోగనివారణకు కావలసిన వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంలో లభ్యం కాకపోవడంవల్ల ప్రజలు చనిపోతున్నారు. కాబట్టి కనీసం 15 మైళ్ల దూరానికైనా ఒక్క డిస్పెన్సరీ చొప్పున విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంలో విచ్చాటు చేయాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రతి బడ్జెటు సమావేశంలోను మా విజెస్సీ ప్రజలకోడు యిక్కడ వినిపిస్తూనే వున్నాను. కాని ఎంతమాత్రం ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధ చూడడంలేదు. దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ మా ప్రజలను ప్రభుత్వంవారు విస్మరించారని చెప్పవలసినచిన్నందుకు విచారించుచున్నాను. రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు లేనందు వల్ల ప్రజలు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారు. కాటగడ్డ-పెద్దవలస మధ్య రోడ్ నిర్మించుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వంవారు 5 లక్షల రూపాయలు శాంక్ష చేశారు. ప్రతి సంవత్సరం యీ పనికిగాను బడ్జెట్ అంచనాలలో 50 వేల రూపాయలు చూపుతూనే వున్నాను. కాని పనిమాత్రం జరగడంలేదు. సంవత్సరం ఆఖరన 50 వేల రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వానికి సరెండరు చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ రోడ్డుపని 1951 వ సంవత్సరానికి ఆయి

26th March 1953] [Sri K. Veeranna Padal]

పోయివుండవలసినది. కాని యంతవరకు ఎంతమాత్రం పనిజరుగకపోవడం చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయం. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయమై శృద్ధ లీసుకోవాలి. ఈ రోడ్ పని ఇన్వెస్టిగేషన్ నిమిత్తం అడవి ప్రాంతాలలోనికి కాలినడకన పోవలసి వుండుటచేత హావేస్ డిపార్టుమెంట్ వారు, పి.డబ్ల్యు.డి. వారు ఈ రోడ్డు నిర్మాణ విషయమై ఎట్టి కృషి చేయడంలేదు. ఇకముందైన ప్రభుత్వంవారు శృద్ధ లీసుకొని యీ పనిని త్వరలో పూర్తిచేస్తారని విశ్వసిస్తున్నాను.

“మా విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లా ప్రజలు ఈ సంవత్సరం కరువువల్ల చాలా ఇబ్బందులకు గురి అవుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖాసు నివారణకుగాను పనులు ప్రారంభించి వేద జనానికి సహాయపడవలసినదని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తున్నాను. మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంలో లభ్యమయ్యే వస్తువులను అమ్ముకొనుటకు సరియైన సౌకర్యాలు లేవు. రాకపోక సదుపాయాలు లేనందువల్ల యీ వస్తువులను అమ్ముకొనడం చాలా కష్టమైపోతుంది. అందువల్ల విజెస్సీలోని ముఖ్య కేరీదాలలో సంతలను ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆర్థికరాష్ట్రం కొద్ది కాలంలో నిర్మాణం కావాలి. ఈ సాకు చూసుకొని ప్రభుత్వంవారు మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంలోని పనులను నిలిపివేయవద్దని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆర్థిక రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడుటకు ముందుగానే యీ పనులన్నింటిని పూర్తిచేయవలసినదని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. పెద్దపూలు ట్రైబ్స్ యొక్క అభివృద్ధికై కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా కొన్ని గ్రాంటులను యిచ్చారు. ఈ గ్రాంటులను సకమంగా వినియోగించవలసినదని విజెస్సీ కొండజాతి ప్రజలను అభివృద్ధిపరచవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుకొంటున్నాను.

“మా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతంలో ప్రాపీరిటీ అమలులోలేదు. అయినప్పటికీ నల్ల మందు సరిగా లభ్యంకావడంలేదు. నల్లమందు రొరకకపోవడంవల్ల అక్కడి ప్రజలు రక్తగృహణచేటి రోగములకు గురియై చనిపోతున్నారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం వారు గుర్తించి నల్లమందు లభ్యమయ్యేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. మా విజెస్సీ కొండజాతి ప్రజలు చాలా అమాయకులు. చదవురాదు. ఆకారణం చేత పల్లపు ప్రాంతాలనుంచి వచ్చేవారినిచూచి పరుగెత్తుకొనిపోయే అమాయక స్థితిలో ఉన్నారు. ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో విద్య, వైద్య, రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసిన ముంద్రానికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మా ప్రాంతాలలో పర్యటన చేయాలంటే కాలి నడకన ప్రయాణంచేయవలసివున్నది కాబట్టి ముందుగా ఆ ప్రాంతాలకు రావడం లేదు. రెండేడ్ల క్రిందట ఒక ముంద్రాగారు పర్యటన కార్యక్రమం చేసుకొన్నారు. కాని కాలి ప్రయాణంచేయాలని తెలుసుకొని కార్యక్రమాన్ని రద్దుచేసుకొన్నారు. మా ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజల స్థితిగతులు తెలుసుకోడానికి ముందు స్వయంగా రావాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అది అతి దుర్లభమైన ప్రదేశం అని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గమనించి విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలోని ప్రజలపట్ల దయవహించి రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. విజెస్సీ ట్రైబ్సువారి అభివృద్ధికి పాటుపడవలసినదని, విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో విద్య, వైద్య, రాకపోక సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తిరిగి విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

*SRI O. CHENGAM PILLAI :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபா நாயகர் அவர் துளை, செங்கல்பட்டு ஜில்லா, பொன்னேரி தாலுகாவில் குசத்தலை ஆறு தீண்டு வருகிறது. அதை சீமாவாதத்தண்டை குறுக்கே அணைக்கட்டி நான்கு கிராமங் களுக்குத் தண்ணீர் பாய்கிறது. வல்லூர், அத்திப்பட்டு, நந்தியாக்கம், மீனாசூர் ஆகிய நான்கு கிராமங்களுக்கும் பாய்கிறது. இந்த கிராமங்களுக்கு ஏரி கிடையாது. தாங்கல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு பத்து வருஷ காலமாக

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ரிப்பேர் கிடையாது. ரிப்பேர் செய்ய உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளக் கோருகிறேன். பூண்டி அணைக்கட்டில் கழிந்துவரும் ஜலம் கிராமம் கிராமமாய் பாய்கிறது. அந்த ஜலத்தை ஆற்றங்கரை ஓரத்தில் இருக்கும் விவசாயிகள் மிஷின்வைத்து ஜலத்தை எடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். மிஷின்களை வைக்காமல் தடைபடுத்த ஏற்பாடுசெய்ய வேண்டுமாய்க் கோருகிறேன். சாவி ஏற்படுவதால் அந்த அணைக்கட்டு 1½ அடி உயரம் தூக்கினால் அதிக நிலம் சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். இந்தச் சட்டசபையில் எடுத்துக்கூறும் குறைகளை இந்த நேரத்திலேயே மறந்து விடாமல் இது விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் அக்கரை காட்டி உடனடியாகப் பரிகாரம் தேடிவைக்கவேண்டியது அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பு.

“பல ஏரிகள் மராமத்து செய்யவேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் சாகுபடி செய்தால் உடனே அவைகளைக் காலிசெய்யச் சொல்லி நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். பஞ்சத்தால் ஏற்கெனவே ஏழை எளிய வர்கள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 50, 100 என்று அபராதம் வேறு போடுகிறார்கள். இது மாதிரியாக போடும் அபராதத்தை யெல்லாம் தள்ளிவிட சர்க்கார் உத்திரவு போடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். போன வருஷம் பொன்னேரி தாலுகாவில் சிலம் பத்தாருக்கு மூவாயிரம், நாலாயிரம் என்று செலவு செய்தார்கள். ஆனால், இந்த வருஷம் செய்யவில்லையென்று தெரிகிறது. இதையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கவனித்து தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் சிறுநரையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

12-50
p.m.

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first I would like to say a few words in regard to the famine in Rayalaseema and the steps which the Government have taken up till now, and the ways and means of giving temporary relief in those parts. We are passing through the third year of famine in Rayalaseema, and especially in my constituency, it is the third continuous year. Due to the failure of seasonal rains and continuous drought, the problem of supplying drinking water has become acute. Even last year lorries had to be employed in our taluk to supply water, from places three or four miles distant, for drinking and also for cattle. This year the state of affairs has gone worse, and up till now, I fear the Government have not taken sufficient steps to meet the emergency. As regards relief works and gruel centres, they are stopped since four or five months back, with a promise that they would be reopened when necessity arose. As it is the third continuous year of famine, the purchasing power of the people is nil, and their resistance power also has appreciably gone down. The people are on the verge of starvation, and, I fear, if the Government will not take early steps, their position will go out of control. I would request Government to immediately start relief works and concentrate more on relief works rather than render help in the shape of giving loans as subsistence loans or takkavi loans. Last year in our district large sums were spent more on giving loans than on starting relief works. This will reduce the number of people going to gruel centres. I request Government to start more relief works and also open more gruel centres.

“ As regards the gruel centres which were opened for weavers, they are, unfortunately, confined to urban areas, that is, major panchayats and municipalities. In Rayalaseema most of the weavers are scattered or living in rural parts. So the benefit does not accrue

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to them. So, I request Government, so far as scarcity areas are concerned, both in Rayalaseema and in Tamil Nad, to open gruel centres for weavers in rural parts.

“ As regards public health, in our taluk there are many places where malaria is rampant. Up till now, in spite of so many representations and also investigations, anti-malarial measures are not taken at all. I request Government to make a beginning in this direction.

“ Regarding the administration of the Police department, I had to bitterly complain against the inefficiency and corruption in the department in Anantapur district. Due to their taking sides and due to corruption and inefficiency, so many murders have taken place. I fear, if the offenders are not brought to book, murders will go on increasing. At Timmanapalle, due to the inefficiency of the police, murders have taken place. When the Chief Minister had been to Anantapur, the people of this village gave him a memorandum on this. But, unfortunately, nothing has been done. Now Reserve Police are kept there, and in spite of this, people are not feeling safe in that village. It is the inefficiency or negligence of the police officials that has resulted in murders and lot of suffering to the people in that place.

“ There is one other point, Sir, namely, house-breakings and thefts. These are taking place on a very large scale. These are being carried on on a large scale in Pulivendla, Tadpatri and Anantapur taluks. Recently the house of a Circle Inspector of Police was broken open and about Rs. 6,000 worth of articles was stolen. In broad day-light murder has taken place in Tadpatri, and I think up till now nothing tangible has come out in the shape of investigation, etc. These are all taking place, because I believe—not only I but most of the people believe—that the lower ranks in the Police department are hand in glove with this gang. Unless the Government take early steps to remedy these things, I fear crime will increase.

“ As regards electricity, Sir, I would like to make mention about the new rule relating to contributions from the ryots for extensions. If this rule is rigidly enforced, I think in Rayalaseema and also in backward areas, where the economic conditions of the people are bad, the only chance of getting benefit from electricity connexions for irrigation purposes will be denied. So, I request the Government to divide the areas into two categories, namely, areas in which the ryots can afford to pay contributions and other areas where the ryots cannot afford to pay.

“ As regards the Tadpatri Thermal Station, I would like to say that certain applications were sent 1½ years back. The Thermal station was working at a loss of Rs. 30,000 per annum. Up till now, no investigation has been taken up. If the Government can spend Rs. 2 to Rs. 2½ lakhs, the ryots will be benefited. The ryots are very eager to take electricity if supply can be extended to 10 miles and above. But, unfortunately, even investigations have not been

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made. I only request Government to make early investigations and save at least this Rs. 30,000 loss which is being incurred by them by this thermal station.

"As regards Prohibition, Sir, I am one of those who believe and strongly support the Prohibition policy. I too know the failings and the drawbacks in the execution of this Prohibition policy. As one who is interested and who has also devoted much of my time for the successful working of this Prohibition Act, I know there are many failings on the part of the Prohibition staff. One important drawback or defect is the terrible corruption in this department. We have moved the very highest authorities (when Mr. Omandur Ramaswami Reddiyar was in the Government) in the matter of illicit arrack trade being carried on by organized parties. Corruption should be put down in this department, because it is one of the most paying departments for the officials to make huge sums of money. Unless corruption is put down, Prohibition will not be completely successful. Large quantities of jaggery unfit for human consumption are being imported into this State from East Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Hospet, etc., for the sole purpose of illicit distillation. The jaggery is prepared out of molasses, that is, liquid jaggery."

(Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair at this stage.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. The hon. Member Sri Appu will now speak."

1 p.m. * SRI A. APPU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very thankful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak. Member after Member from our district has been speaking on different subjects on the floor of this House. We have been giving detailed accounts of the miseries and pitiable conditions prevailing in our district. But I am sorry to submit that our appeals are not heard at all. There is acute unemployment and there is starvation. People are suffering very much. Crops have failed in our district. As a result, very little food is available in our district. The food that we get in our district is very bad in quality. When I put certain questions in this regard to the Hon. the Food Minister, he replied that all available foodgrains were being sent there, that they were being examined at the sources with regard to their quality and that only good quality grains were being sent to our district. But in practice we are getting food of only very bad quality. I do not want to repeat what my hon. Friends have been saying on the floor of this House. I would only appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister to have some sympathy for us. I want to submit that whatever we have represented is true and I make a solemn prayer that our appeals should be heard."

"As regards relief measures in our district, nothing has been spent on this account. My hon. Friend Sri Kosalram pointed out that about Rs. 80 lakhs had been spent in the Coimbatore district on relief measures. Coimbatore is a very rich district and when

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compared to it, ours is a very poor district indeed. I would humbly request the Hon. the Finance Minister who belongs to our neighbouring district to have sympathy for us and help us.

"Coming to the question of medical aid, in my constituency there are 20 big villages but there is not even a single dispensary. I led a deputation day before yesterday to the Hon. the Minister for Health. He was very kind to us and promised to help us. I am sure that he will be able to do something for us."

"As regards roads, there are no village roads at all in my constituency. We have been making repeated requests in this regard but they have not been heard. As a result, we have formed committees in villages and we have opened several village roads. In two or three instances, we have handed over the roads to the charge of district boards but they have not been able to spend even a single pie on their maintenance. So, I led a deputation to the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration and he also said that he would sympathetically consider our request. I hope he will be able to comply with our request."

"I must say a word about Harijan Uplift. I have already said in my speech on the Address of the Governor that the Harijans in my district are in the worst condition in the whole State. Our Government want to abolish untouchability, but there is 'unapproachability' in our district. I am sorry to submit that practically nothing has been done for the uplift of Harijans in our district. For the past several years no wells have been sunk for supplying drinking-water to them. They have not been properly encouraged in the matter of education also. Although there are a few Harijan Graduates in my district, they have not been given suitable appointments. They are serving as Co-operative Inspectors and so on."

"Then, a word about Prohibition. Prohibition is not at all working satisfactorily in our district. Whisky, brandy, toddy, everything is available in the town of Calicut. Even fermented toddy is sold openly. All these things should be checked carefully."

"Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

* SRI K. MALAKONDAYYA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ఈ బడ్జెటు సమావేశ సందర్భములో జరిగే వర్ష అంతా చూస్తే, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి అంత ఎక్కువ ఉపయోగకరమేమిటగా కనపడుతున్నది. తెలెచ్చు, యీ బడ్జెటులోని సొమ్ము ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖర్చు పెట్టటమనేది, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకముయొక్క వాళ్ళ కొత్త దానికి ఉపయోగించేటట్లు చాగా చేలిపోయింది. మరొక విషయము విమిటంటే యీ పది పదిహేను రోజులనుంచి జరిగే వర్షలనుబట్టి చూస్తే, మన మౌతులు యిచ్చే టటువంటి అకాయలనుబట్టి చూస్తే, రాష్ట్రములో వచ్చే డబ్బు సామాన్య ప్రజలకొరకు ఖర్చు పెట్టకుండా పెద్ద పెద్ద డిపోజిట్సులు, పోలీసు అధికార్లు యింకాయితరు... ఉద్యోగములకు లభించేటట్లుగా, డబ్బు కేటాయించి ఉపయోగించుకొనే పద్ధతిని యీ బడ్జెటును ప్యాసు చేయించుకొంటున్నారు. అంతేకాని రాష్ట్రములోని పేద ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగించేటట్లు కన్పించలేదు. బడ్జెటులో హరిజనులకొరకు ఆరవైమాడు లక్షల

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రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వంవారు కేటాయించారు. ఇప్పటికి నాలుగు, అయిదు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి యీ రోజువరకూ హరిజనుల సమస్య ఎంతవరకు పరిష్కరించారు. ఇక మీదటగూడా యీ డబ్బు యీ హరిజనులకే ప్రయోగిస్తారని ఎక్కడ కనబడుతుంది. అట్లా ఉపయోగిస్తారనే నమ్మకము లేకుండా ఉన్నది. హరిజనులలో వివిధమైన మార్పుగాని, విలాటి అభివృద్ధిగాని, ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేపూర్వకట్టు కనబడదు. ఈ అరవైవేలకు లక్షల రూపాయలతో ఇక ముందైనా విలాటి అభివృద్ధి చేయబోతారని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఆశుగుతున్నాను. ఇదివరకు చెయ్యనిది, యింకామీదటనైనను యీ హరిజనులకు చేస్తారని నమ్మకము ఎక్కడ ఉంది! శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ హరిజనులకు ఎంతో ఉపయోగపడే సౌకర్యాలు చేశారున్నారని, సౌకర్యాలతో వివరించమని ఆశుగుతున్నాను. వాళ్లకు భూములున్నాయా? ఇళ్లు కట్టుకొనటంమీద, ప్లాంట్లు యివ్వారా? మరేమిచేశారు? వాళ్ల స్వాధీనములో ఉన్న భూములకూడా ప్రభుత్వము స్వాధీనపరచుకొని, ధనికులకు భూమిలన్న వాళ్లకు కట్టికట్టే యోచన ఉన్నా చేస్తున్నారు. ఇంకకంటే అన్యాయము యింకను విమి చేయవలసివచ్చునో చేయమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. చివరకు యీ హరిజనులకు యిల్లు వాకిలిగూడ లేకుండా ప్రభుత్వమువారు కరత్రచేశారు. 1936 వ సంవత్సరమునుంచి యీ హరిజన సమస్య పరిష్కారము చేయనేలేదు. రాష్ట్రములో పేదవాళ్లవద్ద నుంచి, హరిజనులవద్దనుంచి, భూములు లాగుకొని, ప్రభుత్వము నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య ఎక్కువచేశారు.

“ఇంకేకాకుండా రాష్ట్రములో చేనేత పారిశ్రామికీకరణగూడా యీ నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య పీల్చిపిప్పి చేస్తున్నది. ఇప్పటికి రెండు మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి యీ నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య ప్రభుత్వమువారి చేతులలో నలుగుతున్నదేని యింతవరకు ఏ విధంగానూ పరిష్కరించబడలేదు. తైగా, బడ్డెలు సమావేశంలో సభ్యులు చాలా మంది యీ విషయాలు వెక్కుపోల్లు ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తెచ్చినను, ఏదో విధంగా కళ్లనీళ్లు తుడిచే సమాధానాలు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యివ్వడమేగాని, వారి సమస్య పూర్తిగాను ఖచితముగాను లేవ్విడిచలేదు. హరిజనులు, చేనేత పారిశ్రామికీకరణ, తదితర పేద ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వమువల్ల ఏదో సహాయము లభిస్తుందని యిప్పటికి ఎంతో కాలంగా ఆశించుకొనియున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు బడ్డెలుచేయడం, డబ్బు కేటాయించడం, వారి స్వలాభాలకు ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవటం, చివరకు యీ పేదవాళ్లకు అన్యాయము జరగడం, అన్నియుకూడ జరుగుతున్నది. చివరకు యీ విషయములు వ్యతిరేకంగా గూడా ప్రకటింపబడ్డవి. రాష్ట్రములోని పేద ప్రజలకు, హరిజనులకు, చేనేత పారిశ్రామికీకరణకు ప్రభుత్వం, ఆ మేలుచేశాము, యీ మేలుచేశాము, యింకా చేయబోతున్నాము అని చెప్పుటమేగాని, నిజంగాచేసిన మేలు ఏమీలేదు. ఇక్కడనే ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ పేద ప్రజలను యీ నిరుద్యోగ సమస్య పరిష్కరిస్తారని ఆశస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

1-10 P.M. * SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, we have participated in two budgets in this one year. The Hon. Finance Minister has had a very hard time in both cases. Because, he came forward at a time when we were facing a crisis in both periods. He came with a budget in June, that is middle of last year, and this year he came forward with a budget which is not complete, as there is going to be the division of this State. So, the unsettled state of affairs has had its effect on both the budgets and I hope that at least the next budget that we are going to

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have in separate Assemblies will turn to be a full-fledged budget which will give us greater relief than the one which has been given this year.

“Famine is the major question that has been facing us and we have found ourselves in a tight corner last year as well as this year. When I see this supplementary budget that has been placed before us, I find that quite a large number of extra allocations of expenditure have been made generally for the ordinary expenditure that is taking place in our State. The district administration, the police administration, the jail administration and the State Legislature and the Heads of States are the main items that have been eating away a major portion of our resources and it will be one of our important tasks to see that expenditure under these heads is reduced as far as possible. Unless we are able to reduce our expenditure to suit the days in which we are living and the account that we are able to give on the Revenue side, I am afraid we will not be able to adjust our budget properly and increase the allotment for capital expenditure. The same kind of administration that has been going on in the past few years has also continued this year. It is surprising to note in the budget that has been placed before us that the expenditure under the Police head has considerably increased. We expected that expenditure under at least that head will be reduced this year. I think we are asked to pass a sum of Rs. 69,91,000 under this head. Why should they ask for such a large sum? This is the explanation that they give: ‘This large expenditure is due to movement of Armed Reserves, Special Armed Police and Malabar Police to disturbed localities’. The police expenditure has been so heavy and the police movements have been so fast that sometimes when the policemen have no work they begin to raid the villages under some pretext and harass the poor villagers. There have been many complaints about the misbehaviour of the policemen in a number of places. It has been the repeated request of the Members of this House that the categories of Malabar Police, Special Armed Police and Armed Reserves should be abolished and all of them discharged from service so that we may have the regular police only. If this is done, the police atrocities will be reduced to some extent. I hope that the division of the State into two will give us a chance of abolishing all these categories so that we may be able to reduce the expenditure under this head and increase the allotment under the head ‘Capital Expenditure’. In the same way, we find an increase in expenditure under the head ‘District Administration’. This morning during question hour it was stated that there has been an increase in the number of Gazetted officers from 24 to 36 in Pudukkottai which has been taken over by the Madras State. It is regrettable to note this increase in the number of bigger officials. Sir, I am of the view that quite a number of unimportant departments can very well be abolished. Again, I express the hope that the division of the State will provide us an opportunity to reduce the number of departments so that we can reduce expenditure on a number of items.

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"When we are going to face a new state of affairs, I request the Government—this has been the request made by the Members of this House quite often and which has also been replied to quite often—to create a friendly atmosphere by releasing all the political prisoners. I wish to state that this is the time for the Government to do this. Last time, there was a question on this matter. Under unsettled conditions, quite a number of incidents have taken place on both sides. We have been telling that both sides were responsible for these. After all, who are these political prisoners? Both sides have to share responsibility. However, there has been some controversy over this question for a long time and I don't think the Government should enter that controversy at this stage. They should look at the realities of the situation under the changed conditions in which we are, under the changed atmosphere in which we are functioning and under the changed political conditions in which we are going to divide. They must take these things into consideration and see that all the political prisoners, whether they have been engaged on violent activities or otherwise, are released without any further delay.

"There is another request which I wish to make to the Government. A few days back, about 80 persons or so have been arrested in Tadepalligudem in connexion with the incidents that took place at the time of the agitation for the Andhra State. These incidents, which took place one after another at the height of excitement, need not be taken into consideration now. By so doing, let them not create a poisonous atmosphere at this juncture.

"Sir, I have nothing more to say in particular, because I find there is lack of interest in the House now. The Government are naturally feeling that the same points are being repeated often and often. Except the people sitting there recording the speeches, except the Hon. Speaker and Hon. Deputy Speaker and of course except the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition, who is not here just now, all of us do not sit here continuously. We sometimes go out and come back after some rest. Under these circumstances, the whole thing appears to be somewhat artificial.

"I do not want to be too long, except to make a small request. We have made this request even last year. I request the Government to look into this matter at least this year. There has been a suggestion even last year that at least some good chairs should be provided to newspapermen, who are sitting here from morning till evening. They are having most uncomfortable seats now. I found this yesterday when I was sitting there myself for two or three hours."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has no reason to sit there." (Laughter.)

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I am sorry, Sir. I did not know that and it was also not pointed out to me. Because of the uncomfortable seats provided for them, they are finding it very difficult to sit there from morning till evening. There is not even

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elbow room. If the Government spend a little more in providing them comfortable and good seats, it will not be a waste. I request the Government to look into the matter and provide comfortable seats for these people. With these few remarks, I think we can agree to the passing of this Demand. We all expect that the next budget of both the States will afford greater relief to the people. Sir, let me conclude my speech by expressing the hope that a friendly atmosphere will be created within the coming six months, i.e., from now till the actual division takes place, and it will be such as to help the future relations between the people of the two States and their activities in various fields. Let me also express the hope that both the States will work in a competitive spirit so that each may compete with the other to push forward development programmes which must create an atmosphere in which we can assure the people that we will really be able to do great jobs to enhance their economic status." (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I call upon the Hon. the Leader of the House to reply, I wish to give certain particulars for the information of the House, regarding the composition of the Legislatures of the new States. This morning, the House will remember, I congratulated the Andhra Members of the House on the announcement of the Prime Minister of India. After this, several Members came to me and asked for the strength of the residuary State Legislatures. I may inform the House that it will contain 231 Members, including the nominated Member, Mr. Fernandez. The Andhra State Assembly will have 140 Members, including three Members from Aluri, Adoni and Rayadurg. The Mysore State Assembly will get four Members. The position of one Member from Bellary taluk is undecided. The total now comes to 376, the present strength of the Madras Assembly. As regards the Andhra State Assembly, Srikakulam will send 15 Members, Visakhapatnam 14, East Godavari 16, West Godavari 12, Krishna 12, Guntur 18, Nellore 13, Kurnool 8, Cuddapah 8, Anantapur 9, Bellary 3 and Chittoor 12.

"About old Members of the House, I must point out that my friend Mr. Koti Reddi is the father of the House. Mr. Koti Reddi first became Member in 1923 and Mr. K. Varadachari and Mr. K. Shanmugham have been in this House since 1937. Mr. Latchanna, Mr. Bala Narayana Reddi, Mr. Venkateswarlu, Mr. Sangam Naidu, Mr. Veeranna Padal and Mr. Appa Rao were in the last Assembly only. Of course, we are losing such an elderly gentleman as Mr. Koti Reddi but he will be of great use to the new Andhra Assembly."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as you have given some information about the composition of the new Assemblies, I feel, as Leader of the House, I should pay my respects to Mr. Koti Reddi, the oldest Member of the House, and I am sure that he will play a worthy part in the new Andhra State administration. I wish him well and I hope he will continue

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in the new Assembly for a considerably long time and give the benefit of his valuable experience to that body as also in other fields of activity.

"Sir, to-day the atmosphere is surcharged with reactions to the announcement made in the House of the People yesterday by the Prime Minister so that the debate here has become a little bit unreal if you will pardon me for saying so."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is because of the enthusiasm in the matter."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, it is but natural that there is enthusiasm over the announcement. I would like to tell you, Sir, that this is the first time in this Legislature that we are discussing a supplementary grant. Therefore, if we have gone off the mark so far as the scope of the discussion goes, it is due to our inexperience. Even though you pointed out at the beginning of the discussion the scope of it, still it has been very difficult for us to restrict ourselves within that limit. As a matter of fact, even to-day we have had a sort of a general Budget debate.

"Sir, certain points have been raised which I would like to meet. The first is with reference to the provision made for payment of compensation to zamindars. Pointed reference was made to this question and it was stated that this should be stopped in view of the fact that there is so much expenditure on famine relief works. Sir, there is an explanation given in the statement itself in this connexion. We have already deposited a certain percentage of the compensation with the tribunals. Later we found that in respect of certain people compensation had not been deposited because of certain proceedings in the High Court or because notifications were issued only during the current year. We cannot adopt a discriminatory policy of not paying only to these persons. With regard to the general question whether compensation should be paid and how it should be paid and all that, that may be gone into by the respective Legislatures of the new States. Let them reconsider the question and take decisions. But at present we are committed to certain things and we are bound to stand by those commitments and honour them. If we want to get out of the commitments, of course there are courses open to us. But as long as those commitments stand we should try to fulfil them. It is only for this purpose that we have deposited so far to the tune of 4.16 crores of rupees. Under the existing law we are bound to deposit at least 50 per cent of the compensation amount with the tribunal. For the balance we have taken power to deposit it by way of bonds. What the nature of those bonds should be—whether they should be negotiable or non-negotiable should be considered and the question is under consideration still. We have not taken a decision. As soon as it is taken the balance amount will be paid in the form of bonds. Of course, there will be time enough for hon. Members to raise this question again when it comes up for consideration

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when the final Budget is adopted by the new Governments. Then, perhaps final decisions may be taken with regard to the question of policy.

"With reference to the other points raised, I am afraid they are of a general nature and they will not as a matter of fact cover any of the grants which have been explained in the statement furnished to hon. Members. But still I would like to answer one charge which has been made against the Minister for Public Works. In spite of the fact that he happens to be a Telugu Minister, the charge goes on, 'he has not been energetic enough to see that the Krishna regulator-cum-road bridge is sanctioned.' I think reference has been made to certain Press reports in the dailies, about a statement said to have been made by the Deputy Minister in charge of Transport at the Centre that he has not received the recommendations of this Government. I do not know when that statement was made. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'Three days ago.') I may assure this House that as far as this Government are concerned, we have accepted the regulator-cum-road bridge scheme and forwarded it to the Central Government for their approval. Their approval is necessary because without it we cannot take up the work. It takes some time for papers to reach Ministers. First it goes to the Secretariat, it is examined there by the various departments and then it goes before the Minister and naturally it takes some time for the paper to reach the Minister concerned. As soon as the approval of the Central Government is received, effective and active steps will be taken for the purpose of executing that scheme. Whether it will be possible to begin it before the partition or not I cannot say. But, even if the approval is obtained before partition, we won't be able to take up the work because investigation will take some time. So it will be purely the responsibility of the Andhra Government to execute it as expeditiously as possible, and I am sure they will take all immediate steps to see that the scheme is executed as early as possible.

"In regard to famine, it has generally been stated that famine is prevalent in almost all the districts and complaints have been made that particular areas have not been attended to properly and expeditiously. We are doing our best under the existing circumstances and if we are not able to do anything better, that is because of the existing circumstances. I already explained to the House replying to the general debate that we were finding it very difficult to take final decisions in certain matters because of the partition and the transition period through which we are passing. All sorts of suspicions arise sometimes, quite unnecessarily, that things are being done with certain prejudices, and naturally we have to avoid all those things and we are trying to avoid them as best as we can. But famine relief cannot wait for partition. So I give this assurance to this House that we will take effective and immediate steps wherever they are necessary. In this it should be realized that the people concerned with their respective areas are likely, even unconsciously, to feel that distress in their areas

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is greater than in other areas, because it is a subjective feeling. When we are put to certain difficulties, we feel them much more than the difficulties of others. In the same way, when it is in our own area, perhaps because of the subjective feeling, we are likely to have some exaggerated notions even of this distress. That is why we ask our impartial officers to go and make a report. Taking into consideration the other representations made by the popular representatives and also comparing them with the reports sent by the officers who are trained in these matters, we try to take an impartial decision. So much so, wherever it is necessary, we send relief immediately and priorities have to be allocated only on that basis. After following the discussion in this House, I am sure you will agree that every hon. Member has pressed that distress is very acute in his own area and in his own district and that is why I say it becomes very difficult for the Government to take immediate decisions. That is why we have to wait for the Collectors' reports or for some Member of the Board of Revenue to tour the area and then only we can take decisions. We are trying our best to see that distress amongst the people is relieved to as great an extent as possible and I am sure all the hon. Members will give their co-operation in this attempt, especially during this transition period of six months. We will certainly look into all the representations made on the floor of the House and compare them with the other reports submitted by the District Collectors and other officers. Once again I wish to give this assurance that, as far as famine is concerned, the partition will not stand in the way, because distress of the people cannot wait till partition and we will have to take immediate relief measures.

"My friend Mr. P. Venkateswarlu reminds me about the release of all the political prisoners. I agree that, as far as his party is concerned they will be very glad to have all their comrades who have been working with them and who have been in jail for some offence or other during the last few years, released. There is nothing surprising about it. But unfortunately, to take a decision with regard to this also, I am afraid, it is a bit difficult. I do not know how the Chief Minister is going to react to this appeal. But I feel it to be my duty to express my reaction. The Andhra Government-to-come should not make this charge that we have made conditions in the Andhra area difficult by releasing all these prisoners. That charge is likely to be made, I tell you, especially after seeing some of the statements of persons who have been collaborating with the Communist Party till very recently. That is why we have to be a little bit cautious. It is not for want of sympathy on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister. As far as I am concerned, the Members may say that I am taking a partisan view and I do not mind it. But charges will be made that C.R. is against the Andhra State and he wants to sabotage it and that is why he has begun releasing all these prisoners to create chaos so that there may not be orderly and stable Government in the new State. Therefore we have to be very cautious in this matter whatever be our sympathies and attitudes. That is

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my reaction and I do not know what the final decision of the Chief Minister will be, because he is the person chiefly concerned with that. That is my view and I have expressed this to him also. Therefore people should not misunderstand that we have not been able to release all the prisoners. I am told by the Hon. Minister in charge of Law that more than half the prisoners have already been released. Out of the 200 and odd prisoners who have been convicted and who are undergoing trial, more than 100 have already been released. In respect of the other 100 prisoners, now that a decision has been taken that there should be partition, I am afraid we will have to be a little more cautious and we cannot take the same liberal attitude which we have been taking so far. (Interruption by Sri P. Venkateswarlu.) Of course, I know Mr. Pattabhirama Rao. He is very generous and he will immediately order the release of all the prisoners. But the charges I have mentioned above will be made. That is why I said we have to be a little more cautious about it. I am sure, in any event when the Andhra State comes into existence, people who will be taking charge of the affairs of that State will be most anxious to create conditions favourable for the working of a stable and just Government there. Taking that into view, I am sure they will take a just decision and do whatever is necessary under the circumstances existing in that State. We should not prejudge the issues. As Mr. Nagi Reddi put it, during the next six months anyhow we have to work together so that there may be a smooth and friendly partition. I am sure the two States will become stronger because they will be more compact and better-knit areas also. In that sense, I am sure the suggestion of Mr. Nagi Reddi that the expenditure on administration should be reduced to a very great extent, will be possible of implementation. Unless we are able to do it, it won't be possible to balance the budgets and that will be the task of the Finance Minister of the residuary State as well as of the New Andhra State. I am sure the respective Governments will take immediate steps to minimise the expenditure on administration so that funds may be available for development of the residuary area as well as the Andhra area. I am very thankful to Mr. Nagi Reddi—I think he is the acting Leader of the Opposition to-day—1-40 p.m. or whoever is the acting Leader of the Opposition . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, Mr. Nagi Reddi is the Leader of the Opposition to-day."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am thankful to Mr. Nagi Reddi for giving us co-operation as the acting Leader of the Opposition. I am glad also for the sentiments he expressed, and I heartily reciprocate those sentiments. I am sure that in the days to come, there will be greater and greater cordiality between the two States and that there will be greater and greater field for co-operation."

MR. 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, 27th 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.

Increase in the export quota of onions.

* 208 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether repeated representations have been made to the Madras Government by concerned commercial bodies from August 1952 pointing out the inadequacy of the export quota of onions and the great accumulation of stocks, and if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Representations have been received pleading for an increase in the export quota of onions. This Government had informed the Government of India that this State could afford to spare only a quantity of 1,000 tons of onions for export to foreign countries during the second half year of 1952 and that the export of even this quantity should be confined to the period July to September 1952 as the last quarter of the year is generally a lean period when it is not desirable to allow any export. But instead of fixing a separate export quota for this State the Government of India fixed the quota on an All-India basis for the second half year of 1952. Out of the All-India quota of 15,000 tons as much as 5,804 tons were exported from Madras State during the period July to September 1952 and more would have been exported during the remaining 3 months of the year. Thus much more than what this State could afford to export consistent with its own requirements was exported during the second half year of 1952.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Are the Government aware of the fact that there is much stagnation of stock of onions in the Andhra area just now?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This question relates to the year 1952. About the present position, if a separate question is put, I will be able to answer.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—“Sir, is it not a fact that owing to the failure of this Government to communicate in time to the Centre about the surplus stock in the State and the necessity for allowing exports by the beginning of this year the onion growers have been put to severe loss this year?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not think that is correct.”

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Number of unemployed in Madras City.

* 208-A Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMY PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have ascertained the number of able-bodied young men unemployed in the City of Madras?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The number of unemployed able-bodied young men between the ages 18—25 as registered in the Employment Exchange, Madras, is 6,455. No other investigation has been made into the unemployment of this class of men."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, do the Government maintain any register for the registration of the able-bodied young women who are unemployed?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"In the employment exchange, yes, Sir; but in the Government office itself, no."

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Have the Government any positive programme for finding employment for those who are unemployed?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The employment exchanges are meant to give them employment; we hope that the big managements and industries will avail themselves of the services of the employment exchanges."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Are the Government aware that 70,000 street-dwellers are in the Madras City to-day and that only a small number has come to the notice of the employment exchanges, viz., 6,000 and odd, and almost all of them are unemployed, and that the City is fast growing into a city of unemployed people and beggars?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The problem of unemployment and begging is a very vast problem; it is not peculiar to this City alone, it is common to the whole State, and the Government are fully aware of the situation."

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Since employment is the greatest capital for the advancement of the country, will the Government consider the desirability of prohibiting begging by the able-bodied and of providing the beggars with alternative employment, as they are doing in the Bombay State?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Even here in the Madras State, the Government are taking very good measures for finding employment for able-bodied beggars. But it is a problem which cannot be discussed in answer to a question."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact that most of these people belong to places outside the Madras City and they have come to seek employment in the City?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am unable to answer that question; but if a separate question is put, I shall examine it and answer."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"May I know the percentage of persons who applied to the employment exchanges and who were given employment and the average percentage for the whole year?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I should like to have notice, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Are the Government aware that most of the able-bodied people are not going to the employment exchange offices to register themselves, and if so, what steps the Government propose to take to make it known to them that they should go to the employment exchange and register their names?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"If only the hon. Member would go to the employment exchange, he would see for himself the tremendous rush of applications. The only solution seems to me to appeal to the hon. Member to ask all his friends who are unemployed, to register themselves in the employment exchange."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Is there any possibility of securing some relief to these able-bodied unemployed persons before they totally become disabled?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The duty of providing employment for able-bodied men is not a Government duty alone; it is the duty of every industrialist, of every citizen as well as of the Government."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI:—"In view of the formation of the separate Andhra State, does the Hon. Minister think that the number will increase, and if so, what plans has he got to meet the situation?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I only hope that in the new State of Andhra there will be less unemployed; and to that extent, any co-operation which the Madras Government can offer will certainly be at the disposal of the new Andhra State."

The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur.

* 208-B. Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Metal Industries, Limited Shoranur, Malabar, has been re-opened; and

(b) if so, whether the workers have been paid any subsistence wages during the period of the closure of the factory?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"May I know why the Government do not take steps to reopen the factory and have its management under them?"

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The stage to consider that suggestion is not now; now the Government are trying to attach the properties in order to get back the loan amount; but when the factory is brought up for sale, then it will be time to decide who should run it, Government or the present management or any new management."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"As the factory is still closed; will the Government consider the question of a subsistence wage for the workers?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The factory at the present moment is closed. Now the Government cannot reopen the factory because the assets have to be brought up for sale, and then it can be decided as to who should run it."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"May I know how many skilled labourers and how many unskilled labourers are out of employment on this account?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"How long has it been under closure, may I know?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think for nearly a year now."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, may we know the reasons as to the closure of the factory and the steps that Government have been taking to reopen it once again?"

* **THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:**—"Sir, the Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, were granted loans twice in 1948 under the provisions of the State Aid to Industries Act to the tune of Rs. 1,75,000 for the purchase of machinery. As it was brought to the notice of Government that the Company did not utilise the loan amounts for the purpose for which they were intended, viz., purchase of machinery, and that the company sold away, without the prior approval of Government, one machinery, hypothecated to Government as security for the loans the Government ordered the recovery of the entire loan due from the company. The Director of Industries and Commerce accordingly issued notices to the company on 10th April 1951 demanding the return of the outstanding amount. In the meanwhile, the company represented to Government that their action in having temporarily utilised a part of the loan amount for purposes other than purchase of machinery might be condoned and that they might be granted one year's time for the purchase of machinery. After examining the question in detail, the company was granted six months' time for the purchase of machinery or for the refund of the unutilized portion of the loan amount. As the company did not purchase any item of machinery even after the expiry of the six months'

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time allowed, the Government ordered that the proceedings already instituted against the company for the recovery of the entire loan amounts should be pursued.

The company again in August 1952 reported that they had made necessary arrangements for getting a loan of Rs. 3½ lakhs from a financier at Bombay and therefore requested the Government for issue of orders for staying the proceedings pending for the recovery of the loan. As it was found that the affairs of the company were in a bad state of way, that the financiers who previously came forward to take over the management were falling back, the Government issued orders for the attachment of the properties of the company hypothecated to Government against the loan. The properties have been attached under Section 28 of the Revenue Recovery Act with effect from 6th December 1952 and the Manager of the company has been duly informed by the notice of attachment served on him that unless the arrears with interest and expenses are paid up by 15th January 1953, the properties of the company will be brought to sale. It was subsequently reported that at the General Body meeting of the shareholders of the Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur, held on 21st January 1953, the General Body resolved to accept the resignation of the existing Board of Directors including that of the Managing Director and that it was also resolved to accept the nomination of a new Board of Directors including Sri C. P. Karunakara Menon. In his letter, dated 21st January 1953, Sri Karunakara Menon has requested Government, among other things, to allow the books of the factory to be audited at once. The Government have examined the requests of Sri Karunakara Menon and have decided that the books of the company may be made available for the audit. That is the present stage. After looking into the accounts, it is hoped that the Directors or Sri Karunakara Menon will inform the Government whether the company will reopen the factory or not."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think this question came up before the House a few days ago. Next question."

Salaries of the officers of the former Pudukkottai State Service.

* 208-C Q.—**SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:** Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) why some officers of the former Pudukkottai State Service have been paid the Madras State salaries from 1st January 1949 and why others from 1st August 1949; and

(b) the departments where payment has been made from 1st January 1949 and departments where payments have been made from 1st August 1949?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) & (b) The date 1st August 1949 in the question is taken to be an error

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for 1st September 1949. On certain representations, the Government have re-examined the question and they have since decided to allow Madras scales of pay from 1st January 1949 to all the qualified staff who were allowed to draw such scales from 1st September 1949. Orders are accordingly being issued. State employees who were eligible for the Madras scales of pay according to the general principles and who were absorbed prior to 14th October 1949 were allowed re-fixation of pay with effect from 1st January 1949. Those who had not been absorbed and about whom proposals were pending with the Government on that date including those lacking requisite departmental qualifications were allowed to draw Madras scales of pay with effect from 1st September 1949. As it was considered that allowing the Madras scales of pay to persons who had not been actually absorbed by 14th October 1949 was a pure concession, the orders were not given retrospective effect for any period prior to 1st September 1949. The orders applied equally to all the departments."

Disafforestation in Repalle taluk.

* 208-D Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the reply to starred question No. 65 on 5th November 1952, what action has been taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"A report from the Chief Conservator of Forests has since been received and the matter is under consideration."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Sir, during the last session also when the same question was put the Hon. Minister replied that the matter was under consideration. Since then nearly six months have elapsed and may I know how long will it be under the consideration of the Government?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I believe, during the last session, it was stated that the matter was under consideration, because the Chief Conservator of Forests was asked to go and inspect the area. The Government have received a large number of applications for disreservation of forests in the Guntur district at Ottapal, Aduguladi and a number of other places and so the Conservator was requested to go and immediately report after inspection of the areas."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, the summary of the report which the Conservator gave?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"It is still under consideration and I cannot say anything about it now."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Sir, is the Minister aware of the fact that the District Forest Officer has already rejected the applications of local people?"

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"We have now received the report of the Chief Conservator and that is being examined."

Questions 208-E and 213—

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question No. 208-E and the other question No. 213 are similar. They may be taken up together and supplementaries may be put on both the questions. I think, therefore, it is better that the Hon. Chief Minister answers both these questions together."

Police 'Strike' in Madras.

* 208-E Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many constables were involved in the recent Police strike in Madras; and

(b) against how many, departmental action has been taken and how many have been prosecuted or detained?

* 213 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a Police strike at Madras in December 1952;

(b) if so, how many struck work;

(c) how many have been detained; and

(d) how many have been punished?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) & (b). The members of the City Police refused to draw their pay for December 1952 and there was considerable unrest but no stoppage of work. The facts have all appeared in press notes issued by Government from time to time.

" (c) Fifty-one were detained of whom 30 have since been released.

" (d) So far 51 men have been departmentally punished. I think I have replied to both the questions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think these questions came up before the House a number of times, though in different forms."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"But, all the same quite a number of supplementaries have to be asked because from time to time the position also changes."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Sir, of the police constables who have been manhandled and forced to take salaries, how many participated in the strike and how many have been ousted from service since then? Is there a proposal to reinstate those constables who have been victimized?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"All these pre-suppositions are wrong. But as regards reinstatement and all

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that, the Government are taking care of their own administration and I deprecate hon. Members again going into those matters."

SRI VAVILLA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, in view of the fact that they are now taking salaries are the Government prepared to stop victimization?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no question of victimization. I think victimization, i.e., exploitation comes from political parties."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Sir, having reinstated so many constables, will the Government be good enough to reinstate the remaining number also?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Government have to distinguish between activities of various kinds and hon. Members are not aware of the details of those activities as the Government are. Certain men have done certain things and certain other men have done certain other things. All the men who were prosecuted have been let off. All cases against them have been withdrawn. Many of them have been reinstated. Some have been dismissed and they have a right to appeal and the matter will be gone into by the Government in the usual course. I once again appeal that the discipline of the Police force may be left to the Government, whoever may be the Government."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir, I would like to know whether there are some subjects about which we can ask questions and some subjects about which we should not ask. I would like to know whether there are Transferred and Reserved Subjects as under the Montford Scheme of Reforms and whether it is proper on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister to say so?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is up to me to appeal to hon. Members not to put questions on certain matters; it is up to hon. Members not to accept my advice and it is up to the Government to answer or not to answer."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Apart from that, there are State subjects as well as subjects belonging to the Union."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Sir, now that matters have quietened, will the Government think of restoring recognition to the Constabulary Association?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Even that, Sir, will be considered when the Association applies and not when Legislative Assembly Members apply."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that the City constabulary have given to the Chief Minister in person some complaints about the Commissioner of Police here and if so, what steps the Government have taken?"

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member has received oral information quite wrongly and inaccurately. The police constables did give a representation but it had nothing to do with the conduct of the Commissioner of Police but dealt with conditions of work and service. All reasonable requests were granted even during the time of the unrest. Barring the rights given to the Association which subsequent to non-recognition have lapsed, all reasonable difficulties have been removed."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, is it not a fact that the Hon. Chief Minister while addressing a gathering of policemen promised to enquire into the conduct of the Commissioner of Police?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member need not proceed further. I say, no, Sir."

Regularisation of the services of 9 (a) (i) candidates.

* 208-F Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 8-50 a.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that the Madras Public Service Commission examination held in April 1951 was intended to be a nominal one for regularisation of the services of 9 (a) (i) candidates;

(b) whether the examination was conducted in two papers only;

(c) whether candidates who failed in those two papers have been ousted from service and if so, how many;

(d) whether it is a fact that candidates who secured a pass in those two papers have been declared to be ineligible to draw increments until they secure a pass in two other papers in an examination to be conducted on a future date; and

(e) if the answer to (d) is in the affirmative when the examination in the two other papers is to be held; and whether candidates sitting for that examination are to pay fresh fees for the examination?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) The Special Competitive examination comprised two tests one of the S.S.L.C. and the other B.A. standards. Typists and Steno-typists were required to answer only one paper in the examination of the S.S.L.C. standard. Persons employed in posts for which a University degree qualification is prescribed were asked to answer the B.A. standard test.

" (c) Candidates who failed to secure a pass in the Special Competitive examination were discharged from service to provide for approved candidates. The information regarding the number of candidates so discharged from service is not readily

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available. I regret the Government do not consider it necessary to collect it as the time and labour involved in its collection will not be commensurate with the public interest that will be served thereby.

"(d) The answer is in the negative.

"(e) The question does not arise."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is it a fact that the 9 (a) (i) candidates are not allowed to draw any increments, that they do not have that security of service which permanent Government servants have and that they do not enjoy those leave facilities which the permanent Government servants enjoy?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They are a different class of temporary servants, I presume, and therefore they are treated differently."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Does it mean that temporary Government servants are not allowed the privileges that are given to permanent servants?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The very nature of the urgency for which the temporary employees were taken makes the difference."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Though they are appointed temporarily, will the Government consider the question of confirming them in service in view of the fact that they have served for more than two or three years?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In spite of the rule being what it is, I am sure that the circumstances are taken into account in every case."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"These emergency candidates were taken during war time. Is it the contention of the Hon. Chief Minister that the emergency still continues and therefore the temporary nature of their service should still continue?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The old emergency was the basis of their employment. Their continuance now is there because the Government consider retrenchment to be a matter of difficulty, and this is a new emergency."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Will the Government consider the question of making these emergency clerks permanent taking into consideration the number of years of service they have put in?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Want of basic qualifications which might have been condoned during an emergency cannot in the public interest be condoned for all time. Want of qualification still persists, and to some extent experience makes up for that want. Therefore they are given opportunities to sit for the examination and pass."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"In view of the fact that the Government are not ready to take them as permanent servants, will they extend to them leave and other facilities which permanent servants enjoy, in view of their long service?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They are enjoying those facilities in practice, though the rules cannot be altered. It is a matter of principle."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"In view of the fact that these emergency candidates have put in service for over a decade, what was the need for holding fresh examinations?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In the interests of the new born people. There is under-employment; there are new people coming up and we cannot go on pampering the old ones for all time to the exclusion of younger men."

Recognition of communal organizations.

* 209 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Madras Government have received any communication or resolution of the Union Government asking them not to recognize or encourage communal organizations, and if so, what steps have been taken to implement the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"G.O. No. 2928,* Public (General-A), dated 27th November 1948, is placed on the table of the House which gives all the information asked for."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I request that this question may be taken up to-morrow for putting supplementary questions."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The answer was placed on the table of the House long before the question was taken up and the question cannot be postponed simply because the hon. Member has not gone through it."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"The Government Order placed on the table shows that the implementation in the legislative field of the resolution about the political activities of communal organizations should wait until the passing of the Constitution. It is now three years since the Constitution was passed. May I know whether the Government have taken any decision about their attitude towards the political activities of communal organizations?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Hon. Members are aware that there are many kinds of communal organizations. These organizations, from their point of view, are fighting against their special difficulties, being backward

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classes as they imagine. The question of communal organizations is entangled with the question of backwardness. Considering all these together, the Government have adopted a certain policy of which the hon. Members are aware, and the application of that policy from time to time is discussed by the Members. As regards legislative provisions, we received a communication from the Government of India in April 1950 wherein, after stating the reasons for the position that they took up, they said: 'In the circumstances, the Government of India have decided that on Constitutional grounds, if on no other, the question of implementing the legislative part of the resolution should be dropped'."

9 a.m. SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Sir, are the Government aware that, when the existence of different communities is recognised, the non-recognition or discouragement of communal organizations is simply a stunt of the high and forward communities to exploit and oppress the under-privileged backward communities in all directions, and, if so, will the Government devise ways and means to abolish caste and communities altogether before discouraging communal organizations?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is in full appreciation of the point of view indicated in this supplementary question that I answered the previous supplementary question in the way in which I did. The question of communal organizations is inextricably mixed up with the claim for the removal of backwardness."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"May I know, Sir, if the Muslim League is considered a communal organization?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Muslim League is considered a communal organization."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, are the Government aware that the office-bearers of recognized communal political organizations are invited in their capacity as such on ceremonial occasions by district heads and other officials?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member desires obviously that the Government should take a rigid doctrinaire attitude in this matter. I confess that I am unable to do that."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"Sir, politics apart, are the Government aware that in spite of the G.O. communal names of schools persist?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is nothing much in names. That is the view, I take and I think with good reason. The great naper, for instance, the 'Hindu' has a communal name. But nobody reads a communal meaning in the name."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, as long as the Madras Government recognize the backward communities and as long as they

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have set apart a little amount towards the betterment of those communities, does the Hon. the Chief Minister still believe that organizations of this type are communal in outlook?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"We should understand things correctly. If stress is laid on the community to which a body of people belong, it is considered communal politics and is wrong and should not be encouraged. If stress is laid on social or educational backwardness, it is perfectly lawful for such backward people to ask for help and to receive help."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—"Are the Government aware that the Government of India have recognized the existence of the Muslim League Party as a political organization?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The objection of the Government of India is to political ideas and political work being run on communal lines, that is, they object to the Muslim League running politics as a communal body."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"Arising out of the answer of the Hon. the Chief Minister may I ask him, Sir, whether the Government have got any proposal to release the backward communities from the clutches of the communal organizations, and, if so, may I know what is that proposal?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"General education and the development of a liberal outlook."

Murder cases in Malabar.

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

(a) the number of murder cases in Malabar during the last three years;

(b) the number of murder cases charge-sheeted in the last three years in Malabar;

(c) the results in such murder cases charge-sheeted in Malabar in the last three years; and

(d) the number of murder cases that went undetected?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" (a) to (d) The Government have called for the information."

Gruel centres for handloom weavers.

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

(a) the number of gruel centres opened in the State exclusively for the handloom weavers;

(b) the number of handloom weavers in all the centres who have received gruel; and

(c) the cost of the gruel per day per head?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) 151 gruel centres have been opened in the State exclusively for the relief of weavers.

“(b) The average number of handloom weavers fed in all the centres is 115,900 per day.

“(c) The cost of the gruel supplied per head per day averages to Re. 0-1-6.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—“Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of running collective weaving centres to provide employment to the handloom weavers instead of squandering away public funds on running gruel centres?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The idea in running these gruel centres is to afford relief to the decrepit, old people and also their children.”

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—“Are the Government aware of the fact that so many gruel centres are not run properly and even the meagre assistance that is given by this Government is swallowed by the middlemen?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Then, Sir, we have to deplore the character of the people in that area.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“May I know the amount so far spent on the gruel centres for the handloom weavers and the number of centres where gruel is being provided?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The number is 151 in various districts. I cannot say the amount off-hand.”

SRI B. K. NALLASAMY:—“What is the reason for closing down many of the gruel centres about 15 days after they are opened?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I am afraid the hon. Member is mixing this question with the other gruel centres. These gruel centres are mainly for weavers.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that gruel centres for weavers will be opened in urban areas alone, and, if so, will the Government consider the revision of such orders and order the opening of gruel centres in rural parts where weavers are suffering and where they are in a majority?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“At present the policy is to open gruel centres for weavers in urban centres only, because they are concentrated there, and it is easy to give them relief. To give relief to weavers in rural parts is rather difficult, because they are scattered in such areas.”

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SRI P. S. RANGASAMY NAIDU:—“May I know, Sir, who is responsible for running these gruel centres?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“At the top level the Government, Sir.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—“Sir, are the Government aware that in Rayalaseema and in other parts of Nellore and Guntur most of the weavers are scattered in rural areas rather than in urban areas, and, if so, why have not the Government considered the question of providing this benefit to those areas?”

THE HON. M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“At present we have confined gruel centres to big areas where there are a large number of weavers. If the Government think of providing this relief also to people who are scattered, there will be no end. We will have to give relief on a very extensive scale.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“Sir, some of the gruel centres functioning exclusively for the benefit of handloom weavers in Rajampet taluk of Cuddapah district have been closed. Will the Government order the Collector of Cuddapah to re-open those gruel centres for relieving distress in that area?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“We will consider the question if requirements warrant.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—“Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying that weavers were concentrated in towns. Is he aware of the fact that the Chaliya community are living in hundreds together in streets, that they are unemployed and that they are badly in need of gruel centres?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“All these things will be considered from time to time as requests and demands come, and the situation is examined. Hon. Members should co-operate with Government on one matter, that is, that we should not do this a little too much.”

SRI A. APPU:—“May I know, Sir, the urban areas in Malabar where gruel centres have been opened?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Malabar is having five centres. I do not have names of the towns with me now, but if the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall answer.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“It is true that gruel centres should not be encouraged firstly because the gruel is not enough for any particular individual to lead a proper life. But in view of the fact that growing unemployment is in evidence all over the State, and also in view of the fact that we are not able to do anything to curtail this unemployment, may we know whether the Government would be able to provide any other possible work for the weavers so that the able-bodied men will be able to get enough work and the gruel centres will become unnecessary?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"So far as weavers are concerned, the situation was very bad sometime ago. The situation is somewhat better now and hence the closing of some gruel centres. But from time to time the position will be examined. As regards giving other employment, our whole case and our whole understanding of the position is this, namely, that these weaver families cannot turn over to other employment, and hence their own traditional employment is a good one and will have to be encouraged, and we must find ways and means for such employment to flourish. That is the position."

9-10 a.m. SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Sir, the question relates to gruel centres for handloom weavers. Some hon. Members asked whether the Government should not provide them with employment instead of providing gruel centres for them. The Hon. Minister was good enough to say that the gruel centres were meant only for the decrepit, old people and their children. May I know whether in the case of gruel centres for handloom weavers the Government consider that that is the only right way of helping them?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In the case of weavers, it is restricted by age and condition."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—"May I know whether the weavers in the Salem district are also included in this scheme? If so, how many centres are there in the Salem district?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"There are three centres in Salem."

First Aid certificates for motor conductors and drivers.

* 212 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have passed an order that motor conductors and drivers will be removed from Government service if they do not pass the First Aid examination?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, as amended in January 1952, provide that no person shall possess a conductor's certificate or a licence to drive a public service vehicle from 1st July 1953 unless he is in possession of an Adult First Aid Certificate issued by the St. John Ambulance Association (India)."

SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU:—"ప్రశ్న వేస్తున్నాను. డ్రైవర్ల లాగు, కండక్టర్ల లాగు వారు మీరికప్పుడు చదువులేనివారు ఉన్నారని మర్చిపోరా? తెలుసుకుని అండి? అలాంటివారు కస్కిన్ టైములో First Aid వ్యాసు కాగలరా? అందుచే 1954 జనవరి వరకు టైము extension ఇవ్వగలరా?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"This question was considered and it was thought that the knowledge that conductors and drivers at present possessed was sufficient to enable

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them to learn first aid. Age is no bar to learning and first aid is an easy thing. Sufficient time has been given till the 1st of July (one and a half years) for them to learn it."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"May I know if the Government have made arrangements to give training in first aid to these conductors and drivers? To make myself clear, the private employers have not provided any facilities and they do not even relieve them for attending these classes. I would suggest that the Government should start some periodical training courses in district headquarters hospitals and ask the employers, on their own responsibility, to relieve these conductors and drivers to attend these classes in order to enable them to pass these examinations."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"At the present moment, first aid training is given by the St. John Ambulance Association in various centres. Private medical practitioners in every district, in every centre, are also entitled to lecture and give a certificate. The Civil Surgeons of the district are also entitled to give a certificate. There seems to be no difficulty in the matter. But, if the hon. Member will bring specific instances to our notice, we shall look into the matter."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"May I know whether the Government are giving any extra allowance to those drivers and conductors who pass the first aid examination and whether the Government have asked the private bus-owners to pay such an extra allowance? If not, will they issue orders to that effect?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The Government have considered that the knowledge of first aid is very essential for day to day work of the conductors and drivers and, therefore, no special allowance should be given for this learning."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"My question has not been answered properly, Sir. I want to know whether the Government will consider the desirability of introducing any legislative measure or framing rules—whatever may be necessary—to treat this period which is required for attending the training course as part of duty without loss of wages."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"No, Sir. The Government, at the present moment, have not thought of making it part of duty, for these first aid lectures take only half an hour or one hour a day and can be arranged outside the duty hours at any doctor's or any of the St. John Ambulance Association's centres."

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO:—"ఈ G.O. అమలుకొంటున్నది. డ్రైవర్లకు బస్సు పడిపోయినప్పుడుగాని ప్రమాదం వచ్చినప్పుడుగాని డ్రైవర్లు తగిన కండ్లకు, డ్రైవర్లు First Aid ఉపయోగించవలసి ప్రభుత్వం ఉద్దేశించి అది అమలుకొంటుంది. ఏదే accident అయినపుడు ఈ కండక్టర్లు డ్రైవర్లుగా అని తెలుసుకుంటారు. ఏదే accident అయినపుడు ఈ కండక్టర్లు డ్రైవర్లుగా అని తెలుసుకుంటారు. ఏదే accident అయినపుడు ఈ కండక్టర్లు డ్రైవర్లుగా అని తెలుసుకుంటారు. ఏదే accident అయినపుడు ఈ కండక్టర్లు డ్రైవర్లుగా అని తెలుసుకుంటారు."

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Of course, if the conductors and the drivers are injured as well as the passengers, then God help the passengers! (Laughter.) But only in cases where they themselves are not injured, we expect them to give first aid. There are first aid boxes carried in every bus and we hope that the conductor or the driver will be free to render first aid."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The Hon. Minister did not indicate what steps the Government had taken to make provision for these lectures in the rural areas. As a matter of fact, the drivers and conductors are scattered throughout the villages. Therefore, may I know what steps the Government have taken to see that these drivers and conductors are sent to these classes and whether they have got any proposal to make arrangements for this purpose in the rural areas?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Buses now ply from one important town to another important town. The conductors and drivers are, therefore, mostly in towns. The Government are informed that there are enough people to train them. If such information is not correct, then the Government will consider what next can be done. I can only make an appeal to the hon. Members to give this a fair chance. It is a good thing and if it does not succeed, then there is time enough for the Government to think of other measures."

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO:—"ఈ సందర్భమున ఆర్డరు (ట్రాము) వారు ప్రాధమిక కంప్యూటర్లకు పరిమితం అంది?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"At the present moment, it is only for buses. I am not in charge of tram-cars."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"It is a good intention and we must be able to carry it through. So far the intention has been good but it has only given the conductors and the drivers some headache. So, it is very essential that this date of July 1953 should be postponed. Will the Government see that that date is postponed till they make arrangements in the rural areas to enable these conductors and drivers to acquire this qualification? May I also inform the Hon. Minister that there are quite a number of buses which do not come to either the district headquarters or the taluk headquarters and that even if they come, they come only in nights and that these people do not have the time to attend these classes?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I said, this is going to come into effect on the 1st of July 1953. We have no information as to the number of drivers who are not going to take the training or the number of drivers whom the managements have refused to permit to undergo the training. When the 1st of July 1953 comes, then it is time for us to consider the question. If there are hard cases, the Government will certainly consider the possibility of giving them

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more time. We have given a time of one and a half years, but if that is not sufficient, it will be time to reconsider the question on the 1st of July 1953."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"May I add that this objection to necessary and essential training in a civilized country's transport . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"No objection."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This objection on the part of the employees is also shared by the managements of this transport business, and all of them combine to avoid this troublesome affair. It is the interests of the travelers that we are trying to protect and we need not be in a hurry to relax the rules so soon. The time given is there up till July 1953. Let the headache continue. If it is not enough, we shall extend the period. But we cannot make any promise now."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"Considering the importance of this qualification for the drivers and the conductors, may I know whether the Government have made it very clear to the employers that just as a driving licence is necessary to employ a driver, a first aid certificate is also necessary in the future to employ drivers?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The trouble that has now been discussed is itself a notice. Future people will have secured the certificate before applying for the post. We are trying only to accommodate those who are already in service."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—"The word 'headache' has been mentioned twice. May I know whether the first aid box contains an antidote for headache also?" (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"In strict medical parlance, headache is not a disease; it is only a symptom of some other disease."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—"Just as the burden is put on the bus drivers and conductors that they should get the First Aid certificate within the prescribed time, may I know whether the Government have put the same burden on the employers also to see that their employees get the certificate within the prescribed time, that is, July 1953?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"If the question is asked as to whether facilities are afforded by employers. I should like all employers to give facilities. But the employers by themselves cannot issue the certificate and should not be held responsible for the drivers and conductors getting the necessary certificate."

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SRI P. B. K. RAJA CHIDAMBARAM:—" May I know whether the Government are satisfied that the number of training centres of the St. John Ambulance Association branches are enough to train all the drivers and conductors in the State? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The hon. Member is aware that in his own city of Tiruchirappalli there are plenty of opportunities. Similar opportunities are available in most centres and as and when these drivers and conductors come forward for training, they will be trained and issued the certificate."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—" Does the Hon. Minister seriously think that the conductors and drivers will be having sufficient patience to go through this course after the day's hard and strenuous work without their being given sufficient time to study the course? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I would seriously suggest to the hon. Member to visit one such centre and attend a first aid lecture. Then he will see for himself how a number of conductors and drivers are coming forward with pleasure to learn this. I do not think there is any difficulty in this matter."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR:—" ஸார், முதல் சிசிசை சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கும்போது அதைத் தாய் மொழியில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்களா அல்லது ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கிறார்களா? ஆங்கிலத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொடுத்தால் அதே நகம் டிரைவர்களும், கண்டக்டர்களும் தங்களுடைய வேலையை இழக்க நேரிடும் என்பதை கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் உணர்ந்துள்ளார்களா? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Yes, Sir. It will be given in their own language or in English whichever they desire."

Questions 214 and 216—

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" Sir, there are two questions about women welfare. They are questions Nos. 214 and 216. As both relate to the same subject, we can take them up together."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have no objection."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" There is a slight difference between these two. So I would like to answer them separately."

Women Welfare Centres.

* 214 Q.—SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI (on behalf of Sri K. Aranganathan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the total number of Women Welfare Centres in South Arcot district during 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" Six."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—" May I know what the nature of work of these Women Welfare Centres is and whether it is the opinion of the Government that women alone need welfare and not men? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" Of course, men also have to be taken care of and I suppose they are already being taken care of by my friends like Mr. Balakrishnan. (Laughter.) As regards women, being backward, particularly in villages, they do require to be taken care of and I am sure this department is doing its best."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" May I know which are these six centres? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" They are, Veeraperamanallur, Padur, Paithanthurai and the three slums attached to these three villages."

* SRI E. T. KUNHAN:—" സർ, സ്ത്രീകളുടെ വേർതിരിവ് ഈ centre കൾ എന്തെല്ലാം ചെയ്യുകയുണ്ട്? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" I am sorry I have not been able to understand the question which is put in Malayalam."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—" May I know what type of work is done in these centres? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" They work for the amelioration and uplift of women. Particularly, some of the handicrafts like spinning, tailoring, embroidery and knitting are being taught to them. They are also taught how to keep hygienic condition in their particular areas, where they live."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI:—" Will the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare agree with me if I say that women employed in the Women Welfare Centres are more decorative than operative in the discharge of their duties? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" To be frank, I may tell the hon. Member that it is not my view. My own feeling is that they are very good people and are doing their very best."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" Has the Hon. Minister visited any of these centres and may I know what type of observation he has made."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" Yes, during the course of my tour in some of the districts, I have seen some of these centres and I am convinced that they are doing their best under the circumstances."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN:—" The Hon. Minister said that women are backward. (Laughter.) I would like to accept that statement provided we are given all the facilities that are given to backward classes. But constitutionally, we

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are given nothing as backward classes. We are competing in everything as equals. Thus we suffer backwardness without any corresponding relief. I want to know if this is not contradictory."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I had really intended to intervene earlier and ask the hon. Members to remember that there were women Members in this House watching. I was anticipated and forestalled by the last Member who spoke." (Laughter.)

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

* 215 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are two sets of Government Servants' Conduct Rules in actual practice to regulate the associations of the two sets of Government employees, one set for non-gazetted and one set for gazetted officers?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is only one set of Government Servants' Conduct Rules which apply to all Government servants (gazetted and non-gazetted) under the rule-making control of the State Government. The rules contained therein regulate all Service Associations."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"My question is, 'whether there are two sets of rules in actual practice to regulate the two sets of Government servants?'"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no difference at all in actual practice and I have answered the question already with reference to the phrase 'in actual practice'. Probably, the hon. Member is confusing the position in another aspect which he is thinking of, viz., All-India Service officials. There is a slight difference between them and those under the rule-making powers of this Government."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Would the Government place a copy of the Government Servants Conduct Rules on the table of the House?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I wish to see whether it can be done, but let me again say that the persons interested have—each one of them—a copy of the Rules with them." (Laughter.)

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"May I know when these Rules were framed and whether there is any proposal to revise the rules to suit the present conditions?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Government is asked from time to time to consider some of the Rules and they do consider them. It is a growing set of Rules like the Board's Standing Orders and it is understood by the Government servant concerned."

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Women Welfare Centres.

* 216 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) how many Women Welfare Centres are now functioning in the State;

(b) what is the amount spent by the Government for maintaining them; and

(c) how many women are undergoing training, and in what arts, at Narayanamangala Centre in South Kanara district?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" (a) 178.

" (b) Rs. 40,496 for the financial year, 1951-52.

" (c) At Narayanamangala Centre 29 women are undergoing training in—

Spinning,
Crochet lace making,
Tailoring and cutting,
Knitting, and
Embroidery."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—"May I know whether the Government have received any representation to shift the Narayanamangala Centre to any other centre in the firka area where there are sufficient number of women available to undergo training?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"I do not remember to have received any."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"May I know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that these Women Welfare Officers give lectures on family planning to illiterate women in villages?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"I think the hon. Member is confusing Rural Welfare Officers with Women Welfare Officers. The Assistant Woman Welfare Officer looks to the local needs of the particular slum or any other portion of the area where women live and she would like to help them as far as possible in their social outlook and in learning some crafts and some of the cottage industries."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I believe the Hon. the Minister has not answered my point. I want 'yes' or 'no' to my question. Are they giving lessons in family planning to the women of the respective areas?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Yes, Sir, in some centres they are doing it. I have heard that in some centres they are doing so."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"The Hon. the Minister was saying that there are 178 centres in the State as a

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are given nothing as backward classes. We are competing in everything as equals. Thus we suffer backwardness without any corresponding relief. I want to know if this is not contradictory."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I had really intended to intervene earlier and ask the hon. Members to remember that there were women Members in this House watching. I was anticipated and forestalled by the last Member who spoke." (Laughter.)

Government Servants' Conduct Rules.

* 215 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there are two sets of Government Servants' Conduct Rules in actual practice to regulate the associations of the two sets of Government employees, one set for non-gazetted and one set for gazetted officers?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is only one set of Government Servants' Conduct Rules which apply to all Government servants (gazetted and non-gazetted) under the rule-making control of the State Government. The rules contained therein regulate all Service Associations."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"My question is, 'whether there are two sets of rules in actual practice to regulate the two sets of Government servants?' "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no difference at all in actual practice and I have answered the question already with reference to the phrase 'in actual practice'. Probably, the hon. Member is confusing the position in another aspect which he is thinking of, viz., All-India Service officials. There is a slight difference between them and those under the rule-making powers of this Government."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Would the Government place a copy of the Government Servants Conduct Rules on the table of the House?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I wish to see whether it can be done, but let me again say that the persons interested have—each one of them—a copy of the Rules with them." (Laughter.)

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"May I know when these Rules were framed and whether there is any proposal to revise the rules to suit the present conditions?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Government is asked from time to time to consider some of the Rules and they do consider them. It is a growing set of Rules like the Board's Standing Orders and it is understood by the Government servant concerned."

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whole. May I know how many women centres are there in Malabar and how many women from the Harijan community have been trained?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—
"In Malabar, there are 8 women welfare centres. I am afraid I cannot say how many women from the Harijan community have been trained. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:— "As there is a great demand for women welfare centres in South Kanara district, will the Government open centres in Udipi and Coondapur?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—
"The question will be considered."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question time is over."

[Questions 217-220 postponed to 28th March.]

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I beg to move—
'That under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1952-53 be taken up in the following order, viz.:—

- II. State Excise Duties.
- XI. District Administration and Miscellaneous.
- XXIV. Labour including Factories.

and then the other Demands.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That under rule 22 of the Madras Assembly Rules the Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1952-53 be taken up in the following order, viz.:—

- II. State Excise Duties.
- XI. District Administration and Miscellaneous.
- XXIV. Labour including Factories.

and then the other Demands.'"

The motion was carried.

III.—VOTING ON DEMANDS FOR GRANTS FOR FURTHER EXPENDITURE IN THE YEAR 1952-53.

(1) DEMAND II—STATE EXCISE DUTIES.

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.'

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"The necessity for moving this Supplementary Demand has been explained on page 5 of the explanatory note. During the current year, certain grade-to-grade promotions in the category of Inspectors of Excise were ordered. Consequently, arrears of pay were drawn by the officers concerned. An additional appropriation of Rs. 21,600 is required under the sub-head District Executive Establishment. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 15,000 is met by re-appropriation from savings within the grant and the balance of Rs. 6,600 is included in the Supplementary Estimate.

"There was an increase in the expenditure on travelling allowance to the Prohibition staff. There was also an increase in the expenditure under contingencies towards repairs to the vehicles maintained by the Prohibition Department, cost of petrol and other contingent charges.

"Thus an additional sum of Rs. 2,29,700 is required to meet these two items of expenditure during the current year.

"Sir, I have been observing the criticisms of the hon. Members regarding the policy of this Government on Prohibition as well as its enforcement. It is rather heartening to note that while a few of the hon. Members have spoken against the policy of Prohibition followed by this Government, a large number of Members have criticised only the way of its enforcement and the many lapses on the part of the enforcement authorities. No doubt, of late Prohibition crimes have increased. There are various reasons for the same. Effective enforcement has brought to light many Prohibition offences. The economic conditions prevailing in the country seem to have induced several people to take to illicit distillation and sale of arrack. Further, it is reported that the Magistracy is not awarding sufficient and deterrent punishments to the law-breakers. Consequent on such punishments, the general public are not sufficiently co-operating with the officers and are not giving information in the matter of detection of offences, because they are afraid that the persons either awarded short-term imprisonment or fined will return soon and wreak vengeance on them. As most of the offences under the Prohibition Act are bailable, there is every room for offenders to tamper with witnesses and thereby escape punishment. Under such circumstances, the Government are seriously considering the question of amending the Prohibition Act so as to effectively deal with Prohibition offenders. As regards the complaint that Prohibition work should be carried out with greater vigour and the officers should be strictly instructed to feel their responsibilities as stated by Sri Sahajananda and my hon. Friend, Sri Nallasami of Bhavani, I can assure them that the Government are alive to their responsibilities and they are missing no opportunity to impress upon the officers to strive their best to bring the offenders to book. The large increase in the detection of offences in this regard will testify that the officers are in no way slack in discharging their duties.

"As regards the extension of permission to tap and sell neera, I may inform the House that as some responsible Members of this

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Assembly and the tappers' organisations, especially from the coastal districts of Andhra approached and requested the Government to allow this concession in view of the distress prevailing in those parts, owing to failure of rains and as a large number of tappers are not able to make both ends meet by merely converting the sweet juice into jaggery since the price of jaggery has fallen down now-a-days, the Government have granted their request. Those responsible Members and leaders of the ex-tappers have given a solemn undertaking that they will see that no abuse is made in any way in the matter of tapping and selling neera and the Government have already warned them that if abuses are detected, this concession will be withdrawn. Government know that neera was not popular among the general public in Andhra districts. But in view of the food and nutritious value of neera, Government want to create a taste for it in those parts and to give those people an opportunity to stand by their solemn promise. Since the introduction of neera in some of the coastal districts of Andhra, many people and organisations from those districts, Rayalaseema as well as Tamilnad are coming forward and pressing the Government for the extension of similar concession to their areas also. But the policy of the Government is to move cautiously without in any way giving scope for jeopardizing the Prohibition policy. Therefore, the success or the failure of the scheme, its continuance, its extension or its scrapping mainly depends on those who have been permitted now to tap neera and their behaviour.

"With these words, Sir, I commend the Demand to the approval of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise Duties.'

"I will allow one hour for this Demand, one and a half hours for 'Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous' and one and a half hours for 'Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories'. At 1.30 p.m. all the outstanding Demands shall be put to vote. I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each Member.

"Regarding the scope of discussion, I must tell the House that it should not be another General Discussion on the Budget. Notes are given under each Demand in the explanatory memorandum and hon. Members must confine their remarks to the details therein."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the cut motion standing in my name, viz.,—

'That the allotment of Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise Duties be reduced by Rs. 100.'

"My main object is to ask the Government to give permission to tap neera in Sattenapalle to the co-operative societies and to

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discuss the policy of the Government. Sir, I am not going to make a speech now. I would request the Hon. Minister to cover all the cut motions in his reply."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are only two cut motions."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"I am making a general observation. When cut motions are given notice of every Member is not allowed to move it because there is not sufficient time. But if they are all touched in the Minister's reply, it would be good. I would like the Government to adopt this procedure in this as well as in other cases. With these words, Sir, I move my cut motion."

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BALIGA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise 9-40 a.m. to support the Demand. I feel that all the subjects have been discussed widely, thoroughly and fully. Yet, inasmuch as the Demand has been placed before the House, it is necessary to exercise our vote in support of it. One thing is very clear, that is, ever since the Governor addressed both the Houses, the policy of the Government has come up for discussion in all its aspects and in every detail. To-day we are considering the Supplementary Demands. The Demands relate to expenditure incurred on schemes which this House has already approved. So what has been once approved cannot be easily turned down now. What is now wanted is sanction for the extra expenditure that has been incurred for the staff. Can we possibly reject the Demand and say that this further necessary expenditure will not be voted by this House? Therefore, I feel that, unless there are grounds on which we can say that this further expenditure could have been avoided, or should have been avoided and must have been avoided, there is nothing left for us to criticize except to criticize the Government for the sake of criticism. The policy is not one that directly arises out of this Demand. As the Hon. Speaker himself said, we have to confine our remarks absolutely to the points raised by the Demand. With regard to this Excise Demand, it is seen that the extra expenditure had to be incurred on account of certain arrears of pay drawn during the year on account of the promotion of certain officers, which could not have been foreseen. Now if this Demand is to be criticized at all, it cannot be for any fault of the Government. Nor is the Demand one that could possibly be rejected. I fully support the Demand and request the House to pass it unanimously.

"Before I conclude my speech let me appeal to the hon. Members of the House, in the criticisms that are being levelled against either the Government or against individual Ministers, to dissociate themselves from referring to small points and to try to formulate principles with reference to which we can ask the Government to formulate their policies. In this respect, I have found that every Member naturally tries to refer to his own constituency or to his own district. Famine has been talked of all over; Member after Member talked about famine conditions in their districts. Members from Malabar also talked about famine. We from South Kanara have not talked about it. It does not mean that we are soft and the

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condition of the people there does not need any attention, study or scrutiny and that they do not need any ameliorative measures. I have in my mind one particular subject, namely, the condition of the fishermen in that district. We are aware that fishing in the West Coast to-day has become a total failure and the catches are few. Yesterday a question was put to the Government whether some relief could be granted to the fishermen by way of reduction in the price of yarn supplied to them. It was stated in reply by the Hon. Minister that it would be considered. I say, Sir, so far as the fishermen are concerned, they deserve the sympathy of Government and any help that could possibly be given, should be thoroughly considered, studied and applied and relief granted to them.

"Sir, with regard to the other Demands, I do not propose to say anything because the Demand before the House relates only to one subject. Yet whenever there is an opportunity, it shall be my endeavour to request the Government to harness the enthusiasm of the people that prevails to-day. Let me remind the House, let me remind the Government and let me also remind every Hon. Minister of the new spirit that is abroad. This spirit, if properly utilized, will be of inestimable value. There is an urge among the people to help themselves. This has not been properly appreciated. If the Government will only co-operate with the people and try to canalize this enthusiasm, and energy, with the funds made available by the Government, the problems and projects that have been shelved for want of funds could be taken up. I, therefore, say that the Government should try to understand this aspect. The next point is that the officers should come in closer contact with the people. This is very necessary with regard to the Prohibition department for the stricter enforcement of Prohibition. Instead of concentrating all the time on administrative business, the officers should develop greater touch with the people. If this is done, I am sure Prohibition will be a greater and greater success and the Demand now made will receive the full support of the House."

*SRI K. RAMIAH CHOWDARY:— "అధ్యక్షా, ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము చర్చించడామే విషయాలన్నింటిలో ముఖ్యమైనది మధ్యపాన నిషేధము. దీనిని జాగ్రత్తగా పునరాలోచించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఇది ముఖ్యము ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము రాబోవువస్తువువంటి సమయము. శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు స్వాగతవితరంగా ఆహ్వానించుట తేలిక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్రవంతుడని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వము ప్రకటించడము ఎంతో ముదాహరణము. కాని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వముకూడా రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ విషయములలో ప్రధానమైనటువంటి రాజధాని నగర సమస్యలో వినిర్ణయానికి రాలేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్యలకే వదలివేయడమనేది చాలా ప్రమాదాలకు దారితీస్తున్నది. ఈ సందర్భముల వామూగాది నిగొట్టును అనుసరించకుండా కేరళము వ్యక్తిగత ఆంధ్రా యాలతో, ఆంధ్రులకు లేనిపోని చిక్కులలో పడవేసి వారిలో వికమక్యము లేకుండా చేయడానికి ఇలా ప్రకటించడం జరిగిందని అనుకోవలసియున్నది. వామూ నిగొట్టు ప్రకారము, రాజధాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము సుస్థిరంగా ఉత్తర విషయంలోగాని, తదితర విషయాలలోగాని సమాన స్థాయిలో ఆధిస్థానమతగిలి ఉండాలంటే, ఈ మధ్య పాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని తీసివేయకమే మంచిది. ఈ రోజు మధ్యపాన నిషేధ

[27th March 1953] [Sri K. Ramiah Chowdary]

చట్టాన్ని గురించి ఆలోచించవలసియున్నప్పుడు, దీన్ని గురించి ప్రజానీకముయొక్క మనస్తత్వాలు, అభిప్రాయాలు వివిధంగా ఉన్నాయని ఆలోచించవలసివచ్చే, ఈ చట్టము సక్రమముగా అమలు జరుగుడలేదని, ప్రజలు దీనిని ఉల్లంఘిస్తున్నారని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ వాడు ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధచట్టమువల్ల ప్రభుత్వమునకు వచ్చే ఆదాయములో దాదాపు 27 కోట్లు రూపాయలు నష్టమునాటడమేకాకుండా, దానివల్ల ప్రజలకు విలాపి లాభాలుగాని, వసతులుగాని కలుగకుండా అవుతున్నది. ఈ మధ్య పాన నిషేధము గాండిజీగారి సిద్ధాంతము కాబట్టి, దీనితో ప్రజలంతా బాగుపడతారనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ఇది ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడినది. ఇది ఆవరణలో ఉండగలదని ఆశించారు. కాని ఈ రోజున ప్రజానీకముయొక్క మనస్తత్వాలు, దేశముయొక్క ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితిని పరిశీలించిచూచినప్పుడు, ఈ చట్టము మన కేంద్రమాత్రము ఉపయోగము లేదని గత సంవత్సరములయొక్క అనుభవమునబట్టి స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఆర్థికంగా వెనుకబడియున్నప్పుడు, ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టమును ఇంకా కొనసాగించి, ప్రజానీకంపై ఇంకా కొత్తపన్నులు వేసి మన అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలను సాగించగలము అనేది సాధ్యముగానప్పని. ప్రజలు ఈ విధానాన్ని ఓప్పుకోరు. గత అనుభవమునబట్టి, ప్రజానీకముయొక్క మనస్తత్వాన్ని బట్టి ఈ రోజు మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టము కేవలము failure అయిందనే చెప్పక తప్పదు. కనుక ఈ సందర్భములలో ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టము గురించి జాగ్రత్తగా పునరాలోచించి సరియైన నిర్ణయానికి రావలసిన అవసరమున్నదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాబోవున్న ఈ సమయములో ఆర్థిక ఇబ్బందులేవి లేకుండా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని సుస్థిరంగా నిర్మించవలెనంటే, ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని తీసివేయటమే మంచిది. దానివల్ల, రాష్ట్రముయొక్క ఆదాయము పెంచి ఆధునాన్ని అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలకు వినియోగించుటకే అవకాశముంటుందని మనమున భావించవలసియుంటుంది. కాని ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విర్రవంతు సమయమున కొంతమంది ప్రముఖులు కొన్ని లేనిపోని ఆపోహలు పెట్టి ఏవేవో ప్రకటనలు చేస్తూ ఆ విధంగా ఆంధ్రులను ఇంకా చెప్పగొట్టడానికి వారి విశ్వమస్యాన్ని చెడగొట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ విషయము పత్రికల మూలకంగా తెలుస్తున్నది, వింటున్నాముకూడ. నిజంగా ఈ సమయంలో దాదాపు 6, 7 గురు యువకులు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కొరకు ఎంతో కష్టపడి, తుదకు శ్రీ పొట్టి శ్రీరాములు స్వాగతవితర స ఫలితంగా ఈ రోజు రాష్ట్రము విర్రవంతు సమయంలో, దానిని సుస్థిరంగా విర్రవంతునాడే ప్రతివ్యక్తి, ప్రతిపౌరుడు, ఆంధ్రులుగాని, ఆంధ్రదేశముగాని ఎంతో సమర్థన భావములతో సహకరించవలసియుండగా, ఇటువంటి తాత్కాలిక ఉద్దేశాలను ప్రకటించడం, కక్షలు పెట్టడమనేది చాలా శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయము. కనుక ఇటువంటి బేధాభిప్రాయాలేవి కలగజేయకుండా ప్రతివ్యక్తి ప్రతి యువకుడు విశాల హృదయంతో యాచించి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రనిషయంలో మన నాయకులందరు ఒక ఖచ్చితమైన నిశ్చయానికవచ్చి, ఆంధ్రంగా నడుచుకొంటారని నేను ఆశిస్తున్నాను. నిజంగా ఈవాడు మన రైతాంగముయొక్క, ప్రజానీకముయొక్క ఇక్కట్లు చూచినట్లైతే వారు నిజంగా చాలా నిస్పృహ, నిరాశ చెందుతున్నారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. కనుక ఈ రాష్ట్రము విషయములలో ముఖ్యంగా పాటించవలసిన విషయము ఏమనగా మన నాయకులందరుకూడ, వార్టీ వివక్షత లేకుండా అందరు కలసి, పక్షిభావముతో, ప్రజలతోసమే పాటుపడి ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సాధనకొరకు విశ్రాంతి పొందని నిశ్చయము చేసుకొని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని నెలకొల్పిమని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చినప్పుడు మేముతా ఎంతో బాగుపడతామని ఆశించి నటువంటి ప్రజానీకము ఈ రోజు నిస్పృహకొంది, ఎందుకు ఈ స్వాతంత్ర్యము వచ్చింది

[Sri K. Ramiah Chowdary] [27th March 1953]

అని అనుకోనవలసివచ్చినది. అట్లాగానే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విషయములను రాష్ట్రము అడగడమీ మహా పాపమన్నట్లుగా దీనివల్ల లేనిపోని చిక్కులు తెచ్చిపెడుతున్నారు. కనుక ఏలాటి బేవాభిప్రాయాలు, మనస్తత్వాలు పెట్టుకోకుండా ప్రతిష్టా, ప్రతిపాదు అందరు ఒక ఖచ్చితమైనటువంటి అభిప్రాయానికివచ్చి సుస్థిర ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు ప్రయత్నముచేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. తరువాత మంత్రుల కూడ ప్రజలకు పలువిధములుగా పలు స్టేటుమెంట్లు ఇస్తున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా విధ జాతులు, వివిధ వర్గాలు, వివిధ సమస్యలు ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించినటువంటి మంత్రులు సమాన భావము, సమాన దృక్పథములేకుండా, ఏదో ఒక ప్రత్యేక జాతికో ఒక వర్గానికో నాయకత్వము వహించినట్లు ప్రవర్తించడం జరుగుచున్నది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయము. కనుక ఇటువంటి మనస్తత్వాలు లేకుండా, మనమందరు సుహృద్భావముతో సోదర భావముతో విడిపోదామని ఆశిస్తున్నాను.

“ఈ రోజు నిజంగా ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని అమలు జరిపేందుకోసమని ఒక డిపార్టుమెంటు నియమించి, ప్రత్యేక పోలీసు సిబ్బందిని పెట్టి ఎంతో డబ్బు వెచ్చించడం జరుగుచున్నది. దీనివల్ల ఇతర దేశాభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలన్నీ వెనకే పడ్డవంటి జరుగుతుంటుంటే చాలా శోచనీయము. కాబట్టి ఈ మధ్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని తీసివేసి, పబ్లిక్ హౌస్ నాన్ని కలుగజేసి, వారు పాంఘిక కట్టుబాట్లకలిగి ఉండేటట్లు చేసి, ఆ విధంగా వారి ప్రవర్తనలో సహజమైన మార్పు కలుగజేసి విధంగా వారికి ఉద్బోధనచేస్తే, అప్పుడు ప్రజలు వారంతకువారే ఈ మధ్యపానము యొక్క మంచి వెడల్పు గ్రహించుకొని ఆ విధంగా నడచుకోగలరని మనవిచేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

*SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :—“అభ్యయ, నేను ఈ ప్రాచీనికను గురించి నా స్వంత అనుభవము మనవిచేయదలచితిని. దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలలో ఏ ప్రకారము ఇది అమలు జరుగుచున్నది నాకు తెలియదుగాని, మా జిల్లాలలో మాత్రం ఏ విధంగాను ఇది ఫలప్రదము కాలేదని నేను వాక్కి చెప్పగలను. కాంగ్రెసు పార్లమెంటును దీనిని కట్టుకొని, పాపలాడుట సమంజసము కాదని నేను మనవిచేయచున్నాను. అసెంబ్లీలో చాలా జయప్రదముగా అమలు జరుగుచున్నదని ప్రభుత్వం సంకోచించుట తప్ప మరి ఏ విధంగాను అమలు జరుగలేదు. ఈ మధ్య మా సరసీపట్టణం తాలూకా క్రైస్తాదేవులకు అనే గ్రామములూ నారా తయారుచేసిన వారిని పట్టిచేరంపూ వారిని ఆ రాత్రి ఖానిచేశారు. ప్రస్తుతం సరసీపట్టణం గవ. మేజిస్ట్రేటు కోర్టులో ఆ కేసు విచారణ జరుగుచున్నది. ఇంకను ఎక్కువ నిదర్శనము లున్నవి. అది అన్నియు ఇచ్చట వెప్పిన ముమ్ములను కూడా ఖానీలు చేస్తారేమోనని భయపడవలసియున్నది. మంత్రులు పర్యటనలలో గ్రామస్థులు వస్తువులు చేయించుకొనుచున్నాము, విలువైన దుస్తులు కొనుచున్నామని చెప్పుచున్నారంటే, కనుక కాంగ్రెసు నారా తయారుచేసి అర్హతదముచేతనని తలుస్తాను. విదేశీ కేవలము మన మధ్య నిషేధము జయప్రదంగా జరుపుచున్నామని ప్రాసిన కేవలము మన ప్రభుత్వము సంకోచించుచున్నదంటే పిల్లి కండ్లు మూసుకొని పాలు త్రాగుదురా లాకము రీకటిపడి పోయినది అని అనుకొన్నట్లున్నది. క్రిందటి బజ్జెటు సంవత్సరములో కాంగ్రెసు చార్జి మీటింగులో ప్రాచీనికను తీసివేయుటకు ఎక్కువమంది కాంగ్రెసువాదులు పట్టు పట్టినప్పుడు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఒక సంవత్సరము నాకొరకు విడిచిపెట్టవలెను. నేను జయప్రదము చేసేదనిని నెలవచ్చినట్లు తెలిసినది.”

27th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“When did I say that for one year I will experiment it? ఎప్పుడు నేను ఒక సంవత్సరము వంతు చూస్తానని చెప్పితిని?”

*SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :—“కొంతమంది ముఖ్య కాంగ్రెసువాదులు ఆవిధంగా నెలవచ్చారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Some Congressmen and in private conversation?”

*SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU :—“వివిధంగా చూచి నను చాలా నష్టము కలుగుట తప్ప సరిగా అమలు జరుగుటలేదు. దీనివల్ల ప్రతి సంవత్సరము సుమారు 16 కోట్లు నష్టము కలుగుచున్నది. మొత్తం, 5 సంవత్సరములకు సుమారు 80 కోట్లు నష్టము వచ్చినది గాని ప్రజలకు వివిధంగాను ఉపయోగ పడలేదు. ఈ 80 కోట్లు ఖచ్చితమైన విరామపాదపాగరులాంటి ప్రాజెక్టు తయారయి ఉండును. కనుక ఇప్పుడైనను ప్రభుత్వము దూరాలలో వనచేసి ఈ ప్రాచీనికను రద్దుచేసిననుకల మరొక విధముగానైనను ప్రజలు చాగుపడెదరని నమ్ముచున్నాను.”

*SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“Mr. Speaker, I appreciate the object for which this legislation was passed. But I am very much distressed to see that the object has totally failed for it has not only depleted the State of its revenues, it has increased the crime and unemployment and those who were formerly engaged in that trade are now helpless for want of alternative employment.

“In the actual administration of the law, absolute corruption is rampant in the rural parts and the officers entrusted with the duty of enforcing the law are not sincere. Everybody is trying to circumvent the law. Especially in the matter of preparation of this arrack, almost in every village it has become a cottage industry and I am sure every Member is aware of how this distillation process has been going on from house to house in spite of the Prohibition staff in every centre. It is sheer waste of public funds to spend any more on this department. I therefore appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister to see the actual state of affairs, how the Prohibition law is working in the rural parts and how it has increased the crime. So many representations and memoranda are being received by the Government that neera should be allowed to be tapped. What is the reason for this universal demand for neera? That shows that people are not in favour of the continuance of Prohibition. In view of this agitation from the public, I submit that we should reconsider the Prohibition policy. The prestige of the Government should not stand in the way of scrapping Prohibition, or suitably amending the law. Therefore I submit that it is absolutely necessary that we should not allow any more of our public funds to be squandered on this department. Our object should be to eradicate the evil. I make bold to say that the evil is on the increase and that our efforts have not been fruitful. It is all the more necessary that we should take immediate steps to eradicate this evil, not by enforcing the law of Prohibition in the manner in which we are doing, but by some other means and therefore may I appeal to the House that we should no longer support this Demand.”

10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ வியாபாரமா அல்லது இயல்வமா ? ” (சிரிப்பு.)

* SRI P. KANDASWAMI GOUNDER :—“ வியாபாரம் தான். என்னுடைய தோப்பில் சில நோயாளிகளுக்கு இதைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். ஒரு மரக்கள்ளாக சாப்பிட வேண்டும் என்று என்னைக் கேட்டால் நான் கொடுப்பது வழக்கம். அதனால் எவ்வளவோ நோயாளிகள் செளகரியம் அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஒரு கட்டிச் சொக்கத் தங்கத்தை ஒரு மரக்கள்ளில் போட்டு வைத்திருந்தால் அது 2, 3 மாதங்களில் அப்படியே கரைந்து போய் விடும். அந்தக் கள்ளை நோயாளிக்குக் கொடுத்தால் ரொம்பவும் நல்லது. இந்த மாதிரி கொடுத்து வந்தால் பல நோய்கள் செளகரியமடையும், என்பதை நான் அவர்களுக்கு நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

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 8.10. * SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മദ്യനിരോധനനിയമം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വരുമാനം കുറച്ചു എന്നു മറ്റുമല്ല പതിനായിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ചെറുതുകക്കു തൊഴിലില്ലാത്തവർക്കിടയിൽ എന്തെല്ലാ രാത്രിതൊഴിയെപ്പറ്റിയും വലിയ ദുഃഖമാണ്. ചെറുതൊഴിലാളികളായിരുന്ന പതിനായിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ആളുകൾ ഇപ്പോൾ തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ അലയുകയാണ്. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചതോടൊത്ത് അവരിനായിരും ചെറുതുകർ ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നവരിൽ അധികം വേർപെട്ടതൊഴിലില്ലാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്. ആൻ ഇനിസ് മുമ്പ് ചെയ്ത പ്രസ്താവത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞു എന്റെ നിരോധകമണ്ഡലത്തിൽ മറ്റു രണ്ടായിരം ചെറുതുകർ ഇപ്പോഴും തൊഴിലില്ലാതെ കഷ്ടപ്പെടുകയാണ് എന്ന്. അവർ ചക്കരചെറുതുക അനുവദിക്കുവാനുള്ള സാമ്പത്തികവ്യവസ്ഥയെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉണ്ടാക്കിയിട്ടില്ല. തെങ്ങിൽനിന്ന് ചക്കരചെറുതുക അനുവദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അത് ആദായകരമായിരിക്കുകയില്ല എന്നാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ വാദം. ഈ വാദത്തെ ആൻ നിരോധിക്കുന്നു. തെങ്ങിൽനിന്ന് ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന ചക്കര പണയിൽനിന്നുള്ള ചക്കരയേക്കാൾ ഉത്തമമാണ്, ദേഹത്തിന് ആരോഗ്യകരമാണ്, പേരുകൾ കറച്ചുമാണ്. മാത്രമല്ല, ചക്കര ചെത്തിന് തെങ്ങ് ഉപയോഗിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത കൊല്ലത്തിൽ ആ തെങ്ങിൽനിന്നുള്ള ഉല്പാദനം വലിയതും. അങ്ങിനെ തെങ്ങിൽനിന്ന് ചക്കര ചെറുതുക സമ്പ്രദായം ആദായകരമല്ല എന്നുള്ള വാദം തെറ്റാണ് എന്നു മാത്രമല്ല കൂടുതൽ ആദായം കിട്ടാൻ കാരണമായിത്തീരുകയും ചെയ്യും. അതുകൊണ്ട് മലബാറിൽ ചക്കരചെറുതുക സ്വതന്ത്രമായി അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കേണ്ട കൂടുതൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉടനെ അംഗീകരിക്കണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. മലബാറിൽ പല വില്ലേജുകളിൽനിന്നും പ്രത്യേകിച്ച് ആന്ധർ, മൊറാട്ട് തുടങ്ങിയ വില്ലേജുകളിൽനിന്നും തെക്കെ മലബാറിൽ പന്തങ്ങാട് തുടങ്ങിയ വില്ലേജുകളിൽനിന്നും ചക്കര ചെറുതുക അനുവദിക്കുവാൻ കൊച്ചി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പാസാസെന്റുകൾ രൂപീകരിക്കുവാനുള്ള നിവേദനങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിലേക്ക് കൊടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഇതിനുള്ള അനുമതി നിരോധിക്കുന്ന ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നില: ആക്കേ പാടില്ല. ഇനിസ് പുറമെ മറ്റൊരു സംഗതി പ്രൊവിൻഷിയൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചാണ്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ മദ്യനിരോധന നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുന്ന ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർക്കുവേണ്ടി മദ്യം സേവിച്ച് മറ്റേ സേവിച്ച് കഴിയാത്ത ഉണ്ടാക്കുന്ന കമ്മർ എന്നു വേണമെങ്കിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ മുമ്പാകെ വെക്കുവാൻ കഴിയും. ഇതിനെ പുറമെ വലിയ വലിയ ധനികന്മാർ കളകട്ടെ മതിച്ച് നാട്ടിൽ കഴിയാത്ത ഉണ്ടാക്കും അവരോട് പേരിൽ കനം പ്രൊവിൻഷിയൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കേസ് ചാർജ് ചെയ്യുന്നില്ല. നേരെ മറിച്ച് പാവപ്പെട്ടവരെ ചാർജ് ചെയ്യുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം പ്രൊവിൻഷിയൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ ഒരു സ്ഥിരം സ്വഭാവമായിത്തീർന്നിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കൂടുതൽ പ്രൊവിൻഷിയൻ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന കൺഫെഷൻ പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന കൺഫെഷൻ റെപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ കരുതാത്തതിന്റെ ഫലമായി അറിവ് കോടതിയിൽ വില കച്ചിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നു. കരുതാത്തതിന്റെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ, ആരെങ്കിലും കളകട്ടെ എന്ന് സംശയം തോന്നിയാൽ അവരെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്ത് ലോക്കപ്പിൽ ഇട്ട് ഭയങ്കരമായി മർദ്ദിക്കുകയും അവരുടെ കൈയിൽനിന്ന് ഒരു കൺഫെഷൻ റെപ്പോർട്ട് വാങ്ങുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം നടപ്പിലാക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ട്. പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരെപ്പോലെ കള്ളി ഉടുപ്പം ധരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്ത നടക്കുന്ന ഇംഗ്ലീഷ് രണ്ടു എഴുതിവെക്കുന്ന കൺഫെഷൻ പോലീസ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എഴുതിവെക്കുന്ന കൺഫെഷൻ റെപ്പോർട്ടുകൾ കോടതികളിൽ വില ഇല്ലാത്തതാണെന്നുള്ള നിയമം എവിടെയാണ്

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27th March 1953] [Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan]

ആകൃതി കൊണ്ടുവരാനുള്ള നടപടികൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എടുക്കണം എന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് അഭ്യർത്ഥിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. കോടതികളിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ള വല കേസുകളും ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചാൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ശരിയായി മനസ്സിലാക്കാൻ കഴിയും. കള്ള കടിച്ചതായി നെളിയിച്ചത് പ്രൊഫിസിങ്ങ് ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ എഴുതിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള കൺഫെസ്ഷൻ ആണ് എന്ന്. അതുകൊണ്ട് എവിഡൻസ് ആകൃതി ഇതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഒരു രേഖാപരികൊണ്ടുവരണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഈ രാജ്യകായ്ക്കുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചെയ്യാത്തേടത്തോളം കാലം മെട്രിനിയോധന നിയമത്തെ യാതൊരു വിധത്തിലും ഞങ്ങൾക്ക് അനുകൂലിക്കാൻ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ നവരൂപീകരണ ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച ഭാരം നഷ്ടപ്പെട്ടു എന്നല്ലാതെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പ്രൊഫിസിങ്ങ് പോലീസിന് അന്നു വരാജപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ് എന്ന് എല്ലാ പാട്ടിലുമുള്ള നെബർമാർ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇനിയും മെട്രിനിയോധന നിയമം തുടർന്നു കൊണ്ടുപോകുന്നത് രാജ്യത്തോടു ചെയ്യുന്ന ഒരു വമ്പിച്ച അനീതിയാണ്. രാജ്യത്തിൽ ആകമാനം സൊഴിവില്ലായ്മ പടർന്നുപിടിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. വ്യവസായങ്ങൾ അധഃപതിച്ചു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു, കൂടാതെ പതിനായിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള സൊഴിവാളികളെ സൊഴിയില്ലാതെ തള്ളിവിട്ടിരിക്കുന്ന ഈ നിയമം ഉടൻ നീക്കം ചെയ്യാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോട് ആവശ്യപ്പെടുകയുണ്ടു്.

* **SRI A. VELOO** :—“ கனம் மது விலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.

"சர்க்காரின் மது விலக்குக் கொள்கை ஏழை ஆதி திராவிட மக்களுக்கும், பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பு மக்களுக்கும் ஒரு வரப்பரிசாகத் போன்றதாகும். மது விலக்கின்புலம்தான் ஏழை ஆதி திராவிடர்களும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரும் நிச்சயமாக முன்னேற முடியும் என்பதை எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் மது விலக்கை அமுல் நடத்தும் முறை சரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை என்பதே பிரம்மாபாலான அங்கத்தினர்களின் குறைபாடாகும் இந்நாட்டில் உள்ள ஆதி திராவிட மக்களும் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பினரும் முன் நேற்றும் அடைய வேண்டுமானால் புரண வெற்றி காணலாம் என்பது என் அபிப்பிராயம். மது விலக்கு ரத்து செய்யப்பட வேண்டும் என்பவர்கள் யார் என்று நாம் கவனிக்கப்படுகையில் ஏழை ஆதி திராவிட மக்களும் பிற்பட்ட மக்களும் முன்னேற்றம் அடையக் கூடாது என்ற எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்களும் அவர்களுடைய உழைப்பை உறிஞ்சுவர்களுக்குமேயாகும். நாள் முழுதும் உழைத்து வந்து கூலிகேட்டுப் ஒருவர் சுலபமாக ஏமாற்றி விடலாம் என்பது அவர்களுடைய எண்ணம். ஏழை மக்கள் முன்னேற்றம் தடைபட வேண்டுமானால் மது விலக்கை ரத்து செய்வதன்மூலம்தான் என்பது அவர்களுடைய கருத்தாகும். குடி என்னும் கொடிய பழக்கத்தின் இருப்புப் பிடியிலிருந்து தப்பிக்கச் செய்து ஏழை மக்களை கைதூக்கிவிட்டு மக்களை மாக்களாக வாழும்படிச் செய்யும் மது விலக்கை ஏழைகளின் முன்னேற்றத்தில் ஆர்வம் கொண்டோரை எல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும். மது விலக்குச் சீர்ப் பிற்பட்ட மக்களும் மற்றவர்களையும் ஹிட்ஜனைக்களும் பிற்பட்ட மக்களும் மீறுவதே கூறுகிறார்கள். ஏழை ஹிட்ஜனைக்களும் பிற்பட்ட மக்களும் மீறுவதே நிலவே, எங்கோ ஒருசில இடங்களில் பிறருடைய தூண்டிலின் பேரில் தான் அவர்கள் இதில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பார்களே சமிய அவர்கள் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சுவதிலோ அல்லது விற்பதிலோ ஈடுபடவில்லை என்பதை நிச்சயமாய்க் கூறலாம். இன்றைய கிராமப்புராங்களுக்குச் சென்று பார்த்தால் மது விலக்கு எவ்வளவு நன்மை அளித்து இருக்கிறது என்பது நமக்குத் தெரியும். நாசூகமாயும், சுகாதார முறையுடன் மதுவைத் துணி மணி களுடனும் அவர்கள் வாழ்வது மதுவிலக்கின் மூலம்தான். ஆகவே உறிஞ்சப்படுங் மக்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவும், மது விலக்கு புரண வெற்றி பெறவும் சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமாய்க் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

శ్రీ G. LATCHANNA :—“ అధ్యక్ష, prohibition విషయములో మన 10-20 a.m. ఈ సమస్యలూ వివిధరక వాలూ దీర్ఘమైన వర్తనలు జరిగాయి. అంతవరకు prohibition ఎంతవరకు జరుగుచున్నదని, ఎంతవరకు నివారించినదని విషయములూ సాధనసమస్యలూ బేరవాదప్రాయము లుంటాయి నేను అడిగితిని. అందుకు

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SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்தச் சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் சப்ளிமெண்டரி பட்ஜெட்டிலிருக்கும் மது விலக்குக் கொள்கையை மனப் பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்க

[Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi]

*SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధమును అమలు జరిపి దాదాపు 4, 5 సంవత్సరములైనది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి సంవత్సరానికి 17 కోట్లు రూపాయలు, establishment ఖర్చుతో కూడా సుమారు 20 కోట్లు రూపాయలు నష్టముచిస్తున్నది. అవిధంగా ఈ 5 సంవత్సరములకు సుమారు 80, 90 కోట్లు రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయములలో నష్టము కలిగినది. ఇంతనష్టము కలిగినప్పటికీ, దీనివల్ల ఏమైన ఉపయోగమున్నదా అంటే ఏమిలేదు. మనరాష్ట్రములో ఉన్నటువంటి పోలీసు విద్యావంతులు చాలా తక్కువ. విద్యలేనటువంటి వారే చాలా ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ విద్యలేనటువంటి ప్రజలలోనే ఈ మద్యపానము యొక్క అలవాటు ఎక్కువగా వున్నది. ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధ చట్టాన్ని అమలు పెట్టటకు 80, 90 కోట్లు రూపాయలు ఖర్చు పెట్టుటకంటే అదే దెబ్బనే ప్రజల విద్యాభివృద్ధిగాను ఖర్చు పెట్టనట్లయితే, ప్రజల జ్ఞానముకలిగి, తమంతట తామే ఈ మద్యపానాన్ని వదలుకో గలరని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధమును అమలు జరపడమవల్ల అక్కడి ప్రజలు, నల్లకుందు (opium) కు అలవాటు పడినటువంటివారు. ఈ నల్లకుందును తగ్గించినందువల్ల తమతమ కనులు చేమకొనజాంక వ్యవసాయాదులకు చేయలేక నిలచుకుండినట్లే కాదనవచ్చును. అంతేకాకుండా, వారికి రక్షగ్రహణచట్టం విధించినారు. కనుక prohibition లేనటువంటి ఈ విజెస్సీ ప్రాంతాలలో, నల్ల

[Sri K. Veeranna Padal]

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మందు అలవాటు కలిగినటువంటి వారికి ప్రభుత్వము వల్లనందు స్వయంచేయడానికి సరియైనటువంటి విధానములే, నా అభిప్రాయం, ప్రభుత్వము కృషి చేస్తూనే ఉన్నట్లున్నది.

“ముఖ్యంగా ఈ మద్యపానము విషయములో దీనిని రద్దు చేసి దీనికి పెను శుల్కం ఉంచుట ప్రజలయొక్క విద్యార్హులకి ఉన్న పెట్ట వారిని విద్యార్హులుగా చేసి ఉంటుంటే, ప్రజలు దీని నుంచి వేరైతే తెలుసుకొని ఉంటారు తామే ఈ మద్యపానాన్ని మానివేయాలని, నుక ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసివని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేస్తూ విడుదలైతే.”

10-30 a.m. * SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, to-day there is no question of going into the merits or demerits of the Prohibition policy. We have had enough discussions over the question. Circumstances would of course have been entirely different if there had been a settled state of affairs; we would have gone over the question once again—not on the question of trying to convince each other, but trying to bring pressure by the numbers each is able to muster on his side. So, the question of going into the merits is not a thing of importance now. One thing, however, to be noticed is that the amount that is allotted here and shown as expenditure for making this prohibition a success, is not included under anyone head, but is included under many different heads. There are certain districts where there are prohibition officers specially in existence, and probably in other places the Police department has been given the power to deal with the whole question. So, if we take the whole of the amounts now allotted under different heads for this purpose, we will be able to have an idea of the actual amount spent on this purpose of making prohibition a success. It does not mean merely that we can club together the expenditure under the head ‘Prohibition’ and the expenditure under the head ‘Police’; we must also take into consideration the number of prohibition cases inside the jails, the expenditure the State has been incurring on them, the amount spent on their transfer from one place to another, and so on. It is only then that we will be able to get the correct figure as to the actual expenditure incurred by the Government on this purpose. That has now been done; but I hope that at least in the next Budget we will be able to have information on the total figures and an idea of the amount on this item of ‘making prohibition a success’. Whenever a Budget is taken up for consideration, it is not a question of mere principles; it is also a question of our having an idea of the success of the scheme, or the percentage of success or of defeat. Year after year when the Budget is presented to the Assembly, we must be given such an idea as to the number of cases in the previous year, the amount spent on such cases last year and likely to be spent this year, etc., and only then we will be able to evaluate the success or failure of any particular scheme. So, without going into the question of morals, I would request the Government to do this for the future, because I think the future Andhra State and the residuary State will have to go into this question of prohibition in detail, and we do not know whether the decision now being enforced

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will continue to be enforced at that time. They would like to have, and I would also like to have, at that time, the correct figures in regard to this scheme.

“Secondly, I would like to add one thing: the question of neera has been talked about quite a lot in this Assembly and quite naturally, since the Chief Minister has been hearing all about it, we expect him—he being the biggest man in the South, he being the one man who brings the greatest influence in favour of this prohibition policy—to say why this neera should not be allowed to be extended to other areas, when Members from both sides of the House have been asking for it? When the Chief Minister is convinced that it is a good thing, there is no point in delaying its extension to all areas. That is a point, Sir, on which every Member is eagerly waiting to hear the opinion of the Chief Minister, and let me hope that he will give an answer to this particular question.”

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, my impression of this debate is that prohibition is gaining ground in not only the minds of the Members of this Assembly but in the minds of the people at large. The argument raised by several Members for and against prohibition are not new. Most of them traversed over the same ground once again. Many harped on the financial aspect of it. A Welfare State has to take into consideration the welfare of the general public over which it has sway. Of course finance is a necessary factor; but a Welfare State should not collect taxes from such of the people as are unable to pay, otherwise such collection would go very hard on the poor people. It has been stated by our Chief Minister that scrapping prohibition would mean collecting revenue in an immoral way. I reiterated the same view in this House. This prohibition policy is not a State policy now; it has spread and has become a world subject. Of late many of the Members would have understood the views of the Secretary of the World Temperance Organization. He stated in so many words that really prohibition was not a failure in America, and many other people also say that.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ That is his opinion.”

* THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“ May be, but he is the Secretary of a big Temperance Organization. He has given us the further news that prohibition is slowly gaining ground in America. It seems in several States they have got local option; and such being the case, we cannot now treat this subject as a State subject; we have to consider this now as a world subject. I leave it at that.

“Next, some hon. Members quoted Justice Wanchoo in regard to this. Mr. Wanchoo was asked to report on the financial aspect and he was not asked to report on the social aspect or on how to ameliorate the conditions of the down-trodden, the Backward Classes and the Harijans. If reference had been made to him to report on those things, I am sure this question would not have come to the forefront in his report, as we see now.

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"Several hon. Members harped mainly on the question of finance. This Government, while they are of course naturally concerned with the financial aspect and all the points raised, are more concerned with the social amelioration of the people. That is the right attitude to take. After all, all that has got to be done has been done, the question has been decided, and this Government are convinced more and more that prohibition should stand, and it will stand. It is for the Andhra State when it comes into existence, to take Justice Wanchoo's recommendation or not—I am not here to say that.

"Many hon. Members representing the Backward Classes and the Harijans have been vehemently supporting prohibition. What more support can the Government want for it? One or two Harijan Members and many of the Backward Classes representatives, especially the last speaker Mr. Ramaswami Padayachi brought it out well before the House as to what will be the reaction of the backward communities if prohibition is now scrapped. Therefore, I am not at all convinced about the arguments on the other side. I can once more say that Government are well-advised in going ahead with this prohibition.

"Lastly, Sir, the Leader of the Opposition made a point that the expenditure is not given under anyone head or Demand. No doubt it is spread out under different Demands. But there are advantages in doing so.

10-40
a.m.

"Lastly, Sir, I would say that Prohibition is, on the whole a success, though of course, there may be lapses here and there and there may be illicit distillation here and there. But, that is a different question. No Act can be scrapped simply because there was a lapse and people committed illegal acts. I am strongly convinced that Prohibition should be continued and even if it is continued at a great financial sacrifice even though there are inconveniences here and there, or even with lapses on the part of officers here and there, if Government take stringent measures against offenders and try to amend the Act wherever necessary, I am sure people will co-operate and help the Government to make Prohibition a success in the long run.

"I now request the hon. Member who has moved the cut motion to withdraw it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I shall not take much time and it is because the Leader of the Opposition acting today insists that I should deal with the subject that I am rising to speak.

"So far as the general question of reviewing and reconsidering the policy of Prohibition itself is concerned, my Hon. Colleague has dealt with it pretty generally and firmly. I have only to add this, that if this matter is to be considered in respect of the Andhra State it should be considered by the new Andhra State. If it is to be reconsidered in the residuary State we shall certainly deal with it from time to time later on. At present, I have not heard any

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argument either here or outside the House in answer to my objection that if we re-open the toddy shops it amounts to levying a tax on the poorest and the most unhappy among our population. Any financial calculation or argument based on the taxation of the poorest section of our people does not appeal to me. No argument appeals to me which comes to this, that in order to make money to improve our finances and resources for our general expenditure, we should tax the poorest among the people and that too by giving them an alluring commodity, which is generally believed by scientific men to be bad for them and not good for anyone else, except that it gives to the Government a handsome revenue. That is the meaning of the statement that the tax is immoral. To say that drink revenue is immoral, does not mean that we have some religious horror or some such thing. It means that it is a deliberate act of cruelty and injustice practised upon the poorest section of our people for the benefit of other sections of our people. That is the immorality involved in that. I have not heard, as I said, any argument in answer to that point.

"That apart, Sir, the general question remains. Mr. Nagi Reddi is particular that I should deal with the question of giving neera freedom. Now, I want to remind hon. Members that even in the past when the Abkari law was prevailing and there was no Prohibition, tapping of sweet toddy was under strict regulation. It was not free; it was not freer than it is today. It was under very strict regulation because tapping of sweet toddy would result in infringement of the monopoly which was sold by the Government to the rentiers of toddy shops. That risk continues under Prohibition and even if we remove Prohibition the difficulty will continue. I assure hon. Members that I have no doubt in my mind that neera is a good nutrient stuff and that nutrient stuff might, by being heated, be made into very good kind of sugar. It is sugar, whether it is jaggery or anything else and instead of the juice becoming a coconut or a palm fruit, it is drawn in advance and converted into sugar. It is quite a good thing. Wherever this is permitted we have to have regulations to control the procedure, so that no illicit practice might take place. There is no objection on the part of the Government to allow this sweet toddy to be drawn and to be manufactured into jaggery or even sold as sweet toddy itself. But the difficulty of coping with illicit practice is there and when we are having Prohibition it is considered better to encourage jaggery manufacture by well-organized co-operative societies than to allow free tapping of sweet toddy thereby endangering the working of Prohibition. As a matter of fact, if only hon. Members who want neera regulations to be relaxed will examine their own minds and the minds of the people who asked them to support such a demand here, they will see that it is really intended to widen the opportunities for illicit toddy. That is the real and secret reason for this great demand for neera suddenly enlarged upon now. This demand was not there when the toddy law was in operation and when there was no Prohibition. Why is it now proposed as if a great discovery had been made that neera is very good, it should be given to everybody? There is in the

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back of the mind of people the advantage that may be gained by it for illicit purposes. I do not say that everybody's mind is like that or everybody's mind is motivated in that way. But we must take note of that fact also and that risk also. I must say that if there had not been this Andhra partition just now, I would have gone into it carefully and made it possible for date trees to be fully utilized and the palm trees to be fully utilized in this respect wherever they exist and wherever the population is ready to be employed in that manner. Even in the case of coconuts you have heard the remarks made by the hon. Members from Malabar. We might have considered the question without detriment to coconut plantations, of allowing jaggery to be made in the coconut area also. We have not done it. But it is too large a policy to be launched upon at this stage. The Andhra State should have the right to consider an important change of that character. We are dividing under Prohibition. Before the partition question came into prominence this Government did allow five taluks in the Andhra area to be experimented upon and then the results of it would be reviewed in the course of a few months. It is only recently that we allowed it and we must see how it works. A balance of considerations would be available and with those data we have to see how far illicit practice has been kept down and whether on the whole the advantage is on the right side or not. In regard to illicit neera, I think, we should leave it to the new Government. I am not doctrinaire; I am not against sweet toddy or neera and I would like it to succeed; but the dangers will have to be taken into account. I do not think I have anything more to say."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is not here and his cut motion is deemed to have been withdrawn. The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 2,29,700 under Demand II—State Excise,'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(2) DEMAND XI—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION AND MISCELLANEOUS.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I beg to move—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'

10-50 a.m. "Sir, a few hon. Members told me that this was a sinister move on the part of the Government to get more money than the allotment under the General Demand. Probably they have come to that conclusion because this is the first time we are asking for Supplementary Demands in this new House. Supplementary Demands are asked for by every Government, and the need for it arise this way. However carefully a budget may be prepared,

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still there will be need for Supplementary Demands. In that manner only we have come before this House with Supplementary Demands. When I explain the details, hon. Members will be convinced of the necessity for these Demands.

"The sum asked for in this Demand falls under two minor heads, namely, (1) Taluk Establishments and (2) Post-war Reconstruction—Scheduled Areas. As regards item No. (1), due to the employment of temporary additional staff, grant of leave allowances, etc., a sum of Rs. 15;74 lakhs over and above the Budget amount is needed. Under this head, there is a saving of Rs. 7.64 lakhs. After deducting the savings, we have moved for Supplementary Demand for the balance of Rs. 8.10 lakhs.

"As regards item No. (2), the Government have approved the starting of four land colonization schemes on a co-operative basis, one in each of the four places. Gannavaram, Pochavaram, Jeelugumilli and Aminabad, for the benefit of the hillmen and the landless poor in the Agency tracts. The Government of India have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 80,600 and our Government have sanctioned an advance of Rs. 1 lakh from the Contingency Fund. An Expenditure of Rs. 2,500 only is likely to be incurred in the current year on account of the above schemes, though the total cost during the first year is estimated at Rs. 4,22,860. So we have moved for a Supplementary Demand of Rs. 2,500 under this head. This expenditure is on a New Service.

"I hope the House will pass the Supplementary Demand."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'

Sri V. Sri Krishna will move the cut motion. As usual, I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each member."

* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"అధ్యక్షా, నేను యీ Cut motion ను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా జిల్లాలోని పరిపాలనను గురించి చెప్పదలచుకున్నాను. జిల్లాలోని పరిపాలనను ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టిలోకి తీసుకు రావడానికి జిల్లా పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా జరిగేలా ప్రభుత్వంతోపాటు చర్యలు తీసుకోగలండులకు ఈ విషయాల తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. మొత్తం పరిపాలనా యంత్రాంగాన్ని పరిశీలిస్తే, విటిను పామరజ్వాల పరిపాలనా కాలంలో తప్పక మూజునాల సంగడించుకున్నందున, ప్రజలను అణచి వుంచేందుకు, వారి హక్కులను భగ్న పరిచేందుకు సృష్టించుకున్న ప్రభుత్వ వట్టా న్నే చెక్కు చెదరకుండా అందిపుచ్చుకున్నది, గాం గెసు ప్రభుత్వం. అనాటి బ్రిటిషు పామరజ్వాల అడుగు జాడలలోనే యీ పరిపాలన నడుపుతున్నారు. అధికార మన సైతంగాని, ప్రజలపై వాళ్లు ప్రవర్తనగాని, సమస్యలపై దృక్పథంగాని, ధుమి మారలేదు. కాబట్టి యీనాడు జిల్లా పరిపాలనలో ఎంతో మార్పు అవసరమనే విషయం, మీ దృష్టికి చేకవడం నా ఉద్దేశ్యం. ప్రతికూలమైన పరిస్థితి ఈ విషయం బాధపడు

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కుంది. వివరాలకు పోయి ఉదాహరణ వివరముగాని ఒక్కొక్క శాఖను గురించి మచ్చు కొకప్పుటన వివరిస్తాను. వీటివల్ల జిల్లాలలోని పరిస్థితులు పాలకులకు స్పష్టంగా బోధ పడకలవని నా అభిప్రాయం.

“Prohibition department విషయం చూస్తే, prohibition excise క్రింద ప్రభుత్వ ఖజానాకు యిదివరకు మా స్వగమంలో సంవత్సరానికి రు 850 లు చేర్చినట్లే వారు. కాని prohibition వచ్చిన తర్వాత యిప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చే ఆదాయం పోయిందిగాని గ్రామాధికారులకు తాము కాలోని పోలీసు ఉద్యోగులకు లంబం క్రింద రు 1,150 లు చేర్చించవలసివస్తోంది. ఇదివరలో కల్లు ఉత్పత్తింటే యిప్పుడే తెలిసింది. Prohibition జయప్రదంగా బయటపడని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు భవవశితే, పారబడుతున్నారని నా అభిప్రాయం. నీరాకు permission యిస్తే అక్రమ మార్గాలు తొక్కుతారని ఇంతకుముందే చెప్పారు. ఇప్పుడు అలాంటి దేమి జరిగవల్సి యోచిస్తున్నారేమో? లోగడ పూరి కొకటి రెండు కాళ్ళాలుంటే యిప్పుడు గొండి కొక డుకాణం ఉంది. వాటికి పోలీసు ఉద్యోగులే కావలా కాని వెధులున్నారు. అయితే మార్కెట్లో ప్రభుత్వ ఖజానా కొచ్చే డబ్బు పోలీసుల జేబుల్లో నిండుతోంది. దీనివల్ల ప్రజలకు కలిగిన మంచి ఏమీ కనబడకపోగా ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చే ఆదాయం మాత్రం పోగొట్టుకుంది. అదే ఇరవై కోట్లుంటే, అనేక ప్రజాపనుకా కార్కాలకు ఉపయోగించేవి. ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ prohibition యింకా అమలులో ఉండుదామని ప్రభుత్వపడుతుంటే, వారు యీ విషయములో ఛాలా పారబడుతున్నారని అంటున్నారు. Prohibition ఫార్మసి, అది విఫలమయిందని, అన్ని పక్షాలకు సూంధించిన సభ్యులు అభిప్రాయాలిచ్చారు. అయినా దీన్ని పట్టుకు వెనుగులాడి ప్రమాణనంలేదని నామనది. రాష్ట్రంలో prohibition వల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి 18, 20 కోట్లు వచ్చే ఆదాయము పోగొట్టుకొని ప్రజలను బాధించి, ఉద్యోగములకు అవినీతి ప్రోత్సహించే బదులు, యీ prohibition తీసివేస్తేనే మంచిదని అంటున్నారు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం ప్రధానంగా దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొనగోరాలను.

“అలాగే Revenue department కు వద్దాం. ఇంతకుముందే రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు యీ supplementary demand ను ప్రతిపాదించు land colonisation schemes కొరకు కొంత మొత్తం ఖర్చు పెట్టబడిందని, అలాంటి సృష్టమ ఖర్చులకు చెప్పించాంగాబట్టి, ఆమోదించమని చెప్పారు. ఆ land colonisation schemes విషయమే నేనూ చెప్పదలచా.

“మాగుంటూరు జిల్లాలో నిజాపట్నం అగ్లరు ప్రాంతంలో మీదుకొక్కర లోని రెండువేల ఎకరాలకుగాను 750 ఎకరాలు ex-military personnel కు ప్రభుత్వం గ్రాంటు చేయటం, land colonisation scheme క్రింద కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం 75 వేల రూపాయలు మంజూరు చేయటం జరిగి యిప్పటికి రెండు మూడేళ్లు అయింది. ఆ స్కీము యంతవరకు అమలుకు రాలేదు. దాని క్రింద 150 మంది సభ్యులుగా చేర్చియున్నారు. ఇది యిప్పటికి మూడేండ్లనుంచి వస్తుంది, వస్తుందని ప్రజలు ఎదురుచూస్తున్నారు. ఈ scheme క్రింద ఫారెస్టునుండి విడగొట్టిన పొలం రెండువేల ఎకరాల ఎవ్వరూ చేసుకోకుండా పడు పడివుంది. Co-operative Registrar ఇమిషని కొక లిస్టు మార్చి society ఏర్పాటు పూర్తిచేయక కొంతకాలం Co-operative department కని పూర్తయితే రెవిన్యూవార్డు సర్వేకాలేదని కొంత కాలం, అది ఇంకా పూర్తయితే P.W.D. వార్డు స్ట్రక్చర్ యివ్వక కొంతకాలం కుదిరగా

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డిపార్టుమెంటుకూ డిపార్టుమెంటుకూ Co-ordination లేక పనులు ధగ్గిమాతున్నాయి. స్కీము అమలుకు రాలేదు. భూమిపాపబడివుంది.

“తర్వాత వ్యవసాయ శాఖకువస్తా. ప్రభుత్వం ఏటేటా మన రాష్ట్రంలో tender firms ద్వారాగాని Co-operative stores ద్వారాగాని మూడు ఒక లక్షపది వేల టన్నుల allotments యిచ్చి రైతులకు సప్లయిచేసేది. ఈ మధ్య direct deliveries మాని తమ departmental depots ద్వారా సప్లయి ప్రారంభించింది. అయితే ఒక లక్ష పదివేల టన్నుల requirements కు సరిపోనుగాక Central Government నుండి ఇంజనెయిర్ల టన్నుల delivery తీసుకుంది. మామూలు ప్రజారంపాడు సరుకు అమ్ముడు పోగా తొందలెత్తులు గత సంవత్సరం నిలవకుండా పోయింది. ఈ సంవత్సరకాలంలో యీ ఎరువులు సప్లయిచేసే సింగిల్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ ధర టన్నుకు నూరు రూపాయల దాకా తగ్గింది. ఇప్పుడు టన్నుకు నూరు రూపాయలు చొప్పున మొత్తము మూడు కోటి రూపాయల సప్లం ఎందు భరించేటట్లు? ప్రభుత్వం యీ దండనరైతుల నైతిక రుద్దాలనుకుంటోంది. నిలవసరుకు delivery తీసుకోవాలంటే మూడు ఆరు ఏడు కోట్ల రూపాయలు కావలసివుంటుంది. ఇంత సొమ్ము పెట్టి delivery తీసుకోని యీ హెచ్చురేటుకు అప్పులంటేనే firm గాని మరెవ్వరుగూడా డైరెక్టు చేయడములేదు delivery తీసుకుందామంటే, యిది ప్రస్తుత రేట్లకు అప్పు వలసినదే సప్లయిస్తుంది. అందువల్ల, పాక రేట్ల ప్రకారమే, అంటే నూరు రూపాయలు హెచ్చుకే అమ్ముచి, సింగిల్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ కొత్త ధరకు చౌకగా మన రాష్ట్రానికి రాకుండా బహిష్కరిస్తామని ధరమ్ముకు హామీ యిస్తోంది ప్రభుత్వం దేయ వ్యాపారులవరూ అయిదారు కోట్లు పెట్టుబడి పెట్టి ఎలాగూ delivery తీసుకోరు గాబట్టి విదేశకంపెనీలైన పావాలా, ర్యాబీ, ప్యారీకంపెనీలకు కట్ట బెట్టవచ్చు. ఈ గాఢకంపెనీలారణం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంలో ఒక ఉన్నత పదవిలోనున్న వ్యక్తి యంపుల్లో, ఒకరికి ర్యాబీ కంపెనీలో పెద్దజీతంతో ఉద్యోగం యిచ్చినా వల్లనని వినిపిడి. ఈ ఆక్రమానికి వాద్యులవరో విచారస్తారా?

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

“ఇక ఇరిగేషన్ శాఖకు వస్తా. మాగుంటూరు జిల్లాలో కాజాచివ కాకాని అనే గ్రామాలలో lift irrigation పద్ధతిన irrigation సాగిస్తున్నారు. ఈ irrigation యంతవరకు చేసేవారు దీన్ని నిర్వహణం లేకపోయినందున ప్రభుత్వానికి వార్షిక ట్యాలు చెప్పకోగా ప్రభుత్వం దాని నిర్వహణం జిల్లా రెవిన్యూ ఆఫీసర్ల కొప్పగించి జిల్లా కలెక్టరును సంవత్సరంలోగా రిపోర్టును ఉపమంతు కలెక్టరు రిపోర్టు రెండేళ్లకునూడా చేరలేదు. ఈ irrigation system సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించబడని కారణంగా, ఆ ఆయకట్టు భూమిలో నాల్గవవంతు మూడు రెండు మూడు వందల ఎకరాలు నీరులేక నిరుపయోగమయింది. ప్రభుత్వానికి యిప్పటికి ఎంతోకాలమునుండి memoranda కంపుకుంటున్నా, సాగుతరుణం దగ్గరకు వస్తున్నా దాన్ని గురించి శ్రద్ధతీసుకోలేదు. జిల్లా పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారములు ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వానికి ఒకరికొకరికి సంబంధం లేకుండా జరుగుచున్నది. ప్రభుత్వంలో కలెక్టరుడి ఆధికార్ల ప్రాపంచికత్వ ఆసామిలమాట సాగుతున్నదేకాని పేదరైతుల మొరలు ప్రభుత్వం పెడచెవిని పెడుతోంది. ఉదాహరణకు మా జిల్లాలోని వాట్లూ తాలూకా సందాయసారం గ్రామంలో మూడేండ్లనుండి ఒక temporary తుముక్రింద grow more food క్రింద ఇరవై ముప్పై ఎకరాలు సాగువుతోంది. ఈ సంవత్సరం తిరిగి మామూలు ప్రకారం రైతుల అర్జీ పెట్టుకుంటే,

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കളയാൻ പാടില്ല. അത് ആവശ്യമല്ല. അത് കൂടുതൽ. എല്ലാവരും നിയമത്തെ ലംഘിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ചോക്കകൾ ഉണ്ടാകും. അതുകൊണ്ട് നിയമത്തെ തുടച്ചു വെക്കുന്നതു ശരിയല്ല. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ വിഷയത്തിൽ മെമ്പർമാർക്കുവേണ്ടി ഒരു വിധത്തിലും തെളിക്കുകയാൻ പാടില്ല എന്നൊരു ഏതാനും ആളുകൾ അപ്രകാരം—ഇതൊരു കൂടി ആൻ വിരമിക്കണം.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member was speaking on Prohibition and State Excise Duties. (Laughter.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I could not follow the hon. Member. Sri D. K. Raju will now speak.”

SRI D. K. RAJU:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, while supporting the cut motion on District Administration and Miscellaneous, I see that a sum of Rs. 8,12,500 is asked for for taluk establishments, etc. Hon. Members have spoken that the District Administration is a top heavy establishment. In spite of many representations, I do not think the present Government have taken any steps to reduce expenditure. On the other hand, they are devising ways and means of increasing taxation. Without reducing superfluous expenditure, I think it is a wrong policy to go on increasing taxes. Sir, for the past six or seven years more and more staff is recruited for the taluk offices without any increase in work and without any increase in efficiency. Hon. Members know the efficiency with which the taluk offices worked five or six years before. Now when we go to the taluk offices for any information, we are not able to get it for months together. Even if we approach the officials, they also are not able to give information, because they are not able to get information from their clerks. On the other hand, we see the number of clerks in taluk offices increasing day by day. I have heard many hon. Members criticising the Government on their having a top heavy administration. I was so sorry to note that our Hon. the Chief Minister replied that the staff was insufficient. I do not know what arguments he puts forward to support his contention. We all know that whenever any argument is advanced against the top heavy establishment, the Chief Minister says that the staff is not sufficient. Whenever we say that there are superfluous Ministers, he says ‘I want more Ministers’. Whenever we say that a certain thing is there, he is so capable of putting forth the opposite argument, and telling the House not to speak like that. I request the Government to explore ways and means of reducing the superfluous expenditure on the staff which is there without any work, and also the turnover of whose work is much less than what used to be in previous years. For the increase of staff and very little turnover, we can very well impose an efficiency bar or something like that. Some committee must be appointed to reduce the number of staff—superfluous staff. I do not mean to say that the staff must be reduced unnecessarily. If one goes to any taluk office, one will find that the establishment has increased very much but the work turned out is very little. If we ask for the sincere opinions of the Heads of Departments, they all

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say that the work has increased, that is, red-tapism has increased. If a paper enters into the taluk office, it is delayed for months together and at last it serves no purpose when action has to be taken. I request the Government to look into the matter and rectify the defects. In this connection, I think that even with regard to Secretariat work, there must be some commission to examine how the income could be best utilized and the expenditure minimised.

“With these words, I support the cut motion, Sir.”

* **SRI C. PULLA REDDI:**—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Demand and in doing so, I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister certain grave defects in the district administration so far as my district is concerned. As in the other Rayalaseema districts, the most important problem in our district is famine. It is in respect of famine relief works that the district administration is neglecting its duty. Recently, before coming to attend the meetings of this Assembly, I toured extensively in Cumbum taluk and received hundreds of petitions from the people. In that one taluk, during the last cyclone, there was breach of 32 tanks and only 9 have been repaired. All the other tanks have gone dry and hundreds of acres irrigated by these tanks have also not been cultivated. Similar is the fate of crops in the other villages also. In spite of agitation for the last six months remission of land revenue has been sanctioned only in nine villages in that taluk. When I enquired why the whole thing had come to such a sorry state of affairs, some of the officers told me that they could not give out the actual outturn of crops although the value of the actual yield in many of the villages was below four annas. There are certain instances where the village munsifs and karnams have been forced to put the value of the crops at eight annas and above. It is because the administration at the top has been forcing the lower officials not to give out the actual outturn of crops that great injustice has been done in the matter of remission of land revenue in the taluks of Cumbum, Banganapalle, Sirvel and Koilkuntla.

“Similar is the position with regard to distribution of loans. I have brought many instances to the notice of the Collector and other officials concerned where the distribution of loans has not been made properly. When the Collector went to Cumbum taluk, he sanctioned Rs. 10,000 to be distributed immediately but when he went back to Kurnool, he cancelled his own order and asked the Tahsildar not to distribute the money. In this way, the District Collector has been standing in the way of the relief that the State Government have been kind enough to grant to our district. The State Government have adopted certain ameliorative measures, but the District Collector has not been taking sufficient interest in the famine relief works and has not been doing proper justice to the famine-stricken people of the Kurnool district. About the Collector's incompetence and his not taking

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any interest in the district administration, we have made representations to the Hon. the Revenue Minister, to the Hon. Ministers hailing from the Kurnool district, and to the Hon. the Chief Minister also. When we assembled here in November last, I think all the 6 M.L.As. of the Kurnool district gave a joint petition to the Hon. the Chief Minister complaining about the indifferent attitude of the District Collector towards the famine conditions prevailing in the district and other affairs. I want particularly to draw the attention of the Hon. the Chief Minister to the fact that all the 6 M.L.As. of the district (the two other M.L.As. are the Hon. Ministers) joined together and gave a petition to him complaining about the indifferent attitude of this Collector and that he was not showing any respect to the people or their representatives who went to meet him and represent the grievances of the people. The Hon. the Chief Minister promised to look into the matter. But he has not been kind enough to do so, nor has he cared to take into account our own experience and take suitable steps to mend the behaviour of the Collector. We have not received any reply from him and we do not know what attitude he has taken. We made general complaints in that petition and requested for an interview with him. I now request him to consider this matter seriously and do justice to the people of the district."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Demand of the Hon. the Revenue Minister cannot be granted without a fight. He has let down his Chief Minister. The Hon. the Chief Minister who has a knack of putting the proper men in the proper place rightly chose the Hon. Sri Manickavelu Naicker and entrusted him with the portfolio of Revenue. But I think he has not been able to utilize his position to the best advantage of the agriculturists who are, after all, his own kith and kin. He has not yet taken this House into his confidence and stated why he has interfered with the age-long system of revenue remission with regard to those who pay an assessment of more than Rs. 100. I think in this conspiracy the Hon. the Chief Minister has also a hand. In the number of replies he has made in this House, he has not stated why that concession which is most legitimately, naturally and deservedly due to the agriculturists in the non-delta areas has been denied. Perhaps both of them think that a sprinkling of a few drops of water in a few tanks here and there completes successful agriculture. Sir, the rains have got to come at the proper time; the seedlings have to be sown at the seasonal time; the crops have got to escape the ravages of snakes, rats and other animals at night and then the ryots have got to face competition in the market. All put together ultimately has to prove successful to the agriculturist. Taking the drought-stricken areas down south, they are in the grip of famine for the sixth or seventh year in succession. Excepting the starting of stray relief works here and there nothing substantial has been done. All the relief works that have been undertaken have also

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been a means of finding money for the unscrupulous contractors and officials. I just received a communication from a friend, a student rural worker, whose heart bleeds at the misuse of funds provided for the execution of famine works undertaken by the contractors. I do not know why the Hon. Minister fights shy of taking this House into his confidence and telling it what the purpose is, what the object is, in persisting in executing the famine relief works with the help of contractors. Why has that work not been done departmentally? All visible evils are prevalent and they have been pointed out to the Hon. Minister times without number and yet he persists in his adamant attitude. In this sense he is aiding and abetting the district officials who are dealing with this problem and who do not want to afford famine relief in a direct manner. Here is a letter of Sri M. V. Subramanian, a rural worker. It is stated therein as follows:—

"These contractors who are successful bidders need not pay to the workers or the cooly the rates prescribed in Famine Code or as per estimate and they can also employ any member for doing this work, and it is not obligatory on their part to employ the people of the locality for whose benefit the relief works are sanctioned."

As a permanent measure, I humbly suggest that our Pudukkottai system (executing work by Government with the help of fieldmen) may be advised to be adopted for all relief works.

Immediate stay for the contracts is necessary."

This is what he has written and I do not know what the Hon. Minister has got to say on this. Again, when the Government of India sent a Finance Commission to the Madras State to assess the exact extent of famine in the South, they confined their visit to the Rayalaseema area only. I would like to know why they were not sent down to the south. Did the Minister think that there was no famine in the southern parts of this State? When that Commission was in Madras, I sent an S.O.S. telegram to them inviting them to visit the southern parts also. But they never visited the south. Not only that, they never sent even an acknowledgment to indicate that they have received my telegram. (The Deputy Speaker sounded the gong. I think my time is up and I have done."

* SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 11-20 a.m.
ഈ സപ്തിമെന്ററി ബഡ്ജറ്റിനെ പറ്റി ചർച്ച ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ ഇക്കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ നേട്ടങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും കുറവുകളെക്കുറിച്ചും നിരൂപണം ചെയ്യുന്നത് അന്ധനായൊരാളിനെപ്പോലെ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. ഈ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് കഴിഞ്ഞ ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തെ ഭരണത്തിന്റെ ഫലമായി ഈ നാടിനെ സാധാരണക്കാർക്കു വലുതായും ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്ന് പറയുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്ന് ഞാൻ വിചാരിക്കുന്നില്ല. നഗരങ്ങളിൽ തങ്ങളുടെ ശുദ്ധ കൂടൽ കേന്ദ്രീകൃതമാക്കി സാധാരണക്കാരന്റെ തല്പരതയെ ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതെ മറ്റു മറ്റു ചില-ജാതി താല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് സഹായം നില്ക്കുന്ന തരത്തിലുള്ള ഭരണമാണ് ഇതുവരെ ഉണ്ടായിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ അതു യഥാർത്ഥം മാത്രമാണ് എന്ന് ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നു. സമുദായത്തിന്റെ നാട്ടുപുറ കൃഷിക്കാരെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ചിന്തിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്ന കാലത്താണ് ഈ രാജ്യം ഒരു ക്ഷേമരാജ്യമായി കെട്ടിപ്പടുക്കും എന്ന് വിചാരിക്കുവാൻ അതു വെറും വ്യഭാസമാണ് മാത്രമാണ്. ഒരുപക്ഷേ ശ്രദ്ധ നിബന്ധന അലങ്കരിക്കുന്ന മന്ത്രിമാർ പട്ടണങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു വരുന്നവരായതുകൊണ്ടായിരിക്കാം ഗ്രാമ

[Sri M. Narayana Nambiar] [27th March 1953]

അപ്പാപ്പാരി ചിന്തിക്കുവാൻ അവർക്കു കഴിയാത്തതു്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിന്റെ സാമന്തത്വത്തിന്നു വേണ്ടി സമഗ്ര ചെയ്തിരുന്ന കാലത്തു മഹാത്മാ ഗാന്ധി ഈ നാട്ടിലെ അഭ്യസ്ഥവിദ്യാരായ ആളുകളോടു പത്തു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു തിരിയണമെന്നു്. എന്നാൽ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് അധികാരം കൈകാൽ ചെയ്യുമ്പോൾ അവർ ഗ്രാമത്തെ മറക്കുകയും പട്ടണത്തിലേക്കു കൂടുതൽ ശ്രദ്ധപരിഷ്കരണവും ചെയ്യുന്നതു സംബന്ധിച്ചോടും ഗ്രാമീണരോടും ചെയ്യുന്ന കരുവമ്പിച്ച അന്തീരിയം എന്ന പരമ്പരയാൽ ആർ വിചാരിക്കുന്നു. ഇന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലേക്കു ശ്രദ്ധപരിഷ്കരിക്കാത്ത കുറവുകൊണ്ടാണു് ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിലെ സാധാരണക്കാർക്ക് ലഭിക്കേണ്ടുന്ന ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾക്കു് ലഭിക്കാതെ പോകുന്നതു്. തരിശായി കിടക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ദക്ഷിണ ആയി കൊടുക്കുവാൻ സാധാരണക്കാർ കൊടുക്കുന്ന മരങ്ങളിൽ ഇന്നു ശ്രദ്ധിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഇതിൽ വളരെ അധികം വിഷമിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾ ഹരിജനങ്ങളാണു്. കാര്യം ഗ്രാമത്തിലും ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു് റീസപ്പ് ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾപോലും വേണ്ടതുപോലെ പതിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്നില്ല. ഹോസ് ഫ്രീട്ട് രാജ്യത്തിൽ പനത്തടി ഗ്രാമത്തിൽ കാര്യമന്ത്രിയുടെ വരവ് ഏതു സ്ഥലം ഹരിജനങ്ങൾക്കു് നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് കുറച്ചുപേർ മാത്രമേ അറിയൂ. പ്രവേശിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ള ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ എത്രയോ അധികം താമസിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളാണു്. ഹോസ് ഫ്രീട്ട് രാജ്യത്തിലെ കിഴക്കൻ ഗ്രാമങ്ങൾ, അവർക്കു് അവിടെ ശരിയായ പാപ്പിട സൗകര്യങ്ങളില്ല. ഇക്കാര്യം ജനമിനെ സ്ഥലത്തു കയറി കൂടിചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവിടെ ഹരിജനങ്ങൾ താമസിക്കുന്നു. വരുന്നതൊക്കെ ഏകദേശമാണു് കൂടി എന്നാൽ അവർ താമസസ്ഥലം അവിടെക്കു മറ്റൊന്നു. ഇങ്ങിനെ ഉള്ളവർക്കു് നീക്കിവെച്ചിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലങ്ങളിൽ അവരെ കുടിപാപ്പിക്കുകയും അതിന്നു ഒരു പ്രത്യേക ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചു് കാസർഗോഡ് രാജ്യത്തിലെ ഹരിജനങ്ങളുടെ കടിയേറിയപ്പാപ്പി സൗകര്യങ്ങളും മറ്റു ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുകൊടുക്കേണ്ടതു് എത്രയും ആവശ്യമാണു്. കിഴക്കൻ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ മുന്തിരുന്ന പാപ്പം കൊടുക്കുന്ന സമ്പ്രദായം ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ പെടുത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു് കൂടി ഇന്നിയും നിർത്തിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. അവരുടെ സാമ്പത്തികവും ഗവണ്മെന്റു മായ നില ഉയർന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഈ സമുദായത്തിൽപെട്ട ആളുകളെ ഉയർത്തുവാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിശ്രമിച്ചു എന്നു അഭിമാനിക്കുവാൻ നില്ക്കുമില്ല. ഈ നാട്ടിലെ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഗ്രാമങ്ങളെ ഇന്നു അവഗണിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ വൈദ്യസഹായത്തിന്നു റൂറൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് സർവീസുകൾപോലും ഇന്നു കാണുന്നില്ല. കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച കാര്യം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കടിയായ നിയമത്തെ പറ്റിയൊന്നും പത്തു കഴിഞ്ഞു. കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച അതാവശ്യമായ കണക്കാലികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധ വേണ്ടത്തോളം പതിഞ്ഞു കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഗ്രാമങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കഴിച്ചുകൂടാൻ കഴിയാത്ത കാരണാണു് കണക്കാലികളെക്കൂടി അവർക്കു് തിന്നുന്നതല്ല സാധനങ്ങൾ പലതും കിട്ടാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു് ഇന്നു അവയെ തീറ്റിപ്പോറ്റാൻ കഴിയാതെ വരുന്നുണ്ടു്. ഇന്നു ഗ്രാമങ്ങളിൽ കണക്കാലികൾക്കു് കൂടിയിരിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണു്. ഇതിന്നു വേണ്ടുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അകറ്റാൻ ചെയ്തു് മേച്ചിൽ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടാക്കിക്കൊടുക്കേണ്ടതാണു്. കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച കാര്യത്തിൽ കൂടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റും വേണ്ടിത്തോളം ശ്രദ്ധപതിച്ചുകാണുന്നില്ല. കൂടി ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിലെ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ കൂടിക്കാഴ്ച അറിയിച്ചു വേണ്ട നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങളും സഹായങ്ങളും ചെയ്യുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല. ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ സേവകന്മാരാണു് എന്നു വേണ്ടതും ഉണ്ടായി കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടില്ല എന്നുമാത്രമല്ല അവർ ജനങ്ങളുടെ ഗമമെന്നാൽ ആരെന്നു് കരുതുന്നില്ലെന്നു് പറയാവുന്നതു് എന്നുവായാതെ ഇരിക്കുവാൻ നില്ക്കുമില്ല. ഈ കാര്യങ്ങളിലൊക്കെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധപതിക്കണം എന്നു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടെന്നു്.

* SRI K. T. RAJU :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த பட்ஜெட் கூட்டத்தில் நிர்வாக சம்பந்தமான மானியத்தைப்பற்றி பலர்பேசினார்கள். இதில் நான் சில விஷயங்களைமட்டும் சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாவின் கலைக்காக தலைவராகக் கொண்டு, உணவுக் கமிட்டி, மதுவிலக்குக் கமிட்டி, பஞ்சநீவாரணக் கமிட்டி என்பதாக பல கமிட்டிகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக் கமிட்டியில் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்களும் கலந்து

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கொள்கின்றனர். ரொம்பப் பேரும் கூட்டம் கூட்டம். கலையும். ஆனால் உண்மையிலே அந்தக் கூட்டத்தில் நிறைவேற்றமும் எந்தத் தீர்மானமும் சர்க்காரால் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுவதுதான் இல்லை. வெறும் வாதமாகத் தான் ஜில்லாவில் நடக்கும் பல காரியங்களை பற்றியும், பஞ்சநிலையைப் பற்றியும் விவாதம் நடக்குமே தவிர கடைசியில் காரியத்தில் எதையும் சர்க்கார் செய்வது கிடையாது. ஆகவே இந்தக் கமிட்டிகள் இருக்க வேண்டியது அவசியம்தான் என்பது எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை. ஜில்லாக் கமிட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்துவது நல்லது. அது எண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஏனென்றால் இன்றையதினம் இந்தச் சட்டசபைக்கு வந்து எங்கள் ஊர் சர்க்கடையைப் பற்றியும், தண்ணீர் வரியைப்பற்றியும் சின்னச்சின்ன விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் இங்கே பேசி காலத்தை வீணாக்காமல் இருக்க முடியும். அதாவது இந்தச் சிறிய விஷயங்களை ஜில்லாக் கமிட்டிக் கூட்டத்திற்குச் செல்லும்பொழுது அங்கேயுள்ள ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளிடம் இதைச் சொன்னால் ஜில்லா அதிகாரி இதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் இதைப்பற்றி இங்கே வந்து சொல்ல வேண்டிய அவசியமே கிடையாது. ஆகையால் இது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கு ஒரு உத்தரவு அனுப்பவேண்டும். எந்தந்த கிராமத்திற்கு ரோடு வேண்டும், எங்கெங்கே குடிதண்ணீர் வசதிகள் வேண்டும் என்பனபோன்ற விஷயங்களை எல்லாம் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்கள் எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் அதற்கு உடனடியாக நவாரணம் அளிக்க சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். ஆகவே அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், பொதுமக்களுக்கும், ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் கிராம மக்களுக்கும், ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்களுக்கும் சுமுகமான, செனஜன்யமான உறவுநிலை நீடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் படியாகச் சர்க்கார் தக்கதொரு ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்துவிட்டால் எங்கள் ஊரில் காஞ்சிக்கொட்டி ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். எங்கள் ஊரில் ஆரம்பப்பள்ளி இல்லை, எங்கள் ஊரில் ஆள்பத்திரி இல்லை என்பனபோன்ற சின்னச்சின்ன விஷயங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்கள் இந்தச் சபையில் பேசி நேரத்தை வீணாக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பதாக நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள பல கமிட்டிகள் என்ன முடிவு செய்கிறதோ, என்ன தீர்மானம் செய்கிறதோ அவையையெல்லாம் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் நிறைவேற்றிக் கொடுக்க தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஸ்தல மக்கள் சொல்லும் பல யோசனைகளுக்கும் தக்க மரிபாதை கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாகவும் 11-30 a.m. நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இவைகள் எல்லாம் ரூபாய், அணு, பைசா செலவற்ற காரியங்களாகும். இதற்கு தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்தலேயே நாம் சிறிய பிரச்சனைகளைத் தீர்த்துவிட முடியுமென்று கருதுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது பணம் தக்காவிடக் கடினக்காக ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறோம். விவசாயிகளும் கடன் வேண்டுமென்று மனு போடும் விவசாயி கூட்டுப்பட்டாதாராக இருந்தால் வேண்டும் என்று மனு போடும் விவசாயி கூட்டுப்பட்டாதாராக இருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை. அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் தபை பட்டா வேண்டுமென்று சம்பந்தப்பட்ட அதிகாரிகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் அனுப்பினால் அதை உடனடியாக கவனிப்பதில்லை. பல மாதங்களாகியும் தனிப்பட்ட செய்து கொடுக்காமல் எத்தனையோ விண்ணப்பங்கள் தனிப்பட்ட தேங்கிக் கிடக்கின்றன. இது விஷயமாக தாசில்தாரை நேரில் கண்டு கேட்பொழுது 6 வாரத்தில் தனிப்பட்ட வேண்டும் என்ற விண்ணப்பத்தைக் கவனிக்கமுடியும் என்று சொல்கிறார். ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் இவ்விதம் செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. இதனால் விவசாயிகள் பெரும் அளவுக்கு பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் நடக்கிறது அரசாங்க இலாக்காக்கள், இதை ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்கள் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது அவர்கள் அதைச் சரியாக கவனிப்பதில்லை. ஆகவேதான் ஸ்தல எம்.எல்.ஏ-க்களுக்கும், ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும், ஸ்தல ஜனங்களுக்கும் ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளுக்கும் ஒரு சுமுகமான தொடர்பை உண்டு பண்ணிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமென்று நான் சொல்லவிரும்புகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் தாலுக்கா ஆபீஸ்களுக்கு விவசாயிகள் சென்றால் அவர்கள் மணிக்கணக்கில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது.

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and North Visakhapatnam. Accordingly, bifurcation was effected, but the areas of jurisdiction of the various officers are different from one another. In 1949, the revenue bifurcation of the old Vizagapatnam district into the present Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts took place. The area of the jurisdiction of the police department for instance that of the District Superintendent of Police of North Visakhapatnam includes some of the taluks of the present Visakhapatnam district, viz., Srungavarapukota, Bheemunipatnam and Vizianagaram. Similarly, the area of jurisdiction of the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies of South Visakhapatnam includes some taluks of the present Srikakulam district, viz., Bobbili and Salur. Similar is the case with regard to Public Works Department, Education, Health, Veterinary, Agricultural and other departments. Therefore, the people are experiencing a lot of trouble and difficulties and the Government are also incurring a lot of unnecessary expenditure on account of this difference in jurisdiction. I request the Government to see that the areas of jurisdiction of the various district officers in these two districts are so altered as to be in tune with the revenue bifurcation of the two districts. Secondly, there are the big taluks of Palakonda and Chipurupalli in Srikakulam district and there is the river Nagavali running in the middle of the Palakonda taluk having a population of 320,000 as though bifurcating it and this river is unfordable and cannot be crossed easily for six months in a year. Because of this also, the people are experiencing a lot of trouble. Sir, there is a long agitation to bifurcate the Palakonda and Chipurupalli taluks which are very big into two taluks each—Palakonda into Rajam and Palakonda taluks and Chipurupalli into Chipurupalli and Pondur taluks. I hope the Government would take immediate steps to bifurcate these two big taluks. Thirdly, there is one District Medical Officer for these two districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam. Similarly, there is one District Magistrate and one District and Sessions Judge for both the districts. On account of this also, the people are experiencing a lot of troubles and difficulties. So, the Government will do well to appoint a separate District Medical Officer, District Magistrate and a District and Sessions Judge for the Srikakulam district. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in opposing this Demand, I entirely endorse the views expressed by my friend Mr. Pulla Reddi representing the Nandikotkur constituency. He has given a catalogue of the instances of famine conditions prevailing in Kurnool district and has proved that the Collector was most inefficient and was not at all able to tackle the famine conditions prevailing there. Apart from the inefficiency of the Collector, we have very much to say about his indifference and also the indecent manner in which he is receiving the representations of the people and also of the Famine Relief Committees there. When the President of the Pattikonda Famine Relief Committee led the hunger march of about 1,000 people and

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waited in deputation on the Collector and represented the grievances of the people by telling that he must immediately start famine relief works and also gruel centres as the people were actually dying, the Collector said, 'Let them die. I shall look to their grievances afterwards'. This one instance clearly shows how indifferent, how impertinent and how discourteous he is in receiving the representations of the people. As a result of the indifferent and impertinent attitude taken by the Collector, all the Legislators of Kurnool district, irrespective of political affiliations, joined together and presented a united memorandum to the Hon. Chief Minister requesting him to kindly grant us an interview and also give us a patient hearing. Is it not advisable and is it not proper on the part of the Hon. the Chief Minister of a popular Government to be courteous enough at least to give us a patient hearing? In the name of democracy I ask the so-called purifier of administration, 'Is this the way in which the Chief Minister of a popular Government should treat the representation from the representatives of fourteen lakhs of people belonging to the Kurnool district?' Is this democracy, I ask? I demand a categorical reply from the Chief Minister on this point. We applied for the interview during the November session and till now he has not granted us an interview. After some time, he sent the Revenue Board Member, Mr. Kudva, all the way from Madras to Kurnool to investigate into this matter. As a matter of fact, we never wanted any such investigation."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Is not sending a Revenue Board Member to investigate into the matter sufficient response?"

* SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"We wanted to speak to the Chief Minister personally and explain some of our grievances against the Collector, and we never wanted an investigation by a Revenue Board Member. What did that officer do? He came all the way from Madras and wasted 8 days there, going to Mahanandi, taking a dip in the holy waters of that famous place of pilgrimage, in the district. That is all. We refused to say anything to him and submitted without any disrespect to him that we don't propose to say anything to him without talking to the Chief Minister direct. We thought that another Sankararao Deo had come to that place and gone. When Mr. Prakasam levelled some charges of corruption against the previous Congress Ministry, we know how Mr. Deo was deputed to enquire into those charges and how he hushed up the whole thing. We never want such enquiries to be instituted. We have certain grievances to be placed personally before the Chief Minister. I hope he will be good enough, at least during the present session, to receive us and give us a patient hearing."

* SRI K. M. SEETHI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in supporting the Demand, District Administration, I wish to make a few observations. The policy of the district authorities in adopting

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an attitude of friendliness towards the political parties following democratic and constitutional methods is a policy which deserves to be continued hereafter also. The insinuations and innuendoes made on the floor of the House by certain Members who are out for the blood of certain political parties, including the Muslim League, should not dissuade the Government from continuing that policy.

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P.m.

"In fact, the Fundamental Right guaranteed by the Constitution for the citizens of India under Article 19, namely, the right of forming associations and unions is a right open to members of all communities who have quite naturally, common needs and common disabilities to be represented to the Government and get redressed. That is the only right which the Muslim League is exercising as a political organization. Even in 1952 March, the Government of India, in a brochure issued by their Department of Information and Publicity under the caption 'Muslims in India' recognized at page 11 the right of the Muslims to exercise this right. The following are the relevant statements on that page. 'The Muslims in India are free to form their own parties or to join other groups. Even the All-India Muslim League which advocated partition of India continues to function as a political party.'"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"How is that point connected with District Administration?"

* SRI K. M. SEETHI:—"While we discuss the general policy which district authorities are following towards political parties this point becomes relevant and I am not adverting to it as the main point but as an incidental point while referring to the policy followed by the heads of districts. The fair and friendly policy followed by the heads of districts towards political parties like the Muslims League so far must be the policy, in my humble opinion, that should be followed hereafter also. The policy should be based on the work and the worth of the political parties and their objects and programme and not the political label that they carry. As far as my district is concerned, political parties have been correctly adjudged in the light of their activities and it is the so-called non-communal organizations whose spokesmen in this House are now challenging and criticising the Muslim League that have been responsible for letting loose forces of lawlessness, which led to murders, dacoities and even outraging the modesty of women. In such difficult situations, it was the Muslim League and its leaders that stood by the authorities in restoring law and order and it is but natural that the district authorities are recognizing the representatives of the organization and inviting the party leaders in their official capacity on ceremonial occasions and none have any reason to complain of it.

"Sir, there are certain things relating to this demand which deserve the attention of the Government and call for immediate

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action. In the matter of sales tax, I would like to submit that certain sections of the people are experiencing great hardship. For instance, dealers in fish and mutton which are perishable articles experience great difficulty on account of sales tax being imposed upon them. These are perishable articles which in the process of quick disposal cause the dealers considerable loss due to the vagaries of the prices and by the decay of the articles by the delays in sales. To impose a sales tax on people who deal in these articles would mean a great hardship to them. Most, if not all, dealers are illiterate people who will not be able to keep accounts properly. They would find it difficult to satisfy the sale tax authorities. Most of them are poor. Just as it was done in Orissa recently, these articles should be exempted from sales tax. The iced fish merchants of Malabar have made representations to the Government for exemption from sales tax or to have the tax at one point at least. Now they are subject to double taxation both in Malabar where the fish is iced and exported and in Madras where it is sold. If total exemption is not possible, I would request the Government to concede at least the demand for taxation at one place only.

"Sir, the islands attached to the Malabar district and South Kanara district, viz., Laccadives and Minicoy, deserve greater attention. In fact, a Special Commissioner was appointed by the Government to investigate the conditions in the islands and he has made certain recommendations to the Government. They must be implemented soon. Means of communication between the mainland and the islands should be established immediately. There should be a rule of law introduced there. Schools, hospitals and machinery for maintenance of law and order should be provided in the islands. Sir, these are the points which I bring to the notice of the Government in supporting the Demand."

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I must point out that too much reliance is placed on the officials—the permanent services—rather than on the representations made by the people's representatives. Unfortunately, the last regime was regime of M.L.As. Just to ward off that evil now our Rajaji was a bit careful in discouraging contacts between M.L.As. and officials. But too much of this endangers public interest and the district officials are paying the least regard or respect to the representations of the public. This has been bitterly experienced during the last two years of famine in this State. Most of the works which were taken up under famine relief have been undertaken on the advice or according to whims and fancies of local officials irrespective of its utility or the benefits that might accrue to the general public therefrom. Due to lack of co-ordination unusual delay is occurring in disposing of papers in the districts. For example, there is the Public Works Department. Any paper relating to it will have to go to several other departments before it is finally disposed of. Unless there is co-ordination between all the departments, things will not

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improve. If any petition is sent to the District Collector concerning the P.W.D. or any other department, it takes a year or two and even three years at times. I shall give one or two instances of such delay. There is the proposal regarding the extension of Chinnapalamada channel. Though it was sanctioned by the Board of Revenue four years back and the ryots have paid nearly three hundred rupees for the purpose, up till now nothing has taken place in spite of the many representations made by them to the District Collector. This is how district administration is carried on.

"Sir, so far as land revenue remissions are concerned, for the last two years, most of the ryots in our taluk have been deprived of the benefit of the remission. Unfortunately due to a reference (No. 19504/52-K 2) from the Government, the Collectors have taken the normal yield at a low figure and deprived the benefit of the remission to the ryots. This practice is still being continued. In 1950 after representations to the then Revenue Minister this position was changed and 48 villages were granted remission. But last year the same old rule was enforced and in spite of so many representations to the concerned authorities, nothing has come out. I request the Revenue Minister to go into the matter and rectify the defects.

"As regards improvement in administration, unless decentralization takes place and unless the District Collector is empowered to supervise all things in the district, nothing tangible will come out. Too much centralization is dangerous and it is the main cause for the present mal-administration or inefficient administration in this country. Rajaji has made a beginning and I hope this will be achieved as early as possible."

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Sir, in supporting the cut motion, I must point out that red-tapism is very rampant in the Revenue Department. Whatever communication we send as representatives of the people to the Revenue department—either to the Collector or to the Revenue Divisional Officer—no reply is sent to us. The communications are not even acknowledged. It is quite a different matter to take action when a paper is sent to them. They have no courtesy even to acknowledge letters from us. If this is the state of affairs with regard to communications sent by the representatives of the people what will be the state of affairs with regard to other representations can be very well imagined. When we prefer any representation to any of the Government departments we should receive a reply at once. I believe that the principle of determining the clerical strength of any other department of the Government is the same as the one that applies to the Revenue department. When other departments are prompt in their replies, I do not know why the Revenue department takes so much time. This state of affairs may be due, I think, to the negligence or lenience of the Hon. the Revenue Minister who is directly responsible for the Revenue Department

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or the Hon. the Chief Minister who has taken upon himself the duty of defending all the subordinates irrespective of irregularities and defects noticed in the administration of departments concerned. My request in this behalf is that such things should be rectified whenever representations reach the Hon. Ministers. Even last year I made a representation with regard to the red-tapism still existing in the Revenue and other departments of Government.

"With regard to the change of heart on the part of the officers I have to say that they have not yet changed their mentality. They continue to possess the same mentality that they possessed in the days of the foreign rulers. They think they are the servants of the Government only and that they are not responsible for the public as a whole. That sort of mentality should go. They should behave courteously towards the public. They should give patient hearing to the representations made to them by the poor people and go to their aid whenever necessary.

"Then, Sir, coming to the Registration Department, in that Department there are about 700 Sub-Registrars and about 25 District Registrars for the whole State. There is the least likelihood of the Sub-Registrar being promoted as District Registrar. If at all a Sub-Registrar is promoted he is promoted at the fag end of his service at the age of 50 or even after that. This is due to the fact that the District Registrars are being recruited directly. I would suggest that the direct recruitment should be stopped or a greater percentage should be reserved for recruitment by promotion so that there might be greater opening for the Sub-Registrars being promoted as District Registrars. Then, Sir, the Sub-Registrars in the Registration Department are asked to look after the sub-treasury work in the absence of the Tahsildars going on tour. Now-a-days the Tahsildars are on tour during the whole of the month and so the Sub-Registrars have to look after the sub-treasury work throughout the month without any additional remuneration for this additional work. I would request Government to pay the Sub-Registrars additional remuneration for this additional work that is imposed on them.

"Sir, coming to the promotions made in the various Government Departments from Ministerial to Subordinate Service and from Subordinate to the Provincial Civil Service, it seems that the Government Order reserving 25 per cent for the Backward Classes and 15 per cent for the Scheduled Castes is not applicable to these promotions. It is said that promotion is made on the basis of merit only. I have to say in this connection that on the pretext of merit people occupying high position in the Government service are likely to abuse their power. What I mean to say is, people occupying high positions are usually forward class people and they are likely to abuse their position and give promotions to only forward class people. I would therefore request Government to strictly enforce the communal G.O., that is, even in the matter of promotions Government should see that the seats reserved for Backward and Scheduled Classes go to them."

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இந்த Staff Council-கள் அமைக்கும் யோசனை சிரத்தையோடு ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have told the House that we will adjourn to-day at 1-30 p.m. But to-day being Friday, we will adjourn at 1 p.m.”

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM:—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த திருத்தப் பிரேரணையை ஆதரிக்கும் முக்கியமான சில வார்த்தைகளை சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். தஞ்சாவூர், விவசாய பண்ணையார் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு பெரிய கோரிக்கையும் சமரச அதிகாரியையும் ஏற்படுத்தி யிருக்கிறார்கள். சமரச அதிகாரி செய்கிற முடிவுக்கும் பெரிய கோரிக்கை முடிவுக்கும் ஏற்றத்தாழ்வு அதிகம் இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக குடபகோணத்தில் ரெவனயு கோர்ட் அதிகாரியான ஸ்ரீ பாஸ்கரத் தொண்டைமான் என்கிறவர் தன்னுடைய முடிவில் என் அபிப்பிராயம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அதற்கு நோமாருக இருக்கிறது சமரச அதிகாரியின் முடிவு. மாயூரத்தில் உயிழை தெரியாத ஸ்ரீ சீதவசகாயம் என்ற ஆந்திரா ஒருவர் ரெவனயு கோர்ட் அதிகாரியாக இருக்கிறார். ஆகையால் சமரச அதிகாரி சொல்வதை மாற்றுவதோ அல்லது வேறுவிதமான முடிவுசெய்கிறதென்றால் தமிழ் தெரியாதவராய் இருப்பதால் அவரால் சரியாகப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. அங்கு வரும் விவசாயிகளும் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியவில்லை. இந்தமாதிரியாக சம்பந்தா சம்பந்தமல்லாமல் அவ்வாறாகப் போட்டு பல தொல்லைகள் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ரெவனயு கோர்ட் இருப்பதைவிட சர்க்கோட்டில் அப்பால் செய்யும்படியான ஒரு ஏற்பாடு அமைக்கப்பட்டால் இது சமூகமாக முடியும். மேலும் அங்கு வக்கீல்கள் சட்டப்படி விவாதக்கூட்டும். ஏதற்காகத் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயச் சட்டம் ஏற்படுத்தினோமோ அதன் நடத்தை அடையவேண்டுமானால் மேலே குறிப்பிட்ட விஷயங்களை முக்கியமாகக் கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.”

“ கிராமங்களில் நடைப்பாதைகளும், ரோட்டுகளும் கிணறுகளும் இல்லாமல் இருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி முக்கிய அதிகாரிகளுக்கு பல மனுக்கள் எழுதியும் உதவையிலும் ஒருவிதமான டலன் ஏற்படவில்லை. எழுதப்பட்ட மனுவுக்கும் பதில் வரவில்லை. ஆகையால் இங்கு கிராமங்கள் மிகவும் போ. குவரத்தின்றி பாதிக்கப்படுகின்றன. இதை உடனடியாகக் கவனப்படுத்து சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகையால் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகள் மக்களின் குறைகளை அவ்வப்போது கவனிக்கும்படியான நிலையில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, quite a number of comments have been made on the district administration and some of the defects that exist there. The district administration is the foundation for any State and its good activities (Sri M. Kalyanasundaram: ‘ And bad activities also ’) and that foundation should be well laid. Hence the interest that the Members have shown in this debate and their representations in this House. I hope the Government will take them into consideration especially when a concrete instance of the type that Mr. Subba Reddi gave from the Socialist Block about the Collector of Kurnool district. The only thing they had asked for was that they should go and speak to the Chief Minister particularly about that particular aspect and I hope the Chief Minister will give them a hearing so that he can find out the actual situation, and do the needful in that respect. I have heard quite a lot about the Collector of Kurnool

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and I need not go into them now. I had been to the district once and heard very much of the disrespectful manner in which the Collector behaves not only towards the M.L.As. but almost all the representatives of the people there. This is a very serious charge and I hope that this will not be allowed to happen in future.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ When the hon. Members wanted to meet me, I said I had no time and asked the matter to be investigated by the Revenue Board Member on the spot. When he went there, hon. Members refused to give him a hearing, so to say and tell him anything. This means that they must, without investigation, make me hear things one-sided only. Was it not right for the hon. Members to explain things to the Member of the Board of Revenue who went there at my instance and under my instructions from here?”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ I wish this point had been made when Mr. Subba Reddi spoke and he would have certainly given the exact reasons as to why they did not want to give evidence to the Revenue Board Member. Probably the point was that a departmental enquiry or an enquiry of that type would not be of much use. Whatever it is, hearing of the M.L.As. by the Chief Minister would not be difficult in the great routine of work that he has been doing. It would certainly be a good thing. Even now it is not too late. I myself had been to the district and was there for 4 or 5 days and heard quite a number of things from various political parties, both for and against us. When two divergent groups are giving the same kind of evidence and which is almost talked about in the streets, then there must be something fundamentally wrong. I hope such things will be set right in future.”

“ Sir, the district administration being an important part in the administrative machinery, a closer contact between the people through their representatives and the district officers is very essential. It is true that there has been a kind of bad influence that has been exerted by the representatives of the people on the district officers in certain aspects and that has created bad atmosphere also. If the representatives of the people take into their hands to work for the people directly for the benefit of the people and in the same spirit of the district officers also consider the representations made by the representatives of the people in the district, I am sure quite a number of instances of bad administration can be set right and that will be one of the ways of avoiding quite a good amount of unpleasantness and also red-tapism that has been going on now. This aspect of the matter has to be taken into consideration because, if we do not wipe out this red-tapism, both below and above, and try to find out measures to set right these defects, then there is no need for such administration. That is my opinion. Similarly, we must also remember that the ordinary man nowadays has come to the stage of sending his representations direct to the Government. We have been telling, and I think

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Mr. Kalyanasundaram also pointed out this in the debate, that our letters are not receiving proper replies and that too immediately. Leave alone the question of representations of the poor and uneducated people. I know the landless labour have been sending representations for the assignment of Government Banjar lands. They have been reminding the Government continuously for the last 3 or 4 years, but they have not received even a negative reply (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.) I can cite quite a number of instances where they have sent reminders of not less than 20 and where they have not received replies. These are all facts. Naturally the people who do not get either a negative or positive reply, will get disillusioned and dissatisfied and dissatisfied people certainly cannot co-operate with the Government to the extent to which they want them. All these things will have to be taken into consideration if the administration is to be efficient and for meeting the needs of the people also. If the Government take effective steps to set right these things, I am sure quite a number of things that are now happening can be reduced to the barest minimum."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, in spite of my saying at the very beginning that this demand concerns two minor heads, hon. Members thought fit to roam over the wide field of famine, registration and so many other subjects. Therefore I have to reply to those matters that have been referred to by the hon. Members.

"In the first place, I do not like this red-tape. The colour itself, I do not like. The physical element blood is red and it reminds me of bad things and so I do not like it. I also do not like the political element 'red'. The hon. Member from Rajapalayam referred to top-heavy administration and criticised certain aspects of the administration. My demand was only for rock-bottom administration and I wanted money only for the taluk establishments. But still he began to talk of the Secretariat, Board of Revenue and several other matters. This demand was necessitated because we had to employ certain extra hands in the taluk establishments in order to speed up the disposal of loan applications, applications for well-subsidy, etc. Therefore, Sir, I moved this demand and in fact, as I told the House already, there was a saving of about Rs. 7.0 lakhs under this Demand and we wanted only about Rs. 8.0 lakhs in addition.

"One hon. Member in the XIII Block and some other gentleman said that there were a number of grievances that had not been attended to by the Government, that more money should be spent and more things must be done speedily and so on. It reminds me of the story of the mule. When we go to the front, it bites and when we go to the back, it kicks. So, when we want more money, hon. Members object and when we say we want the speedy disposal of loan applications and disbursement of the amounts allotted for the loans, they say they do not want it. Actually one hon. Member opposed the whole Demand. After all, what

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is the Demand for? This Demand was necessitated due to the increase in the taluk establishments for the speeding up of the disposal of loan applications. This also, he opposed, Sir. His idea seems to be to oppose everything, good or bad.

"Then, Sir, my Friend hailing from Pudukkottai was nursed and brought up in feudal atmosphere and he could not forget it. Ever since the merger of Pudukkottai, he has become a first-class grumbler. To him, everything is wrong. Except grumbling that this is not adequate or that is not properly done, he does not give any suggestions. I should say, Sir, there is no other constructive suggestion in what he says. Probably he is accustomed to that feudal glamour and grandeur and forgets the present democratic set-up. He must know that things cannot be done as in the old Pudukkottai Durbar. Sir, he objected to the contract system and wanted the works to be taken up departmentally. Some Members said that the departmental system was bad, there was red-tapism and that we must go back to the contract system. Anyhow, we will look into the matter why the contract system does not work well in Pudukkottai and if it is really not good, we will try to change it. Let the hon. Member give me some time for looking into it.

"Then, complaints were made that the Famine Commission visited only Rayalaseema and they did not visit the whole State even though frantic telegrams were sent. Sir, we had no hand in that commission and it was appointed by the Government of India. Whatever conclusions they come to, we can apply them to other areas also as famine is same everywhere and the famine in Rayalaseema cannot be different from the one in Pudukkottai.

"Sir, one other hon. Member spoke in a new dialect which I could not understand. I do not know what dialect it is. It will take some time for me to know it and then understand what it is. I will try to reply to it in the next budget session if it is necessary.

"The hon. Member from Pudukkottai also complained that the remission was not allowed to people who pay an assessment of Rs. 101 and more. He took me to task that I did not do anything for the backward classes even though I belong to the backward classes. The fact was that the Government had a bias to do good for the landless poor. The Government had given top priority to the landless poor in the matter of land assignments. So also, 12-30 p.m.
take the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill. There, the exemption limit was fixed at Rs. 100; why because we thought it should not affect prejudicially the lower rungs of the people. Similarly in the matter of remission also; we have said that in the case of people paying a kist below Rs. 101 remission should be allowed, but that above that limit it should not be allowed, so that the money that is released in that way may be used for the good of the poor ryots. And because we have fixed a limit of Rs. 100, it does not mean that in the case of those paying more than Rs. 100 there will be no remission at all. For the matter of that, anybody paying more

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than Rs. 100 kist may ask for remission if he is really in distress and he has not had sufficient return or profit. His case will certainly be considered and if he deserves it, he will also be given remission. If we fix the limit, it only means that automatically those who pay Rs. 100 and less will be given remission, while in the case of those who pay more, remission will depend on the circumstances of each case. My friend who referred to this matter should not forget that aspect.

"One hon. Member referred to the bifurcation of some taluk in the Srikakulam district. That will be gone into; but I do not know whether it will be proper for us to go into it just now. Anyway, we will start the business of examining now and let it take its own course. Let my friend therefore wait patiently for some time more.

"Mr. Seethi Sahib referred to the island of Laccadives. In fact, the Minister for Law and I had programmed to go to the Laccadives, in spite of one prominent officer asking us not to go, because he said the Government could not afford to lose two Hon. Ministers. (Laughter.) His idea was that it was a perilous voyage and so he asked us not to go. But now it seems the perilousness of it is gone, we have now got a steam boat, and we will therefore take the next opportunity to visit the Laccadives. I shall then invite Mr. Seethi Sahib to visit the Laccadives along with us and give out all his grievances on the spot, so that we may look into them. Sir, Laccadives islands are before our eyes and we will certainly consider all the representations made to us. Let him therefore wait for some more time.

"Then my hon. Friend from Perambalur talked about red-tapism; he said that things are not being done properly, that the Revenue Minister is very lenient and so things do not go all right. If the Revenue Minister is not lenient, then some of the things my friend wants will not also be done; because the Minister is lenient, some really good things are done in matters where discretion can be used. But I must remind him of one thing. Being an M.A., he knows the proverb that Rome was not built in one day. Take this State for instance; its administration is not an easy thing. All difficulties and drawbacks cannot be removed in one day. After all, I have not been here for even one full year—it is only eleven months now—and members should not think I am taking things slowly and all that. If I am a dictator, at one stroke of the pen, I can say such and such a thing should be done and some other thing should not be done, and I can easily satisfy the members that way. He referred to the transfer of some Deputy Collectors and Tahsildars. Again, if I am a dictator, at the very moment when he wants it, I can transfer them; but as it is, I am bound by certain rules, and I have to go by the reports from the officers above them. I may say that nowadays I am very chary about representations made by hon. Members. The other day, two hon. Members reported to me that in a particular area coercive steps were being adopted and the ryots were being put to a lot of

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difficulty. I took them at their word and I issued instructions immediately to desist from adopting such coercive steps. But what did I find as a result of reports? No coercive steps were taken at all. When I asked the concerned gentlemen about it, they simply went on sifting the responsibility from one to the other. It was then I thought that whenever anything came from the hon. Members or from the Heads of departments, I should sift the matter for myself and try to find out the truth. The cross-examination of people is there only with a view to find out the truth; and though we do not have exactly any cross-examination here, by adopting similar lines of test, we have to arrive at the truth.

"Then there was a charge that hon. Members are not allowed to approach the district officials freely and give vent to their grievances. The Chief Minister immediately after assuming office, issued a circular that the Members of the Legislature should not unnecessarily interfere with the administration. It was hailed on all hands as very good, but now I see a different attitude is being taken by some hon. Members—I do not know why. It is a very good and sound principle and it is being followed in every democratic country. The day-to-day administration is in the hands of officials and it should not be interfered with. It is only with that object that in municipalities executive officers were appointed. The municipalities lay down the policy and the executive officers carry it out. Here also, the Government merely lays down the policies and it is the carrying-out portion that is in the hands of the district officials. We must give them a free hand to carry out the policies of the Government, and they ought not to be carried away by the colour of the party of the Government or the colour of the individual M.L.As. too. Some individual Members may like that their influence should be felt and that things should be done in their own way; but supposing the tables are turned and they come to the other side, then naturally they will begin to think that they have been wrongly agitating for such things. The officers are above the influence of the non-official element, but it does not bar the Members from approaching the district officials and telling them about general grievances. The trouble comes only in individual cases. I know of one case where the District Collector could not give a motor transport licence to a particular individual sponsored by a particular M.L.A. Then up arose an agitation against that Collector that he was corrupt, that he was taking mamuls, etc., all because the licence was not given; and before that there was nothing heard about him at all. In view of cases like that, it is better in the interests of the integrity of the administration, that we interfere as little as possible with the officials. It is always open to make any representations of general grievances, and they are there to look into them and do the right thing.

"Finally I come to my friend from Tiruchirappalli. I was not scared away by what he said; I always like his method of speaking, his calmness especially in saying things—I like it very much. And he is not perturbed at all; he sits and speaks and

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probably that is an additional facility to talk calmly unlike in the case of those who stand up and jump up often while speaking—that happens in other places where those gentlemen give a swing and a jerk and the words come out in a torrential manner. And this gentleman here very calmly says there must be a liaison agency between him and the officials. I do not know how best it can be implemented, but let us see. Let him wait for some time.

"Sir, this is a demand under two minor heads about which no hon. Member spoke; hon. Members spoke on all other things except that. We have provided a sum of Rs. 2,500 as a pilot scheme to be spent over the landless poor and the hill tribes, but nobody spoke about it, it is rather strange.

"In view of the remarks I have made, I hope the hon. Member will not press his cut motion."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"I am sorry, Sir, I have to press the cut motion."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Sir, on a point of information. During his speech, the Hon. Revenue Minister referred to the conduct of a particular M.L.A. who began attacking the Collector because his recommendation was not heeded, with regard to the issue of some permit in connexion with motor transport. May I know to which party that M.L.A. belongs and also to which district that M.L.A. belongs. I want the information, because I agree such things must be checked."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"He does not come from Tiruchirappalli district, Sir; of that I am sure."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now putting the cut-motion of Sri V. Sri Krishna to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the allotment of Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous be reduced by Rs. 100.'"

The motion was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall put the Demand to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,12,500 under Demand XI—District Administration and Miscellaneous.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

(3) DEMAND XXIV—LABOUR INCLUDING FACTORIES.

12-40
p.m.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the recommendation of the Governor, I move—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53, a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,600 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.'

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"This Demand covers very very routine matters like increase of furniture, increase in the rents of officers' quarters, increase in the emoluments of Industrial Tribunals, increase in emoluments of substitutes in leave vacancies, etc. In fact, I was wondering why my hon. Friends selected this demand for discussion because if discussion has to be confined to the subjects referred to in this demand, there is not much for discussion. I shall reserve any remarks I may have to make to the end."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,600, under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.'

"I will allow five minutes to each hon. Member and then the Hon. Minister will reply.

"Though the hon. Member, Mr. Veerabhadram, has not given notice of any cut motion I will allow him to speak on the Demand."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సమయంలో సమస్యల కాలంలో కార్మికులకు ఏమీ చేసింది, అది మంచిదా లేదా అన్న సంగతి స్పష్టం అవుతుంది. ఈ సందర్భములో మూడు విషయాలు తెలుపబడుతున్నాయి—

'(1) కనీస వేతనం. (2) ట్రయిన్లు అవార్డు అమలు జరపడం, (3) చక్కదానిన ప్రయోగముకు పంపడం.'

"కనీస వేతనాల విషయం ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానము లోపభూయిష్టమైనది. కార్మిక క్షేత్రానికి నష్టముచేసే విధానము ఇది, లోకం ప్రభుత్వం ఆయా ప్రజా సంస్థలయొక్క అభివృద్ధికి తెలుసుకుని ఒక కమిటీ నిర్ణయించింది. దాని నిర్ణయాలను త్రోసి వేసి ఒక రేటు నిర్ణయించడం జరిగింది. ఈ సందర్భములో ప్రభుత్వం మునిసిపల్ కార్మికుల విషయం చేసినది ఘోర అన్యాయమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. కమిటీ రికమండేషన్లు బట్టి దాఖలు చేసి వేరే రేటు నిర్ణయం చేసారు. ఆ కమిటీ రిపోర్టు ఈ రోజువరకు ప్రకటన చేసి ఉండలేదు."

"రెండవ విషయము ట్రయిన్లు అవార్డు అమలు జరపడం విషయంలో, పెంకితనముగా ఉన్న యజమానులను ఏమీ చెయ్యలేక రేతులు ముడుచుకొనిఉంది ప్రభుత్వం. అధికార్లు Land arrears క్రింద వసూలు చెయ్యడమేగాని మరే విమర్శకులేదు. నిజముగా అలాగుంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వానికి అధికారం లేకపోతే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి రిపోర్టుచేసి అయినా వెంటనే ఈ ట్రయిన్లు ఎవార్డులను అమలు చెయ్యవలయును."

"మూడవది—తగాయిదాలు ట్రయిన్లకు పంపడం విషయంలో దేవుడు వరమిచ్చినా పూజారి వరము ఇవ్వడు అన్నట్లు కార్మికులకు లేబరు కమిషనరుకు మధ్య ఒకరు ఉన్నారు. Labour Department Secretary గారు, Labour Commissioner గారు కలసి చేసిన ఒకటి రెండు ఈ రోజు వరకు అమలు జరుపలేదు. స్టేషన్లలో యజమానులకు ట్రయిన్లు నిర్ణయము జరపడంలేదు. మాడీ మంత్రిగారు తమ పలుకుబడిని ఉపయోగించుకుని అమలు కాకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. దేవలభి

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah] [27th March 1953]

I want to discuss the policy in regard to giving effect to Mr. Venkataramanayya's award for Motor Workers. But now I find that the motor workers have been completely ignored and they have practically become orphans and nobody takes care of them. They send representation to the Labour Officer and no reply comes. For instance in Sattenapalle the Motor Workers' Union has been communicating with all the officers but only in vain. No reply is received to all their representations. My representation on this occasion is that the Motor Workers' Award must be made alive because it has now been kept in suspense. Provision has been made for minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act and to implement this an extra gazetted officer was appointed. No doubt the gazetted officer has to be paid and we have the least objection to it if he is going to serve labour. But I feel that the grievances of labour have not been sufficiently redressed. I therefore request the Government to expedite the matter."

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே” தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மான்யத்தின் மீது பேசும்போது சில வார்த்தைகளைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் தொழில் மந்திரி அவர்கள் திரும்பும்படி நெல்லிச்செய்தும் ஆலைகள் வந்து பார்வையிடவேண்டும் என்று அவரைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். காரணம் அந்த ஆலை மிகவும் சுகாதாரக் குறைவாக இருக்கிறது. ரொம்பவும் மோசமான நிலையில் இருக்கிறது. வெள்ளக்காரர் போல விரட்டிவிட்டோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த இன்னும் வெள்ளைக் காரர்கள் நாட்டில் இருந்துகொண்டு சுறண்டிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அகப்பட அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலை ரொம்பவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்குள்ள தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு உழைப்பிற்கு ஏற்ப அந்த ஆலை முதலாளிகள் அதிர்ச்சி சம்பளம் கொடுப்பது இல்லை. நீண்ட நாள் அனுபவமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு ரூ. 1-2-6 தான் தினக்கூலி கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது நாட்டில் மிகவும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பசி இருக்கிறது. பட்டினி இருக்கிறது. பற்றுக்குறை இருக்கிறது. கிளைவாசிகள் விஷம்போல் ஏறிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் தொழிலாளர்களுக்கு ரூ. 1-2-6 என்று கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. நெல்லிக்குப்பத்தில் வேலை பார்க்கும் தொழிலாளர்களுடைய நிலை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கு வேலை செய்யும் தொழிலாளர்களில் ஆதிதிராவிடர்களும் பிற்போக்கினத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களும் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சுமார் 3000 பேர்கள் வேலை செய்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப் படுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் வேலை செய்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் நெருப்பு அடியில் இருந்துகொண்டு வேலை செய்வதால் அவர்களால் இந்த ரூ. 1-2-6 ல் எவ்விதம் காலம் தள்ள முடியும். அத்துடன் சுகாதார மந்திரி அவர்கள் கண்டிப்பாக அந்த ஆலையை வந்து பார்வையிடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். காரங்கிள்காரர்கள் வெள்ளையரை விட்டும் விட்டதாகக் கூறுகிறார்கள்—ஆனால் வெள்ளையர்கள் இந்த மாதிரி இன்னும் சுரண்டுகிறார்கள். இந்த வெள்ளைக்கார முதலாளிகளை நீக்கிவிட்டு அந்த ஆலையை தேசியமயமாக்க வேண்டும். அதை வாங்குவதற்கு இஷ்டம் இல்லாவிட்டால் கூட்டுறவு மூலமாக அந்த ஆலையை எடுத்து நடத்தவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Mr. Speaker, I thank the hon. Members for the constructive suggestions they have given. I shall very briefly refer to them because I have not got much time. Sir, the Minimum Wages Act is a Central Act and it was introduced in 1949 and all Governments were asked to implement it in two years. Unfortunately, some of the recommendations

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with regard to particular varieties of occupations were found by the Government to be impossible of implementation. I do not know how the Minimum Wages Committee came to the conclusion in regard to the minimum wages of employees of local bodies. Having regard to the finances of local bodies and their capacity to raise loans I am fairly certain that if the Government enforce the Act with regard to local bodies the net result will be they will have to close down in ten days. Therefore, in the interests of good administration first priorities must be given first attention. Therefore we feel that the present time is not the proper time to enforce this Minimum Wages Act so far as local bodies are concerned.

“Then, Sir, my Friend, Mr. Veerabhadram referred to Tribunals. We will try our best to implement the Award. I may inform the hon. Member, as pointed out by Mr. Gopalan, there are difficulties too. It is not easy to apply the Rent Recovery Act, because, as I said the other day, managements have either no good lands on which we can fall back upon or they transfer them to somebody else. Therefore we find difficulty in collecting the money. But, this is a matter for investigation and we are doing our best.

“Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Veerabhadram was rather uncharitable to the Development Department. The Development Department has nothing to do in the matter, because the Commissioner of Labour recommends to the Government and the Government in this case happens to be the Minister in charge and the Development Secretary is only the post office that passes on the recommendations of the Labour Officer to the Government with his remarks. It is true that the Development Department has to make notes on the recommendations. But, I can assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Veerabhadram that the Minister has got his commonsense and he uses his commonsense with the best of intentions in favour of the deserving party. I can assure the hon. Member that so far as I am concerned the Development Department cannot stand in the way as an obstacle and cannot mislead me.

“In regard to the other two questions to which he referred I am sorry I cannot explain in detail the recommendations of the Government. But I can assure the hon. Member that when the Government come to any decision they are not influenced by any ex-Minister or swayed by any other consideration but go only by the merits of the case.

“Then, Sir, my Friends, Mr. Kuppuswami and Kalyanasundaram of course took different sides of the question. I can only say that the Government have got the interests of labour at heart and whatever is done it will be only to increase the benefits to labour, increase efficiency increase the output of the country and improve the cordial relations between the labour and the management. To that extent Government will do their utmost and I can assure hon. Members that that shall be the only consideration and nothing else so far as I am concerned in all my dealings with labour.

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"My Friend referred to the cut in electricity and suggested that Government should help. I am glad that he gave an alternative suggestion, namely, that in case the Government are unable to find the money they should call a conference. That is the suggestion that has been made. I think I am already moving in the matter. I am writing to most of the mill-owners, interested magnates and heads of industrial undertakings and labour leaders to meet at a conference somewhere about the 4th of April at Madras so that we can solve the problem. I am also writing letters to various other organizations and I hope I will have the co-operation of both the managements and labour in this matter. I know it is difficult of solution because of financial difficulties. It is true of everybody and that will be the excuse that would be put forward by all. But I hope that by persuasion and cordial relationship we may achieve the object. I therefore say that the Government are not sleeping over the matter but are trying their best already to help them.

"My Friend, Mr. Vavilala, referred to the Venkataramanayya Award. That Award was given in 1948 and it lapsed and there is no such award now. That Award was given before the Industrial Disputes Act came into force. Now it is open to the workers to raise the issue and when the question is raised we shall settle it."

1 p.m. SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Sir, let me correct the Hon. Minister. The statement is misleading. The Venkataramanayya Award was given under the Industrial Disputes Act and a very recent decision of the Supreme Court has validated it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Whatever it is I have now to put the Demand under discussion and other outstanding Demands for Grants to the vote of the House as the time for discussion of the Demands has come to a close."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 12,600 under Demand XXIV—Labour including Factories.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND IV—FOREST.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,30,700 under Demand IV—Forest.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VI—MOTOR VEHICLES ACTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,80,600 under Demand VI—Motor Vehicles Acts.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND VII—GENERAL SALES TAX AND OTHER TAXES AND DUTIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 4,73,300 under Demand VII—General Sales Tax and Other Taxes and Duties.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND VIII—IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 90,00,000 under Demand VIII—Irrigation.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND X—STATE LEGISLATURE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,31,000 under Demand X—State Legislature.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XII—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,13,200 under Demand XII—Administration of justice.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIII—JAILS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 20,30,100 under Demand XIII—Jails.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIV—POLICE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 69,91,200 under Demand XIV—Police.'

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XV—EDUCATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 35,95,100 under Demand XV—Education.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVI—MEDICAL.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 38,13,100 under Demand XVI—Medical.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVII—PUBLIC HEALTH.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 65,41,000 under Demand XVII—Public Health.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XVIII—AGRICULTURE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XVIII—Agriculture.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XIX—VETERINARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XIX—Veterinary.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXI—INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXI—Industries.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXIII—HARIJAN UPLIFT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 75,000 under Demand XXIII—Harijan Uplift.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXV—CIVIL WORKS—WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,09,500 under Demand XXV—Civil Works—Works.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVI—CIVIL WORKS—ESTABLISHMENT AND TOOLS AND PLANT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 38,12,900 under Demand XXVI—Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVII—CIVIL WORKS—GRANTS-IN-AID.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 34,48,300 under Demand XXVII—Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXVIII—ELECTRICITY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 85,01,100 under Demand XXVIII—Electricity.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXIX—FAMINE.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—
'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 54,22,000 under Demand XXIX—Famine.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXX—PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 23,38,500 under Demand XXX—Pensions.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXI—STATIONERY AND PRINTING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 34,66,000 under XXXI—Stationery and Printing.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXII-A—COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 42,01,200 under Demand XXXII-A—Community Development Projects.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIII—ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES—WORKING EXPENSES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,12,700 under Demand XXXIII—Road Transport Schemes—Working Expenses.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

B. Other Expenditure.

DEMAND XXXIV—PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION TO LANDHOLDERS ON THE ABOLITION OF THE ZAMINDARI SYSTEM.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 15,90,000 under Demand XXXIV—Payment of Compensation to Landholders on the Abolition of the Zamindari System.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXV—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON IRRIGATION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 1,58,30,200 under Demand XXXV—Capital Outlay on Irrigation.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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DEMAND XXXVI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 9,51,200 under Demand XXXVI—Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON CIVIL WORKS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXVII—Capital Outlay on Civil Works.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXVIII—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XXXVIII—Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XXXIX—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ROAD TRANSPORT SCHEMES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum of Rs. 97,000 under Demand XXXIX—Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XL—COMMUTED VALUE OF PENSIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Demand XL—Commuted Value of Pensions.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

DEMAND XLI—CAPITAL OUTLAY ON SCHEMES OF STATE TRADING.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Government be granted for the year 1952-53 a further sum not exceeding Rs. 8,86,23,900 under Demand XLI—Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.'"

The Demand was carried and the Grant was made.

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(b) Interviews should be denied to leaders of communal organizations who wish to make representations on political matters. Deputations of such communal organizations should not be received by any Minister or Officer of Government.

(c) No Government grant-in-aid or patronage in any form should be given to communal organizations which indulge in political activities.

3. I am to request that, if the Provincial Government see no objection, steps may be taken to give effect to the administrative measures decided, upon.

ENCLOSURE.

Resolution on communal organizations passed by the Constituent Assembly of India (Legislative) at its meeting held on the 3rd April 1948.

Whereas it is essential for the proper functioning of democracy and the growth of national unity and solidarity that communalism should be eliminated from Indian life, this Assembly is of opinion that no communal organization which by its constitution or by the exercise of discretionary power vested in any of its officers or organs, admits to or excludes from its membership persons on grounds of religion, race and caste, or any of them, should be permitted to engage in any activities other than those essential for the *bona fide* religious, cultural, social and educational needs of the community and that all steps, legislative and administrative, necessary to prevent such activities should be taken.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 28th 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.

Assignment of lands in Kaikalur taluk.

* 217 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to the unstarred question No. 80—

(a) whether all the 1,093 applications for assignment of land pending in the Taluk office, Kaikalur, are from landless poor or also from landholders; and

(b) whether the Jamabandi Officer is not empowered to dispose of such applications at the time of jamabandi; and, if not, how the Government propose to deal with the applications already pending?

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

“(a) Out of 1,093 applications pending, 1,056 relate to landless poor, 26 to ex-servicemen and 11 to political sufferers. Information is not available whether any of the ex-servicemen or political sufferers own land.

“(b) No, Sir. Special staff is sanctioned when necessary to speed up the disposal of darkhast applications.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—“Sir, the lands in Kaikalur taluk especially are made cultivable and valuable by a long process of cultivation by the landless poor. Will the Government waive the collection of market value at the time of assignment of these lands to the landless poor?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“If the land comes under the term ‘valuable land’, market value will be collected.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the jamabandi officers are calling for ryots’ conferences during the jamabandi time?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I do not know what that has got to do with this question. Anyway, I do not think the jamabandi officers call for ryots’ conferences, but the ryots themselves call for ryots’ conferences.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—“What is the necessity for the Government to withdraw that Government Order and enforce this new Government Order that puts land to auction?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I have already answered that ordinary lands are given free to landless poor. Only lands which are very near big towns and cities, and lands which have irrigation facilities, are given either on market value or sold in public auction.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister has made it clear that only lands near big towns and cities are given on market value or sold in public auction. Will the Hon. Minister please send instructions to the local revenue officers to see that market value is not collected from the poor agricultural labourers when lands are given to them in places other than those near big towns and cities? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ What we do in the case of the poor is this. When poor people had reclaimed lands spending money and labour over them, we give those lands to the poor at a low market value—the market value that obtained before the lands were reclaimed.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that several applications for the assignment of lands are pending with each Collector, will the Government consider the question of appointing special staff to dispose of those applications? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir. It is being done whenever necessary. When the applications are more than 500 and less than 1,000, we allow one extra lower division clerk, one revenue inspector and one peon. If the number should exceed 1,000, we allow two lower division clerks, two revenue inspectors and two peons.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, what types of land are classified as ‘valuable’? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I have already answered the question. I do not know what the hon. Member was doing then.”

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“ అయ్యో, ఇప్పుడు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి పెట్టుబట్టు పెట్టి బంజరు భూమి ను సాగులోకి తెచ్చారు. ప్రభుత్వము యిప్పుడు బంజరు భూములను market value కు ఇస్తున్నామనుకు, ఆ పెట్టుబట్టును market value నుంచి మినహాయించుకొని ఆ భూములను చూస్తాను.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ In such cases, I have already said that increased market value is not collected. The market value that was obtaining before the land was reclaimed, is only collected.”

Representations from the ryots of Tekkali taluk.

* 218 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the ryots of Tekkali taluk about the drought conditions

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prevailing in the taluk owing to the total failure of paddy crop during the current fasli on account of untavourable climatic conditions and irregular monsoon; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) & (b) A petition from Sri Baidharo Mahapatro of Jagannathapuram village, Tekkali taluk, was received in February 1953 and it was forwarded to the Collector of Srikakulam for necessary action.”

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ In view of the fact that there was total failure of crops in Tekkali taluk during the present fasli, will the Government consider the question of full remission and other facilities to the ryots of Tekkali taluk? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Government have already considered the question. They have postponed collection of kist for five years. They are collecting kist only for the current fasli, and the other one year's arrear is to be collected only from June to July.”

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ ఈ కండిషన్ డబ్బులు డబ్బు కుండా ఉండటంవల్ల భూములకు remission ఇవ్వడం నేటి ఆరు ఉంచి, వీటికి వీటికి అలాంటి వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇది వసూలు చేయకుండా ఉండే ప్రభుత్వం ఏమైనా ఆలోచిస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Member's Telugu is too intricate for me to understand.”

Remission of revenue for Tekkali taluk.

* 219 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any representations were received by the Government that remission be granted for Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district, in view of the fact that crops have totally failed in that area and what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 218 put by Sri Lakshmana Das, M.L.A.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the Tahsildar of Tekkali submitted a report to the Government that the crop was an entire failure and it was estimated to be less than two annas in the whole taluk? In view of this, will the Government consider the desirability of giving complete remission to that taluk? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The report is that the average outturn is six annas, and in cases where the outturn is less, the question of granting remission will be considered as per the Board's Standing Orders.”

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Alleged forcible collection of rent in Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district.

8-40 a.m. * 220 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a number of telegrams, petitions and representations were received by the Collector, Srikakulam, and the Hon. Revenue Minister from the ryots' associations in Tekkali taluk, Srikakulam district, with a request that all forcible collections of arrears of rent in unsurveyed (Amani) Estate villages be stopped; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

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

“(a) & (b) Certain telegrams and representations on behalf of the estate ryots of Srikakulam district, particularly Tekkali taluk, were received by the Government recently stating that the collection of arrears of rent was causing hardship to them and requesting that the collection might be stopped. The Government have issued orders that attachments for arrears should be lifted, that demand should be confined to arrears of one fasli at present and that demand for arrears of one more fasli should be made in June-July after summer crop is harvested.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“May I know whether any specific orders have been issued stopping all collections of arrears in certain villages like Nagarampalli, Champapuram, etc., where illegal collections have been made?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I do not know anything of the kind, but the hon. Gentleman seems to have a speedier source of information. I will use my own source and find out whether it is a fact.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—“May I know whether there are any summer crops in Tekkali taluk and, if so, what they are?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I would like to have notice of the question, Sir.”

Fair price shops in West Godavari district.

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

(a) whether all fair price shops in West Godavari district have since been closed;

(b) whether there were any stocks of foodgrains at the time of the closure of the shops;

(c) if so, the balance of stocks and what has been done with such stocks;

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(d) whether the Government received any representations from the public to continue the fair price shops at least in the upland taluks of Kovvur, Polavaram, Chinthalapudi and Tadepalligudem; and

(e) if so, whether there is any proposal to open fair price shops in those areas?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) Yes.

“(c) Information regarding the balance of stocks with the dealers at the time of closure of shops is not readily available. It is also not possible to gather these particulars from all persons who have already closed down the shops. Instructions were, however, issued that the balance of rice stocks of less than five bags with each retailer might be allowed to be sold by the dealers themselves to the cardholders at the existing scale, till the stocks get exhausted and that the balance of rice stocks of five bags or more should be diverted to ex-statutorily rationed areas. Particulars of rice stocks of five bags or more held by each dealer in West Godavari district are being gathered by the Collector.

“(d) Yes.

“(e) No, not at present, Sir.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—“Have the Government any information about the deterioration of the quality of the stocks of foodgrains with the Taluk Supply Officer, Tadepalligudem, due to long storage and, if so, may I know whether the Government will take immediate steps to move the food stocks?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“It is altogether a separate question. Anyhow I take the information from the hon. Member and I shall look into the matter.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“In view of the fact that the new State is being carved out, may I know whether the Government are retaining the foodgrains procured in the Andhra districts in the Andhra areas themselves?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Unfortunately, it cannot be sold there because it is a surplus stock.”

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—“పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలోను ప్రామాణికంగా ధరలు విపరీతంగా పెరుగుతున్నాయని పేర్లబోతున్నాడ అంతో భారత ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఏమి చేస్తున్నాయి. కనుక, 'సెంటు' ప్రభుత్వం దీనిని వికారిం చేయడం చేకరిస్తే పెట్టడానికి చర్య తీసుకుంటుందా?”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“The question is this. Since news is appearing in the Press that the prices of foodgrains are rising very much in West Godavari, will the Government take immediate steps to open fair price shops there?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" All Collectors have been instructed to keep a close watch on the situation and whenever necessary, to reopen fair price shops in order to bring down the prices."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" I understand that Tadepalligudem is a rice-producing area. Then, what is the necessity to open fair price shops there? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That was not the question. The question was that there was some deterioration in the stocks of foodgrains at Tadepalligudem and what steps the Government were taking in that regard."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Has the closing of fair price shops anything to do with the steady rise in the price of paddy as was seen from the news appearing in all the papers recently (including 'the Hindu'), at Tadepalligudem? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Perhaps it may be due to the activities of the merchants also. We are taking note of that also now and, if necessary, we shall take steps to requisition stocks under the Foodgrains (Licensing) Order."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Since there is no control over exports, how can the Government decide whether an area is surplus or deficit in foodgrains? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The normal quantity produced and the normal consumption in the districts are known and, therefore, we have calculated that there is surplus in these districts."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Are the fair price shops fair with regard to prices? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It depends upon the attitude of the person who looks at it."

Statistics re migration to neighbouring districts and States.

* 222 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the State Government have collected statistics of the number of famished men, women and children of Tamil districts who migrated in 1950-51 and 1951-52 to (i) Andhra districts, (ii) to Ceylon, and (iii) to Mysore State, and, if so, whether the Government will please furnish this House with the figures so collected?

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

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the fact that the Ceylon Government have been saying that there has been a great amount of illegal emigration to Ceylon due to the bad economic conditions in Tamil Nad and, if so, what steps have they taken to stop this kind of emigration? "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" 'Emigration' is a Central subject."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, emigration to Ceylon may be a different subject. But the question is about emigration to Ceylon because of the bad economic conditions in the State itself and what steps the Government have taken to stop such emigration."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The opinion of the Ceylon Government is a Central subject."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" No, the point to be noted here is the bad economic conditions in the State, especially in Tamil Nad."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It refers to the Ceylon Government having held a certain opinion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Whether the reference is to Ceylon or not, the main point here is that the conditions in Tamil Nad are so bad that the people are unable to live here either because they have no work or otherwise, and are migrating from this place to another place. It may be that they are migrating to Ceylon, Africa or Malaya, but the fact is that they are migrating."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member who put the question laid great stress on the opinion expressed by the Ceylon Government. Hence the answer was that it should be put to the Union Government. But if it relates only to a question of economic conditions here and if we may ignore the reference to the Ceylon Government, then the answer is we are giving famine relief, and there is no need to put the question."

Price of paddy and rice in Malabar.

* 223 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance and Food be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of rise in the price of paddy and rice in Malabar after decontrol; and

(b) what action the Government have taken to supply at reasonable rate rice and paddy to the consumers till the next harvest?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Paddy prices are not reported. The prices of rice in the open market are fluctuating.

" (b) The Government are continuing informal rationing in Malabar district and 7 oz. of rice and 5 oz. of millets and/or wheat are being issued through ration shops in the district except in Palghat, Ernad and Walluvanad taluks where 6 ounces of rice and 6 ounces of millets and/or wheat are issued. Rice is supplied at the pool prices fixed by the Government, and wheat and milo at subsidized prices."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" According to the Malavalam paper 'Mathrubhumi', dated the 26th March 1953, the price of rice has increased by about 100 per cent since decontrol. The Malabar

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District Gazette reports an increase of 61 per cent. In these circumstances and in view of the fact that the ration cards of most of the cultivators have been cancelled though the crops have failed, what action do the Government propose to take to relieve the agriculturists and consumers from this situation?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This point was answered even during the Budget debate. As far as Malabar is concerned, we continue to supply 12 ounces of foodgrains partly in the form of rice and partly in the form of wheat or milo. Seven ounces of rice in certain areas and 6 ounces in certain other areas are supplied, the balance being in the form of wheat or milo. That being so, it is only the open market price that is fluctuating and that is bound to be.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—“The question is that many cultivators have no ration cards now and what action do the Government propose to take supply them with foodgrains?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“About card-holders, if there is any difficulty, I am prepared to look into it.”

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—“The question was about the price of rice and not about the quantity of rice. The price of rice supplied through ration shops has also gone up since decontrol. Will the Government explain the reason for it?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“That was also explained during the Budget debate. We have fixed a pool price on a ‘no loss, no profit’ basis with reference to the supplies we get from outside and also the prices we have got to pay.”

8-50 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Will it not be very peculiar if the fair price shops themselves begin to sell at an increased rate and hence will they not become open market shops instead of fair price shops?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Fair price is different from fixed price, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“What will happen if they go on increasing the price in this manner?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is fair both to the Government and to the people. That is the position.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“That is not the point, Sir. These fair price shops are intended to be for the benefit of the consumers. We hear that these shops themselves are increasing the prices at the present time. That being so, may I know whether the Government will take steps to see that these shops do not raise the prices?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The fair price shops have no right to raise the price. The Government fix the price in fairness to the people, to the producers, to the farmers and to themselves. If it is a question whether we

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should have a fixed price and control right through, I think the people of Malabar have not yet raised their voice so greatly in favour of reimposition of all controls.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Inasmuch as the coming four months are lean months even in prosperous times and considering the abnormal price of foodgrains in open market, may I request the Government to raise the rice content of the ration so that the people of that part may not be hard hit by the rise in prices?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“At present, we are supplying rice at the rate of 7 ounces and I do not think it is a small quantity. Even the Malabar people should get accustomed to different forms of diet, such as millet, rice, wheat or any other grain. It is not as though the Malabar people alone should get all the rice and all the other people should get other grains.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“May I know what factors are taken into consideration in fixing the fair price?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This question has already been answered by the Chief Minister. The price should be fair to the Government and fair to the people.”

Pattas for lands given to political sufferers.

* 224 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the political sufferers of Nellore district are not yet given pattas for lands which they have been cultivating for more than three years?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The Government have no information. But I gather that in some cases pattas have been issued and in some cases they have not been issued.”

SRI K. SHANMUGAM:—“May I know why the political sufferers who have been given lands in Siddipuram, Kovvur taluk, have not been given pattas so far?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“If they have not been given the pattas, they will be given in due course.”

SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI:—“In view of the fact that almost all the rich people have managed to get pattas already and only the poor people are remaining without these and in view of the fact that they have already spent a large sum of money over these lands to make them suitable for cultivation, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider the question of assigning the lands treating them as landless poor and without demanding any market value from them?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The poor people also should adopt the tactics of the rich people if they want to get the pattas quickly.” (Laughter.)

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ Will the Government consider it desirable not to assign pattas or grant lands to political sufferers who have other means of livelihood? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Even now, the political sufferer gets lands. Only, he must be a landless poor man.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know whether the Nellore district has been exempted from the popular and patriotic order of the Chief Minister that no pattas should be issued to the political sufferers to whom lands have been assigned? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ If pattas had been already issued, it is ancient history. But if it is a question coming under the present order, it will be gone into.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ May I know in all seriousness what exactly (laughter) did the Hon. Minister mean when he said that the poor people should adopt the same tactics as rich men to get pattas? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I answer in all seriousness (laughter) that the poor people must be as alert as the rich people.”

Export of jaggery.

* 225 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri S. Ramalingam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many tons of jaggery were available in the State for overseas export in 1952; and

(b) how many tons were allotted by the State Government to the India Government for overseas export for the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) A quantity of about 43,000 tons was available for export overseas in 1952.

“ (b) The overseas jaggery export quota for the year 1952 was fixed by the Government of India on an all-India basis and not on a State basis. The total all-India quota for the year finally fixed by the Government of India was 50,000 tons. The actual exports of jaggery from Madras ports by sea to foreign countries during the period from January to November 1952 amounted to 42,295 tons which compare very favourably with the exportable surplus of 43,000 tons referred to in the answer to clause (a) above.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Does it include palm jaggery also? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, it includes every form of jaggery.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Out of these 43,000 tons, may I know what the quantity is that is available for transport from the districts of the new State that is taking its birth? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Let it take its birth and it will be known then.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ Will the Government take necessary steps to find a market for the surplus jaggery in the hands of the jaggery societies of Malabar? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Export is in the hands of the Central Government now. We make representations to the Central Government so that our surplus goods may have a market in the foreign countries.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ May I know whether it is a fact that the Government sent instructions to the Collector of Visakhapatnam to stop all exports of jaggery to Ceylon through the port of Visakhapatnam and if so, the reason therefor? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I would like to know to which period the hon. Member is referring. I have been answering about 1952. If his question refers to any recent order, he may put a separate question or he may even ask me personally and I will get the information for him.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Is there any obligation on our part to export a certain number of tons outside? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There is absolutely no such obligation. We only want to export our surplus stocks. That is all.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ Does this include any quantity which is unfit for human consumption and which is fit for only illicit distillation? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am not an expert in that line. But I think only stocks that are fit and useful for human consumption are being exported.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ May I know how the molasses, a sort of inferior jaggery, are disposed of from the sugar mills? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

Utilization of the reserve funds of Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies.

* 226 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any scheme for using the accumulated reserves of the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar;

(b) how much of these reserves have been used to adjust the defalcations in these societies; and

(c) in which society or societies this has been done?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJAYYA :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative. The Reserve Fund is intended to meet unforeseen losses.

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"(b) & (c) In no society, the reserve fund has been used to adjust the defalcations in it."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Will the Hon. Minister consider the question of amending the Co-operative Societies Act to enable these reserves to be used by the multi-purpose societies, especially when some of these producers-cum-consumers are proposed to be converted into such societies for doing constructive work in the firka from which these funds were collected? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The question whether the reserve funds of these societies can be carried over to the reserve fund of the new form of co-operative societies that are likely to come into existence is still under consideration of the Government. If necessary, the Co-operative Societies Act will be amended, Sir."

9 a.m. SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Will the Government allow the societies to utilize the reserve funds in order to reduce the price of rice in rationed areas? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" No, Sir."

SRI A. APPU :—" May I know whether several of the societies are heavily in arrears to the Government on account of grains supplied to them on credit and also whether some of the societies have also misappropriated the money? If so, is there any proposal to reserve the accumulated funds for adjustment towards Government dues? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" There is no such proposal."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know the percentage of profits that have been taken to the reserve funds of the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I refer the hon. Member to the by-laws of the societies."

SRI KUNHI MUMAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know whether the Government are aware that almost all the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies are working at a loss now due to the responsibility of running the retail ration shops and will the Government consider the question of relieving them from the responsibility of running the retail ration shops, by entrusting such shops to private individuals or agents? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I do not accept the statement of the hon. Member when he says that all the societies are working at a loss. There may be a few societies working at a loss."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Are the Government aware that most of the producer-cum-consumer co-operative societies in Malabar have accumulated reserve funds which amount to more than double the share capital and will the Government consider the desirability of amending the by-laws so as to see that

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what is over and above the sum which is equal to the share capital is taken away and utilized by the Government for their nation-building activities? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" We have permitted the societies to utilize Rs. 10,000 or 50 per cent of the reserve fund whichever is less for the purchase of pumpsets and small tractors in furtherance of the Grow More Food Campaign."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Besides the ordinary reserve fund, some societies have undistributed profits with them. Will the Government be pleased to permit these societies to utilize these undistributed profits for purposes like construction of schools and hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" That question is under the consideration of the Government."

Checking the increase in crime.

* 227 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what steps Government have taken to check the fall in detection of crimes and the increase in volume of crimes referred to in the review of the Police Administration Report of 1951?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Government have taken some special steps in 1952 to check the increase in crime and the fall in detection. The results will be watched."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Will the Government enlist public co-operation in such matters? What are the steps the Government have taken in this regard to check the fall in detection? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" All through, public co-operation is called for and that co-operation can only be by way of evidence of witnesses."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" May I invite the attention of the Government to the fact, apart from the review of the work of the police department contained in the Administration Report, that the Committee appointed by the Government to go into the question of separation of the Judiciary from the Executive have made certain observations, viz., that criminal justice has failed or rather is going slow on account of slow investigation of cases by the police and may I suggest that the police in circle police stations may be furnished with one jeep for each station so that they may be in a position to expedite their investigation and have easy access to the villages? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is making a suggestion."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not transport difficulties that stand in the way of detection or investigation of cases and it is not transport difficulties that

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encourage crime. The fact is that crime takes place according to the will, intent and deliberate plan of the criminal and the police have to find out, after the horse is stolen, how it was stolen. The question is always a matter of individual cases and merits. Government have been taking some special steps which I need not discuss here in public because that will help the criminals."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Are the Government aware that this increase in crime is due to the fact that the police and the subordinate officers are utterly neglecting their duties so far as preventive action is concerned? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The increase is not at all due to any administrative conditions existing now. The hon. Member should remember that economic conditions play a much greater part than anything else."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Is it not also true that crime has been on the increase since this Government came into power? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" This Government came into power in 1952 and this question is about the previous year's Administration Report."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In his answer the Hon. the Chief Minister has told us that the economic condition of the people also plays its part in the increase of crimes. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : 'I said "much greater part"'). Yes. If so, what steps have the Government taken, now that an economic crisis is on, to check the increase of crimes and also to prevent people from resorting to crime for solving their economic troubles? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As I have already said, we are taking steps in regard to detection and prevention of crime, which, I said, for certain reasons we need not discuss here. As regards the economic condition of the people, the entire Budget debate was with respect to that and the Opposition is making a very reasonable offer to take over the Government, if possible." (Laughter.)

Payment of salary to Tanjore Veterinary staff.

* 228 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI (on behalf of Sri S. Ramalingam) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state why the payment of salary to the Veterinary staff in Tanjore district for the months of June and July 1952 was delayed by two months?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The delay was due to there having been no qualified Accountant or Head Clerk in the office of the District Veterinary Officer, Tanjore, for the period from 23rd June 1952 to 5th July 1952 and 11th July 1952 to 14th August 1952. The matter was already examined by Government and the Director of Animal Husbandry has issued necessary instructions to see that no such delays occur in future."

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Cut in electricity supply to B. & C. Mills.

* 229 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government Electricity Department have imposed restrictions on the use of electricity in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m.;

(b) the length of time when the staggering of electric current has been in force in the said textile industry; and

(c) when normal conditions in the supply of electricity would be restored in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) Since 1949.

" (c) The matter is under consideration."

SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI :—" Due to this 'staggering' period, the workers are forced to work in the second half of the night shift for a period of five hours and fifteen minutes in a continuous stretch, i.e., from 8 p.m. to 1-15 a.m. against the provisions of the Factories Act. May I have an assurance from the Hon. Minister that this restriction will be removed expeditiously? May I know what exactly the reasons are for continuing these restrictions? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The reasons for continuing this staggering of supply are—

' In one case, on account of the failure of the monsoon the hydro-electric systems will have to be supplied energy from the Madras system and therefore some of the power which the Madras thermal station produces will be transmitted to the hydro-electric systems.

The Chief Operating Engineer has reported that the 80,000 lb. boiler of the Basin Bridge Power House extension expected to be commissioned by the first quarter of 1951 was delayed.

In his letter, dated 5th March 1953, the Chief Operating Engineer (North) has written to say that the 15 M.W. Turbo set at 'B' station extensions has not yet been commissioned. Trial running is in progress and the set is expected to be commissioned in April 1953. Due to the heavy cut now imposed in consumption of electric energy in hydro areas all the extra power available in the Madras station has to be transmitted to those areas till June 1953. The letter of the General Secretary of the Madras Labour Union for the removal of the staggering of supply altogether is under the consideration of the Government."

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9-10 a.m. SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that a 10,000 K.W. generation set recently commissioned at the Station is now out of commission and lying idle? May I know when this will be brought back to commission?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"There has been a recent breakdown in the 12,500 K.W. alternative set. I do not know when it is likely to be repaired."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Sir, in view of the shortage of power likely to be there for some years to come, will the Government consider the desirability of encouraging industrial units to install private generating plants so that the little energy that may be available in the South may be utilized for agricultural purposes in times of shortage?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Sir, it is left to those private people to have thermal stations as a stand-by."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Madras, obtained their energy from the thermal station in Madras and not through the hydro-electric system where there is a cut imposed due to failure of rains?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I am sorry, Sir, I have not made myself clear. I only said that the energy produced here will be sent to those areas and therefore there will be less and less power here."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, with a view to conserving and providing electricity to such mass employing concerns, why should not Government consider the question of complete cancellation of the grant of electricity to rice mills?"

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Is it not true, Sir, that the Government are imposing cut on consumption of electricity because this Government believe in darkness?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

Madras Tribes Advisory Council.

* 230 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Madras Tribes Advisory Council in the current year;

(b) if so, who are the members; and

(c) what are the functions of the Council?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—" (a) Yes.

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" (b) (1) Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao, Minister for Rural Welfare and Scheduled Areas and Scheduled Tribes (Ex-officio Chairman).

(2) Sri R. S. Malayappan, Director of Harijan Welfare.

(3) Sri K. Veeranna Padal, M.L.A.

(4) Sri M. Pentan Naidu, M.L.A.

(5) Sri Karam Bapanna Dora, M.L.A.

(6) Sri E. T. Kunhan, M.L.A. (since resigned).

(7) Sri Velukkan Chomadi, M.L.A.

(8) Sri B. Belligud, Toda Sub-Manigar, Pykara, The Nilgiris district.

(9) Sri Shaikunta Veettil Sayed Koya Thangal.

(10) Sri Gedala Narayana.

" (c) The functions of the Council are to advise on all matters referred to it by the Governor pertaining to the welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State, including—

(i) all new major schemes of welfare and advancement of the Scheduled Tribes in the State;

(ii) all cases in which a regulation is proposed to be made by the Governor under paragraph 5 (2) of the Fifth Schedule to the Constitution."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"Sir, a memorandum was presented to the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare on behalf of the Hill-tribes Association of Visakhapatnam and East Godavari tracts. May I know whether any steps were taken by the Government to relieve the distress of the Hill-tribes referred to in the memorandum?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Sir, the presentation of a memorandum now-a-days is not a strange thing. A memorandum might have been presented and the representations made therein examined by Government."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"May I know, Sir, the exact population of the hill-tribes and the annual expenditure incurred by Government for the reclamation of these tribes?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"How many times in the year, Sir, does the Council meet and what is the expenditure for maintaining this Council?"

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"There is no particular stipulation or condition regarding the period within which the Council is expected to meet. Whenever there is necessity, the Council does meet."

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—“ In his answer the Hon. Minister said that E. T. Kunhan has since resigned. May I know, Sir, what made Sri Kunhan resign from the Council? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ According to rule 2 of the Tribes Advisory Council Rules, the Council shall consist of ten members, of whom not less than eight members shall be representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Madras Legislative Assembly, provided that if the number of representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Madras Legislative Assembly is less than eight, the remaining seats shall be filled by other members of those tribes. Accordingly, those members who were elected to the Assembly to fill the seats reserved for the Scheduled Tribes were appointed as members of the Council in order to fill the seats intended for representatives of the Scheduled Tribes in the Assembly. It was thought that Sri E. T. Kunhan was also a member elected to the Assembly to fill the seat reserved for the Scheduled Tribes, because his name was wrongly shown in the G.O. No. 680, Public (Election), dated 1st March 1952, in which the names of all M.L.As. were published and hence he was appointed as a member of the Council. Subsequently it was brought to notice that he was elected to the reserved seat for Scheduled Castes and could not therefore continue as a member. The Member was therefore requested to resign and he has since resigned.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Sir, will the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to give one or two instances wherein the advice of the Council has been implemented by the Government for the betterment of the tribes? ”

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

District Harijan Welfare Committees.

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

(a) when the District Harijan Welfare Committees and Provincial Harijan Welfare Board were formed;

(b) whether they were formed only for three years; and

(c) when the Government propose to form the new committees?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) These committees were first formed in 1938 and they are being reconstituted periodically. The State Harijan Welfare Committee was last reconstituted in August 1950 and the District Harijan Welfare Committees in March 1951.

“ (b) The term of office of the non-official members of the reconstituted Committees is three years.

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“ (c) The present term of the State Harijan Welfare Committee and the District Harijan Welfare Committees expires only in August 1953 and March 1954 respectively. The question whether these Committees should be reconstituted earlier is under examination.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that the existing Members are unpopular among the public, particularly among Harijans, as they are doing business in the name of Harijan Welfare and will the Government therefore end their term immediately.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I cannot accept the opinion expressed by the hon. Member, Sir.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ May I know, Sir, which is the authority that appoints the non-official Members of the District Committees and the Provincial Committee and the qualification required for being Members of the Committees? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government constitute the Provincial Committee and the District Committees are constituted under orders of Government on the recommendation of the Collectors.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ Sir, have these Committees any control over the District Harijan Welfare Officers who seem to be under the control of nobody? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ These committees are purely advisory, Sir.”

SRI G. JOSEPH :—“ అయ్యో ఈ Harijan Welfare Committees లా ఇవ్వడం రాజకీయపక్షాలకు చెందినవారంటే వాళ్ళవైదా ఉన్నారా, లేక అవ్వంగా వాళ్ళ వైదా ఉన్నారా? ఈ విషయాన్ని తెలియచేయవలసిందని కోరుకున్నాను.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The constitution of the committees and the nomination of personnel are not based on any party considerations. Those who are interested in Harijan welfare are appointed.”

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ Could not the concerned Members of the Legislature be co-opted? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Perhaps it may be that Members of the Legislature who are interested may be there. But they are not there according to any rule.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister replied very clearly that he did not accept the opinion of the hon. Member that the Members who were once nominated had become unpopular with the public. Does the Minister accept the opinion of the people who have already given their verdict that those nominated to the Committees are not popular? The verdict was given a year back and I hope the Hon. Minister will accept the verdict of the people? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry to intervene Sir. There is a certain regularity, a certain propriety to be observed. When Members were appointed at a particular moment and they hold the office or they were told that they would hold the office for a particular period, it is not usual to take occasional votes or a gallup poll now and then and dismiss people for alleged unpopularity on that basis."

9-20 a.m. SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Since the Hon. Minister says that it is an advisory committee, may I know what is the advice given so far? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Advice was given from time to time. There was a report about Harijan welfare and it contained advice as to the lines on which Government should undertake the work, and it is being implemented."

District Forest Advisory Committees.

* 232 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether District Forest Advisory Committees consisting of officials, non-officials and members of the Legislature of the concerned district are proposed to be formed, and if so, when?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" In view of the fact that much hardship and inconvenience is caused to those living near the forests on account of the restrictions that the Forest department are putting, is it not necessary to constitute these committees immediately in order to receive suggestions from them for removing all these hardships and inconveniences? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is a question of policy and so it has to be done with some care and consideration. Reports from the Chief Conservator and the subordinate Conservators have been called for and as soon as they are received, necessary steps will be taken in the matter."

Headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner for Prohibition, North Division.

* 233 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the name of the Headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner for Prohibition, North Division, and also the names and distance of the nearest place of his jurisdiction from headquarters?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" Madras is the Headquarters of the Deputy Commissioner of Prohibition (Enforcement), Northern Division. Cuddapah.

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District is the nearest place in his jurisdiction from the headquarters, viz., Madras. The distance by rail to Cuddapah District border from Madras is 104 miles."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, is it not necessary to locate the headquarters at a suitable and centrally situated place within his jurisdiction in order to save the unnecessary expenditure towards his travelling allowance for journeys between Madras and the nearest place of his jurisdiction, whenever he travels? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" The matter has been previously considered twice and the Board of Revenue were asked to report; on these two occasions they reported that owing to want of accommodation in the districts, Madras was considered to be the most suitable place for the time being."

Working of the Shops and Establishments Act.

* 234 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got complaints from various Labour Unions that the working of the Shops and Establishments Act is not satisfactory and that the workers are not benefited by the same; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to amend the Act so as to enable the workers to get better treatment and benefit from their employers?

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

" (b) Proposals to amend the Act are under the consideration of Government."

Medical van for the Malabar District Board.

* 235 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any request from Malabar District Board for permission to spend Rs. 1,000 a month on a skipper van for medical aid in rural areas and if so, what decision has been taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes; the proposal was not approved as the District Board is working at a deficit."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, in a speech on the 11th, the Hon. Minister for Public Works observed thus: 'So it was now considered that the best way to administer and carry medical relief to rural areas was to have mobile dispensaries. The question of starting mobile dispensaries in every district was under the consideration of the Government'. Now, what the Malabar District Board has done is naturally in furtherance of the declared policy of this Government. May I request the Government to reconsider the matter and give directions? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" As I said, Malabar District Board is running with a big deficit—a deficit of Rupees 1.22 lakhs in its general account and a deficit of Rs. 16 lakhs in its elementary fund account. But the matter is being re-examined with a view to see whether economy can be effected in some other directions and the savings utilized for this purpose."

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" Sir, when the District Boards can spend thousands without the Government's sanction on opening as many dispensaries as they like, why should the Government stand in the way of medical aid through a mobile van and thereby save further expenditure on medical relief, especially at a time when qualified medical men are not available for giving medical relief in the rural parts? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" All schemes of new expenditure which a District Board is entering upon are, I think, subject to control and examination."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" What do the Government mean, Sir, by ' skippo van ' ? Has it anything to do with skipping? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It may be some name, the name of the maker or the manufacturer."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Considering the difficult financial condition of the Government and that district boards, as one hon. Member suggested, are allowed to spend lots of money on starting dispensaries and maintaining them, is it not good to encourage private institutions to carry on the work at less expense to the Government? Will they declare the policy of subsidizing or helping private agencies and district boards to extend their medical relief and maternity relief? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Each question will be considered on its merits and also with reference to the availability of funds."

SRI A. APPU :—" Since the financial position of the district board is very bad, will the Hon. Minister consider the question of transferring the van to the Headquarters Hospital at Calicut and utilize it for medical aid in Chevaur firka where there are no dispensaries or hospitals or any kind of medical aid at all? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That question does not arise out of the answer to the main question? "

"Jurisdiction of the District Welfare Officers."

* 236 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether District Welfare Officers are empowered to take up well works and other acquisition proceedings in the Development firkas also?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The jurisdiction of the District Welfare Officers extends to the entire district

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with which they are concerned, including the firkas selected for Rural Welfare Scheme. They are not, therefore, prohibited from taking up any ameliorative work relating to the Harijans in the firkas selected for Rural Welfare Scheme."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—" In view of the fact that none of the departments was doing the work of constructing wells, especially for Harijans, will the Government issue instructions that this work should be accelerated by both the departments? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question of accelerating the works will be attended to."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" May I know the functions of the District Welfare Officers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Their functions are to carry out the work of the Harijan Welfare department."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" In view of the large amount of work entrusted to the District Welfare Officers, will the Government consider the question of providing jeeps to all District Welfare Officers, at least at the rate of one jeep for each district? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" At the present moment, it is very difficult to supply jeeps."

* 237 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" In view of the importance of this question, I request that it may be taken up tomorrow."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right."

Grants to district boards.

* 238 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether representations were made to the Government about the deficit budgets of several district boards in the State and to make good the deficit budgets by allotment of increased grants for smooth running of administration and if so, what action the Government has taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Some district boards applied for grant to cover deficit in their accounts. The district boards have been asked to economise their expenditure to the extent possible, as there was abnormal increase of expenditure since 1951-52. Grants have been sanctioned to certain district boards having heavy deficits during the current year (1952-53) as specified below :—

	RS.
(1) Anantapur District Board	1,25,000
(2) West Godavari District Board	2,10,000
(3) Chittoor District Board	2,90,000
(4) Nellore District Board	1,75,000

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	RS.
(5) North Arcot District Board	1,45,000
(6) South Kanara District Board	95,684
(7) The Nilgiris District Board	23,000
(8) Chingleput District Board	90,000

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—" Sir, the heavy deficit in the finances of the District Boards is due to the starting of several schools and maternity centres and dispensaries; in view of these considerations, will the Hon. Minister for Local Administration consider the proposal of improving the finances of the Boards by implementing the recommendations of the All-India Local Boards Finance Commission, and allowing them share up to a certain percentage the taxes collected by the States? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The whole question is now under consideration, and the report on the reorganization of the district boards also is under consideration."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" May I tell the Hon. Minister that legitimate grants like payment for dearness allowance, etc., which are payable to the District Boards have not been paid in time by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The Government are making all possible efforts to pay off all eligible grants."

9-30 a.m. SRI P. S. RANGASWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, is it a fact that some of the district boards have approached the Government either for loans or grants with proposals for famine relief works of an important and urgent nature and if so, what was the action taken by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The Government examine them very closely."

DR. T. S. SOUNDARAM RAMACHANDRAN :—" Sir, the Madura District Board also is working at a deficit and so they could not spend on the extension of educational and maternity services. Have they made any representation to the Government? If so, may I know whether any help is going to be given to them at least? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Some more district boards also have represented and their representations are all under the consideration of the Government."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" Sir, on account of the deficit budget and also on account of the inordinate delay caused in making available necessary funds to district boards by the Government, the District Board of South Kanara as well as some other district boards have not been paying regularly the salaries of their employees, especially of elementary school teachers. In view of this will the Government take necessary steps for regular payment of salaries in future? "

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The district boards, under pressure, are taking up many works, or are starting too many institutions and the Government are advising them to economise expenditure as far as possible."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Sir, in view of the deficit budgets of various district boards, will the Government advise the district boards not to open new high schools or other institutions? They may hand them over to Government or private agencies—for instance, the whole education work can be handed over to private agencies and the expenditure of district boards minimized? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The Government have already asked the District Boards not to start new institutions."

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" Sir, in view of the financial stringency of all the district boards, will the Government consider the question of paying the extra expenditure incurred by district boards on payment of dearness allowance to the staff as a matter of course? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Grants towards dearness allowance are being paid to the extent to which district boards are in deficit."

Questions 239 and 240—

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions 239 and 240 are postponed to tomorrow."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Financial assistance to Burma evacuees.

25 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer given on 26th November 1952 to question No. 178—

(a) in how many cases the financial assistance given during the last war to help evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., and to the dependants in India of Indians stranded overseas, in Malabar district, has been ordered to be recovered;

(b) in how many cases such amounts have been ordered to be written off;

(c) the total amount recovered up to 31st December 1952 from each taluk of Malabar district; and

(d) the expenditure incurred by the State Government for such recovery?

A.—(a) Recoverable advances amounting to Rs. 1,24,44,890 were sanctioned in 18,966 cases.

(b) 107.

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(c)

Taluk. (1)	The total amount recovered. (2)		
	RS.	A.	P.
Chirakkal	83,323	4	7
Kottayam	38,819	12	9
Kurumbranad	68,359	4	0
Kozhikode	3,804	12	0
Wynad	186	11	0
Ernad	7,093	0	0
Walluvanad	9,622	8	0
Palghat	17,086	0	0
Ponnani	9,631	8	0

(d) Nil. (The expenditure is borne by the Government of India.)

Cottage and small-scale industries.

26 Q.—SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications in 1951 and 1952 for supply of controlled raw materials to various cottage and small-scale industries and the number of cases for which help was given;

(b) to what extent the new schemes of development of cottage industries have been implemented in 1952; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Gandhi Memorial Trust have made a gas plant to produce power from the local refuse, and if so, what action the Government propose to take to popularize such plants in the villages for production of cheap power?

A.—(a) The information is as follows:—

	1951.	1952.
Number of applications received (for the supply of iron and steel).	1,443	1,605
Number of cases in which help was given.	1,057	1,280

(b) A statement ^a is appended.

(c) The Government have no information.

Textile goods used by Government departments.

27 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the varieties of textile goods and their quantities in yards that are being consumed by the various consuming departments of the Government; and

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 550–554 infra.

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(b) the quality particulars of those varieties (information to be furnished in the following form):—

- (1) Name of the variety;
- (2) Dimensions of the unit (width in inches and length in yards);
- (3) Type of weave;
- (4) Colour;
- (5) Count of warp;
- (6) Count of weft;
- (7) Ends for inch;
- (8) Picks per inch; and
- (9) Price paid per yard or unit?

A.—(a) The varieties of textile goods and the quantity consumed by the various departments during 1951–52 are given in the statement ^a enclosed.

(b) The detailed particulars are not readily available in certain departments. The Government consider that the time and labour involved in collecting the information required will not be commensurate with the public interests served.

Harijan hostels.

28 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan hostels subsidized by the Harijan Welfare department in 1952; and

(b) the number of Harijan students studying in various high schools and colleges who are in receipt of residential scholarships in the State of Madras?

A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that the particulars required are for the year 1951–52. A statement ^b is placed on the table of the House.

Grow More Food Campaign.

29 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of money expended by the Government on account of Grow More Food Campaign in each district of the State except Malabar since April 1943 and inclusive of March 1952?

A.—The particulars have to be gathered from the various districts and from the heads of departments concerned. The Government consider that the time and labour involved in the collection of the data will not be

^a Printed as Appendix II on pages 554–558 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on page 558 infra.

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commensurate with any public purpose the information is likely to serve. The hon. Member's attention is, however, invited to a brochure brought out by the Director of Information in the year 1951 showing the achievements under the Grow More Food Campaign during the five years from 1947-48 for each of the districts in the local languages.

Relief to orchard growers of Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district.

30 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to starred question No. 28 answered on 3rd July 1952 on the floor of the House, what steps the Government took to relieve the distress of the orchard growers of the Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district?

A.—Rajampet taluk is not an area where acute distress prevails due to drought and there is no proposal to grant any relief to the orchard growers of that taluk.

Exemption from payment of kist to the peasants of Chirakkal taluk.

31 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any report from the Collector of Malabar recommending the exemption of the payment of kist, varam and pattam by the peasants of Ramapuram Pazayamgadi in Chirakkal taluk in North Malabar as their paddy crop was destroyed by the entry of salt water?

A.—No.

Minimum wages for industrial employees.

32 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—
(a) in how many industries in the State minimum wages were fixed for the employees; and

(b) the names of such industries and other details thereof?

A.—(a) & (b) Minimum wages have been fixed in respect of the employments specified below:—

- (1) Employment in any woollen carpet-making or shawl-weaving establishment.
- (2) Employment in any rice mill, flour mill or dhal mill.
- (3) Employment in any tobacco (including bidi-making) manufactory.
- (4) Employment in any plantation, that is to say, any estate which is maintained for the purpose of growing cinchona, rubber, tea or coffee.
- (5) Employment in any oil mill.
- (6) Employment under any local authority.

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- (7) Employment on road construction or in building operations.
- (8) Employment in stone-breaking or stone-crushing.
- (9) Employment in any mica works.
- (10) Employment in public motor transport.
- (11) Employment in tanneries and leather manufactory.

Extent of waste lands in Chingleput district.

33 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of acres of lands lying waste in Chingleput district talukwar in the year 1940 and in the year 1952 exclusive of communal poramboke lands;

(b) how many acres were assigned to political sufferers since 1940;

(c) how many acres were assigned to ryots other than the Harijans possessing more than three acres of lands of their own since 1940;

(d) how many acres were assigned to Harijans since 1940; and

(e) how many acres are being cultivated without assignment or permission?

A.—(a) The information is not available.

(b) 1,832.38 acres.

(c) to (e) The information is not available.

Selection of candidates by the Madras Public Service Commission.

34 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state how many candidates out of the 1,020 candidates selected by the Madras Public Service Commission in years preceding the year 1950-51 and who remained unprovided with jobs on 31st March 1951 (vide page 3 of the Annual Report for 1950-51 of the Madras Public Service Commission) remained so on—

(1) 31st March 1952; and

(2) 31st October 1952?

A.—Out of the 1,020 candidates who remained unprovided for on 31st March 1951, 961 were provided for before September 1952. The remaining 59 candidates were brought on to the new lists of candidates prepared on the results of the examinations held in 1952. Actual figures regarding the number of candidates unprovided for on the 31st March and 31st October 1952 are not available.

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Refund of fees by the Madras Public Service Commission.

35 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applicants for competitive examination for Madras Ministerial Service who were not admitted to the examinations, i.e., 2,355 and 3,269, respectively, in 1949 and 1950 (vide page 3 of the Annual Report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1950-51) and of 424 absentees in 1950 (vide page 37 of the same report) in how many cases the fees were refunded in 1949 and 1950 as per provisions of G.O. Ms. No. 1612, Public (Services), dated 14th August 1940, to those who could not sit for the examination; and what amounts were so respectively refunded;

(b) how many candidates applied for the competitive examination held for the Madras Ministerial Service in 1951 and 1952 by the Madras Public Service Commission; and of those how many were admitted to sit for the examination in 1951 and 1952 and of those admitted to sit for the examinations, how many were absentees in 1951 and 1952 from the examinations; and

(c) what amount was refunded and to how many applicants for competitive examinations referred to in (b) under the provisions in G.O. Ms. No. 1612, Public (Services), dated 14th August 1940?

A.—(a) Out of the candidates who were not admitted for the competitive examination for the Madras Ministerial Service in 1949 and 1950, refund of fees was sanctioned to 32 candidates in 1950 in accordance with the instructions in G.O. Ms. No. 1612, Public (Services), dated 14th August 1940. Of the 32 candidates to whom the fees were refunded, 23 candidates were selected supplementally for appointment to the same service on the results of the competitive examination held in the previous year (1949) and hence they were not required to sit for the examination once again. Refund was sanctioned in the remaining nine cases as the absence was due to causes for which the candidates were not responsible, such as illness, etc. The total amount refunded is Rs. 320.

(b) & (c) The information is furnished in the statement below:—

Particulars.	Years.	
	1951.	1952.
(a) Number of candidates who applied for admission to the Ministerial Services examination ..	3,168	11,862
(b) Number of candidates admitted to the examination ..	2,486	10,332

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Particulars.	Years.	
	1951.	1952.
(c) Number of absentees ..	55	673
(d) Amount of fees refunded and to how many applicants ..	Rs. 400 to 40 applicants.	Rs. 1,450 to 145 applicants.

Habitual offenders' settlements.

36 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state with reference to answer to unstarred question No. 36 on 25th November 1952—

(a) what are the names of the establishments employing inmates of habitual offenders' settlements asked for in (c) of question No. 36; and

(b) how many children confined to Sitanagaram and Stuartpuram Settlements were lent to establishments for labour outside the settlement?

A.—(a) The names of the establishments employing the inmates of habitual offenders' settlements are—

Aziznagar.—(1) Public Works Department establishments engaged in road repair work, etc.

(2) Private landowners, during agricultural season.

Sidhapuram.—Nil.

Sithanagaram.—Public Works Department establishments engaged in anicut works.

Stuartpuram.—Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Chirala.

(b) None were lent to establishments for labour outside the settlements.

Nominations to Advisory Committees.

37 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether instructions were issued by the Government to the various departments to invite only Congressmen to public functions and to nominate only such persons to the Advisory Committees constituted by the Government;

(b) whether instructions of the type in (a) were issued before 31st March 1952; and

(c) whether the Government reversed the instructions and, if so, what are the instructions now in vogue?

A.—(a) to (c) No such instructions were ever issued either before 31st March 1952 or after and there has been no need to issue any reversing orders.

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

II.—MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Hon. the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, dated 27th March 1953 :—

“ I transmit a copy of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953) as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

“ I transmit a copy of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1953) as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.”

“ May I know from the Hon. Leader of the House whether it is the intention to finish the business of the House by 11 o'clock? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes, Sir. It has been agreed, I think, in consultation with the leaders concerned that if possible we should rise at 11 o'clock.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is it on account of Aruvathimoovar festival? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It has nothing to do with it. I think the House is sufficiently tired of the discussion.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, and move—

“ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.”

“ In view of the fact that the discussion on this is going to be very short and sweet I propose to reserve what I have got to say to the reply stage, if necessary.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

“ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.”

*SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఈ Appropriation Bill మీద విమర్శించే సమయం ఇప్పుడు వచ్చింది. వివిధ విభాగాలకు యివ్వవలసిన పనులు ప్రభుత్వం వారి వారి ఆధీనంలో ఉన్నాయి. ఆ విషయాలను యొక్క స్వరూపాన్ని మార్చుట అత్యవసరం. వెనుకటి రోజులలో బ్రిటీష్ ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఆదేశాలకు అనుగుణంగా వివిధ ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగాలకు సప్లై చేయబడింది. ఎంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వం కార్యకలాపాలలో సంబంధముండరాదనే విధానాన్ని అనుసరించి ఈ యంత్రాంగం సృష్టించబడింది.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I find there is too much noise in the House and I am not able to hear the Hon. Member. Order, order. The hon. Member may continue his speech.”

“ Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 27th March 1953.”

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*SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ ఈనాడు మనదేశంలో ప్రజాస్వామ్య ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పడింది. ప్రభుత్వ కార్యకలాపాలను ప్రజలు ఆర్థికంగా సహకరించుకొనుటకు, ప్రభుత్వ ద్వారా ప్రజలలో సన్నిహిత సంబంధాలు కలిగిఉండుటకు వీలుగా ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగాన్ని సవరించాలి.

“ అధికారాన్ని త్వరలో విస్తరించుకొనుట. ఈ తరుణంలో అధిక తమిళ వైషమ్యాలను పెంచే వైఖరిని ఎవ్వరూ ప్రదర్శించరాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఉద్యోగులకు అధికారాన్ని కేటాయించే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఎటువంటి అనుమానాలకు లొబ్బరాదని కోరుతున్నాను. అధిక ఉద్యోగులను శలవు పెట్టి వారికి junior లు ఆయన కొందరు తమిళ ఉద్యోగులకు ప్రమోక్షాలు ఇస్తున్నట్లు వినికిడిగా ఉంది. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వం వారు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని అంధులకు ఎట్ట అన్యాయం జరుగకుండా చూడవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“ రాష్ట్ర విభజనను సాకుగా తీసుకొని అధిక జిల్లాలలోని ఎన్నో minor irrigation scheme లను, electricity scheme లను ప్రభుత్వం వారు నిశ్చయించలేదు. ఇలాంటి అక్రమమైనట్టిది ఎట్టా మిక్కిలి ముఖ్యమంటే విభాగం. అనేక minor irrigation పనులపై ఇంతవరకు 50 లేక 60 వేల రూపాయలవరకు ఖర్చుచేసి ఉన్నప్పటికీ వాటిని నిలిపివేశారు. ఎంతాకాలం పొందకుండా వాటిని ఈ పనులను పూర్తిచేయించామన్నట్లే ఇంతవరకు ఖర్చుచేసినది వృథా అయిపోతుంది. వాటిని కురిస్తే వెరుకట్టలు, కాలువాలు, తూములు మొదలైన పాడైనా తాము. కాబట్టి ఈ పనులను ఈ వేసవిలోనే పూర్తిచేయవలసిన ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ వాగుకు లాంటివి బంజర భూములను స్వంత భూమిలేని వేరుకైతులకు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు ఇచ్చి విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విభాగం చాలా లాభాన్ని తెచ్చింది. దీనివల్ల వేదవాలో ఆదోళన పెలలేదు. ఈ సమస్యను సత్కమంగాను న్యాయంగాను పరిష్కరించాలి. లేనచో ఆదోళన తప్పదు. తరువాత ప్రతిపక్షం వారు ఆదోళన, అలాంటివి రెచ్చగొడుతున్నారని నిందించి ప్రయోజనంలేదు. 10, 15 సంవత్సరాలుగా వేదరైతులు ఎంతో కష్టపడతూనే ఉన్నారని సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చిన భూములనుంచి వారిని ఈనాడు వెడలగొట్ట వాటిని ఈనాడు ఎవరు ఎక్కువ డబ్బు చెల్లిస్తారో వారికి కట్టబెడతాననడం అన్యాయం అని ప్రభుత్వం వారు గుర్తించాలి. ఇంతవరకు కష్టపడి వాగుకేసినవారు ఆ భూములలోనుంచి కడలరు. తప్పనిసరిగా ఆకాంతిరేగుతుంది. అట్టి పద్ధతులకు ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యత వహించవలసి ఉంటుంది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడకుండా ప్రభుత్వం శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలి. గ్రామాలలోని పెద్ద మాస్టర్లు, అధికారుల మద్దతుతో వేదవాగినుంచి భూములు జలవంతంగా తీసుకొంటున్న సందర్భాలు ఎన్నో ఉన్నాయి. నాకు తెలిసిన ఒక వేదరైతు 25 సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగుచేస్తున్న భూమిని, ఆ గ్రామ ముసలము, తహసీలుదారు మద్దతుతో, తనబంధువుల కొరకే ఇప్పించాడు ఇటువంటి అక్రమాలు అరికట్టకపోతే అలాంటి ప్రభుత్వం నే విషయం ప్రభుత్వం ఇక నైనా గుర్తించకలసి ఉంది. ప్రభుత్వం వారు బంజర భూముల assignment ను గురించి issue చేసిన G.O. ను ఉపసంహరించుకొనవలసిన ఎంతోకాలంగా వాటిని సాగు చేస్తున్న రైతులకి ఇప్పించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“ ఈ మధ్య పంచాయతీ బోర్డులకు ఎన్నికలు చేయలేక పట్టించుకోవడం 940 ఇంకావల్ల చాలా ప్రమాదాలు సంభవించాయి. గ్రామాలలో కడులు పెట్టవలసి ఉంది. ప్రస్తుత పంచాయతీ విభాగంపై గ్రామాల అధికారాన్ని పెంచడం

[Sri M. Palaniandi]

[28th March 1953]

தடுத்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். அவரும் கல்கட்டரைக் கலந்துகொண்டு எப்படியாவது அந்தப் பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள நிலங்களைக் காப்பாற்றியாக வேண்டும். ஆகவே நந்தையார் வாய்க்காலுக்கு உடனே கொள்ளிடத்திலிருந்து தண்ணீர் விட்டு அங்கு இருக்கும் ஏழை சிறு விவசாயிகளினுடைய குடிநீரைத் தீர்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே உடனடியாக இதில் கனம் பராமத்து மந்திரி அவர்கள் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நாங்களோ, 21 கிராமத்தில் உள்ள விவசாயி மக்களே, வாய்க்கால வெட்டித் தண்ணீரை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுபோகத் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். பத்து நாட்களுக்கு முன்னர் நாட்கள் தண்ணீர் எங்களுக்குக் கெட்டுத்தால் போதும். இந்த நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் காய்ந்து போகாது காப்பாற்றிவிட முடியும். இதைப் பற்றி கல்கட்டர், பராமத்து இலாக்கா சூப்பிரண்டு போன்றவர்களிடம் விண்ணம் செய்துகொண்டும் கூட அரசாங்க உத்தரவு எங்களுக்குக் கிடைப்பதென்று சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இதற்கான உத்தரவை சர்க்கார் போட வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

* SRI S. SOMAYAJULU :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தின் மீது நடக்கும் விவாதத்தில் நம்முடைய உள்நாள் குறைகளையெல்லாம் தருவித் தருவிக்க கூறிக்கொண்டே போனால் அது ‘அனுமார் வால்’, மாதிரியாக நீண்டு கொண்டேபோகும்.

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

“ ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவின் பிரச்சினையும் ஒவ்வொரு விதமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் நானும் கூடுமானவரையில் வேறு விஷயங்களைத் தொடராமல் சுருக்கிய முறையிலே நிருவ கிளந்து கூற முயற்சிக் கிறேன். ஆகவே வரவு செலவு திட்ட விவாதத்தின் மீது முதலில் பேச என்னுக்குச் சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்காததால் எனக்கு நேரம் சிறிது அதிகமாக இருக்கும்படியாகவும் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ சாதாரணமாக இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் இறுதியாக வந்திருக்கும் இந்த Appropriation Bill-ல் ஒரு புதிய பாணியிலோ, புரட்சிகரமான முறையிலோ, அல்லது நவநவமான புதுத் திட்டங்களைச் சீரமைத்துச் சென்னை சர்க்காரின் திட்டத்தில் சேர்த்து சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படவில்லை ஒரு மேலதயால், சர்க்காரைத் தவிர்த்து உலகுக்கு விளக்கிய ராஜாஜி அவர்களின் தலைமையில் இயங்குகின்ற ஒரு சர்க்காரின் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தில் புதியான, புரட்சிகரமான, நவநவமான திட்டங்கள் எதுவும் சேர்க்கப்படவில்லையென்றால் அதில் எதோ ஒரு காரணம் இருக்கிறது. எங்கேயோ ஒரு இடத்தில் தப்பு இருக்கிறதென்றுதான் அர்த்தமாகும். அந்தத் தப்பு என்னவாக இருக்க முடியுமென்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சற்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சம் பரவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. மழையில்லாததினால் விவசாயம் பெரிய முடியாமல் பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான போகல் வேலையிழந்து தவிக்கிறார்கள். நெசவாளி ஏறிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதமாக பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் வேலையிழந்து தவிக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சூழ்நிலையில், பஞ்சத்தினால் மக்கள் தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போதும் விவசாயிகள் ஒரு புறம் விஷம்பால் வறிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போதும், அதே சமயத்தில் மக்கள் சக்தியை இழந்து தவித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் சந்தர்ப்பத்திலும், நெசவாளி மக்கள் வேலையிழந்து ஊர் ஊராகப் பிச்சை வாங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு அசாதாரணமான சூழ்நிலையிலும், எந்தச் சர்க்காராயிருந்தாலும் சரி இதை விட புரட்சிகரமான, கவர்ச்சிகரமான, புதியதான வரவு செலவுத் திட்டங்களைச் சமர்ப்பிக்க முடியாதென்று நான் சொல்வேன். அதேபோல் எப்படிப்பட்ட பொருளாதார நிபுணராக இருந்தாலும் சரி, அல்லது விஞ்ஞான தர்க்க சாஸ்திர ரீதியில் எப்படிப்பட்ட மேதாவியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி இதை ஒப்புக்

[28th March 1953]

[Sri S. Somayajulu]

கொண்டுதான் ஆகவேண்டும். இதை விட்டு விட்டு, இன்று ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் நாட்டின் உண்மையான நிலவரத்தையும், யதார்த்த நிலைமையும் புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் ‘அதைச் செய்யவில்லை, இதைச் செய்யவில்லையென்று’ குறைகளை மாத்திரம் சொல்லிக்கொண்டே போவது ஒல் யாருக்கும் லாபமில்லை. கூடியவரையில் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைத் தயாரிக்கும்பொழுது எந்தந்த இனத்தில் உடனடியாக அதிக நிவாரணம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமோ அந்தந்த இனங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் மிகவும் அதிகமாகத்தான் பணம் ஒதுக்கியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. வெகு சமீபத்திலேயே ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்படப் போகிறது. இப்பொழுது தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் வரவு செலவுத் திட்டம் இடைக்காலத் திட்டம்தான். ஆகவே மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்பட்டவுடன் விரிவான திட்டத்தை, நவநவமான திட்டத்தை, புரட்சிகரமான திட்டத்தை அவரவர்கள் அவர்கள் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு தயாரித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அதன் குறுக்கே யாரும் நிற்கவில்லை. நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களின் தலைமையில் இயங்குகின்ற இந்தச் சர்க்கார், நிச்சயமாக ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்து நாட்டில் குழப்பமும், அவசர நிலைமையும் மறைந்தவுடன் அமைதியாக மக்களின் நலனை எண்ணி, பல புதிய திட்டங்களை வகுத்து, இந்த மாகாணத்தை மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் எல்லாம் புகழக்கூடிய வகையில், இந்த மாகாணம் மற்ற மாகாணங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கும் வகையில் பல திட்டங்களை வகுத்துக் கொடுப்பார் என்று நிச்சயமாக நாம் எல்லோரும் நம்பலாம். ஆகவே இன்னும் ஒரு 6 மாத காலம் நமது நண்பர்கள் எல்லோரையும், ‘ஒன்றுமே இந்தச் சர்க்கார் செய்யவில்லை,’ யென்று குற்றம் சாட்டுகின்ற கனம் மெம்பர்கள் எல்லோரையும், பொறுத்திருந்து பார்க்கச் சொல்லுகிறேன். அவசரப் பட்டால் பயனில்லை. அவசரப்பட்டுச் செய்யும் காரியங்கள் எல்லாம் ‘அவசரக் கோலம் அள்ளித் தெளித்தது போல,’ உருப்படியில்லாமல் போய் விடும் என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. தற்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய சூழ்நிலையில் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சர்க்காரை குற்றம் சாட்டவேண்டுமென்ற மனப்பான்மையை விட்டு விட்டு, இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலவரத்தை தங்கள் கட்சிக்குப் பிரசார பக்கபலமாகச் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளாமல், சர்க்கார் இப் பிரச்சினைகளை வெற்றிசுரமாகச் சமாளித்தபின் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் எப்படி நடக்கிறதென்று பார்க்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக வரவு செலவுத் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சில விஷயங்களை மாத்திரம் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக அப்போரியேஷன் பில் மூலமாக நமது நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கும் தொகை இருபது கோடி ரூபாய், என்பதற்கு லக்ஷத்து, இருபத்தெட்டாயிரத்து, ஐந்து ரூபாய்கள். இதை ஒரு அதிகப்படியான தொகை என்று நாம் கருதுவதற்கில்லை. குறிப்பாக அவர்கள் எந்தந்த இனத்தில் அந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ரூ. 2,29,700 ரூபாய்கள் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது. கள்ளச்சாராயம் அங்கு காய்ச்சுகிறார்கள். இங்கு காச்சுகிறார்கள். சர்க்காரின் மதுவிலக்குக் கொள்கை நல்லதாக இருந்தாலும் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவது போதாது. இன்னும் மதுவிலக்கு அதிகாரிகள் ஜரூராக நடந்துகொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் புகார் கூறும் இந்தக் காலத்தில், கனம் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி அவர்கள், மதுவிலக்கு அதிகாரிகளின் போக்கு வரத்துச் செலவிற்காகவும், கார், லாரி போன்றவைகளின் செலவிற்காகவும் கொஞ்சம் அதிகமான பணம் கேட்பதை நாம் மறுக்க முடியாது. நல்ல முறையில் கனம் மதுவிலக்கு மந்திரி மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அவருக்கு வேண்டிய பணத்தை நாம் ஒதுக்கிக் கொடுத்து உதானே ஆகவேண்டும். ஆகவே அவர் கோரியிருக்கிற இரண்டு லக்ஷத்து, இருபத்தென்பதாயிரம். சொச்ச ரூபாய்களையும் அனுமதித்த தங்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அதற்கடுத்தார்போல் வன இலாக்கா; காட்டு இலாக்கா மந்திரி ரூ. 9,30,700 கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். ரேஷன் எடுத்ததின் காரணமாக உணவுப் பொருள்களின் விலை ஏறிவிட்டதாலும், இதுவரையில் ரகித்து

[Sri S. Somayajulu]

[28th March 1953]

வரப்படும் கால்நடைகளுக்கு உணவு வாங்கிப் போடுவதிலும், இன்னும் இதுமாதிரியான விஷயங்களினால் செலவு அதிகமாகிறதென்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது அதிகப்படியான செலவு என்று சொல்வதற்குப் பதிலாக, நாடு இல் காலிற்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டிய கால்நடைகளையும், மிருகங்களையும் ரகசிக்கக் கொண்டு அதைப் பணம் செலவு செய்தாலும் அவைகளை நல்ல முறையில் பாதுகாக்கவேண்டிய பொறுப்பு நமக்கு இருக்கிறது. அந்தவாறில்லா ஜீவன்களை ரகசிக்க வேண்டிய பொறுப்பு இருப்பதின் காரணமாக இச்சம்பந்தமாக செலவழிக்கும் பணத்திற்கு தடை எதுவும் சொல்ல முற்படாவிட்டாலும் சர்க்காருக்கு உன்னொரு மாற்று யோசனையை நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இன்றையதினம் தாடைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் இருந்த அரிசி ஏன் வீணாகிவிட்டது என்று கேள்வி கேட்கும்பொழுது மெம்பர்கள் பல வகையாகப் பேசினார்கள். 'சர்க்கார் கொடுக்கும் அரிசி ரொம்பவும் மக்கிப்போனது, புழுத்துப்போனது. அதை எந்த மனிதர்களும் சாப்பிடமாட்டார்கள். அதைச் சர்க்கார் நியாயவிலைக் கடைகள் மூலமாக விற்பனை செய்வதை நிறுத்தவேண்டும்' என்பதாகவெல்லாம் பேசினார்கள். நானும் உண்மையில் சர்க்காருக்கு ஒரு யோசனை கூற விரும்புகிறேன். அப்படிப்பட்ட மக்கிப்போனது, புழுத்துப்போனது அரிசியை நியாயவிலைக் கடைகள் மூலம் மக்களுக்கு விநியோகம் செய்வதை நிறுத்தி, அந்த அரிசி பூராவிலும், காட்டு இலாகாவிலுள்ள மிருகங்களுக்கு உணவாக அளிக்கலாமென்றுதான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். அதனால் சர்க்காருக்கு லாபம் இருக்கும். மக்களின் குறைகளும் நீங்கும் என்று இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"அதற்கடுத்தாற்போல பஞ்ச நிவாரணம் சம்பந்தமாக 5 லக்ஷத்து, 22 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய்களை சர்க்கார் கோரியிருக்கிறது. இது நியாயமானது. நாட்டில் இருக்கும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பல பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை நடத்தியாகவேண்டும். புதியதாக கிணறுகளை மேலும் இவ்வாண்டு தஞ்சை, திருச்சி ஜில்லாக்களில் புயலினால் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் பாதிக்கடையும் நாம் நீக்கியிருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே பொதுவாக தமிழ் நாடு பூராவிலும் பாவியும் இந்தப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்குவதற்கு ஒரேயொரு கோரியிருக்கும், 54,22,000 ரூபாயும் நியாயமானது, அவசியமானது, சபை அதை அங்கீகரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"நீர்ப்பாசன வசதிகள் சம்பந்தமாக 93,27,200 ரூபாய்கள் கோரியிருக்கிறார்கள். இது மிகவும் அவசியம். இன்றையதினம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பஞ்சம் பஞ்சம் என்று கூறுகிறார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் 'இங்கே ஓரந்தவிட்டான். அங்கே பஞ்சத்தால் அவன் இறந்துவிட்டான்' இவன் உணவு உண்டு பத்து நாளைக்கு மேலாகிறது,' என்றாலும் சர்க்காரின் மேல் புகார்கள் சமத்திக்கொண்டு வருகின்றன. எனவே சர்க்காரைப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க உடனடியாக பல நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் அமுலாக்கிக் கொடுத்தால்தான் உணவு அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியும். ஆகவே இந்த இனத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழித்தாலும் செலவழிக்கலாம். குறிப்பாக உடனடியாக பல ஏரிகள், குளங்கள், கணமாய்கள் போன்ற சிறிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் செய்பவர்களைக் கொடுத்தாகலாம் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இந்த நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களெல்லாம் மந்திரியினுடைய கவனத்திற்குப் பல திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லா மெம்பர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக மணிமுத்தாறு அணைக்குட்பட்ட திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. மேலும் கீரியார், குறுக்குத்தறை, மேலப்பாளையம் போன்ற திட்டங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்ய நான் ஒரு விஷயத்தைச் சர்க்காருக்குச் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் வேலையில்லை. பஞ்சம், அதனால் கஞ்சிக்கஞ்சித்தொட்டிகளை ஏற்படுத்தும் யோசனை என்னக்குப் பிடிக்கவில்லை. மக்களை ஆகவே நீங்கள் ஒன்று செய்யுங்கள். அவர்கள் தெரிவிக்கிறார்கள். இதை

28th March 1953]

[Sri S. Somayajulu]

தாலும் சரி, மற்ற யாராக இருந்தாலும் சரி வேலையில்லாதவர்களையெல்லாம் இந்தப் பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன அணைக்கட்டுகளை கட்டும் வேலையில் ஈடுபடச் செய்து அவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவை சர்க்கார் (காண்டினை) ஏற்படுத்தி அதன் மூலம் கொடுத்தால் அவர்களைச் சோம்பேரிகளாக்காமல் நாட்டிற்கு உகந்ததான், நாட்டின் சேஷமத்திற்கு அடிப்படையான ஒரு காரியத்தில் ஈடுபடச் செய்தவர்களாகவும் ஆவோம். குறிப்பாக ரஷ்யாவைப் பற்றிப் பேசும் பண அங்கத்தினர்கள் இங்கேயிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நாட்டைப் போல நாட்டிற்கு உகந்ததான், பொதுவான ஒரு காரியத்தில் எல்லா மக்களையும் ஈடுபடச் செய்து இவர்களுக்கு இனமாக காண்டின் மூலமாக உணவு அளிப்பது ரொம்பவும் நல்லதானது. இதில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் மறுத்ததேவண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பொதுவாக இன்றையதினம் நாம் நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களுக்காக வாங்கியிருக்கும் கடனுக்கு ஒரு கோடியே எட்டு லக்ஷத்து ரூபத்தாராயிரத்து ஐநூறு ரூபாய்களை வட்டிக்காகக் கொடுக்கிறோம். 4%, 5% வட்டி கொடுக்கும்பொழுதே இப்படியாகிறது வட்டி. ஆகவே ஒன்றை ஒன்று சொல்லமுடியும். நம்முடைய சர்க்கார் ஸ்திரமான சர்க்காராக இருந்ததால்தான், இப்படி 9½ கோடி ரூபாய்க்குமேல் நாம் ரிசர்வ் பாங்கில் ஓவர் டிராப்ட் வாங்க முடிந்தது. இதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. இப்படி அத்தியாவசியமான சமயத்தில் வெளியாரின் கடன் நமக்கு உதவியாக இருந்ததுக்காக நாம் இந்த சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டவேண்டும். வாங்கிய கடனுக்கு ஒரு கோடியே எட்டு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் சொச்சம் வட்டி கட்டுகிறோம் என்றால் அது ஒன்றும் அதிகமான வட்டியில்லை. பஞ்சத்திலிருந்து நம் நாட்டு மக்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமென்றால் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் இல்லை, 5 கோடி ரூபாய் வட்டி செலுத்தினாலும்கூட கடன் வாங்கித்தான் ஆகவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

"மத்திய சர்க்கார் நமது சர்க்காருக்கு 9 லக்ஷம் (இது தேர்தல் செலவு) ரூபாய் கொடுத்ததற்காக நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். பணம் வரவேண்டும், வர வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்படி நம்மை விட்டு வைக்காமல் உடனடியாகப் பணம் கொடுத்ததற்காக நான் அவர்களைப் பாராட்டாது இருக்கமுடியாது.

"ஜெயில் நிர்வாகத்திற்கு 20 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் சொச்சம் கேட்கிறார்கள். இது ஒரு அதிகப்படியான தொகையிலேயென்பதைப் பற்றி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் வெகு அழகாகக் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலவரத்தைக்கொண்டும், மற்ற மாகாணங்கள் இந்த இனத்தில் செலவழிக்கும் பணத்தைக் கணக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டும் பார்த்தால் இது நியாயமானது. ரொம்பவும் குறைவானதுதான். ஆகவே இதை எல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த இனத்தில் ஏன் இவ்வளவு பணம் செலவழிக்கிறார்கள் என்று கேட்பவர்கள்கூட ஜெயில்கள் இன்றையதினம் மிகவும் வசதிக்குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறதென்று புகார் செய்துகிறார்கள். தெருவோடு செல்கின்ற திருடனையும், கூப்பிட்டு உணவளித்து உபசாரம் செய்யும் பரம்பரையில் வாழ்ந்தவர்கள் நாம். விதியின்பவராலோ, குற்றம் செய்ததின் காரணமாகவோ ஜெயிலில் இருப்பவர்களுக்குப் போதுமான வசதியளிக்காமல் இருக்க நம் மனம் இடம் கொடுக்காது. ஆகவே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கோரியிருக்கின்ற இந்தத் தொகையை நாம் ஆதரிக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். ஜெயிலில் இருக்கின்றவர்களுக்கு சைத் தொழில் போன்ற மற்ற தொழில்களும் அளிக்கப்படுகிறது. இருந்தாலும் இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சிறைக்குச் செல்வோர்களின் எண்ணிக்கையை குறைக்க முடியுமா வென்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். மதுவிலக்கை வெற்றிகரமாக நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று நாம் முயற்சி செய்தால் சிறைக்குச் செல்பவர்களின் எண்ணிக்கை அதிகமாகுமா, குறையுமாவென்றும் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே பொதுவாக ஜெயில் இனத்திற்காகக் கோரப்பட்டிருக்கும் தொகை ரொம்பவும் குறைவானது. இதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"போலீஸ் இனத்திற்காக ரூ. 69,91,200 கோரப்படுகிறது. போலீஸ் மாளியம் வரும்பொழுதும், ஜமீன்தாருக்கு காம்ப்ளெஷன் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்னும் பொழுதும் எதிர்க்கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் 'நோ' என்று

[Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran] [28th March 1953]

ஏற்பட்டு மத்யஸ்தம் செய்துகொண்டு போவது வழக்கம். இந்த இரண்டு வருஷமாக பண்ணையாட்களை விரட்டுவதற்கு என்ன ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அதைச் செய்து கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் இரண்டு வருஷங்களுக்கெல்லாம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சட்டமும், கிளை சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டமும் வந்துவிடும் என்று இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் சூத்திரதாரர்களை வெளியேற்ற ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ரிவினியூ மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் அவர்கள் அநேகம் மனுக்களை அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் அதற்குப் பதில் கிடைத்ததாக தெரியவில்லை. அங்குள்ள சூத்திரதாரர்கள் பரம்பரையாக இப்பொழுது அல்லது அற்புது வருஷங்களாக சூத்திரதாரர் என்று நினைத்து வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நில சீர்திருத்த சட்டம்வரப்போகிறது என்று நினைக்கவாழ் தாரர்கள் நிலத்தை விட்டு விவசாயிகளை வெளியே போகவேண்டும் என்றும் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னும் மூன்று மாதங்களில் சென்னை நில சீர்திருத்த சட்டம் இங்கும் வந்து விடும் என்று அவ்விதம் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே டெல்லா பிரதேசமாக இருந்தால் சூத்திரதாரர்களை வெளியேற்றக் கூடாது என்று ஒரு சட்டம் கொண்டு கமிட்டி ரிப்போர்ட்டு வேறு இருக்கிறது. அத்திட்டம் இந்த சபாமன்றம் காரணமாக சூத்திரதாரர்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். நில சுவந்தாரர்கள் அவர்களை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையை உத்தேசித்து இந்த நில சீர்திருத்தச் சட்டம் இன்னும் எவ்வளவு மாதங்களில் வரும் என்பதை திட்ட வட்டமாகத் தெரிவித்தால்தான் ஜனங்களுக்கு சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நாம் அவர்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கையைக் கொடுக்க முடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்தக் கல்வி பெரிய தலைவலி. இந்த கல்வித் துறையிலும் சுகாதாரத் துறையிலும் செலவழிக்க ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் பணம் இல்லை. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் செலவழிக்க ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் ஆகிரியர்கள். ஆகவே ஜில்லா போர்டு தங்கள் சக்திக்குத் தகுந்தபடி நடத்த வேறு வித ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யவேண்டும். இந்தக் கல்வி ஸ்தாபனங்களை விட்டு தொங்கல் நிலைமையில் இருக்கக் கூடாது. இந்த இரண்டையும் விட்டு நாடார் சொன்ன மாதிரி, ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் கனம் வி. வி. ராமசாமி நடத்துவதை விட்டுவிடலாம். அவைகளை private மாணேஜ்மென்ட்டுக்கு விடலாம். டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் பேர்டிபலி ருந்து மாற்றி இந்த மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துகளே பள்ளிகளை எடுத்து நடத்தலாம். டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டுகள் எடுக்கென் சென் போர்டு ஏதாவது ஜாஸ்தி வருமானத்தைப் பெறலாம். இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு வருமானம் கிடைப்பதற்கு ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக சுகாதாரத்திற்கு வரவேண்டும். நான் டாக்டர் என்ற முறையில் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது கவர்மெண்டின் கொள்கை ஆரோக்கியத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டது என்பதை நாம் தெரிவிப்பதே வேண்டும். சுகாதார இலாகா இன்னும் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டும். எவ்வளவு பணம் ஒதுக்கினாலும் அவர்கள் ஆரோக்கிய முறையில் வாழ்வது ரொம்பக் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களால் எவ்வளவு வேலைதான் செய்ய முடியும்? ஆகவே இந்த இரண்டு எவ்வளவு சுகாதார இலாகாவையும், வைத்திய இலாகாவையும், இலாகாவையும் வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நன்றாக வேலை செய்ய முடியும். ஒன்றாகச் சேர்க்க மெடிகல் சர்வீசுக்கு கொடுக்கும் பணத்தை சுகாதாரத்திற்குக் கொடுத்தால் நல்ல ஆரோக்கிய வேலைகள் நடத்தலாம். ஆகவே இந்த இரண்டு டிபார்ட்மெண்டையும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்க்கவேண்டியது அவசியம். அது வரையில் நமக்கு விமோசனம் இல்லை. அதனால் நான் மெடிகல் காலேஜ் வேண்ப்பும் என்று சொல்ல வில்லை. ஒரு பக்கம் நாம் டாக்டர்களை கொண்டுவருகிறோம். அவர்கள் இங்கு பட்டம் பெற்றுவிட்டு பர்மா, சயாம் முதலிய இடங்களுக்குச் செல்ல மூட்டை கட்டிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் டாக்டர்களை தயார்

[28th March 1953] [Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran]

பண்ணுவதும் அவர்கள் பக்கத்து தேசங்களுக்குச் சென்று சேவை செய்வதுமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அவர்களை கட்டாயப்படுத்தி, அவர்களை கிராமங்களில் வேலை செய்யச் சொல்லவேண்டும், அவர்கள் அங்கேயே போய் படிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அதைப் பற்றி நமக்கு கஷ்டம் இல்லை. இதை நாம் கண்டிப்பாகச் செய்யவேண்டும்.

“லோகல் போர்டுகளில் வேலை செய்யும் டாக்டர்களுக்கு ஒரு சம்பளமும், சர்க்காரில் வேலைசெய்பவர்களுக்கு ஒரு சம்பளமும் இருக்கிறது. இந்த இரண்டு சர்வீசுகளுக்கும் இருக்கும் வித்தியாசத்தை கட்டாயமாகப் போக்கு வதற்கு முயற்சி செய்யவேண்டும்.

“இந்த சமுதாய நல திட்டம், இந்த தேச புனரூத்தாரணத்திற்கு ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு அங்கே பொருளாதார சீர்திருத்தத்திற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நாம் கொடுக்கும் அரிசி தேகத்திற்கு நல்லது இல்லை. ஏழைகளின் ஆரோக்கியத்தை சுரண்டக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. கள் ஒழிப்பில் நாம் பரிபூர்ணமாக ஈடுபட்டிருக்கிறோம். இப்பொழுது நாம் அரிசியை பாலிஷ் பண்ணிக்கொடுக்கிறோம். கள் குடிப்பதால் தேகம் கெட்டுப்போகிறது என்று குடியை ஒழிப்பதுபோல் அந்த அரிசியை பாலிஷ் பண்ணிக் கொடுப்பதையும் நாம் ஒழிக்கவேண்டும். அதனால் பாலிஷ் பண்ணித் தேகமே கெட்டுப்போகிறது. இப்பொழுது கிராம பிரதேசங்களில் வருஷம் பன்னிரண்டு மாதங்களில் ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கிடைக்காது. அந்த ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய கைத் தொழிலையும் நாம் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அந்த ஆறு மாதங்களில் அவர்கள் இந்த கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியை தயார் செய்வதில் ஈடுபடலாம். அதனால் உணவு விஷயத்தில் கொஞ்சம் நல்லது செய்ய முடியும். இந்தச் சமுதாய நல திட்ட வட்டாங்குகளில் இருக்கும் ரைஸ் மில்களை மூடிவிட்டு இந்த கைக்குத்தல் அரிசி தயார் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இந்த மில்களை உடனே மூட முடியாவிட்டாலும் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை நேரங்களை கட்டாயப்படுத்தி ஆறு மாத அவகாசமளித்து அதன் பிறகு அவைகளை மூடிவிடச் சொல்லலாம். அதன் மூலம் இந்த கைக்குத்தல் அரிசியை தயார் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம். ஆகவே இப்பொழுதுள்ள ரைஸ் மில்களை மூடுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். கள்ள ஒழித்தபோது நாம் கள்ளக்கடை கண்டிராக்டர்களைப் பற்றி யோசனை செய்யவில்லை. அதைப் போலவே மில்காரர்களைப் பற்றியும் நாம் யோசிக்க வேண்டாம். கள் ஒழிப்பில் எந்த நிலைமையில் இருந்தோமோ அதே நிலைமையில் இந்த உணவு சம்நீதமாக குடியானவர்களுக்கு இதைக் கொண்டு வருவதற்கு தயங்கக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது பணம் இல்லை என்பது வாஸ்தவந்தான். கடன் வாங்கி இப்பொழுது வேலை செய்து வந்தால் பின்னாடி ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து அந்தப் பணத்தை வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஆகவே சமுதாய திட்டங்கள் தேசாபிவிருத்திக்கான ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையங்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும், பணம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லக்கூடாது. Beg and borrow என்று சொல்வது போல் கடன் வாங்கியாவதுதான் செய்யவேண்டும். வேலைகளை செய்த பிறகு ஜனங்களிடமிருந்து பணத்தை வசூல் செய்து கொள்ளலாம். இப்பொழுது இந்திய மாதர்கள் சங்கங்கள் கிராமங்களில் வேலை செய்து கொண்டுவருகின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்வதன் மூலம் கால்பங்கு காலேஜ் அனாக் கால்பங்கு மிச்சப்படும பணத்தின் மூலம் ஜனங்களிடம் இந்த திட்டத்தை பரப்ப முடியும். கிராம நலன்களுக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரை கேட்டு வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். ஜனங்களும் கட்டாயமாக கொடுக்க முன் வருவார்கள். ஆகவே கஷ்டசியில் அதிக செலவு இல்லாத நிலை சீர்திருத்தத்தை செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக கொண்டு வரவேண்டும். சித்திரை, வைகாசி மாதங்களில் குத்தகைப் பத்திரம் எழுதிக் கொடுப்பவர்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் வராமல் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். சமுதாய நல திட்டங்களை ஆராய்ச்சி நிலையங்களாக மாற்றி அமைக்கவேண்டும். அதை நாட்டில் பரப்புவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்ய வேண்டும். இந்த இரண்டு மூன்று விஷயங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[28th March 1953]

10-20 a.m. SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, in his introductory speech, the Hon. Finance Minister wanted that the debate on this Bill should be short and sweet. Obviously he expects this to be sweet for the simple reason that he wants to appropriate nearly Rs. 20 crores. The experience of the people during the last one year is very bitter. We do not know what the composition of the Government and the state of affairs will be in the residuary State. Whatever they may be, this Government are functioning at a time of disintegration, and they should have been cautious enough not to spend so much money at the expense of the people who have been hit hard very much. The Government should have gone in a detailed way into the grievances ventilated in this House and by correspondence from time to time by the Members. I feel and it is the general experience that the Government have turned a deaf ear. The Government want to spend more money on different departments. Those departments should have at least taken care to go into the grievances of the people. My complaint is that they have not looked into those grievances. The only thing that the departments and the Cabinet, which is the dictatorial executive, have been doing is to spend more and more money of the people. As such, I hope every Member who considers this issue will be very much opposed to this Appropriation Bill. Even those Members who support the Bill begin and end their speech with a statement of support, but the rest of their speech is a very severe criticism of the Government policies and particularly the way in which the Government are wasting public money. As such, I for my part oppose this Bill which is intended to waste nearly Rs. 20 crores of public money. Eleven out of these twenty crores are supposed to be for capital expenditure. Obviously this should mean that industries should be improved, that there should be no unemployment and that the execution of electricity schemes should continue, or at least the *status quo* should be maintained. But the Government have plunged this State into darkness by imposing power-cut. Power has been cut down by nearly 66-2/3 per cent from the 1st of March this year. As a result, most of the textile and cement factories will be closed down. Production of yarn will be affected to the tune of 3.7 million lb., production of cloth will be affected to the tune of 2 million yards and production of cement will be curtailed by 3,000 tons per month, and hundreds of people will become unemployed. This is the state of affairs after this Government incur an extra expenditure of nearly Rs. 20 crores! This in itself is a serious indictment of the Government.

"There is an item relating to Police. Most of the Members have complained that there is a Police regime in this State, and the complaint is true. The Police are acting in a very vindictive manner, and I will give one small instance. During the time of elections, some Congress members assaulted a music party belonging to the Communist Party. The members of the Communist Party made a report to the Police at that time. The Police said that they would enquire, and the Communist Party believed that they would enquire and book those who were responsible for the

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assault. After a lapse of nine months, the Police have launched a case against the very persons who preferred the complaint! This matter was brought to the notice of the Chief Minister through correspondence. I have not got the privilege of meeting him, because he avoids such things. But he will rather support his staff than listen to the grievances coming from the Members. The case is proceeding. I give this instance to show how the Police are working. They are acting in a vindictive manner against the party that is opposed to the Government in the Legislature. The Chief Minister himself said that he should have increased the Police force in view of the Opposition. That is the way in which his mind is working. He is a good debator, and that is how he would like to escape. As a matter of fact, he has given definite instructions to the Police to suppress the Opposition outside. For all this, we have to grant Rs. 20 crores! Surely no sane person in this House will support this Bill and no sane person outside will be pleased with this unnecessary and heavy expenditure. Thank you, Sir."

*SRI P. RATHINASWAMI PILLAI:—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்போது வந்திருக்கும் பட்டியலான Prohibition-ல் கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் குறைந்து நஷ்டம் ஏற்படுவதல்லாமல் லஞ்சக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவிடவேண்டிய நிலையில் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது. கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் 1937-ம் வருஷத்திலே கொண்டுவந்த இந்த Prohibition சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர, நாட்டில் கள்ளுக்கடைகளையெல்லாம் செய்ய எவ்வளவு பாடு பட்டார்கள் என்பதை அந்தக் காலத்தில் நான் சிறுவயதாக இருந்தபோது புகுத்திலிருந்து பார்த்தேன். பல எதிர்ப்புகளுக்கும், தொல்லைகளுக்கும் இவையே அதை இதுவரையில் ஒரே பிடிவாதமாகக் கடைப்பிடித்து காரியத்தைச் சாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நம் சட்டசபையில் பிரதம மந்திரி கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் இருக்கும் வரையில் 375 அங்கத்தினர்களில் 374 பேர் சொன்னாலும், அவர் இந்த மதுவிலக்கை ரத்து செய்யமாட்டார் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம்.

"எனது சேலம் ஜில்லாவிலேயே நடக்கக்கூடிய அக்கிரமங்கள் ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு அவ்வளவு தெரியாது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். என்னவென்று கேட்டால் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு போலீஸ்காரர்கள் லாரிகளை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு போய் கிராமங்களில் நுழைந்து வீடுகளைப் பரிசோதிப்பது போலப் பரிசோதித்து, அங்குள்ளவர்களைக் கைது செய்து, லாரிகளில் ஏற்றிக்கொண்டு போய் வழியில் இறக்கி, அவர்களை டெஸ்ட் செய்வது போல் ஏதோ பரிசோதித்து கொஞ்சம் பேர்களை மாத்திரம் விட்டுவிடுவார்கள். இதிலிருந்து கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஒரு விதமாகப் புரிந்து கொள்வார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். இதே மாதிரியாகத்தான் போலீஸ் வாளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டுவந்து பல பேர்களை அரஸ்ட் செய்து பின்னால் விடுவிக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக பண்டவசதியுள்ளவர்கள் கோர்ட்டில் வக்கீல்களாகொண்டு வாதிட்கிறார்கள். இது போன்ற தொல்லைகளை இந்த போலீஸ்காரர்கள் பொது மக்களுக்குக் கொடுத்துக்கொண்டுதான் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதை கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் கவனிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

*SRI O. A. NANJAPPA:—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தின் கடைசி நாள் ஆகிய இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்திலே கில வார்த்தைகள் பேசி என் நன்றியறிதலைத் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டமானது கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களால் மிகவும் ஜாக்கிரதையாகப் பரிசீலிக்கப்பட்டு இச் சபைக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது.

[Sri O. A. Nanjappa]

[28th March 1953]

“இந்த வரவு செலவு திட்டத்தில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் பணம் மிகக் குறைவாக இருந்தபோதிலும், அவர்கள் முற்போக்கு அடைய வழி வகுத்து, அவர்களுக்குப் பல விதத்திலும் சலுகை காட்டியதற்காக நான் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியடைகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக, ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரிந்து போவதுபற்றி நான் உண்மையிலேயே சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். அதே சமயத்தில் ஆந்திரர்கள் நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போவதினால் பல விதமான குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை வருத்தத்துடன் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“சில காலத்திற்குமுன் வகுப்புவாதப் பேயினால் தூண்டப்பட்ட ஜின்தாவால் இந்தியா துண்டாடப்பட்டது. அதேபோல தமிழர், தெலுங்கர் என்ற பாகுபாட்டினால் மொழி வேற்றுமை உண்டானது. மூன்று பிழைகள் பந்துவா நம் மாகாணத்தைக் கூறுபோடுகிறது. தமிழர்கள் யாரும் முதலில் ஆந்திரம் பிரிய வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆந்திரர்கள் தான் இந்த வற்புறுத்தினார்கள். மேலும் நமக்கும் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் இருவிதமான தகராறும் உண்டாகாமல் பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றி இந்த சட்டசபையில் பலவிதமான கேள்விகள் போட்டார்கள். ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தில் பெரிய பெரிய நதிகள் தமிழ் நாட்டின் பக்கம் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள் தமிழர்களுக்கு உபயோகப்படுமா என்பது ஐயம். தமிழர்களுக்கு ஒரு துளி தண்ணீர் கூட விடமாட்டார்கள் என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். தமிழர்களுக்கு இனி நெல்லூர் அரிசி கிடைக்குமா என்பது சந்தேகம். இந்த விஷயங்களில் நாம் பின்பற்றும் விஷயங்கள் என்ன என்பதை யோசிக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக அற நிலையப் பாதுகாப்பு மந்திரி அவர்கள் திருப்பதி விஷயத்தில் சிந்தனை செய்யவேண்டும். அங்கு தமிழ் பொதுமக்களால் கொண்டு வந்து உண்டியலில் குவிக்கப்படும் பணத்தை ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் தமிழர்களுக்கும் சரிபாகமாகப் பிரித்துக்கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வரும் தொகையைக் கொண்டு அனாதைச் சிறுவர்களுக்கென பாதுகாப்பு மன்றங்கள் ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்றம் இன்று சீர்பட வேண்டுமானால் சமூகத் துறையில் அவர்களுக்குத் தனி சலுகை காட்டவேண்டும். அவர்கள் முன்னேற்றுவதற்கு இந்த அரசாங்கம் எல்லாவித முயற்சியும், சலுகையும் பொருளாதாரத்துறையில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் முன்னேற்ற இலவசாங்கத்தில் ஏலம் போடும் எல்லா துறைகளிலும், i.e., பஸ் டிரான்ஸ்போர்ட்டு, பாரஸ்டு கண்டிராக்ட், பரிசல் துறை, சந்தை ஏலம் போன்ற எல்லா இனங்களிலும் முதல் சலுகை காட்டவேண்டுமெனக் கோருகிறேன். மேலும் சலுகை அளிக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையுடன் இந்த உரையை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-40 p.m. * Sri T. D. MUTHUKUMARASWAMI NAIDU :—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மாகாணத்தின் உணவு உற்பத்தி குறைவாக இருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் உணவு உற்பத்தி விஷயத்தில் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தி சிரத்தை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை என்பது தான். ஆனால் இப்போது நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு பட்டினி காண்டவம் ஆடுகிறது. குறிப்பாக தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா கடலூர் தாலுகாவில் கிணறுகள் வெட்டினார்கள். அவ்விதம் கிணறுகள் வெட்டியும், கிணறுகளில் தண்ணீர் கிடைப்பது. அங்கே இருக்கும் மக்களால் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா, கடலூர் தாலுகாவில் பெருமளவு ஏரி என்று ஒன்றும், சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் வீராணத்தேரி என்று ஒன்றும் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகள் இரண்டும் பெரிய ஏரிகள். இந்த பெருமாள் ஏரிக்கு 9,000 ஏக்கர் நிலப் பாசனம், இதில் 7,000 ஏக்கர் நெல் விளைச்சலாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த ஏரியில் இப்பொழுது ஜலம் கிடையாது. வீராணத்தேரியில் அநேகமாக பயிரே கிடையாது என்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அங்கு கடலூர் 500 ஏக்கருக்குமேல் நெல் சாகுபடி இல்லை. இந்த வீராணத்தேரியிலிருந்து பெருமாள் ஏரிக்கு ஜலம் கிடைப்பதற்கு இல்லை என்று

[28th March 1953] [Sri T. D. Muthukumaraswami Naidu]

எக்கிக்கூடிய இஞ்சினியர் சொல்லிவிட்டார். மாமலாக மேட்டூர் அணைக்கட்டி லிருந்தும், லேயர் அணைக்கட்டிலிருந்தும், இதற்கு ஜலம் விடுவது வழக்கம். ஆகவே இதைப் பெருமாள் ஏரி பாசனத்தில் இந்த வருஷம் கண்டு முதல் செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பது ஒரு ஏக்கருக்கு 10 அல்லது 20 மூட்டை கண்டு முதலாகலாம். அங்கு மொத்தத்தில் 14,000 டன்களுக்குமேல் சண்டி முதலாகலாம். இந்த அளவிற்கு இரக்கக்கூடிய நிலங்களை ஜலம் இல்லாமல் விட்டு விடுவது நல்லது இல்லை என்பதை எக்கிரமடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விருப்புகிறேன். இது சம்பந்தமாக எக்கிரமடைய எஞ்சினியரிடமும், மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரி அவர்களிடமும் விவரங்களைக் குறிப்பிட்டு மனுக்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டன. பிரதமந்திரி அவர்களிடமும் இதைப்பற்றி குறிப்பிடப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இப்படி மந்திரிகளிடம் தெரிவித்தும் வாய்த வை தள்ளி வைக்க வில்லை. அப்படிச் சொல்லி இருந்தும் சில புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு தவறுதலாக எண்ணிக்கொண்டு இப்பதாக தெரிய வருகிறது. அதிக மகசூல் இல்லை. ஆனால் மராமத்து இலாகா இஞ்சினியர்கள் கூட இந்த தவறுதலான புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு இருப்பதாக தெரிவித்து வருகிறது. உண்மையாகவே அங்கு சரியான பயிர் இல்லை என்பதை தெரிந்துகொள்ளவேண்டும். ஷே வீராணத்தேரி ஏரியிலிருந்து பெருமாள் ஏரிக்கு ஜலம் வீடும் டியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். இதை அரசாங்கம் முக்கியமாக கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி செய்தால் நமக்கு மகசூல் காணப்படும். டெக்ரீபமாக இருக்கும். இதைப்பற்றி மராமத்து இலாகா மந்திரியுடன் பேசிக்கொண்டிருந்தபோது அவர் டெக்ரீபர் அவர்களை விடாது. வீராணத்தேரியில் 5,000 ஏக்கருக்கு கருப்பு சாகுபடி செய்திருப்பதால் அதற்கு ஜலம் வேண்டும் என்பதாகவும், அதனால் பெருமாள் ஏரிக்கு ஜலம் சர்க்கார் ஏற்பாட்டினால் ஏற்பாடு செய்யப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் இந்த 5,000 ஏக்கரிலும் கரும்பு சாகுபடி செய்யப்பட்டிருப்பதாக தெரியவில்லை. கரும்பு இருப்பது 230 ஏக்கர்தான். இது நிச்சயமாக தெரிகிறது. அப்படி இருக்கையில் தப்பான புள்ளி விவரங்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் தகவல்களைக் கொடுத்து உண்மையாக இருக்குமா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே அவர்கள் கொடுக்கும் தகவல் எல்லாம் எனக்குச் சந்தேகமாகவே இருக்கிறது. இதைச் சர்க்கார் பரிசீலனை செய்து ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் ஆகவே வீராணத்தேரியில் surplus ஜலம் இருந்தால் அதை பெருமாள் ஏரிக்கு வரும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய சிறுரையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Sri S. LAKSHMANA GOUNDER :—“கனம் உப தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில், குறிப்பாக சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் டீசிப் பிணி, வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம், உணவு, உடை நெருக்கடி போன்ற எல்லாக் கஷ்டங்களும் இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளை யெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் சமாளிக்க எத்தனையோ நடவடிக்கைகள் எடுத்துக்கூட எல்லோருக்கும் திருப்திகரமாக சமாளிக்க முடியாததற்குக் காரணம் போதுமான பண வசதி இல்லாததேயாகும். ஆகவே இந்த நெருக்கடியான நிலைமையில் நல்ல முறையில் சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனைகள் சொல்லாமல் சர்க்காரை குறை கூறிக்கொண்டேயிருப்பதினால் ஒன்றும் பிரயோஜனமில்லை. இன்றைய நிலைமையில் நமது ஜனங்களுக்கு முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது உணவு, உடை இரண்டும் தான். முதலாவதாக உணவுப் பொருள் அதிகம் உற்பத்தி செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன் கொடுப்பதற்கு அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்குவதோடு கூட, தக்காவிக் கடனுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்ட விவசாயிகளுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் போட்டு 15 நாட்களுக்குள்ளாக அவர்கள் கைக்குப் பணம் போய் செரும்படியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது விண்ணப்பம் போட்டால் 6 மாடிகள் ஆகியும் சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து கடன் பணம் வருவதில்லை. காலம் தவறி அவர்களுக்குக் கடன் ரூபாய் வந்தால் அதை வேறு வகையில் செலவு செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். அங்கு விவசாயிகள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே விண்ணப்பம் போட்டு 15 நாட்களுக்குள்ளாக விவசாயிகளுக்கு தக்காவிக் கடன் கிடைக்கும்படியாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். கால தாமதமில்லாமல் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு, தர்படி, செயற்கை உரம், விதை போன்ற எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் கடன் கிடைக்கும்படி

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யாகச் செய்யவேண்டும். தவிரவும் சிணை வெட்ட மானியம் காடுக்களேண்
டும். சில பெரிய பெரிய நீர் பாசன திட்டம் இதைத் தவிர, சிறிய நீர்பாசன
திட்டங்களை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாக செய்யவேண்டுமென்று நாளை கேட்டுக்
கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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

“இன்னொரு விஷயம், கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஈராம் எஸ்
லோரும் அறிந்திருக்கிறார். அவர்களுடைய நிலையைய உயர்த்துவதற்கு
நமது சர்க்காரும், மத்திய சர்க்காரும் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.
இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் குறைகள யாவும் நீர்க்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. ஆகையால்
சர்க்கார் நெசவாளர்களின் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை
எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அவர்
களுக்கு குறைந்த விலைக்கு கைத்தறி கு வேண்டிய ரக நூல்கள் கிடைக்கும்
படியாகவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் அவர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யு
மும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத்தவதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை
யும் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக சர்க்கார் எம்ப்ளாய்மென்ட் இலவசமாக உடைகள்
கொடுக்கிறார்களா அங்குள்ளும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளையே வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க
வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக டோலீஸ் உத்தியோகத்தா, ரிவர்ஸ் போர்ட்ஸ், மிலிட்
டெரி இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணியிடையே உடை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க
குமாறு நான் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும்
மில் துணியைவிட கைத்தறித் துணி அதிக காலம் நன்கு உழைக்கிறது. அதை
யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அந்தேமலைய சர்க்கார் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்
கும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நான், இதர சிப்பந்திகள், பெட், சிலேஜை அவை
களின் உரை, பேர்வை, பெ ஷ்ட் இன்னும் மற்ற பல செலவினங்களுக்கும்
கைத்தறித் துணியையே வாங்கி சர்க்கார் உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக
நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஈராம், பல, கண்டரக்டர், டிபைவர், செக்
கர் இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணி உடை கொடுக்கலாம். அவர்
களுக்கு எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது கதர் துணி வாங்குவதாக நான் அறிவிக்கிறேன்.
கைத்தறித் துணியையே வாங்கும்படியாகச் செய்தால் அதனால் நெசவாளர்
களுக்கு ஓரளவு நிவாரணம் ஏற்படுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஜெர்மல்
சுளையையும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளையே செய்யலாம். இதைத் தவிரவும்
வேறு வகையில் கைத்தறித் துணியை வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார்
மார்க்கெட் கண்டு பிடித்தாகவேண்டும்.

“அதைத் தவிர பஞ்சப் பஞ்சம் என்று கூறப்பட்டு வரும் இக்காலத்தில்
பஞ்சத்தைப் பேக்க பெரிய பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு
நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போதிய பணம் இல்லையென்று
கொல்லப்படுகிறது. பணமில்லாமல் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்யமுடி
யாது. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் கடன் வாங்கியாவது ஏரி,
சேளம் மராமத்துகளையும், மாற பாசன திட்டங்களையும் செய்துகொடுக்க
பெருக்கமுடியுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் மிலிட்டெரி
படைகளுக்கு, ரோடு பாடுதல், அணைக் கட்டுதல் ஏரி வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுதல்,
வீடு கட்டுதல் இத்தொழில்களில் வேலைகளில் பிறிது அளித்து அவர்களுடைய
வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுவது, சிணை வெட்டுவது, ரோடு போடுவது, சிறிய அணை
கள கட்டுவது இவைகள் எல்லாம் செய்துவைக்கலாம். சர்க்காருக்குப் பண
மிச்சமாகும். இதனுடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளு
கிறேன்.”

10-50
a.m.

* Sri B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI :

“சுயம்சு கையாண்டு கைத்தறித் தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஈராம் எஸ்
லோரும் அறிந்திருக்கிறார். அவர்களுடைய நிலையைய உயர்த்துவதற்கு
நமது சர்க்காரும், மத்திய சர்க்காரும் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.
இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் குறைகள யாவும் நீர்க்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. ஆகையால்
சர்க்கார் நெசவாளர்களின் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை
எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அவர்
களுக்கு குறைந்த விலைக்கு கைத்தறி கு வேண்டிய ரக நூல்கள் கிடைக்கும்
படியாகவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் அவர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யு
மும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத்தவதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை
யும் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக சர்க்கார் எம்ப்ளாய்மென்ட் இலவசமாக உடைகள்
கொடுக்கிறார்களா அங்குள்ளும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளையே வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க
வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக டோலீஸ் உத்தியோகத்தா, ரிவர்ஸ் போர்ட்ஸ், மிலிட்
டெரி இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணியிடையே உடை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க
குமாறு நான் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும்
மில் துணியைவிட கைத்தறித் துணி அதிக காலம் நன்கு உழைக்கிறது. அதை
யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அந்தேமலைய சர்க்கார் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்
கும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நான், இதர சிப்பந்திகள், பெட், சிலேஜை அவை
களின் உரை, பேர்வை, பெ ஷ்ட் இன்னும் மற்ற பல செலவினங்களுக்கும்
கைத்தறித் துணியையே வாங்கி சர்க்கார் உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக
நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஈராம், பல, கண்டரக்டர், டிபைவர், செக்
கர் இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணி உடை கொடுக்கலாம். அவர்
களுக்கு எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது கதர் துணி வாங்குவதாக நான் அறிவிக்கிறேன்.
கைத்தறித் துணியையே வாங்கும்படியாகச் செய்தால் அதனால் நெசவாளர்
களுக்கு ஓரளவு நிவாரணம் ஏற்படுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஜெர்மல்
சுளையையும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளையே செய்யலாம். இதைத் தவிரவும்
வேறு வகையில் கைத்தறித் துணியை வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார்
மார்க்கெட் கண்டு பிடித்தாகவேண்டும்.

[28th March 1953] [Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi]

தொழிலைப்பற்றி ஈராம் எஸ் லோரும் அறிந்திருக்கிறார். அவர்களுடைய நிலையைய உயர்த்துவதற்கு
நமது சர்க்காரும், மத்திய சர்க்காரும் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.
இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் குறைகள யாவும் நீர்க்கப்பட்டுவருகின்றன. ஆகையால்
சர்க்கார் நெசவாளர்களின் குறைகளை நீக்குவதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சிகளை
எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அவர்
களுக்கு குறைந்த விலைக்கு கைத்தறி கு வேண்டிய ரக நூல்கள் கிடைக்கும்
படியாகவும் ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மேலும் அவர்கள் உற்பத்தி செய்யு
மும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளை அதிகம் உபயோகப்படுத்தவதற்கான ஏற்பாடுகளை
யும் செய்யவேண்டும். குறிப்பாக சர்க்கார் எம்ப்ளாய்மென்ட் இலவசமாக உடைகள்
கொடுக்கிறார்களா அங்குள்ளும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளையே வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க
வேண்டும். குறிப்பாக டோலீஸ் உத்தியோகத்தா, ரிவர்ஸ் போர்ட்ஸ், மிலிட்
டெரி இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணியிடையே உடை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க
குமாறு நான் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும்
மில் துணியைவிட கைத்தறித் துணி அதிக காலம் நன்கு உழைக்கிறது. அதை
யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. அந்தேமலைய சர்க்கார் கீழ்த்தர சிப்பந்திகளுக்
கும், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் நான், இதர சிப்பந்திகள், பெட், சிலேஜை அவை
களின் உரை, பேர்வை, பெ ஷ்ட் இன்னும் மற்ற பல செலவினங்களுக்கும்
கைத்தறித் துணியையே வாங்கி சர்க்கார் உபயோகிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதாக
நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஈராம், பல, கண்டரக்டர், டிபைவர், செக்
கர் இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கைத்தறித் துணி உடை கொடுக்கலாம். அவர்
களுக்கு எல்லாம் இப்பொழுது கதர் துணி வாங்குவதாக நான் அறிவிக்கிறேன்.
கைத்தறித் துணியையே வாங்கும்படியாகச் செய்தால் அதனால் நெசவாளர்
களுக்கு ஓரளவு நிவாரணம் ஏற்படுமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஜெர்மல்
சுளையையும் கைத்தறித் துணிகளையே செய்யலாம். இதைத் தவிரவும்
வேறு வகையில் கைத்தறித் துணியை வியாபாரம் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார்
மார்க்கெட் கண்டு பிடித்தாகவேண்டும்.

“இக்காலத்தில் பஞ்சத்தைப் பேக்க பெரிய பெரிய நீர்ப்பாசன திட்டங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு
நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போதிய பணம் இல்லையென்று
கொல்லப்படுகிறது. பணமில்லாமல் எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்யமுடி
யாது. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் கடன் வாங்கியாவது ஏரி,
சேளம் மராமத்துகளையும், மாற பாசன திட்டங்களையும் செய்துகொடுக்க
பெருக்கமுடியுமென்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் மிலிட்டெரி
படைகளுக்கு, ரோடு பாடுதல், அணைக் கட்டுதல் ஏரி வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுதல்,
வீடு கட்டுதல் இத்தொழில்களில் வேலைகளில் பிறிது அளித்து அவர்களுடைய
வாய்க்கால் வெட்டுவது, சிணை வெட்டுவது, ரோடு போடுவது, சிறிய அணை
கள கட்டுவது இவைகள் எல்லாம் செய்துவைக்கலாம். சர்க்காருக்குப் பண
மிச்சமாகும். இதனுடன் என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளு
கிறேன்.”

* Sri PRAGADA KOTIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir. As I see
the accounts for the year 1952-53, I find the Government have not
spent any amount to provide relief for the handloom weavers in
distress. In his reply to the Budget Debate, the Hon. Minister
for Industries stated that the Government had taken sufficient
action to relieve the handloom weavers from distress. He wanted
the House to trust the Government and also leave everything to
the Government in the matter of help to be rendered to the hand-
loom weavers. In so saying, he tried to shift the responsibility
for protecting the handloom weaving industry to the Central Gov-
ernment. Referring to the Relief Scheme introduced by the Gov-
ernment to provide employment to the unemployed handloom
weavers through the weavers' co-operative societies, the Minister
stated that the handloom weavers were not forthcoming to join
the scheme and he attributed this reluctance on the part of the
handloom weavers to the hold of master-weavers over the hand-
loom weavers. If, as admitted by the Hon. Minister, the weavers
still feel advantageous to work under the master-weavers, it goes

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah] [28th March 1953]

without saying that the terms offered under the Relief Scheme are less attractive than the facilities given by the master-weavers. But, it is not true. The co-operative officials in the districts are not evincing any interest to introduce the Relief Scheme. For example, several weavers' co-operative societies in Nenore district approached the co-operative officials and the District Collector and requested them to introduce the Relief Scheme. But the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies there refused to introduce this scheme. Then, almost all the weavers' co-operative societies in the district met in a conference and resolved to offer satyagraha before the office of the Collector. Then the Collector convened a conference of the representatives of the weavers' co-operative societies and the weavers' Congress and the Deputy Registrar of the district and I was also present at that conference. The District Collector found fault with the Deputy Registrar for not introducing the relief scheme and immediately asked him to introduce the scheme. This is how the co-operative officials in the districts are evincing interest in introducing the relief scheme.

"Sir, under this scheme a maximum famine rate of six annas per knot was fixed. But the Collectors who happened to be the Presidents of Price Fixation Committees, have been insisting upon the reduction of wages to avoid losses to the Government. What is actually happening is, whenever goods accumulate under the relief scheme the weavers are being forced to accept wages of less than six annas, and that wage to-day is 2½ annas or 2 annas per knot. Therefore the relief scheme has completely failed and has not given any real relief to the handloom weavers. The failure of the scheme can also be evidenced by the very small number of handloom weavers who have joined the scheme.

"With regard to the exports of yarn, the Hon. Minister stated that the Government were allowing exports of yarn when they were not lifted by the handloom weavers. He did not point out at what exorbitantly high prices the yarn was being sold to the handloom weavers. For example, handloom cloth of 20's was being sold at Re. 0-4-0 a yard in the pre-control days when the 20's yarn was being sold at Rs. 3-12-0 per bundle of 10 lb. Now, when the same cloth is being sold for Re. 0-10-0 a yard, the Government want the handloom weavers to purchase 20's yarn at Rs. 19 per bundle of 10 lb. Therefore, it is necessary that the Government should make arrangements to reduce the prices of yarn in proportion to the fall in prices of cloth and not to allow exports of yarn. (The hon. Member did not conclude his speech when the Speaker called on Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi to speak.)"

11 a.m. * SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion moved by the Hon. Minister. ఈ సందర్భములో కొన్ని విషయముల గురించి చెప్పాలి. నా నియోజకవర్గము ఆయిన నూతూరులో, మొత్తం 19 తాలూకాలలో వరుసగా ఆరు సంవత్సరములనుండి పంటలు పోయి ఖాళీయైపోయింది. మా జిల్లా మిగులు ప్రాంతముగా నిర్ణయించడంవల్ల మెట్ట తాలూకాలో మేమి సహజంగా కాస్తా క్రమముగా జరిగిందంటే, ఈ ఫసల్ పొందడం

[Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi] 28th March 1953]

మే నెలలో మంచి వర్షములు కురిసి శుభసూచకముగా కనపడింది. గాని తరువాత సకాలములో వర్షము లేక మిదటి పంట 80 పంటలు బొత్తిగా ఎండి పోయింది. దీనివల్ల నెలలో వర్షములవల్ల రెండవ కారు కార్లు వేసుకు నెండకు ఆవ కాశం కల్గింది. ఈ పంటకూడా 50% కు కైగా నెండమ అది సంవత్సరము లనిచి కరువు అనుభవిస్తున్నందున రైతులు నాజూకులై వ్యవసాయం జరుపుకోలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. కాబట్టి చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో ఇచ్చినట్లు రైతులకు రూ. 50 లు విడుదల వ్యవసాయ ఖర్చులకు అప్పులు ఇవ్వవలసిందిగా ప్రార్థించుచున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భములో బకాయిల విసుగు, రెండవ పంటవరకు నిలుపుదల చేసినందులకు సంతోషించుచున్నాను. ఈ చాకీల విషయంలో రెగ్యూలరైజు చేయగల ప్రభుత్వం గమనించవలయును. జమీందార్ల హక్కును ఎట్టెట్ట భూముల వట్టం తీసుకుని ఉన్నప్పుడు పంటలు పోయినపుడు రైతులను ఇవ్వడం జమీందారు జప్తమీద ఆధారపడి ఉన్న నూరిమిషన్ పొందు హక్కు customary right గా రైతు అనుభవించేమీదల అట్టి రైతులకు కోర్టుకు వెళ్ళడానికి హక్కు ఉండేది. జమీందారీలను ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొన్న తరువాత 1358—1358 ఫసలిల పంటలు పూర్తిగా నష్టమైయుండి రైతు రిమిషన్ పొందవలసియ్యిందన్న సదుపాయం ఫసలిలకు ప్రభుత్వము రైతులవద్ద నిర్బంధముగా వసూలు చేసి జమీందారులకు ఇవ్వడములో రైతులకు ఉన్న హక్కు పోయింది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయం పునః పరిశీలించి రైతుల రక్షణకు పూనుకోవాలని కోరుచున్నాను.

“తరువాత విషయం కుదుర్చుకొనిన పనుల కార్యక్రమాలలో ఆహార ఉత్పత్తి కింద జరుగుచున్న చెరువుల మరమ్మత్తు పనులు పూర్తిగా నిలిపివేసినారు. మైనరు ఇన్స్ట్రక్షన్ల క్రింద కొన్ని పనులు రిగినా శాంక్షనులేక డబ్బు చెల్లింపుకాలేదు. మంచిపటి వాళ్ళు మా వెంటిగిరి తాలూకాలో ఏడు క్రెవిస్ చారు గాని ఇంతవరకు రిల్లులు ఇంకా చెల్లించలేదు. వెంటనే శాంక్షను చేయి చాలని కోరుచున్నాను.

“Rent Reduction Act, Zamindari Abolition Act ప్రాప్తికిరకు అనుగుణంగా మార్పిడానికే ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టి ఉన్నాయి. సర్వసామాన్యంగా భూమి శిస్తు విధానము మార్పు చేయడం ఎంతైనా అవసరమని మన ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు కూడా అన్నారు. భూమియొక్క విస్తీర్ణమునుబట్టి శిస్తు విధానము మార్పిడం అవసరమని అన్నారు. శిస్తు భావ్యరూపముగా చెల్లించుచున్నవారు ఆయా జిల్లాలలో ఉంటున్న మాగాణి భూముల ఆత్మధిక లేట్లు చెల్లించవలసియుంది. మా జిల్లారు జిల్లాలో ఆత్మధిక లేట్లు రూ. 9-8-0, కనీసమైన భూమికికూడా రూ. 9-8-0 చెల్లించడమడం అన్యాయం కాదా? ఈ విషయము 15 మంది M.L.A. లకు 4 మాసాల క్రితము మొమరాడం ఇచ్చినాము. ఇంతవరకు రెగ్యూలరైజు చేయగల విమి చర్య తీసుకోలేదు రూ. 9-8-0, 8, 7, 6, 5 కూడా లేట్లు ఉన్నవి. ఈ వ్యత్యాసములవల్ల మొదటి తరగతి భూమికి 5 వ తరగతి భూమికి యికరము 1 కిరూ. 4-8-0 వున్నప్పుడు రూ. 9-8-0 విధిగా చెల్లించమనడం న్యాయంకాదు. కానీ తగు విధముగా సవరించవలసిన కొరడము కనీస న్యాయమని చెబుతున్నాను.”

* SRI G. JOSEPH :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఈ విషయము ప్రజా ఉపయోగం కోరిక విషయంవడం లేదు. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం అనేక రకాలుగా డబ్బు ఖర్చు చేస్తోంది. జమీందార్లకు కోట్లకొలది నష్టం తీసుకుంటున్నట్లు ఉంది. అవక సరంగా పోలీసులకు 7½ కోట్లు ఖర్చుచేతున్నా ఉంది. ఆరు మాసాలకు ఒకసారి ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు గవర్నరుకు 8 లక్షలు ఖర్చు చేతున్నా ఉంది. ఇలాంటి హుబరా ఖర్చులను తగ్గించుకొని రైతులకు, ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగించే పనులు చేయించాలని కోరు

[Sri G. Joseph]

[28th March 1953]

మనకు మా నియోజకవర్గంలో అప్పులు, పా. చాలవరం, గోవాడ, గూడెం, గ్రామాలకు సంబంధించిన మరుగుకావ్వం, రైతుల ఆదోని చేస్తున్నారు. నేటివరకు పని జరుగలేదు. చంద్రమూలగా ముగ్గు కాలం శిక్షిస్తానని వాగ్దానము చేసినారు. ఎన్నిమేలు తయారు చేయించారు? ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వాని, తిరియంతవరకు త్రోవేయకు. వచ్చింది. 6 ఏకరాలు ముగ్గు చెబుతినీ ఏటా వంట పాతూ రైతులు నష్టపడుతున్నారు. కొల్లూరు, బొడ్డునూడివాడు, ముసలివాడు, రావికంబాడు, ఆ కంబర గ్రామాల పాగు సాయం నీటి వసతి లేక చాలా మనఃకలహిత పాగవుతున్నది. భూమి పాగు కావాలంటే కొల్లూరు, కావ కాల్వనుండి ఒక నీలు కాలువ వ్వవలసి ఉంది. ఎన్నిమేలు తయారు అయినవిగాని కొల్లూరులో భూస్వామి కాసరినేని అంకితము కావాలని ప్లాన్ తన భూమికి నీరు ముందు అందదని ఆ కాల్వ వ్వకుండా తన పురుకుడిని భుజమొగించినాడని, అందుకని ఆ కాల్వ ఆగిందిని రైతలూ ఆ దోషనపడుతున్నా లాభం లేకపోయింది. ఈనాడు ప్రభుత్వం పెద్ద భూస్వాములతో సముకాక పెద్ద రైతలతో సంబంధం పెట్టి వలసల అవసరం ఎంతైనా ఉంది. కొల్లూరులో 15 వేల రూపాయలు 4 రోడ్లకు బిల్డింగుకట్టి పనులను ఆ ముఖ్యమంత్రి మన నిపుణుడైన డాక్టరు వెయ్యమని 5, 6 సంవత్సరాలలో రైతులు ఆ దోషన చేస్తు వచ్చారు. చంద్రమూలగా చేయిస్తామన్నాడు. కాని ఇంతవరకు ఆ పని ఏమీ జరగడం లేదు. ఈ సంవత్సరం కూడా రైతులు పట్టమన్నాడు. ప. చాలు తీవ్రోద్దహారు పనులను ప్రభుత్వం నాలుకు 500 రూపాయలు ఇచ్చేటటు తీర్మానం ఉండాలి. గాని ప్రభుత్వం ఏమిటమైన చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ సమస్య మీద ప్రశ్నలు వస్తున్నా లేబిల్ మిడికు రాలేదు. ఇటువంటి సమస్యలను వెంటనే పరిష్కరించాలి. ఈనాడు నష్టపడవరం ఇవ్వడం జమీందార్లకు కాదు, కల్లగీత పనివారికి నష్టపడవరం ఏమిచ్చిందని అడుగుతున్నాను.

“బిల్లు కాండ్రికలకు యివ్వ కాల్వలూ ఇండియాను వచ్చేరు. ప్రభుత్వం వాటికి అప్పులు ఉచ్చింది. ఈనాడు మళ్ళీ ఆ అప్పులు తిరిగి తీర్చాలని వాటినుకు కంటి వసూలు వెయ్యడానికి క్రయత్తిస్తున్నారు. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయం. ఈ అప్పుల విషయంలో Moratorium ఉన్నానని కోరుచున్నాను. ఈనాడు వీడ రైతలకు ఎదురల అప్పులు కొరికక ఎలా అవస్థ పడుతున్నాడు. Joint పట్టణ వారికి అప్పులు ఇవ్వడానికి ఏమిలేదంటారు. ఒకే పట్టణ సాధారణంగా పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములకు మాత్రం ఉంటుందిగాని, పెద్ద రైతలకానికి ఒంటి పట్టణ ఉండదు. జాయింటు పట్టణాల్లకు మాత్రం ప్రభుత్వం అప్పులు ఇవ్వడానికి పూనుకోవాలని కోరుకున్నాను.”

11-10 a.m. Sri T. NAGI REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, even though there is quite a lot to speak. I do not think that there is any necessity to do so at present. If it were any other time, naturally there would have been quite a number of points on which we would have pressed for divisions in view of the things that had been happening. But in the uncertain state of affairs, as I already told, there is not much for me to say at present. I am sure even if the Government were to hear all I say, they will probably be not able to do anything for us. In these circumstances, I have nothing to say except to make one request to the Government about panchayat elections. An instance of panchayat board election has come to my notice. There was an election in one of the villages of the Nellore district. At about 10 o'clock in the morning

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[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

the result was announced by the Panchayat Officer, that one particular party member had won. People of that party went away with great jubilation and they celebrated their victory. At about 2 p.m. the Panchayat Officer announced again that the result given in the morning was not correct and that the rival candidate had won. When the second election took place and how, he could not say. He could not say how the rival candidate won, even though hands were raised and he had counted them when he announced the earlier result. All these are mysteries in Panchayat elections in Andhra districts. Quite a number of illegal activities, I should say, on the part of the Panchayat officers have been going on. Innumerable complaints have been given. I did not want to raise this subject on the floor of this House at any time. But having heard this particular instance, I do not know how one announcement was made after counting the hands by the Panchayat officer at 10 a.m., and how after two or three hours, a different announcement was made. Under what influence was the original announcement changed, I do not know.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“He might say that the original announcement was not his. Did he announce it?”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“He announced it to the hundreds of people that a particular person had won, and the very same officer announced at about 2 o'clock a different result. He could not be counting the hands of those who had left. I would like to bring to the notice of the Government that at least in the coming panchayat elections in Andhra, the Government will see that justice is done. Andhra politics is such that even the Government are not able, in that political atmosphere, to see that justice is done. I should like to give a warning to the Government. Probably those matters are coming to the Ministers representing the Andhra side. I would like to tell them that it is these actions that brought dishonour and ill-fame to the Ministry that existed previously. I would like to give them a warning that because of these things they will not be the victors. The Opposition has been claiming always that it is always ready for a public enquiry into all these things. We feel that whatever is done to-day is to their (Ministers') own disadvantage. I would like to tell the Government that when these complaints are brought to their notice, they should look into them and see that justice is done. I did not want to raise this subject, but it came to me as a surprise, and I had to say this much.

“Being the last supplementary budget and the last Appropriation Bill on the supplementary budget that we are discussing, I have nothing more to say except to remark that at least in future we will be able to work much better than what we have been doing, and we will feel a certain amount of satisfaction that our Assembly has really been doing something good for the people who have been expecting great things from us.”

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not going to make any long speech. With the passing of this Appropriation Bill, we will be completing our budget work in this session. We will have to sit for a few days more to transact some other miscellaneous business. To-day I was listening with great interest to the speech made by the hon. Member Mr. C. V. K. Rao. I am sorry he is not in his seat now. In my view, he put in a nut-shell, without hiding anything, the real attitude of the Opposition to the Government, to the administration and to everything that is going on here. I think he did it in spite of himself without knowing what he was doing. I am sure it was not the intention of the party to which he belongs that that attitude should be disclosed on the floor of the Assembly. He said that everything was a waste, nothing but a waste, and that people's money was being mis-spent by this Government. He said that the whole Appropriation Bill should be thrown out because the entire amount which we asked for would be wasted. He says that this Government have mis-spent the money, and they have now come forward with this Appropriation Bill. He belongs to the Communist party, and it is claimed that Members of that party speak with one voice. I am sure that his voice must be the voice of his party. There is a school of philosophy according to which the whole universe is an illusion, and only the enlightened souls can realise the reality. According to the Communists, the whole Government, administration, etc., is an illusion, and the enlightened souls are only the Communists. (Interruption.) They are only able to see the real thing, and others, according to them, are under an illusion. That is why, they are able to see that the entire administration is merely a waste, and the Government are wasting people's money! They have no belief even in elections. That has been made clear. Here is an item—State Legislature—and the Government have asked for a grant (Rs. 9,31,000) merely for conducting elections to the State Legislature. According to the hon. Member Mr. C. V. K. Rao even that money has been mis-spent by the Government. I am not surprised at this, because the ideology to which he belongs makes it quite clear that all these elections are a mere farce. They have no belief in the elections. (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.) Leave that alone. The amount asked for under State Legislature is for elections to the State Legislature and Parliament. After all, if we analyse the expenditure under this item, we will see on what is this money spent. The Government are not spending money on themselves. What we are taking as salaries everybody knows. It is only for the people we are spending and for no other purpose. They may as well say that this is not the appropriate way of spending money. But then that is a different matter. To say that people's money is not spent for the people, to take the attitude that everything is an illusion and a fraud, and to say that only Communist Party Members are the enlightened souls, is not correct. Of course I can understand their attitude very well. For my part, I know that the Communist Party remaining here in this Assembly is just like those enlightened souls living in this Maya World. But

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[Sri C. Subramaniam]

they see true light! They have absolutely no faith in this form of Government, in this Assembly, and in these discussions. This attitude was reflected by the speech of Mr. C. V. K. Rao. I am glad that he sincerely spoke out his mind.

“ That apart, Sir, this Appropriation Bill is based upon the 11-20 a.m. Demands which we have already passed and over which we had discussion for two days. Even if it had been a full Budget discussion, more than two days would not have been allotted for the discussion of Supplementary Demands in any year. Therefore as far as the Supplementary Grants are concerned, we had a full discussion as we would have in normal times. We had a general discussion on one day and we discussed particular Demands yesterday and after that this House was pleased to pass all the Demands. Now, because the Constitution requires that on the basis of the Demands an Appropriation Bill has got to be specifically passed regularising the withdrawal of this money from the Treasury, we have come forward with this Bill. But to crystallize the entire attitude of the Opposition, the hon. Gentleman Sri C. V. K. Rao spoke to-day. I am glad about it.

“ Round and round we come to the same point that we are faced with a very difficult situation. We are faced with an unprecedented famine spreading over large tracts in our State. It is not confined to one area or one district. It is spread throughout the State. Under those circumstances, it is not only the poor people who are affected, but the Government which represent the people, their revenues and their administration are all affected. In these difficult days, the Government are trying their best to do whatever is possible to relieve distress, and if we have not done as much as would have been necessary or as much as we wished to do, it is because of the difficulties of the situation in which we are placed. As I have already said, it is not as if I claim that nobody else could have done better. We have tried to do our best. That has been and is my claim. Thank you, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 2 and 1, the Schedule and the Preamble were put and carried.

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

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be passed into law.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The question is—

‘ That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953, be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 30th March 1953.”

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 26 asked by Sri N. Rameshkrishna Ayyar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 518 supra.]

1. Production-cum-training centres.

Serial number, place where production-cum-training centres started.	Names of trades in which centres started.	Number of trainees undergoing training in the centre during 1952.	Results achieved.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Gopannapalem, Dendur firka, West Godavari district.	Blacksmith ..	4	The production-cum-training centres continued to produce utility articles in iron and wood required in the locality and also to train apprentices in the trades.
2 Koipady, Kumbha firka, South Kanara district.	Do. ..	4	
3 Peringolam, Tellicherry firka, Malabar district.	Do. ..	4	
4 Lepakshi, Hindupur firka, Anantapur district.	Blacksmithy and wood-work.	4	Do.
5 Tiruppur, Tiruppur firka, Coimbatore district.	Do.	4	Do.
6 Badialkaperdal, Kumbha firka, South Kanara district.	Do.	4	Do.
7 Thimmapuram, Kalyandrug taluk, Anantapur district.	Sheet metal work ..	4	Do.
8 Yethodkumbudji, Kumbha firka, South Kanara district.	Pottery ..	4	Do.
9 Kodiyeeri, Tellicherry firka, Malabar district.	Do. ..	4	Do.
10 Pannur, Nagari firka, Chittoor district.	Leather goods manufacture.	4	Do.
11 Mudigundam, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Silk Reeling.	{ 5 reelers. 3 cookers. Do. Do.	Training in the manufacture of improved charka silk on reeling machines was given and the Sericulture Expert, Kollegal, and his assistants are rendering the necessary technical assistance in the use of these machines.
12 Kamageri, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.		
13 Kajjihundi, Kollegal taluk, Coimbatore district.	Do.		

2. Village Industries Scheme for supply of tools and implements.

(a) Number of districts in which artisans have been selected ..	..	25
(b) Number of villages in which artisans have been selected ..	..	1,170
(c) Number of artisans selected for distribution of tools ..	..	3,992
(d) Number of artisans approved for distribution of tools ..	..	3,501
(e) Number of artisans to whom tools have been distributed ..	..	2,805
(f) Value of tools purchased for distribution ..	..	Rs. 21,687-12-0

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- (a) Results achieved The artisans to whom tools were distributed have improved the quality of their workmanship by using the improved tools. The Village Industries Demonstrators are assisting the artisans in the use of improved tools and rendering technical assistance in the manufacture of goods.

3. Sri M. Visweswaraya's Rural Industrialization Scheme.

(i) Musiri taluk.

- (a) Place where the scheme is implemented. Musiri taluk in Tiruchirappalli district.
- (b) Number of village groups for which development plans were drawn. 8
- (c) Number of village groups for which plans have been sanctioned by Government. 3

	RS. A. P.
(d) Financial assistance involved	Training 3,000 0 0
Free grants	5,992 12 0
Loans	9,370 12 0

- (e) Results achieved Poultry farming and pig breeding and gardening included under the plan have progressed to an appreciable extent. The training of an artisan in aerated water manufacture included in the plan has been completed and he is now manufacturing quality cool drinks. Clay toy making will be introduced in the area shortly. The supply of controlled raw materials like iron and steel, timber, kora for nats, oil seeds, etc., have been arranged through the co-operative federation and the villagers are now getting these easily at cheap rates. Technical assistance for setting up a dye house for dyeing yarn has been given. Loans to artisans have been disbursed in 19 cases to the extent of Rs. 780.

(ii) Nellore taluk.

- (a) Place where the scheme is implemented Nellore taluk, Nellore district.
- (b) Number of village groups for which development plans were drawn. 11
- (c) Number of village groups for which plans have been sanctioned by Government. 8

	RS.
(d) Financial assistance involved	Training 800
Free grants	15,205
Loans	7,680

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(e) Results achieved

The development of poultry farming by the supply of pedigree fowls and eggs has progressed in some villages. The training of a handloom weaver in designing and weaving and furnishing fabrics, in the handloom factory of a co-operative weavers' society is in progress. Arrangements for the training of a mat weaver in making five kora mats are in progress. Investigation into loan applications is in progress. Permits for supply of iron and steel to artisans are under issue. The supply of an improved Wardha Ghani to the Mypad Village Group for demonstration purposes has been arranged. Improved coir rope making and willowing machines to a village group are being supplied.

4. Establishment of a Cottage Industries Research Institute at Madras.

Work has been started on a limited scale in a portion of Government Industrial Engineering Workshops on some of the industries, such as sheet metal work, handloom weaving including spinning, cashewnut roasting, carpentry and blacksmithy, etc., pending construction of a separate building for the Institute.

5. Regional museums on small-scale and cottage industries.

(a) Places where museums are located.

Vijayavada.
Rajamundry.
Anantapur.
Kozhikode.
Madurai.
Coimbatore.
Tiruchirappalli.

(b) Work done

Cottage and small scale industries products manufactured in and around the region in which the museums are located are exhibited in the museum. Except the museums at Tiruchirappalli, the other museums are functioning. Two sales emporia have been revived in the regional museums at Anantapur and Kozhikode where cottage-made goods are sold.

(c) Results achieved

The museums serve to display cottage industries products. A room in Rashtra Bhavan in Delhi has been furnished and decorated with Indian State Cottage Industries products.

Foreign markets.—Select Cottage Industries products were sent to Ashoka, Tashkent and Moscow for display in the Indian Trade Commissioner's offices. Hand-made items have been sent to New Zealand.

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6. Tanning Demonstration Parties.

Number of parties working in the State.	Where it is working.	Number of men trained.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Party for Circars ..	The party was working at Kotauratla (Visakhapatnam) till 30th September 1952. The party has since shifted to Cherla in East Godavari district from 20th November 1952.	10
(2) Party for Ceded Districts.	The party was working up to 10th May 1952 at Dornai. It shifted to Guntakal where it is now working from 22nd August 1952.	10
(3) Party for Tamil districts.	The party was working at Aziznagar Settlement up to 10th September 1952. It is now working at Manthravadi near Palani, where it commenced from 21st October 1952.	12
(4) Parties for centres not covered by items 1 to 3.	The party was working at Tada in Nellore district till 15th February 1952. It is now working at Arulapuram (Coimbatore district) and commenced working from 21st March 1952.	11

Note.—The course in each of the four (centres) lasts 12 months.

7. Coir Industry.

- (a) Government Coir School, Beypore. Continued to train students and elementary school teachers.
- (b) Coir Industrial School, Baruva .. Continued to admit and train fishermen and others in all aspects of coir industry.
- (c) Coir Demonstration, Laccadive and Aminidive Islands. Three hundred islanders were trained. Twenty-two sets of charkas and four willowing machines were supplied. The islanders were trained in the manufacture of coir yarn on the charkas. It has been reported by the Collector that the demonstration has proved very successful.
- (d) Coir Demonstration, South Kanara district. The coir demonstration party functioned at Shiriya village from April 1951 and it was shifted to Manjeshwar in February 1952. A lady demonstrator conducted demonstrations imparting training to local people on the spinning of coir yarn by the use of charkas.

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8. Scheme for Glass Bangle and Bead Industry.

Number of training centres and places where they are located.	Number of batches trained.	Results achieved.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Kalahasti Centre in Chittoor district.	Five batches.	Artisans are trained in the different method of glass bangle and bead manufacture.
2 Karagad Centre in South Kanara district.	Two batches.	
3 Tamilnad Centre at Theppiamanallur.	Not yet started.	Proposals for the acquisition of land are under consideration.
4 Scientific Glass Training Centre, Madras.	Two batches.	The second course of training was completed in June 1952. Training in the manufacture of all types of scientific glass apparatus is imparted in the centre.

9. Ceramics Scheme for Cottage Industries.

(a) Pottery Service Centre, Rajahmundry.—A batch of six students were trained and another batch of six students are undergoing training in this centre. This is a production-cum-training centre. Training is imparted in the manufacturing methods of stoneware and earthenware. This unit produced stone jars worth Rs. 4,747 for the period ended September 1952. The products manufactured in this unit are quite good in finish and are finding ready sale in the local market.

(b) Ceramic School, Gudur.—Seven students are on the rolls in this school. In addition to imparting of training to the students, the unit also manufactured and supplied finished and semi-finished products to Government and public institutions. The sale-proceeds of this unit for the period ended November 1952 amounted to Rs. 329. The section tested sample ceramic materials received from the Officer-in-charge, Lignite Investigation, Neyveli the Collector, Chittoor, and Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Visakhapatnam, and reports furnished to them.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 27 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 519 supra.]

Name of the department.	Variety of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Inspector-General of Prisons.	Bed ticking (jail)	6,112
	Convict cloth 2'	56,140
	Convict cloth 4'	6,767
	Convict cloth 30"	31,945
	Convict cloth 60"	7,495
	9 K 54" khadi	8,939
	7 K 36" khadi	16,067
	5 K 27" khadi	1,401
	11 K 54" khadi	673
	5 K 28" khadi	300
	8 K 43" khadi	2,395
	4½ K 27" khadi	2,050
	5½ K 27" khadi	2,961
	Convict cloth 32"	14,896
	4½ K 27" khadi	1,350

[28th March 1953]

Name of the department.	Variety of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Inspector-General of Prisons—cont.	11 K 54" khadi bleached	655
	5½ K 28" khadi	19,814
	31" drill (jail)	11,521
	3½ K 27" bleached khadi	391
	3½ K 27" khadi D.T.	688
	4½ K 28" D.T. khadi	57,188
	12 K 54" bleached khadi	662
	12 K 54" kora	789
	11 K 43" khadi	4,496
	Mosquito curtain cloth	54
	Drill bleached (jail)	3,903
	Khadi cloth 34" (jail)	500
	7 K 36" bleached khadi (jail).	1,160
	Drill coloured (jail)	2,198
	Khadi khaki drill	15
	Khaki drill (jail)	233,426
	Khaki drill (Bombay)	136,574
	Salampore grey 34"	9,591
	Salampore grey 36"	600
	Salampore blue 34"	16,582
	Dungree grey 36"	100
	Dungree bleached 36"	200
	Dungree grey 38"	3,926
	Dungree blue 36"	15,525
	Towelling dungree	30
	Stanley gauze unbleached power loom.	23,448
	Stanley gauze bleached power loom.	375,487
	Stanley gauze (double) power loom.	45,012
	Stanley gauze bleached hand-loom.	123,968
	Imitation jingham	20
	Long cloth unbleached (jail).	3,658
	Long cloth bleached (jail)	6,081
	Sheeting 4'	2,539
	6' sheeting	3,754
	3' sheeting	17
	6' sheeting buff	1,192
	40" shirting (jail)	164
	30" Turban cloth (jail)	3,176
	Blue khadi cloth	3,289
	28" Blue turban cloth	2,229
	40" Turban cloth, grey	7,750
	Turban cloth, bleached 36"	829
	Turban cloth, khaki 36"	174
	Turban cloth, 45" grey	6,415
	Turban cloth, red 41"	18
	Turban, 37" grey	300

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Name of the department.	Variety of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Director of Medical Services—cont.	Napkins	1,747
	Shirts	8,191
	Red cloth	8,435
	Red sarees	134,027
	Pyjamas	3,895
	Mosquito nets	1,841
	Towels	27,180
	Pants	204
	Drill	5,836
	Dungree cloth	1,878
	Gauze cloth	1,067,356
	Bandage cloth	234,807
Superintendent, Government Press.	Cloth, khadi, bleached	2,840
	Cloth, khadi, bleached 28"	3,040
	Cloth, khadi, kora 45"	2,648
	Cloth, khadi, kora, unbleached.	5
	Cloth, khadi, kora 50"	7,000
	Cloth, light, blue	127
	Cloth, colour, khadi, khaki 28"	26,258
	Do. 36"	1,930
	Do. 45"	952
	Do. 50"	13,389
	White drill, khadi	1,665
	Cloth, dungree, khadi	1,872

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 28 asked by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 28th March 1953, page 519 supra.]

(a) Number of Harijan hostels subsidized by the Harijan Welfare Department during 1951-52. 508

(b) Number of students belonging to eligible communities who were granted residential scholarships in 1951-52 in—

(1) High school classes 1,115

(2) Colleges (including Professional but excluding Industrial and Commercial Courses) 926

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 30th 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.

Price of sugarcane.

* 237 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sent any recommendation to the Union Government in respect of the prices of sugarcane for the years 1952-53 and 1953-54;

(b) whether the Government received any representation on 9th July 1952 on behalf of the Vuyyur Sugarcane Growers' Association; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative so far as the sugarcane price for the 1952-53 season alone is concerned. The matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India.

As regards the year 1953-54 (i.e., the crushing season of 1953-54) no recommendation to the Union Government in respect of the price of sugarcane for that season has been sent by this Government.

“(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(c) A statement* showing the requests made by the sugarcane growers of the Vuyyuru factory area and the action taken thereon is placed on the Table of the House.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“1952-1953 వ సంవత్సరంలో యా ప్రభుత్వం పంపించిన recommendations లో భర ఎంత రేటుంచారు? 1953-54 లో పంపకపోవడానికి కారణం ఏమిటి? వంప ఉద్దేశం అసలు ఉన్నదా? లేదా?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“For the year 1952-53, we have made certain proposals to the Government of India after consulting the Sugarcane Advisory Board. The Sugarcane Advisory Board suggested the acceptance of a formula known as the ‘Siama Formula’, and that recommendation has been sent to the Government of India and it is now before

[28th March 1933]

Names of the department.	Variety of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Inspector-General of Prisons—cont.	Twill, 28" grey	3,897
	Twill, unbleached, 36"	2,545
	Twill, bleached, 32" ..	1,512
	Khaki twill, 32" ..	2,868
	Khasi cellular (Bombay) ..	2,636
	Sheeting (Nagpur) 54" ..	2,570
	Absorbent gauze, 25" (Rajapalayam).	57,400
	Absorbent gauze 36" ..	10,000
	Convict sarrees ..	8,048
	Ward sarrees ..	456
	Counterpanes ..	284
	Counterpanes (plain) ..	210
	T. 33 towels ..	19
	Bandage cloth 25" ..	573
	Stanley gauze 25" ..	450
	Convict cloth 24" ..	4,330
	Drill, unbleached 31" ..	670
	Sheeting cloth 48" ..	274
	Khaki drill 29" ..	428
	Turkish towel ..	8 Nos.
	Long cloth 36" ..	40
	Pillow cases ..	30 Nos.
	Female warden sarree ..	24
	Pavi kai ..	3
	Convict cumblies ..	150 Nos.
	Hospital cumblies ..	60 "
Inspector-General of Police ..	Blue woollen cloth ..	2,500
	Water-proof canvas ..	15,992
	Khaki drill ..	259,082
	Khaki twill ..	10,000
	White drill, unbleached ..	3,000
	Blue cloth for turbans ..	40,100
	Khaki drill ..	30,000
	Khaki cellular ..	7,000
	Corduroy khaki ..	250
	White drill ..	4,000
	Blue pugree ..	8,000
	White dungree ..	200
	Blue dungree ..	550
	Cloth Drah mixture for great coats (water-proof).	400
Inspector-General of Police, Fire Service Branch.	Khaki drill, ordinary ..	39,640
	Khaki drill, superior ..	640
	Khaki Cellular ..	30,000
	Blue drill ..	2,400
	Red drill ..	390
	Salampore cloth from Jail department.	2,000

[28th March 1933]

Names of the department.	Variety of textile goods.	Quantity consumed in yards.
Commissioner of Excise ..	Khadi 4½ Kals twisted 28" ..	34,302
	Khadi 4½ Kals twisted 18" ..	13,118
	Khadi 4½ Kals twisted 28" ..	6,182
	Khadi 11 Kals 45" ..	1,500
	Khadi 4 Bitowels 28 × ½ ..	4 Nos.
Superintendent of Stationary.	Khadi lining cloth 28" ..	363
	Khadi kora cloth 28" ..	1,450
	Khadi mull 36" ..	8
	Khadi red cloth for turbans 50" ..	1,890
	Khadi red cloth 45" ..	50
	Khadi deep blue cloth 27" drill.	26
	Khadi light blue 27" drill ..	187
	Khadi bleached drill 27" ..	19
	Khadi khaki drill 27"/28" ..	7,029
	Khadi red drill ..	358
	Khadi grey drill 27" ..	18,841
	Khadi grey cloth 45" ..	145
	Khadi bleached mull 28" ..	1,154
	Khadi unbleached mull 45" ..	2,763
	Khadi kora 50" wide ..	687
	Khadi bleached mull 50" wide.	205
	Khadi bleached mull 45" ..	3,057
	Khadi cement colour 45" ..	59
	Khadi yellow cloth 36" ..	106
	Khadi red sarrees ..	429 Nos.
	Khadi white sarrees ..	881 "
	Salampore cloth, blue (duster) ..	15,963
	Salampore cloth, white ..	1,602
Chief Conservator of Forests ..	Water-proof khaki ..	2,000
	Woollen jerseys ..	786 Nos.
	Serge cloth ..	600
	Khaki drill ..	9,250
	Dark green khadi for turbans ..	4,475
	Light khaki khadi for lining serge suits ..	900
	Cumblies ..	2,400 (or 959 Nos.)
	Khaki puttees ..	1,055 pairs.
Director of Medical Services.	Bed sheets ..	17,295
	Draw sheets ..	28,740
	Counterpane ..	9,663
	Blanket ..	6,240
	Mattress ..	6,123
	Pallasses ..	8,481
	Pillow cases ..	32,829
	Women jackets ..	13,744
	Wrappers ..	4,105
	Benitons ..	5,154

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them. For the year 1953-54, the price will be fixed a little bit later in the season. Usually by about September or October, the Government of India fix the price."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" I am afraid, Sir, that the question has not been properly answered. The question is, 'What exactly is the recommendation made to the Union Government by the State Government in regard to the price of sugarcane for the year 1952-53?' I want a positive answer."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" On the suggestion of the Government of India, we took up the question of fixing the price of sugarcane for this year with the Advisory Board. This price refers to the price that is being discussed now."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" May I know what those 'certain' proposals sent to the Government of India are?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is a proposal made by the Sugarcane Advisory Board who have suggested the acceptance of what is known as the 'Sisma Formula', that is, the South Indian Sugar Mills' Association Formula, according to which both the growers and the factories—except one factory in Hospet—have agreed to accept the sugarcane price on this basis. It is on a sliding scale and it depends upon the recovery of sugar from the cane and also the price for sugar obtained by the factories throughout the season up to the 1st October 1953. It also implies that the sugar factories will pay the sugarcane growers the minimum price that has been already fixed by the Government of India, immediately. If there is anything extra to be paid depending on the recovery of sugar from cane and also the price of sugar, it will be paid by the factories after the Government of India accept this formula."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Even after this long answer, the main question has not been answered. Have the Government sent any recommendation at all to the Government of India with regard to the fixation of the price of sugarcane? If the answer is in the affirmative, what are those recommendations? If they have not sent any recommendation, why not? Have they any proposal at all to be placed before the Government of India? That is the straight question that has been asked. Will the Hon. Minister please answer that question?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I have answered the question very definitely that the proposals placed before the Government of India are contained in the formula known as the 'Sisma Formula' and according to this formula, one can easily work out what the price that a cultivator gets in any one factory area is. There is no difficulty about it at all."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" In view of the high price of sugar that is prevailing, will the Government again consider the proposal to increase the minimum price of sugarcane?"

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is because of the high price of sugar that this 'Sisma Formula' has been proposed and this enables the factories to give a higher price for sugarcane depending on the price of sugar."

SRI T. RAMASAMY :—" As the object of supplying cheap sugarcane to the consumer has failed since sugar is now selling at a higher price than last year, will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the minimum price of sugarcane to Rs. 47-10-8, that is, the price of last year, at least? If not, why not?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It does not arise out of this question."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The formula known as the 'Sisma Formula' is in the interests of the factory-owners and not to the advantage of the peasants. Will the Government consider the urgent need to increase the minimum price offered to the growers at the time of purchase of sugarcane immediately?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The Government consulted both the growers and the factory-owners and it is a good thing that this time when the growers and the factory-owners met, they agreed to this formula."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" కేవలమీద పేర్కొనబడిన statement లో కొద్ది మొత్తం మిగిలినదని అన్నాడు అది ఎంతో పెద్దదిగా? ఇచ్చే విషయంలో ఫ్యాక్టరీ యజమానులు తమకు అనుకూలమైన భూస్వాములపట్ల వక్షాచారం చూపుతున్నారు. విండ్రవరబడి పెరుగు ఉత్పత్తి చేస్తున్న కొందరు రైతులకు టెక్స్టైల్ సరఫరా జవ్వనంలేదు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు పరిశీలించి ఏదైనా నిర్ణయంనికి వచ్చారా?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It is said that a sum of about one crore and odd was paid by the factory to the growers. I do not have the exact figure, but I believe that a very very small fraction of the amount that is due to the growers was left unpaid. I believe even out of that amount, a large portion has been paid since then. So far as the permits are concerned, since the area is reserved, all those who are in the area can apply to the factory and get the permits. It is impossible to give permits for all the cane that is grown in a particular area. After all, the capacity of the factory to crush cane is limited and the amount of cane that will be taken will also be limited according to that."

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Do the Government realize that the fall in sugarcane price led to the downfall of the forest revenue?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has that to do with this question?"

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" My previous question was not at all answered. The Hon. Minister was trying to deviate from the subject. He was talking about Sisma Formula and other things."

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which are matters to be dealt with in 1953-54 and not in 1952-53. I reliably understand that the Central Food Minister, Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai stated in a meeting of various . . .

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is making a speech."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" He is putting a definite question to the Hon. Minister, Sir."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In a meeting of representatives of various State Governments, including the Madras Government, held for the purpose of fixing the price of sugarcane for the season 1952-53, the Madras Government have recommended Re. 1-2-0 per maund of sugarcane for the season 1952-53. This is what I understand. May I know whether this is a fact and why and on what basis the Madras Government recommended this price? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" This Sisma Formula is for the season 1952-53 and not for 1953-54."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point raised by the hon. Member Sri Govinda Rao has not been answered. A direct question has been put to the Minister as to whether the Madras Government have recommended a price of Re. 1-2-0. It is a definite question. Let the Hon. Minister say 'yes' or 'no'."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The price recommended to the Government of India by the Government of Madras is the price as worked out by the 'Sisma Formula.' This formula gives additional price over and above the minimum price."

Kanhirapuzha Hydro-Electric Project.

* 239 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the present stage of the Kanhirapuzha Hydro-Electric Project in Malabar;

(b) whether there are any other Hydro-Electric Projects in Malabar under active investigation by the Government; and

(c) whether the Government have investigated the possibility of turning the waters released from the turbines under these projects to the east instead of to the west so that they will be useful for irrigation purposes thus making the project more remunerative?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The Kanhirapuzha Hydro-Electric Project in Ernad taluk, Malabar district, has not been taken up for investigation.

" (b) There are no other Hydro-Electric schemes under investigation in Malabar now.

" (c) Does not arise."

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" In view of the importance of this Project for irrigating both Malabar and Coimbatore, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take up this Project, at least for investigation? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" There is a regular procedure for taking up any project even for investigation. There should be a survey and after survey if the Government are satisfied that it is fit for investigation, then it will be taken up."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Is this in Ernad or Walluvanad taluk? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" It is in Ernad taluk, Sir."

Supply of books and forms to the panchayat boards.

* 240 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received to the effect that books and forms required by the panchayat boards are supplied after inordinate delay by Messrs. Hoe & Co.;

(b) what steps the Government have taken to avoid such delay; and

(c) whether the Government have considered the feasibility of calling for tenders to supply books and forms to the numerous new panchayat boards separately for each district from reputed printing presses within the districts?

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

" (b) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts who has been authorized in the agreement with the firm, to act on behalf of the purchasers, has been asked to see that the requirements of the panchayats are supplied promptly by the firm.

" (c) Government have considered the proposals and found them not acceptable."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know why they are not acceptable? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" There are some difficulties in entrusting the work with the local press. Sometimes, forms may be changed slightly and there will not be uniformity. Moreover, accounts cannot be checked properly."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—" May I know whether the forms and books supplied to the panchayats are printed in the regional languages, and if not, will the Government take steps to print them in the regional languages only? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I want fresh notice, Sir."

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SRI A. APPU :—" Cannot this work be entrusted to reputed printers in the district to avoid delay? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have already answered the question, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" May I know which is the firm with which the Inspector of Local Boards is authorized to negotiate? Secondly, will the Government consider the suggestion to expand the Government Press, both inside the Penitentiary as well as the one directly managed by them so that these standard forms can be undertaken for printing by the Government themselves direct? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Messrs. Hoe & Co. are the contractors. The Government are considering whether these could be printed and supplied by the Government Press itself."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" There is inordinate delay in the supplying of these forms by Messrs. Hoe & Co. Apart from the unnecessary expenditure involved, there are other factors to be taken into consideration. There are various presses, a number of them, in the districts. Certain conditions can be imposed and if those presses violate any of those conditions, action can be taken by the Government against them. Under these circumstances, will the Government be pleased to consider the desirability of entrusting this work of printing forms and books with the presses in the districts? "

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

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know whether the Government have received any representations or reports to the effect that some of the panchayats in Malabar and South Kanara were unable to carry on with their usual functions as they have not been supplied with necessary books and forms? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" It is true that there is some delay. Steps are being taken to supply the forms in time."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Will the Government consider the necessity of supplying the forms and books in two regional languages in districts like Chittoor, where Telugu and Tamil are freely used in panchayat boards? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question of supplying forms in the respective languages will be considered, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Having accepted that there has been inordinate delay, will the Government take necessary steps to prevent such delay in future at least? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I think sufficient steps are being taken to supply the forms in time."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Have Messrs. Hoe & Co. been appointed under the tender system and may I know whether their rates are the cheapest? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Their rates are supposed to be cheap and they are doing it on a vast scale."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" My previous question has not been answered, Sir. The Minister only said that sufficient steps are being taken. Many questions have been asked on this subject and the Members are naturally anxious to know exactly what steps are being taken for avoiding this inordinate delay in printing and supplying forms to the panchayat boards. May I know whether the Hon. Minister will give a categorical answer? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have already said that the Government are considering whether these things could be printed by the Government Press and supplied."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" The Hon. Minister said that the rate charged by Messrs. Hoe & Co. is cheap. Are you aware that they charge an abnormal rate while printing and supplying forms to the panchayat boards? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not aware of it." (Laughter.)

* 241 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, 8-50 a.m.
I had a talk with the Hon. the Finance Minister with regard to this question and he said that the Government are going to place the whole thing on the table of the House day after tomorrow. So I request that this question be taken up then."

Questions 242, 243 and 244—

MR. SPEAKER :—" As questions 242, 243 and 244 relate to the same subject, they will also be taken up along with question No. 241 day after tomorrow."

Industrial development of Malabar.

* 245 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government received any representation from the West Coast Industrialists' Association, Kozhikode, on 23rd June 1952, praying that the Five-Year Plan be implemented in Malabar by the State Government with special reference to the industrial development of the district?

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

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" What are the steps the Government have taken to implement the recommendations? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" According to the list supplied by the West Coast industrialists, the priority projects suggested by them will cost the State Rs. 7.24 crores. Other essential projects like public health, education, etc., will cost Rs. 4 crores. The total amount thus comes to Rs. 11.24 crores. On this basis, the entire State will have to spend in the course of five years nearly Rs. 300 crores. The cost of

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the Five-year Plan, according to this State's requirements, is Rs. 140 crores of which Central aid will be to the tune of Rs. 20 crores. Therefore, I have told the West Coast Industrialists' Association that the Five-Year Plan must be considered State-war and not district-war. I have also told them that under the present financial position, the implementation of their programme is not feasible."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Will the Government make available the proposals made by the Association to the Members from Malabar so that they may offer their criticism and reconsider the whole scheme? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Only to Members from Malabar and not to other Members? "

DR. K. B. MENON :—" I have absolutely no objection to making it available to the Members from other areas as well. What I feel is it may be worthwhile for the Members from Malabar to examine the proposals because they know the particulars better than the rest."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I was under the impression that the West Coast Industrialists' Association have supplied printed copies of the proposals to the Malabar M.L.As. But I find from the statement of the leader of the Praja Socialist group that it is not so. I shall have them supplied."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Will the Government place on the table of the House copies of the Five-Year Plan itself so that they may be useful to the Members? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is a general question about the Five-Year Plan. I do not allow it."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" What are the concrete plans of the Government to develop the industries of Malabar and will the Government place on the table of the House a copy of such a plan, if any? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is also a general question."

Levy scheme of procurement.

* 246 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the quantity of foodgrains procured in the State in the current fasli under levy system?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The current fasli year began on 1st July 1952. There was no procurement in any part of the State from the beginning of the fasli till 31st December 1952. A levy scheme of procurement is in operation from the commencement of the calendar year 1953 in parts of the five districts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur and Tanjore. The total quantity procured under the scheme is 124,275 tons in terms of rice up to 7th March 1953. There is no procurement of any other foodgrains."

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SRI S. VEMIAH :—" What are the districts that are getting rice from out of this procurement stock? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is for the entire State."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" What is the target the Government intended to procure from these five districts and what is the percentage totally procured? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The target is 2½ lakh tons of rice and we have procured nearly fifty per cent up to 7th March 1953."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Is it a fact that Collectors have been instructed to exercise their discretion in the matter of levy and if so, have the Government received any report from them as to the number of cases in which they have exercised their discretion? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This question has already been answered. Collectors have been given discretion and I shall call for reports."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" There are landlords in Malabar who keep thousands of tons of paddy with them all through the year. Why is it that the Government are not fixing any levy for them? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Malabar is a highly deficit area. So, we thought that it was unnecessary to procure paddy there so that it may be available for the free market."

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" What is the quantity that is procured from the Northern Circars—I mean the two Godavaris, Guntur and Krishna districts—where there is levy procurement? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Up to 7th March 1953 the following quantities have been procured :—

East Godavari—9,458 tons out of a target of 32,000 tons.
West Godavari—24,989 tons out of a target of 69,000 tons.
Krishna—34,590 tons out of a target of 40,000 tons.
Guntur—18,249 tons out of a target of 20,000 tons."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" అంధ రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడడాన్ని ఈ సమయంలో అక్కడ ప్రాచుర్యం చేసిన భాషాన్ని తెలుగులోకి తరలించుకోవడం సాధ్యమే? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is sent to places whenever rice is needed."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" Assuming that the target fixed for procurement is reached, do the Government think the State will be self-sufficient? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is no question of self-sufficiency arising here. Even after procurement of the 2½ lakh tons we will be getting certain Central quota. But even in spite of all that, I cannot say we are self-sufficient."

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—" విజ్ఞప్తి రైతులకు ఇస్తున్న ధరలు రకరకాలుగా ఉన్నాయి. కొంతమంది నుంచి మరికొందరికి భిన్న భిన్నంగా ఉన్నాయి. మరొకరికి 164 లాభం ఉన్నప్పుడు మరొకరికి 166 లాభం ఉన్నప్పుడు. ప్రభుత్వం వారి ఉత్పత్తిని ప్రకారం, 164 లాభం భిన్నంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు మరొకరికి 166 లాభం ఉన్నప్పుడు. కాని, 166 లాభం తీసుకొంటున్నారని అంటే కాకుండా మరొకరికి 25 రూపాయలు ఉన్నాయి. కాని, procurement rate 17, 18 రూపాయలు మాత్రమే ఉన్నాయి. అందువల్ల తక్కిన రైతులకు కొన్ని పుస్తకాలు చూపిస్తూ, ఈ 6, 7 రూపాయలు విజ్ఞప్తి రైతులకు ముందు పుచ్చుకొంటున్నారు. లేదా ముట్టికట్లు వివిధంగా రెక్కలలో చూపిస్తున్నారో తెలియడం లేదు. కాని, ఈ విషయం ఉద్యోగస్తులకు తెలుసు. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయం అనుమతిస్తుందా? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Member is making a speech."

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—" Speech, కాదండీ. తెలుగులో ఇలానే అంటుంది ప్రశ్న." (హర్షం)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The hon. Member says that there have been some mistakes committed by the levy officers. They are taking more grains—instead of 164 lb. they should take, it seems, they are taking 166 lb.—and the money that is paid by them to the peasants is not the same in all cases though the same kind of paddy is taken. He wants these differences to be removed."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not know whether these complaints are true or not. Anyhow, I will go into them."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, as the procurement has already almost reached the target, will the Government stop further procurement from Krishna district, as the prices are rising sky-high? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not know whether the prices of paddy are rising sky-high. I have furnished figures for procurement and already 86 per cent of the target has been procured."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister for Finance read out figures of procurement for some districts, for example, he gave figures only for the Northern Circars. There are other districts from which procurement is made. What are the figures of procurement in those districts? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The other district from which procurement is made, is Tanjore. The target figure is about a lakh of tons and so far 37 thousand tons have been procured."

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Playground for the Board High School, Payyannoor.

* 247 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made to the Government by the President, District Board, Malabar, to have the ground adjoining the Board High School, Payyannoor, acquired for the purpose of a playground for the school; and

(b) the reasons for not complying with the request?

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

" (b) The Collector of Malabar reported that the site was not suitable for acquisition. The Government accepted the recommendation of the Collector which was supported by the Board of Revenue. An alternative site was suggested to the District Board."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the high school with a strength of 800 students has not been having a playground for the last 20 years? May I therefore request the Government to let me know the plans they have to acquire a playground for the students in that particular high school? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question has already been answered."

Handloom Board for Guntur district.

* 248 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Handloom Board for Guntur district has been constituted;

(b) if so, who are its members;

(c) on whose recommendations the personnel of the Board were selected;

(d) whether the Collector of Guntur also recommended the same personnel, and if not, why the recommendations of the Collector were not accepted;

(e) whether a non-resident of the district, Sri G. Kotaiah, has been nominated as member and Vice-President of the Board, and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(f) whether the Government have received any representations from the weavers and their organizations in the district requesting the Government to give representation on the Board to the Guntur District Handloom Weavers' Congress, and if so, the action taken thereon by the Government?

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

" (b) The following persons serve on the Board :—

(1) The Collector of Guntur—President.

(2) Sri P. Kotaiah, M.L.A.—Vice-President.

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- (3) Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Guntur.
 - (4) Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bapatla.
 - (5) Sri Goli Mallikarjunudu, President, Chirala Weavers' Co-operative Society, Perala.
 - (6) Sri Chebrole Subbarao, Perala.
 - (7) Sri R. Jayarao, Tadepalle.
 - (8) Sri Narayanam Pichayya, Peteru.
 - (9) Sri Utukuri Ramayya, Chirala.
 - (10) Sri G. Kotayya, Member, Madras Handloom Committee.
 - (11) Sri G. Mallayya, Macherla.
 - (12) Sri A. Kotayya, Perala.
- (Textile Control Officer, Guntur—*Secretary*.)

"(c) The personnel of the Board were selected on the recommendations of the Collector of Guntur, the Director of Controlled Commodities and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

"(d) The original proposals submitted by the Collector of Guntur were considered to be not fully representative of all interests and hence revised proposals were called for from the Collector and these revised proposals were accepted by Government.

"(e) Sri G. Kotaiah was originally nominated as Vice-President of the Board but it is not correct to say that he is a non-resident of the district. It is reported that Sri G. Kotaiah is a resident of Perala in Guntur district where he owns a house and where his family is also living. Sri G. Kotaiah has since been made an ordinary member of the Board and Sri P. Kotaiah, M.L.A., has been nominated as the Vice-President.

"(f) Yes, Sir, Sri G. Mallayya of Macherla and Sri A. Kotayya of Perala, representatives of the Congress, have since been appointed as members of the District Handloom Board, Guntur, to represent weavers outside the co-operative fold in addition to the members already appointed."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" May I know whether it is not a fact that Sri G. Kotaiah though a native of Perala has been residing in Vijayavada for the last three years? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" May I know, Sir, whether there are similar Boards in other districts? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main question is about Guntur district. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

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Kuttloor-Peringom road in Payyannoor firka, North Malabar.

* 249 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state what are the reasons for not completing the construction of Kuttloor-Peringom road and Kuttloor-Chapparapadavu road in Payyannoor firka in North Malabar?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The road from Kuttloor to Peringom has been formed and it is now maintained by the Malabar District Board.

The road from Kuttloor to Chapparapadavu has also been formed except for a bit of two miles and further work on the road has been stopped due to financial stringency."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether it is a fact that even in the roads that have been constructed, it is very difficult to travel either by car or by cart, because people say that passengers travelling by those roads will have to insure their lives before undertaking a journey by those roads? That being the condition of the roads, will the Government be pleased to take steps to construct good roads as soon as possible? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" It is true that many of the roads are not travel-worthy or motor-worthy. Many village roads are like that. Government are making all efforts to get them repaired."

Procurement price of paddy in Malabar district.

* 250 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE (on behalf of Sri K. M. Seethi) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) when the increase in the procurement price of paddy was sanctioned for the Malabar district;

(b) whether the increased price has been paid to the persons entitled to receive it; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the negative, the reason for the delay in the payment?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) From 1st January 1952.

"(b) & (c) Payment of the increased procurement price of paddy to all the ryots entitled to receive it in Malabar district has not been completed. There is still an amount of Rs. 16,954-10-4 outstanding payment. This balance represents cases covered by defective applications not accompanied by proper vouchers in evidence of sale of paddy, cases of non-appearance of claimants at the disbursement centres in spite of previous notice and cases in which claimants are dead and their legal heirs have to be found out."

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Forest coupes in Anantapur district.

* 250-A Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether new forest coupes are to be opened in Anantapur district specially in the areas of panchayat forests taken over by the Government, and if so, which they are?

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

A statement* containing the information is placed on the table of the House."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, is it not necessary to open more new coupes in these areas in order to provide better facilities and conveniences to the people living there?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, whenever emergency arises the matter is considered."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, in order to prevent the illicit cutting of the forest trees and to provide conveniences as near as possible to the villages concerned, will the Government be pleased to re-allot coupes in the Anantapur district?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, usually coupes suitable for villages are fixed near enough to the villages. If any particular case is not so, and if it is brought to the notice of the Government, it will be possible for them to reconsider."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"Sir, how many coupes are there in the Madanapalle Range of Anantapur district forest area?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The note that is placed on the table of the House gives all the information, Sir."

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—"Are the coupes auctioned or are they allotted for local use, that is, for the people to cut for their own consumption?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Usually they are auctioned, Sir."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether there is any limit fixed to the rates that are charged by these contractors with regard to these forest coupes?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"They take these coupes in auction sale, Sir, and then fuel is sold to the public."

SRI K. VEERANNA PADAL:—"మన ప్రభుత్వం వారికి ఫారెస్ట్ కుప్పలు ఇవ్వడం."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The main question is about Anantapur. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 647-648 infra.

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Reorganization of the producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in Malabar.

* 250-B Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to reorganize the producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies of Malabar in view of the present policy of food decontrol?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"There is no proposal to reorganize the producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in Malabar district in view of the present policy of food decontrol. However, in view of the fact that the procurement has been given up in that district under the revised food policy, the Government recently examined the question of evolving future arrangements with regard to distribution of foodgrains in the district and decided that all the producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies except those in which defalcations have occurred, which have been superseded and whose management is unsatisfactory, shall continue to function both as wholesalers and retailers as at present under the existing credit system applicable to them. Societies in which there have been defalcations and which have become bankrupt were ordered to be transferred to the Co-operative department and liquidated."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, now that matters 9-10 relating to producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in a.m. Malabar are looming large and that these institutions after decontrol are confronted with a situation for which they were not originally intended and inasmuch as any failure of these institutions will have repercussions on the co-operative movement itself, will the Government consider the appointment of a small committee to study how these societies could be effectively reorganized?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Before we consider the question of appointing a small committee to go into this question of reorganizing these societies, I may inform the hon. Member that recently a conference was held on 2nd January 1953 and at this conference some suggestions were made and these suggestions are under consideration of the Government."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"Have the Government received any request from the Civil Supplies department in Malabar that the Co-operative department should take over the supervision of these producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Not anything that I am aware of, Sir."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any request from private dealers, commercial or public bodies, to liquidate these societies?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Not to my knowledge, Sir."

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SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—“ Have the Government received any reports that these societies have to suffer losses due to the responsibility of running retail ration shops? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I do not think they are running on losses, Sir.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister made reference to a conference. When he thinks of reorganizing these co-operative societies, will he be pleased to invite opinions from the Members of the Legislature? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Certainly, Sir.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ Will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to tell us how many such Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies have been organized in Rayalaseema and what financial help has been given by the State? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A separate question may be put.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ May I know the names of the Producers cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies which have been ordered to be liquidated? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I am afraid I cannot give the figure at the present moment.”

Appointment of Honorary First-class Magistrates.

* 250-C Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN (on behalf of Sri V. Gopala Gounder) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether persons without legal qualifications are appointed as Honorary First-class Magistrates and why the Government consider that no legal qualifications are necessary for these posts?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Yes, in a few cases. Generally retired officials of the Judicial or Revenue Department, non-practising lawyers wherever available and are willing, are appointed. Other non-officials who by their general education, status and experience are considered fit for working efficiently as Special First-class Magistrates are also appointed.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANI :—“ In view of the availability of legally qualified practitioners, will the Government consider abolishing this system of recruiting honorary magistrates? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ It is a very good system and people with integrity and character can function as efficiently as possible.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Who was the appointing authority last year and who is the appointing authority this year, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Of course, it is the Government.”

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SRI M. BAPAAIAH CHOUDARY :—“ May I know, Sir, whether this order of appointing honorary first-class magistrates is in force even in districts where the judiciary has been separated from the executive? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Only in some cases.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ Are the Government aware that sometimes even legally qualified persons compete with those who are not qualified in law, and if so, will such defects be remedied in future? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Whenever persons equipped with legal knowledge are not available, men with character and education are appointed and they are able to fulfil the functions properly, Sir.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, how many such persons who are not qualified in law have been appointed in the State? ”

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

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Collectors consult the local M.L.As. before appointing honorary magistrates, and if not, why? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Collectors do not consult because they may be under the impression that they will get a coloured report about the individuals.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The Hon. Minister told us that persons with character and education would be appointed as honorary magistrates. Sir, education at least can be judged and measured. How do the Government judge or measure character? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ By the reputation a person has got in the place.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ May I know the quantum of work done by them and the daily allowance paid to them? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ It is purely honorary, Sir.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ In view of the anxiety and interest shown by several Members who are legal practitioners, may I know whether the Hon. Minister for Law who also comes from legal profession, will consider appointment of persons without legal qualification to these posts? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The working of the system has to be borne in mind and so whenever legally qualified persons are available, the Government appoint them.”

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SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, from which source are the Government getting information about reputation of a particular person? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" We get it from the District Officers, Sir."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—" May I know, Sir, whether the M.L.As. always give coloured opinions? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" No, Sir, In some cases, they may."

Reconstruction of the bridge at Anakayam, Ernad taluk.

* 250-D Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE (on behalf of Sri K. M. Seethi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was in the past a bridge to connect Ernad and Walluvanad taluks in Malabar district at Anakayam in the Ernad taluk;

(b) when that bridge collapsed; and

(c) if so, what steps have been taken to reconstruct the bridge?

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

" (b) About 75 years ago.

" (c) An estimate for reconstructing the bridge is under preparation. The work will be taken up as early as possible according to the availability of funds."

Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Atmakur.

* 250-E Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Veterinary doctor at Atmakur is a touring doctor without staff or hospital at his headquarters and was therefore unable to cope with the cattle diseases which broke out in Atmakur taluk in 1952?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The Veterinary Assistant Surgeon at Atmakur is in charge of a Minor Veterinary Dispensary, and has to tour when there is outbreak of contagious diseases within his jurisdiction.

The answer to the latter part of the question is in the negative.

The outbreak of cattle disease (Rinderpest) in the taluk during 1952 was brought under effective control very quickly."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—" Will the Hon. Minister at least now assure me whether, in view of the large scale outbreak of disease every year in Atmakur, the Government are going to start a hospital there with full equipment? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, as a matter of fact the number of attacks was 42 and deaths 21. The touring veterinary doctor in charge of this dispensary was given all

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help and he was able to tackle the problem within a week after its report. The question of opening a fully equipped dispensary does not arise because there are adequate arrangements made to rush help to places wherever there is an outbreak of contagious diseases."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, as the number of deaths is 50 per cent of the number of attacks and as it is a very serious thing, will the Government consider starting a fully equipped veterinary hospital there? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" As I said, Sir, immediately there is any information about the outbreak, help from nearby dispensaries is rushed to the place where there is an outbreak of disease."

SRI M. NARAYANASAMI :—" In view of the fact that the Ongole breed is supposed to be the best in this State and in this country, will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of opening more veterinary hospitals in that area? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" It may be considered later, Sir, and not now."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" May I know whether the Government are prepared to help the present doctor in Atmakur with additional staff? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Not at present, Sir."

Veterinary dispensary at Kandukur, Nellore district.

* 250-F Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGHAM :—" Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the average daily attendance for the Veterinary dispensary at Kandukur, Nellore district for the years 1950 to 1953; and

(b) whether it is a fact that accommodation has been found to be insufficient and inadequate for the ordinary needs of dispensary?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) 18.1.

The dispensary at Kandukur is only a Minor Veterinary dispensary.

" (b) The accommodation available for the Minor Veterinary dispensary is sufficient and adequate for the ordinary needs of the institution taking into consideration the daily average attendance."

Halkal bridge, Coondapoor taluk.

* 250-G Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the Halkal bridge in Coondapoor taluk of South Kanara district collapsed;

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(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to put up the bridge; and
 (c) if not, when the Government propose to put up the bridge?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The bridge at Halkal which was constructed in 1937 is in good condition.
 (b) & (c) Does not arise.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—“Sir, by a mistake, instead of asking the question about Jatkai bridge, I had asked about Halkal bridge. Are the Government aware of the collapse of the Jatkai bridge, and if so, what steps the Government have taken to construct the same?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Sir, it is true that the Jatkai bridge collapsed in the year 1937. The cost of re-constructing the bridge is estimated to be Rs. 1.2 lakhs, and this work is included in the recast five-year programme of Post-war Road Development.”

[Questions No. 250-H postponed and answered on 4th April 1953.]

*Power generation from Urakkuzhi Waterfall,
 Kurumbranad taluk.*

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

(a) whether the Government have received any report, private or otherwise, about the feasibility of generating electricity from Urakkuzhi Waterfall in Kayanna amsam, Kurumbranad taluk, North Malabar; and

(b) whether there is any scheme under consideration of the Government to harness the above waterfall for generating power?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Yes, when the matter was already under scrutiny by the Electricity department.

“(b) The feasibility of harnessing this fall for power generation will be investigated in the order of priority of investigation of such schemes generally as a continuing process.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Questions are over.”

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

II.—PRIVILEGE MOTION RE ELECTIONS TO DISTRICT BOARDS.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Mr. Krishna Rao has given notice of a motion which he considers is a privilege motion—I shall put it in that way. The motion reads as follows:—

“I beg to give notice of the following matter to be referred to the Privileges Committee of the Assembly:—

“The Madras Legislative Assembly at one of its previous sessions, decided that the term of the District Boards in the State should be extended to

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the end of June 1953. The intention of the Assembly in so passing the resolution was that the new elections to the District Boards in the State should be completed before the end of June 1953.

“While such was the clear and definite resolution of the Assembly, the Government made an announcement in December 1952 to the effect that elections to the District Boards which as per the directive of the Assembly should be held before June 1953, will not be so held. This announcement of the Government and its subsequent policy in this matter amounted to and constitutes a deliberate and wilful flouting of the decision and directive of the Assembly, seriously affecting the authority, dignity and prestige of the Madras Legislative Assembly.

“Ever since December 1952, the Government has been actively working to sabotage the resolution of the previous session of the Assembly in this matter and render it into a mere scrap of paper.

“Further attempts were made to bring about the appointment of Special Officers to District Boards—a step repugnant to the directives of the Assembly and of the principles and practice of democracy, which we as Members of the Assembly under the Constitution are required to uphold.

“I now find a notice of the motion to be moved to get what in effect seeks to approve the illegal and unconstitutional attempt of the Government to flout the decisions of the Assembly alluded to above, and gloss over the serious disregard and violation of the resolution of the Assembly, that the Government policy from December 1952 to this day constitutes.

“Since the matter involves the deliberate and wilful attempts of the Government to flout and set at naught the decision of the Assembly and present a *fait accompli*, I hereby give notice that—

(1) the matter of the Government trying to flout and sabotage the previous resolution of the Assembly about Elections to District Boards,

(2) the matter of the Government bringing before the Assembly a *fait accompli* tending to discredit and disregard the decisions of the Assembly,

(3) the conduct of the Council of Ministers subversive of law, and of the will of the Assembly,

be referred to the Committee of Privileges of the Assembly.”

“The resolution that has been given notice of is a non-official resolution, not an official resolution. Has Mr. Krishna Rao anything to say, before I give my ruling?”

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“I want to say a few words, Sir, I should consider that the decisions of this Assembly are paramount, and there is no authority either to flout them or create conditions which would help to sabotage or create a *fait accompli* which would make a negation of the previous resolution of the Assembly imperative. What I say is: whether it is a non-official resolution or an official resolution, there are certain rights so far as the Members of the Assembly are concerned. The Ministers may be Ministers outside, but here, we all of us have got equal rights, and our resolutions have the same value and have the same authority as the resolutions of Government or of any Minister thereof. Therefore I submit that our resolution must be given effect to. If there is any machinery by which our resolutions here can be enforced and any violation of our resolutions can be punished. I submit the privileges committee is such machinery, and it is that committee which can see to it that our resolutions are enforced and that any violation of our resolutions and deliberate sabotaging of our resolutions is punished.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" According to the original decision, the elections should take place only in June 1953—that is what the hon. Member says."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" My point is that the Government have already taken steps, from December 1952 onwards, to work against this resolution."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member had many opportunities during the recent Budget discussions to ventilate this grievance. I may tell the hon. Member and the House that this is not a Privilege Motion at all."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I would like to submit that it is a Privilege Motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right, let the Hon. Leader of the Opposition explain the position."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the House has already accepted a resolution which means that the Minister for Local Administration would have to put that resolution into action. We have already come to know from the Governor's speech and also through a resolution that has been given notice of and that is coming up before this House, that the Government are not going to conduct the elections to district boards, that if the resolution to be brought before the House is passed, Special Officers will be appointed, and there will be no elections for some time to come."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member thinks that the Government have flouted the resolution of the House, then let him bring forward a regular censure motion. There is great difference between a censure motion for something not done and a Privilege Motion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The privilege of the House is that all its decisions should be put into action. This privilege motion given notice of by my Friend simply says that the previous resolution of the House has not been put into action. And simply because it has not been put into action, it does not say that the Government should be removed. It takes into consideration the fact that the situation has not become so grave as to necessitate a censure motion for removing the Ministers from their offices. The motion simply says that the Minister for Local Administration ought to have taken into consideration the opinion of the Members of the House and put it into action immediately. He has not done so; and to-day we have come to a stage when even if the House were to resolve that elections should be held before June 1953, they cannot be held because there has been sabotaging of the previous resolution. And such steps have been taken as will make the elections impossible of being held even if we resolve to hold them now. And for that position, naturally the responsibility is that of the Ministers especially of the Minister for Local Administration."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a certain amount of confusion of the position here. Reference has been made to an alleged resolution of the House and the suggestion has been made that there has been a departure from that resolution and therefore it is considered that there is a breach of Privilege of the House. There was no resolution of the House but an Act was passed and a certain decision was reached statutorily. When an Act is passed by the Legislature nothing can be done by the Government without coming again to the Legislature for a variation of the Statute. No question of breach of Privilege or contempt can arise because the Government cannot disobey it or vary from that position without laying themselves open to proceedings in a court of law. There is no question of that and there is no question of changing it except by coming to the Legislature and getting its agreement for varying it. So, there is no question of Privilege. What is being done is that we come again before the House with a Bill for changing the Act and it is for hon. Members to refer to the previous decision and to the undesirability of changing the decision already reached, when that Bill is under discussion.

" The other view that may be taken is that the Government does not deserve the confidence of the House; if that question is brought up, it is a different matter. I submit, Sir, there is no question of a breach of Privilege here and no need for a discussion of that matter here. The previous decision was on the basis of a certain state of things but the Government think that subsequently a new state of things has arisen and they come with an amending Bill before the House."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point is not about the Government bringing in a new Bill before the House. The point is that the Government are actively sabotaging the working out of the Act in the matter of the holding of the elections before June 1953. The Minister for Local Administration has been carrying on a propaganda that he is not going to hold elections and that he is going to flout the decision of the House. It may be an Act or anything. The question is that the decision is sought to be violated and conditions are being created under which there is no other alternative but to revoke the decision of the Assembly and have a fresh Act and conditions are sedulously and actively being created which undermine the prestige of the House. It may be recalled in this connection that we wanted to hold the elections in December and the will of the House was then expressed that the elections should be held before June."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member has misunderstood the position. The House can change its opinion a hundred times."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government are actively working against the particular decision of the Assembly and have sabotaged the decision and the result is that a *fait accompli* has

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been presented to the House whereby the elections must be conducted in December or in the Greek Calends. So, Sir, I submit that be it a statute or an Act or a resolution, it is a flouting of the decision of the House and working against it and working against democratic practice. That is my contention, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"No argument has been advanced, though the language was vehement and the voice was loud to show, that there has been any breach of Privilege. The hon. Member is fond of sabotage, at any rate the word 'sabotage', but I do not understand it at all. The hon. Member can condemn the Government in a number of ways if we do anything wrong."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may again tell the hon. Member that this is not a Privilege Motion. The resolution before the House has been given notice of by Sri Gopala Menon and it is a non-official resolution. The House is at liberty to change its opinion at any time. I rule that this is not a Privilege Motion."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House would remember that I circulated a note to hon. Members regarding Adjournment Motions and I hope hon. Members would have received it. I wish to tell the House that I want to circulate translations of it in Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam for the benefit of hon. Members who are not so conversant with English."

(1) HUNGER-STRIKE OF SAMI OIL MILLS WORKERS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Jeevanandam has given notice of a Motion for the adjournment of the business of the House, which reads—

'The House be adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, namely, the hunger-strike by the workers of the Sami Oil Mills, Madras City, as a result of the conduct of the Labour Commissioner.'

I wish to know from the hon. Member how it is an urgent matter and how it is not a matter concerning the day-to-day administration. It can be seen that it has been there for a long time and the orders of the Commissioner of Labour, if any, must be one passed in the course of the day-to-day administration."

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இந்த விஷயம் ரொம்பவும் அவசியமானது, விசேஷமானது. இந்தச் சபை இதை கவனிக்க வேண்டியது அவசியமாகும். இந்த நகரத்தில் 12-ம் தேதியிலிருந்து இருபது நாட்களாக ஒன்பது தொழிலாளர்கள் உண்ணாவிரதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சபையில் அவர்கள் . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"தொழிலாளர்கள் உண்ணாவிரதம் இருப்பதற்கும் இந்த சபையின் நடவடிக்கைக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்பது தெரியவில்லையே. இதில் கவான்மெண்டின் தப்பிதம் என்ன இருக்கிறது."

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:—"இந்த உண்ணாவிரதத்தை நிறுத்துவது கவான்மெண்டின் பொறுப்பு இல்லையா?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"அவர்கள் உண்ணாவிரதம் இருந்தால் கவான்மெண்டு என்ன செய்ய முடியும்."

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SRI P. JEEVANANDAM:—"இந்த உண்ணாவிரதத்திற்குக் காரணம் பெரிய அதிகாரிகள் தான். அங்குள்ள லேபர் கமிஷனருடைய நடைமுறை தான் இந்த உண்ணாவிரதத்திற்குக் காரணம். இந்தக் கமிஷனரும் தொழிலாளர்களும் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து சமரசம் பேசுவதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. தொழிலாளர்கள் ஐந்து அல்லது ஆறு தடவைகள் வந்து கேட்டும் கூட சமரசம் பேசுவதற்கு இன்னும் கமிஷனர் இடம் கொடுக்க வில்லை. சாட்சிகளை கேட்க வில்லை. ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய கோரிக்கையை சபைக்கு கொண்டு வர வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அவர்களுக்கு gratuity கொடுக்க வில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு அணு தான் increment கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருப்பதை கொஞ்சம் கூட இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி மந்திரியினிடம் கவனிக்காமல் முதலாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் பற்றி மந்திரியினிடம் கூட சொல்லியாக் விட்டது. அவரும் இதை கவனிக்க வில்லை. அவர்கள் கூட சொல்லியாக் விட்டது. அவரும் இதை கவனிக்க வில்லை. அவர்கள் இருபது நாட்களாக உண்ணாவிரதம் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் சபைக்கும் அதற்கும் சம்பந்தம் உண்டு. ஆகவே நடவடிக்கையை சபை ஒத்தி வைத்து விட்டு இதை இந்த சபை பரிசீலிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த சபை அதில் தலையிட வேண்டும்."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, this is a difficult enough matter to deal with, this kind of trouble between a private employer and employees. The Minister for Labour is trying his best, he has seen them and is trying his best to get the dispute composed. Naturally the thing will go before the Tribunal for settlement and I think hon. Members will respond to my appeal that we need not discuss the matter now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Apart from that, how is it a matter of urgent public importance? From what fell from the hon. Member himself, we understand that it has been going on from the 12th of this month. The hon. Member could have discussed it during the Budget discussion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The situation has now changed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Whatever it may be, it is not an urgent matter because it has been there for a long time and it is a matter concerning the Labour Commissioner; it is a thing coming under his day-to-day administration. I, therefore, rule it out of order."

(2) STRIKE OF MUNICIPAL WORKERS IN ANDHRA.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri T. Potha Raju has given notice of the following adjournment motion:— 9-40 a.m.

'This House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the situation arising out of the failure of the Government to settle the dispute of the municipal workers in all the municipal towns in the State, especially in Andhra districts which resulted in forcing the workers to go on a protest strike on 28th March 1953 in all the municipal towns in Andhra.'

SRI T. POTHARAJU:—"This is an urgent matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"A number of questions were already put on this subject in this House and I have allowed a number of supplementary questions also."

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SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“ I know this question has been raised many times. We have approached the Hon. Minister concerned and so many applications and mahazars have been sent. But the Government have so far taken no action on them and this only shows the negligence of the Government. That is why the municipal workers are forced to go on a protest strike. I feel that it is necessary to discuss this matter as it is urgent.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This does not relate to a matter in which the Government have declared a lock-out but to an altogether different subject, viz., a strike voluntarily declared by the municipal workers.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ It is true that a number of questions and supplementary questions have been asked but all the same”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ In my Note on ‘ Adjournment Motions ’, I have explained the meaning of the word ‘ urgent ’ and according to it, this is not an ‘ urgent ’ matter.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The point is that certain things are taking place in our State which culminate in a danger to law and order. Here it is an instance where the Government should have taken action earlier. Because they did not take action in time, there is a chance of some tension being created in the State. This kind of tension was created yesterday when the municipal workers decided to go on a protest strike for one day. We do not want such a tension to exist and hence it is a matter of public importance. Also we do not want such a situation to arise when the municipal workers may probably go on strike indefinitely. In this connection, I must also point out that when the municipalities were about to accept the demand about pay, the Government came in the way and stopped the municipalities from accepting the demand.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The Chair was pleased to state that the workers are not employed in the Government factories but they are employed in municipal councils.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I did not say that. Perhaps the hon. Member has misunderstood me. Anyway, it is not a point of order.

“ As I have stated already a Note on ‘ Adjournment Motions ’ was circulated to the hon. Members and it will be translated into Tamil, Telugu and Malayalam so that hon. Members who are ignorant of English may also go through it.

“ Now coming to the adjournment motion under discussion, a number of questions were already put in this House and I have allowed a number of supplementary questions on them. Apart from that, it is not an urgent matter of public importance. I rule it out of order.”

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IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE HON. SPEAKER.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following Message from the Hon. the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council, dated 28th March 1953 :—

‘ I transmit a copy of the following motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Council in respect of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1953) :—

“ That the Bill be passed.” ”

(2) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following Message from the Governor, dated 27th March 1953 :—

‘ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Assembly, the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953.’ ”

V.—NON-OFFICIAL RESOLUTION.

EXTENSION OF THE TERM OF OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENTS AND MEMBERS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ On a point of order, Sir. This Resolution cannot be admitted for discussion in this House for the following reasons :—”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ There is no Resolution before the House.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The point raised by Mr. Balakrishnan is that the Resolution should be moved first before a point of order can be raised against it. Let it be formally moved.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let the Resolution be formally moved.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ On a point of order, Sir. This Resolution cannot be moved for the following reason :—

‘ To-day is an Official day and it is not a Non-official day. If the Government want to change it, they will have to move a Resolution to that effect.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu has been in this House for the last seven years and he must know that only when the Government want to take up official business on a Non-official day, they will have to move a motion. On official days Non-official business can be transacted with the consent of the Leader of the House only.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ The point is, to-day is intended for transacting Official business and, in the rules, of course, it has been clearly stated that to change a Non-official day into an Official day, the Government will have to move

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a resolution. But that does not mean that the Government need not bring in a resolution to change an Official day into a Non-official day."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Government can themselves give up their right."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" But commonsense and logic would naturally indicate that when a Resolution has to be moved for converting a Non-official day into an Official day, a Resolution has also to be moved for converting an Official day into a Non-official day."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is enough if the Government agree to allow a Non-official motion to be moved on an Official day. They need not move a motion for that purpose."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The balloting of Non-official Resolutions that have been given notice of is to be taken up only to-day. May I know whether this Resolution has gained the first place in the ballot, as otherwise an entirely Non-official day means a day on which the balloted resolutions alone are brought before the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" To-day is not a Non-official day."
(A number of hon. Members stood up.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot understand why a number of hon. Members are standing up simultaneously. I now call upon Dr. Menon."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" On the Agenda of the House, a Non-official day was announced. What became of that Non-official day?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Non-official day will be on Thursday. Now, let the hon. Member Mr. Gopala Menon first move the Resolution and Mr. K. P. Gopalan can raise his point of order afterwards."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the following Resolution :—

"In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State, this Assembly resolves to extend the term of office of the presidents and members of the district boards till 31st December 1953."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" On a point of order, Sir, I think the Resolution has been moved."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must know that it must be seconded. Unless a Resolution is moved and seconded and the question is put before the House by the Chair, the motion cannot be said to be before the House for discussion. I am sorry that the hon. Member, in spite of his having been here for a number of years, is not aware of this procedure."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" That is why I am raising a point of order."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the Resolution be moved and seconded." (Laughter.)

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move again the following Resolution :—

"In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State, this Assembly resolves to extend the term of office of the presidents and members of district boards till 31st December 1953."

Sir, I am thankful to you and to the Hon. Leader of the House for allowing me this opportunity to move this Resolution. One of my hon. Friends, who just now spoke, apparently thinks that the moving of the Resolution is the reading of the Resolution. As you, Sir, Mr. Speaker, pointed out, he has been long enough in this Assembly to understand that the moving of a Resolution is entirely different from the reading of a Resolution. And when I move a Resolution, it is up to me to say what are all the things that I have in my mind to bring forward this resolution for the acceptance of this House. I am not here merely a clerk to read the resolution and then sit down so that hon. Members may have their own opinions. When I move a resolution, I want to say what are the things or factors which have induced me to bring forward this Resolution.

"I know, Sir, that to some extent a debate on this very Resolution which I have now introduced, has already been initiated. Some hon. Members have said that it is a breach of privilege and another group did not want this Resolution at all to be moved in this House because this is an Official day. I know that this Resolution is being moved under very great storm and stress. I know that this matter is agitating the minds of many many hon. Members in this House and I am therefore especially grateful to you, Mr. Speaker, and the Leader of the House for giving me this opportunity to bring forward this resolution. May I, in the first instance, say that there is no question of breach of privilege? Sir, this House is sovereign in many respects in regard to those matters which pertain to it. Even though a Bill might have been placed on the Statute Book, it is open to us to change or amend it and we are doing it every day. There is, therefore, absolutely no breach of privilege in trying to move a Resolution or in trying to amend a Bill which the Government had already introduced. Sir, you will remember that in the December session of this Assembly a Bill was introduced by the Government for the postponement of these elections till the end of this year. Many of the hon. Members, especially the hon. Members in the Opposition, wanted that the elections should be held earlier and the Government agreed to have the elections conducted before July 1953. Sir, it was said by John Morley at one time that 'politics is a series of compromises' and I believe, it was in that spirit that the Government agreed to have

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a.m.

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the elections before the first of July. Although the Government agreed to that, you will remember, Sir, that since then an event of great magnitude and importance has happened, namely, the proposal to form an Andhra State which makes these matters of minor importance recede into the background. We are asked during the next three months to decide on matters of great pith and moment. We have to decide about the location of the Andhra Capital, the installation, if necessary, of a High Court for Andhra; the constitution of a Ministry and the creation of a separate administrative machinery for the Andhra State. These are all very big events which will certainly require the best minds in the State to attend to. When questions of such magnitude and importance are before us, the question of elections to district boards does become a matter of comparative insignificance. The formation of the Andhra State was a matter of such importance that even the Governor in his opening speech, when he summoned the two Houses of the Legislature, said as follows :—

'In view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, Government have been compelled to postpone the elections to the district boards. Steps will be taken to appoint Special Officers to take charge of the administration of district boards during this interim period.'

It has been brought to the notice of the Government that the idea of appointing Special Officers for the administration of district boards is not a very happy one and that the Members of this House and those outside are not agreeable to this course being adopted. I think the Government are now trying to solve this problem in a perfectly democratic way. They are, as it were, having this resolution before the House as a sort of referendum and I may also say that the Members on the Ministerial side are free to express their opinions in whatever manner they like and vote as they like and, therefore, it is open to everybody in this House to speak and vote as he likes. This is a sort of referendum, as I have already said, to this House, and I think the Government have done wisely and well in trying to solve this difficulty by coming forward with this referendum.

Sir, in these difficult circumstances, there are four courses open to us. One is to hold the elections immediately. I know that some of the district boards have passed resolutions—I know that the district board of Kozhikode has also passed a resolution—saying that elections should be held immediately. Sir, I believe that they are perfectly aware of the difficulties that will arise if elections are to be held immediately but, I take it that the resolutions of the district boards only mean that neither the presidents nor the members of the boards are anxious to cling on to office or be members of the Board and they would rather have the elections conducted immediately than have Special Officers appointed to take charge of the administration of these district boards. As it has been already stated by some other members, it is impossible and inexpedient to hold elections to the district boards now. We have, therefore, to brush aside this course.

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The next step is to hold elections in the residuary Madras State excluding the proposed Andhra State. This is a matter which, I believe, will receive general condemnation, because it may be said that even before the formation of the Andhra State we are trying to discriminate and create differences. I am, therefore, sure that this measure also will not receive the approval of the public or of the Members of this House.

We are thus left with only two alternatives, either the appointment of Special Officers for all the district boards or the postponement of the elections to a suitable date. Regarding the appointment of Special Officers, many of us hold very strong opinions. We may be right or we may be wrong. We may not have very great administrative experience but, from the point of view of the running of democratic institutions, many of us very strongly resent the appointment of Special Officers for taking charge of the administration of the district boards. We think it will only be bringing discredit and dishonour to ourselves and to the institutions which we are working. Sir, Special Officers were appointed from 1st November 1946 till the end of 1949. During these three years and odd they were in the management of these boards and, what is the record of the administration by these Special Officers? It is a barren record of local administration with stagnation writ large on every page of it. Special Officers can be appointed only when there is a crisis—such as war or in the case of particular boards where the Government think that there is corruption or that faction plays a great part so that it is impossible for the district board concerned to carry on its normal work in peace. It is only in such cases that Special Officers should be appointed. After all, these local boards and local authorities are more or less copied from Western institutions and I do not find, either in the Borough Council or the County Council in England or in any other local authorities in the West, that there is any provision for the appointment of Special Officers who will supersede the local authorities and take charge of their administration. This is really a device of our own make and I do not think that it is warranted by the Constitution in any of the local authorities in other countries. Then, Sir . . .

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Will the hon. Member be brief in his remarks? ”

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—“ Yes, Sir. As I said, the appointment of Special Officers is against all democratic principles and traditions. Our democratic institutions are still young and I hope that this noxious weed will not infest these tender saplings and retard their usefulness.

“ The next and the only alternative we have is the postponement of the holding of elections to district boards. After all I do not think that it is such a sin to extend the term of the district boards by a few months. Sir, we here are having a term of five years. I know, in many representative institutions the term of office is really five years, because that only enables a person to do something good for the people whom he represents. In the local boards,

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the term of office of members is only three years. Hon. Members also remember that the elections to district boards in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam were held only in 1950. The extension of the term of office of the presidents and members of district boards by a few months will not in any way be detrimental to the proper working of local bodies.

"I have made a feeble attempt to persuade this House to accept the principle underlying this motion. We have to remember that every vote that is cast against this motion will be regarded as a vote against the fundamental principles of democracy. Every voice that is raised against this motion will be a voice of reaction. Sir, let us guard with vigil against inroads into our democratic institutions. It is said: 'Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty'. I know, Sir, a storm will be raised from all quarters expressing different points of view. I hope that in the end hon. Members will see that it is always better to run our democratic institutions with our own elected representatives without Special Officers. Sir, with these few words, I commend this resolution for the acceptance of the House."

SRI N. MOUNAGURUSWAMI NAIDU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have great pleasure in seconding the motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is enough if the hon. Member formally seconds the motion now and he can speak on the motion afterwards. Mr. K. P. Gopalan will now raise his point of order."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"On a point of order, Sir. This resolution cannot be admitted before the House for the following reasons. Firstly, a resolution on this subject was passed by the Assembly unanimously on a previous occasion and a decision has been taken and that decision is the last decision on the subject. The decision of the Assembly is the last word in the matter since the Cabinet is subordinate to the Assembly. Under Article 164 (2) of the Constitution which says that 'the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State' the Cabinet is subordinate to this House. If the Government want to modify the resolution passed by this House previously, they should have come before this House with a resolution. Therefore the violation of the previous decision of this House is a violation of not only the privileges of this House but also the inviolable character of our decision and its binding nature upon the Government. Sir, inside this House all the Members have got equal rights. Now 13 Members of this Assembly cannot arrogate to themselves this special right of overriding the decision of the entire House and sabotage the whole object of the decision."

"So, as already a resolution was passed on the subject and as the Government have not come forward with any new proposals, and as the Government are bound to carry out the previous resolution according to the Articles of the Constitution, this resolution cannot be taken up now. So I request the Hon. the Speaker to give a ruling on this matter."

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Sir, I have not got the previous Bill passed by this House before me. I am raising the point of order on the assumption that that Act does not contain any provision authorizing this House to extend the period by passing such a resolution as the one before the House now."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House can change it."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"If it were otherwise, it can be done only by an Act passed by this Legislature."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Let me explain the Member the difficulty he feels. After the resolution before the House is passed, the Government will be bringing in a Bill to be passed by this House."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Therefore, Sir, any extension can only be made by an Act of the Legislature. This resolution is an infructuous one. Under the rules of this House, a resolution can only be in the form of a recommendation to the Government. The resolution itself is defective. As it is the Government have not brought any legislation."

MR. SPEAKER :—"If the Government are not willing to accept the resolution, they can throw it out."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"If the Government do not bring forward any Bill to give effect to the resolution, the resolution becomes infructuous. If it is only a recommendation, it is left to the Government either to implement the resolution or not implement it. Besides, this resolution is not in the form of a recommendation. It states :

'In view of the . . . this Assembly resolves to extend . . .'

As I said before, if no legislation is brought forward by the Government, this resolution becomes infructuous and neither an infructuous resolution can be admitted nor can it be passed by any Assembly. Therefore, Sir, I consider this resolution is not in order."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"My point of order, though a minor one, is in agreement with the latter part of the point of order raised by my friend Mr. Narayana Kurup. Rule 119 is very clear with regard to the form of a resolution; it says: 'Every resolution shall be in the form of a specific recommendation addressed to the Government'. There is no specific recommendation involved in the resolution which contains a 'Resolve'. The resolution moved before the House says: 'In view . . . this Assembly resolves to extend . . .'. Therefore this resolution is not in accord with the rules of procedure governing the framework of a resolution. Therefore it is open either to the Hon. Speaker or to the mover of the resolution to recast the resolution to bring it in a form to fit in with rule 119."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"I will take my stand on an entirely different footing. As you have pointed out,

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Sir, the Government have got the right to change an official day into a non-official day and conduct official business on that day. But we have to consider what is non-official business and when it will be called non-official business. Even though I have been a Member in this House for the last seven years, I have not known an occasion when such a resolution was allowed to be moved.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Such a position has arisen a number of times."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Perhaps while I was in jail."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Not because of me!"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Not because of you, Sir, but because of the Members opposite. This resolution is termed a non-official resolution. Under the rules, non-official resolutions are to be balloted and then the relative precedence of resolutions to be introduced in this House should be determined. As it is, no ballot has been held for determining the relative precedence of resolutions given notice of to be moved in this House. Government by themselves cannot pick up a resolution and say that they will take it up. It is not a Government resolution.

" There is another point, Sir. The Government are bringing forward a Bill with regard to this matter. We can discuss the substance of this resolution at the time when the Bill is before the House. Though the Government will be given priority in all the proceedings in this House, I do not know how the Government can, on an official day, give priority to a non-official resolution knowing full well that an official Bill on the same subject is going to be introduced in the House. That is why, Sir, this resolution is not in order."

10-10 a.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, all resolutions are only recommendatory and the Government will have to take such action thereon as they deem fit. So, in that sense this resolution now before the House is only recommendatory. This is a non-official resolution recommending to Government to do such and such a thing. Of course the Government will take stock of the position after the passing of this resolution or after this is thrown out and decide what to do under the circumstances. What the attitude of the Government is with reference to this resolution, the Hon. Minister will say in his statement soon after the motion is made. So, under those circumstances there is no substance in the point of order raised by hon. Members."

SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO :—" Sir, my point is that the present resolution is, as a matter of fact, not a resolution in proper form. For Government have already made up their mind to bring a resolution in a particular form. Now what does this

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resolution propose to do? Its purpose is to recommend to the Government to do a particular act. That is the obvious purpose. But it is not its real purpose. As a matter of fact, it is a sort of feeler sent by the Government (laughter) to see whether . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a Government resolution; it is a non-official resolution."

SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO :—" Though it is in the form of a non-official resolution, it is, as a matter of fact, a resolution of the Government to serve as a feeler to know the mind of the people." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member should not seek to go behind the resolution to know the mind of the Government."

SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO :—" I say, Sir, they have brought this motion in this form, because they themselves could not make up their mind, because in their party itself there was a difference of opinion (laughter) and therefore they have allowed the Members of their party to vote as they please on this motion. (Laughter.) So they have indirectly set up a person to move this resolution. And if this resolution is defeated, then, it tantamounts to a vote of no confidence in the Ministry. Then, Sir, this resolution is not in the proper form of a resolution. For, I would invite the attention of the House to the first part of the resolution.

" In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State."

These words are absolutely irrelevant."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am afraid the hon. Member is going into the merits of the case."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, I rise on a point of order. The Assembly Rules provide for converting a non-official day into an official day. But I do not find any rules for converting an official day into a non-official day. There is no specific provision in the rules for this. Therefore I submit this resolution cannot be moved and voted upon."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would invite the hon. Member to look at rule 24. The hon. Member may read the last sentence in that rule, just before the proviso. It runs thus :

" On all other days, no business other than Government business shall be transacted except with the consent of the Leader of the House given on behalf of Government."

So, with reference to this resolution, it means the Leader of the House has given his consent to Mr. N. Gopala Menon to bring this resolution. So there is no point of order in what the hon. Member has said."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, from the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Finance it has become clear that the Government are behind this resolution." (Laughter.)

[30th March 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can the hon. Member know the mind of the Government? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Therefore it is not a non-official motion that is before the House. It is an official motion in the garb of a non-official motion that is before the House. So, Sir, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to read the motion and see whether you can allow an official motion coming in the form of a non-official motion; and I request you not to allow it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allowed enough time to hon. Members to have their say on the points of order raised. Let me tell Mr. C. V. K. Rao that I am not able to fathom the depth of the mind of the Government. Let me tell Mr. Venkateswarlu that if there is a non-official resolution brought forward on an official day, Government can proceed with it as they have the right to give it priority under rule 24. With the consent of the Leader of the House it can be taken up."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Suppose there is a Bill brought forward by a non-official member? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the Leader of the House accepts it, the House may proceed with it. The Chair may not stand in its way. It may relate to any item of business, a motion or a resolution or a Bill; if the member who gives notice of it, takes it to the Leader of the House and if he gives his consent it may be taken up on an official day. Regarding the point of order raised by Mr. M. Narayana Kurup, namely, that the resolution is not properly worded, I have looked into it and I am satisfied that it is properly worded. So I rule it out of order. (After a pause.) Should there be any time-limit for this resolution? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Considering the importance of the resolution, three hours may be fixed, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, considering the importance of the resolution, considering also the various opinions that are being focussed in this House and also considering the very form in which this resolution has been brought, I believe three hours are not enough; we may allow full scope for the members to speak; and I have been speaking to a number of members this morning and I find several of them would like to take part in the debate and so I wish the Chair allows a little more time for this resolution."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, I fix four hours, i.e., the debate will last till 2 p.m. Several hon. Members have given notice of amendments and I request them to move their amendments formally one by one."

AMENDMENTS.

(1) SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I beg to move—

'Omit the opening words in line 1, namely, "In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State".

30th March 1953] [Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

'For the words and figures "31st December 1953" substitute the words and figures "15th September 1953".'

'For the words "to extend the term of office of the Presidents and Members of the district boards" substitute the words "by an Advisory Board".'

'Between the words "District Boards" and "till 31st December 1953" insert the following :—

"and function with the members of the Parliament and Legislators of the district as ex-officio members also."'

The amendments were duly seconded.

(2) SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I move the amendment 10-20
standing in my name, namely :— a.m.

'Omit the following words :—

"In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State; "

'For the words and figures "to extend the term of office of the Presidents and members of district boards till 31st December 1953" substitute the following words and figures :—

"to conduct elections to the district boards in this State before July 31st, 1953; " and

'Add at the end the following :—

"and regrets the attitude of the Government in not taking steps to implement the resolutions of the last Assembly passed in this connection."'

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Regarding the second portion of the amendment, it is a censure on the Government and the hon. Member cannot move it in the form of an amendment. I therefore rule that portion of the amendment out of order."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The hon. Member is not censuring the Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then let the hon. Member take a straight course."

(3) SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" I move, Sir, the following amendment which stands in my name, namely :—

'Omit the following words :—

"In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State; "

'For the words and figures "to extend the term of office of the Presidents and members of district boards till 31st December 1953", substitute the following words and figures :—

"that elections to the district boards may be conducted before August 1st, 1953."

[Sri C. V. K. Rao] [30th March 1953]

"Sir, though I have put it as 1st August, I would like to change it to 31st August if permitted."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member cannot change it now."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Then I will stick to the wording of the amendment, Sir."

The amendment was duly seconded.

(4) SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—"Sir, I move my amendment:—

'For the words "proposed formation of the Andhra State" substitute "termination of the life of the district boards"; and

'For the words "resolves to extend the term of office of the Presidents and members of district boards till 31st December 1953" substitute the words "requests the Government to conduct the elections before 30th June 1953";

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am allowing the first part of the amendment but I disallow the second part of the amendment because it has a negative effect and cannot be moved."

(5) SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"Sir, I move—

'For the words "31st December 1953" substitute the words "31st August 1953"; and

'Add at the end—

"that the elections be held before the expiry of that period, viz., 31st August 1953." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

(6) SRI E. T. KUNHAN:—"I move, Sir—

'Add at the end the following words:—

"of those districts where there are disputes regarding boundary between the Andhra and the residuary State and to conduct elections to the other district boards before July 31st 1953." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

(7) SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—"Sir, I move—

'Add at the end the words "in the Andhra districts and conduct the elections to the district boards in the residuary area before July 31st, 1953";

The amendment was duly seconded.

30th March 1953]

(8) SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'Add at the end the words "of those districts where there are disputes regarding boundary between the Andhra and the residuary State and to conduct elections to the other district boards before July 31st, 1953";

'Delete all the words after "resolves to" and add the words "constitute new district boards with the Assembly Members of the districts as members for a period of not more than six months and conduct elections to all district boards before December 31st, 1953";

The amendment was duly seconded.

(9) SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"Sir, I move—

'Delete the whole portion after the words "resolves to" and substitute the words "constitute new district boards with the Legislative Assembly Members of the districts as members till December 31, 1953, by which time elections to all district boards should be completed";

'Add at the end the following:—

"of those districts where there are disputes regarding boundary between the Andhra and the residuary States and to conduct elections to the other district boards before July 31st, 1953." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

(10) SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"I move, Sir—

'After the word "resolves" add the words "to recommend the appointment of special officers and advisory bodies and making preparations for the completion of elections before the end of July";

'After the word "resolves" add the words "to recommend the immediate preparations for the conduct of elections and appointment of special officers and advisory bodies in the meanwhile";

The amendment was duly seconded.

(11) SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—"Sir, I move—

'For all the words after the word "resolves" substitute the words "to conduct elections to the district boards within four months from this date";

The amendment was duly seconded.

(12) SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"Sir, I move—

'Omit the following words:—

"in view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

[30th March 1953]

(13) SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, I move—

‘For the words “ extend the time . . . 31st December 1953 ” the words “ request the Government to conduct elections immediately ” shall be substituted.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

(14) SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ I move, Sir—

‘For the words “ extend the term . . . 31st December 1953 ” the words “ to recommend the completion of the elections of the Presidents and the members of the district boards before 30th June 1953 ” shall be substituted.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

Mr. SPEAKER :—“ I think the Hon. Minister wants to say something on the resolution and as soon as he finishes his speech, other hon. Members may speak on it.”

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, the Government are glad that this non-official resolution has got precedence, because it will enable the Government to understand the general trend of considered opinion among the representatives of the people and help them to arrive at a fairly satisfactory solution of the problem. There is no difficulty in enunciating right principles. We should perhaps strictly comply with the provisions regarding the term of office and holding of elections. The principles of democracy as well as statutory provisions require the elections to be held now all over the country. The Government are clear in their mind that these principles are important and at the same time they cannot ignore such a serious and glaring fact as the formation of a new State with no overall majority party to immediately take over the Government which must necessarily lead to some realignment and readjustment in order to further the establishment of a stable Government in the new State. Government do not think it fair to throw the area into the fever of a general election. District board elections now spread over every inch of land wherein local issues and interests of an immediate and intimate character will necessarily play a great part. It will not be conducive to that calm overall consideration of circumstances so necessary for the immediate establishment of a new Government in a new State. For this reason, the Government decided to introduce a Bill for the appointment of Special Officers for a brief period until the formation of the new State so that both the Governments might thereafter decide to hold elections to district boards at a convenient and suitable time. The appointment of Special Officers is not generally liked by people desiring to manage their own local affairs. At the same time even to avoid the turmoils and the complications of a widespread general election, people do not like a further extension of the life of their boards and their presidents. We have already given extension which expires on the last day of June.”

30th March 1953] [Sri N. Sankara Reddi]

“ Both the solutions, namely, the appointment of Special Officers to take charge of the administration of district boards and the alternative of a second extension of the term of the district boards for a brief period are necessary evils, but not very great evils. One opinion is held by all and that is the undesirability of throwing the whole countryside into a general election now. Hon. Members should realize that the Government desire a free expression of views. At the same time, there is nothing to be gained by stressing the same points over and over again. Everyone knows the present position. We must arrive at a compromise which could be tolerated for a brief period. Hon. Members need not impute motives to anyone taking a particular view on this question. It is a thankless task for any honest person to take over the responsibility of district board affairs with little funds and large demands for expenditure, conflicting claims for priority and constant friction with the people and the Government officers. I know the District Board Presidents would like to have a brief spell of rest from office which they could utilize for more useful and more pleasant purposes. But patriotism requires that they should not refuse to bear the responsibilities for a brief period when public weal requires it and there is a general demand for it. They are not by any means eager to have an extension. They do not, however, like Special Officers because the appointment of Special Officers is generally associated with cases of mismanagement. Clearly, that is not the case now. The present situation in the State calls for such an exceptional arrangement for a brief period. Some amendments are moved to the effect that the elections be held before July or August. All of us know that a new State will come into existence only on the 1st of October 1953. So these elections can be held only some time after that. Keeping all these aspects in view, I hope the hon. Members will consider and decide the matter.”

* SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் சர்க்கார் இந்த நாட்டில் ஜனநாயக முறையில் நடக்கும் சர்க்கார் இது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு ஜனநாயகத்தை இந்த நாட்டில் வளர்க்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு தாங்களே அடிப்படையான எல்லா சுதந்தரத்தையும் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு தாங்களே அடிப்படையான எல்லா சுதந்தரத்தையும் அளித்திருக்கிறோம் என்று கூசாமல், மறைமுகமாகக் கூட இல்லாமல், பகிரங்கமாகப் பறை சாற்றிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் இந்தக் காலத்தில், ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை எதற்காக, ஒத்திவைக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை, சர்க்கார் நேரிடையாக எங்கே கொண்டு வந்தால், அது தோற்றுவிட்டால் உடனே ராஜினாமா செய்ய வேண்டி நேரிடுமோ என அஞ்சி, பக்கபலமற்ற, ஜனநாயக முறைக்குப் புறம்பான பலவீனமான ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை, தனி அங்கத்தினர் சபையில் கொண்டு வந்து நிறைவேற்றிவிட விரும்புகிறதென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதுமாதிரியாக சர்க்கார் ஜனநாயகத்தை வளர்க்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு மறைமுகமாக ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமான ஒரு காரியத்தைச் செய்ய துணிந்திருப்பதைக்கண்டு நான் ரொம்பவும் வருந்துகிறேன். அதோடு ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையைக் காட்டி, அதனால் ஏதே? சர்க்காருக்கு பெரிய இடையூறு தேர்தலை நடத்தி வைப்பதற்கு இருப்பதாக மற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களை ஏமாரச் செய்துவிட்டு, இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொண்டு போவதற்குத்தான் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் விரும்ப வேண்டும்? இதுவா ஜனநாயக முறை? ஜனநாயக முறையை இந்த நாட்டில் வளர்ப்பதற்கு அடிப்படையானதோர் செய்கை? ஜஸ்டிஸ் பார்க்.

[Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar] [30th March 1953]

அதிகாரத்தில் இருந்த பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு, ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை எல்லாம் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று வாதாடும் ஒரு கட்சி, உண்மையாகவே அப்பொழுது மக்களுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு ஜனநாயகம் இந்த நாட்டில் இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பிய ஒரு கட்சி, இன்றையதினம் தாங்கள் பதவி பீடத்தில் ஏறிய உடனே தங்கள் புதுவியை விட்டுவிடாமலிருப்பதற்கு ஏன் இப்படி தேர்தலை ஒத்திப் போட்டுக்கொண்டு போக வேண்டுமென்றுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. மக்களால் விரும்பத்தகாத முறையில் நடந்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் ஒரு சர்க்கார், நாட்டில் வரும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க முன் வராமலிருக்கும் ஒரு சர்க்கார், நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் இருகிறதென்று சொல்வாரிடம் ஆத்திரத்தைக் காட்ட முன் வரும் ஒரு சர்க்கார், அவர்களின் கட்சியை சேர்ந்தவர்கள் அவலட்சணமான முறையில் அதிகாரத்தை நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது அதே அதிகாரத்தை நாட்டில் நீடிக்க வைக்க ஏன் கொல்லப்படுவ வழியை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். இப்படி அவலட்சணமான முறையில் சர்க்காரை நடத்திக் கொண்டு வரும்பொழுது அந்த ஆட்சியை மாற்றி விட வேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் விரும்பும் காலத்தில் தங்களுக்கு சட்டசபையில் இருக்கும் மெஜாரிட்டியைக் கொண்டு, 'எந்தத் தீர்மானத்தையும் கொண்டு வரலாம், கொண்டு வந்து அவைகளை நிறைவேற்றி விடலாம்' மென்ற செறுக்கோடு தான் இதை இன்றையதினம் மறைமுகமாக ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையைக் காட்டி, அதனால் ஏதோ வரப் போகிறதாகச் சொல்லும் இடையூறுகளை மனதில் எண்ணிக்கொண்டு, 'இப்பொழுது தேர்தலை நடத்த முடியாது,' காரணம் ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினையால் சர்க்காருக்கு பல இன்னல்கள் இதை நடத்துவதில் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே முன்போலவே பழைய ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்களின் பதவித் காலத்தை 1953-ம் ஆண்டு டிசம்பர் மாதம் முடிய நீடித்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற தீர்மானத்தை தனி அங்கத்தினரை விட்டுக் கொண்டுவரச் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கருத வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் தப்பானது. ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமானது. உண்மையான ஜனநாயகம் என்னவென்றால், 'Quality is in a position of being strangled by quantity But that quantity is considered to be democratical emblem. Good, let God save them.'"

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"கனம் மெம்பர் அவர்கள் அவலட்சணமான சர்க்கார் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார்களே! அவலட்சணம் என்பது பார்லி மெண்டரி வார்த்தையா? அதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர் உபயோகப்படுத்தலாமா?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"எந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் அதை அவர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார் என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அது தப்பான வார்த்தையல்ல."

*** SRI U. MUTHURAMALINGA THEVAR:**—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நான் அவலட்சணமான முறையில் இந்த சர்க்கார் பல காரியங்களைச் செய்து வருகிறது, தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானமும் அத்தகையதில் ஒன்று என்றுதான் சொன்னேன். தேர்தல் விஷயத்தில் அவலட்சணமான முறையை கையாளுகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொன்னேன்."

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

"இன்றையதினம் சர்க்கார் தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும், அல்லது தனிப்பட்ட நபரைக் கொண்டுவரும்படி செய்திருக்கும் காரணம் என்னவென்று நாம் சற்றுப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சென்ற பொதுத்தேர்தலிலேயே காங்கிரஸ் பல ஸ்தானங்களை இழந்து விட்டது. அதிகாரத்தை கைப்பற்றக்கூட முடியாத அளவிற்கு மிகவும் குறைவான ஸ்தானங்களையே சம்பாதித்தது. இருந்தாலும் எதிர்க்கட்சி பல வினத்தால் தான் அதிகாரத்திற்கு வர முடிந்தது. வந்தும் கூட பல பிரச்சனைகள் இன்றையதினம் சமாளிக்கப்படாமல் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிக

30th March 1953] [Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar]

மாகிக்கொண்டே தான் இருக்கிறது. சர்க்கார் மக்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற பொறுப்பை கைகழுவி விடுவதற்காகத்தான் ரேஷனை எடுத்தார்கள் தவிர ரேஷனை எடுத்ததினால் இன்றையதினம் மக்கள் சந்தோஷமாக இல்லை. உண்ண உணவு கிடைக்காமல், மக்கள் தவிக்கிறார்கள். பஞ்சத்தால் குழந்தைகளும், குட்டிகளும், தொழிலாளர்களும், நெசவாளர்களும் தவிக்கிறார்கள். இறந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். குடிக்கத் தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. உண்ண உணவு கிடையாது. இப்படிப்பட்ட நிலைமை நீடித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கும் காலத்தில் பஞ்சத்தால் இறந்துபோனவரின் சுவத்தை காக்கைகளும் கழுகுகளும் கொத்தி எலும்புக் கூடுகள் எல்லாம் கிராமத்தில் கிடக்கின்றன என்று சொல்வதை நம்பாமல், அப்படிச் சொல்பவரிடம் ஆத்திரத்தைக் காட்டி, 'அது எல்லாம் சுத்தப் போய், எதிர்க்கட்சிகாரர்கள் வேண்டுமென்றே பஞ்சத்தால் இறப்பதாக புகார்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். வீண் புரளிகளை கிளப்பி விடுகிறார்கள்,' என்று உண்மையை மறைத்து வருகின்ற நேரத்தில் எதற்காக ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும்? ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை இந்தச் சமயத்தில் வைத்துக்கொண்டால் தொகுதிகளில் தேர்தல் பிரசாரத்திற்குச் செல்லும் காலத்தில் பட்டினிப் பட்டாளங்கள் முன் வரிசையில் வந்து நின்று காட்சியளிக்கமுடியென்ற அச்சத்தாலா? தேர்தல் பிரசாரமேடையில் பஞ்சத்தால் இறந்துபோய், காக்கை கழுகுகளால் கொத்தப் பட்டு கவனிப்பாரற்றுக் கிடக்கும் மனித எலும்புக் கூடுகளையெல்லாம் பொறுக்கி கொண்டு வந்து போடப்போகிறார்களே என்ற பயத்தாலா? தொகுதிகளில் கரும் வெய்யலில் தேர்தல் பிரசாரம் செய்யப்போய் குடிக்கக்கூடிய தண்ணீர் இல்லாமல் தொண்டை வரள, நா வரள தவிக்க வேண்டி நேரிட்டுவிடப்போகிறதே என்ற உள்ள நடுக்கத்தாலா? இதை பகிரங்கமாக ஒத்துக் கொள்ளாவிட்டாலும் கூட இதற்காகத்தான் இவர்கள் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே தவிர வேறு எந்தக்காரணம் இருக்கமுடியும்? இந்தச் சமயத்தில் இதைத்தவிர வேறு எந்த விதமான இன்னல்கள் இவர்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது தேர்தலை ஒத்திப் போட? ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினைப் பிரச்சனையைக் காட்டுவது வெறும் ஒப்புக்கே தவிர அதில் என்னளவும் உண்மையிலேயென்பது பல அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குத் தெரியாதா? பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிவினையை விட மிகப் பெரிய பிரிவினையிலேயே ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை. ஆனால் இது அதைவிட ஏன் இன்றையதினம் பிரமாதமாகப் பேசப்படுகிறது? பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட்ட காலத்தில் அதற்குப் பிறகு நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்ட பல கோரச்செயல்களை எல்லாம் நாம் அறிந்திருக்கிறோம். அப்படிப்பட்ட எந்தக் குழப்பத்தையும், கலவரத்தையும் ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட்டவுடன் நாட்டில் ஏற்படுமென்று யாரும் எதிர்பார்க்கவில்லையே? அப்படி எதுவும் நடக்காது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியுமே. அப்படிப்பட்ட பெரிய உள் நாட்டுக் கலவரத்தையும், குழப்பத்தையும், இரண்டு பக்கத்திலும் பல ஆயிரக் கணக்கான உயிர்கள் சேதம் அடையக்கூடிய கலகத்தையும் உண்டு பண்ணிய பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிவினையின்போது இவர்கள் பெரிய பெரிய விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் கொஞ்சம் கூட யோசிக்காது ரொம்பவும் அவசரமாகச் செய்தார்களே? இல்லையா? அப்படி இரு நாட்டுக்கு இடையே பெரிய பூசல்கள் இருந்த காலத்தில், இரண்டு பேர்களுக்கும் இடையே தீர்க்கவேண்டிய விவாதமிருந்த காலத்தில், இரண்டு பேர்களுக்கும் இடையே தீர்க்கவேண்டிய, முதலில் முடிவு செய்யப்படவேண்டிய பல விவகாரங்கள், பல பெரிய பிரச்சனைகள் இருந்தும் கூட அவைகளையெல்லாம் புறக்கணித்து பாகிஸ்தானைப் பிரிப்பதற்கு நிறைய அவகாசம் இல்லையா? ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை என்பது இரண்டு நாடுகளுக்கு இடையே இன்றையதினம் மொழிவாரி இல்லையே. சேர்ந்திருந்த சில ஜில்லாக்கள் இன்றையதினம் மொழிவாரியாக இரண்டு பகுதிகளாக பிரிக்கப்படுவதைத் தவிர இதில் என்ன வேறு துணை இருக்கிறது? சென்னை மாகாணம் தமிழ் மாகாணம், ஆந்திர மாகாணம் என்று பிரிக்கப்பட்டவுடன் இவை இரண்டிற்கும் இடையே என்ன அபிப்பிராய பேதம் இருக்கப்போகிறது? தூதிரண்ட வசமாக தங்களுடைய சொந்த நலனைக் குறித்து, தங்களைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களின் நலனைக் குறித்து மாகாணம் பிரிக்கப்படுகிறதே தவிர இதில் வேறு என்ன சண்டை, சச்சரவு

மக்கள் தங்கள் தவறை உணர்ந்து சரியான பிரதிநிதியை மறுபடியும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் அவர்கள் மறுபடியும் எப்பொழுது தேர்தல் காலம் வருமென்று எதிர்பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டியது தான். ஆகவே மறுபடியும் தேர்தல் வந்தால் தாங்கள் நிச்சயமாகத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படமாட்டோம் என்ற எண்ணம் தலையெடுத்தவுடன் தான் தேர்தலையே ஒத்திப்போட்டு விடலாமென்ற ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு முற்றிலும் விரோதமான எண்ணத்தை அதிகாரத்தில் இருப்பவர்கள் எண்ணும்படியாக நேரிகிறது. இதனால் அவர்கள் செய்யப்போகும் தவறு என்னயென்பதை கூட அவர்கள் சிந்திக்க மறந்து விடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் தாங்கள் திருப்பவும் பதவிக்கு வர முடியாது. அதனால் தான் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லாத ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையின் காரணமாக தேர்தலை நடத்தமுடியாததால் ஒத்திப்போட்டுவிடலாமென்று மறைமுகமாக, மக்களை ஏமாற்றும் வகையில் காரணங்களை உண்டு பண்ணிக்கொண்டு, முன்னணி, பின்னணி அவஸ்காரத்தோடு சபைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இப்பொழுது சர்க்கார் நடக்கவில்லையா? சர்க்கார் இயந்திரங்கள் நடக்கவில்லையா? திறமையான சர்க்கார் இயங்கிக் கொண்டிருப்பதாகத் தான் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்களே! அவர்கள் இந்தத் தேர்தலை இப்பொழுது நடத்தக் கூடாதா? ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை வந்தாலும் கூட அங்கே உடனே தேர்தல் நடந்தாகத்தானே போகிறது? ஆகவே இதற்கும் அதற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம்? சரியான சட்டதிட்டங்கள் இருக்கும்பொழுது ஏன் இதைச் சரியாக நடத்த முடியாதோ என்று பயப்படவேண்டும்? மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு யார் அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களோ அவர்களை அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கும்படி செய்யட்டும். அதைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் ஏன் கவலைப்படவேண்டும். ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல் எப்படியும் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கவிழ்க்கக் கூடிய நிலையில் இன்றையதினம் இல்லை. பிரிட்டிஷ் வகாதிபத்தியத்தின் காலத்தில் தேர்தல் வேண்டுமென்றே குரல் கொடுத்த கட்சி, இன்றையதினம் ஏன் தேர்தலை, அவர்களைப் போலவே ஒத்திப்போட வேண்டுமென்றே பாசனையை ஆதரிக்கிறது? இதற்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம் ஒன்றே ஒன்று தான். யாரை ஆட்சிப்படுத்திவிருந்து நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பி, அவர்கள் செய்த குறைகளையும், தப்புகளையும் எடுத்துக் காட்டிக் கொண்டேயிருந்தார்களோ, அவர்கள் இன்றையதினம் ஆட்சிப்பீடத்தைக் கைப்பற்றியவுடன் பழைய தவறுகளையே தப்புக்களையே மிகவும் அதிக அளவில் செய்து கொண்டிருப்பது தான், என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. இது எப்படியிருக்கிறதென்றால் மாமியார் செய்கின்ற கொடுமையையும், அக்கிரமத்தையும் எடுத்துக் காட்டிக் கொண்டே வந்த மருமகன், பின்னர் தான் மாமியாரானவுடன் அவன் மாமியார் செய்த குற்றங்களைக்காட்டிலும் பன்மடங்கு அதிகமான கொடுமையையும், அக்கிரமத்தையும் தன் மருமகளுக்குச் செய்ய முற்படுவது போலத்தான் ஆகும். ஆகவே இவன் மருமகன், இவன் முன்பு பாடிய கதையைக் கேட்டான் இவன் பேரிடம் பாடத் தலைப்படுவான். இந்தப் பாடத்தை எடுத்துத் திருப்பிப் படிக்கும் பொழுது, தன் குற்றத்தை உணர்வதற்கு புத்தி வருகிறதாயென்றால் அது தான் இல்லை. அதற்குப் பதிலாக தவறுகளை எடுத்துச் சுட்டிக் காட்டுவோர் மேல் கோபம் உண்டாகிறது. ஆத்திரம் உண்டாகிறது. அவர்களுடைய மூர்க்க குணம், முரட்டு குணம் உண்மையை உணர மறுக்கிறது. அதோடு மாத்திரம் அல்ல. உண்மையை ஓரளவு உணர்ந்தாலும் கூட, எது நியாயமோ அதைச் செய்ய மறுக்கிறது. தேர்தலை நடத்தாது ஒத்தி வைப்பது சரியல்ல என்று உணரும் பொழுது ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்து விடலாமாவென்று எண்ண ஆரம்பிக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் தேர்தலை ஒத்தி வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று தங்கள் வாயால் சொல்வதற்கு தைரியம் இல்லாமல் பிறர் ஒருவரைவிடாவது கொண்டு வந்து பார்க்கலாம் என்ற நபாசையை விட மறுக்கிறது.

“இதுவா ஜனநாயகம்? இன்றைய தினம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் பல வக்திகள் மக்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்க பணமில்லையென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. தற்போதுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கும் பணத்தை சரியாகச் செலவு செய்யவில்லையென்ற புகார்கள் நிறைய இருக்கிறது. இருந்தாலும் தற்

[Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar] [30th March 1953]

போது இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் அதிகாரத்திலுள்ளவர்களுக்கு வேண்டிய வர்களாக இருப்பதால், தேர்தலை நடத்தினால் மீண்டும் அவர்கள் வருவார்களோ, வரமாட்டார்களோ என்ற ஐயப்பாடால்தான் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போட வேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறார்களே தவிர வேறு எந்தக் காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போட அவசியம் இல்லையென்றுதான் சொல்ல வேண்டும். ஜனநாயகம் என்பதை எவ்வளவு கேலிக்கூத்தாக நடத்துகிறார்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியவேண்டும். மக்களின் எண்ணம் பிரதிபலிக்க வசதி செய்து கொடுக்காமல், ஜனநாயக முறையில் ஆட்சி செலுத்துகிறோம் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு ஜனநாயக முறையில் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போட வசதியில்லையென்று சொன்னாலும்கூட சட்டத்தினால் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போடுவோம், இல்லாத பக்கத்தில் கலெக்டர்களையாவது ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களாக நியமிப்போம். அதற்கு சட்டம் இடம் கொடுக்கிறதென்ற இருக்கிறதே தவிர உண்மையை யாதார்த்தத்தை அறியாமறுக்கிறது. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்வதற்கு காலம் நேரம் இருக்கலாம். சட்டம் இடம் கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனால் அதிகாரத்திலுள்ளவர்களின் மனச்சாட்சிப்படி சொல்லட்டும். ஜனநாயகத்தையே நசுக்கும் முறையில் அவர்கள் இந்த யோசனையைச் சொல்லவில்லையாயென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தை மதிப்பதாக இருந்தால் அவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயம் பிரதிபலிக்கும் காரியத்தைச் செய்வேண்டுமா அல்லது நசுக்கக்கூடிய காரியத்தைச் செய்ய உத்தேசிப்பதா? ஜனநாயகத்தைப்பற்றிப் பேசும் பொழுது ஆங்கிலோ-அமெரிக்க நாட்டின் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு ஒப்பானது இது யென்று பறைசாற்றிக் கொள்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் அவர்கள் இப்படித்தான் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்களா? இரண்டு நாளில், இரண்டு வாரத்தில் அவர்களால் தேர்தலை நடத்த முடியும்பொழுது ஏன் இவர்களால் அதிகநாள் அவகாசம் இருந்தும் நடத்தமுடியாது என்று யோசிக்கவேண்டும்? ஆங்கிலோ-அமெரிக்க நாட்டின் ஜனநாயகத்தை ஏன் பின்பற்றக்கூடாது நடைமுறையில்? தங்களுக்கு பிரதிபலமாக மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்தால் உடனே ராஜினாமா செய்யத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்களே, ஏன் அப்படிச் செய்ய முன் வரக்கூடாது? ராஜ தந்திரம் என்ற பெயரில் அரசியலில் பித்தலாட்டத்தையும், பொய்யையும், புளுகையும் கொண்டுவந்து சேர்க்கக் கூடாது. அதனால் உண்மையை ஒரு நாளும் அழிக்கமுடியாது. இதன் மூலமாக பின்னால் பல அசந்தர்ப்பங்களைச் சமாளிக்கவேண்டி நேரிடும். சர்க்காரே அழிய நேரிட்டாலும் அதனால் ஆச்சரியப்படுவதற்கில்லை. ஏனென்றால் சரித்திரமும் சாஸ்திரமும் அதைத்தான் நமக்கு ஞாபக மூட்டுகின்றன. அரசியல் வாதிகளுக்கு இது நன்றாகத் தெரிந்திருக்கும். அந்தக் காலத்தில் சுதந்திரப் போராட்டத்தில் ஈடுபட்ட அரசியல் வாதிகளை ஒடுக்குவதற்காக அவர்களது இயக்கங்களை நசுக்குவதற்காக இவர்களின்மேல் பல அபாண்டங்களையெல்லாம் சுமத்தினார்கள். சரடுகளையெல்லாம் ஈனப்பி விட்டார்கள். ஆனால், எவ்வளவுதான் பொய் குவிந்தாலும்கூட உண்மைக்கு இருக்கிற பலம் பலம்தான். அதை நசுக்க முடியாது. கடைசியில் தர்மமே, சத்தியமே ஜெயிக்கும் என்பது உலக வழக்கு. நடைமுறையில் நாம் எல்லோரும் கண்ட உண்மை, இதை ஒப்புக்கொண்டுதான் ஆகவேண்டும். இதை ஒளிக்கவோ, மறைக்கவோ, மறுக்கவோ முடியாது. ஆனால், அந்த உண்மையை பூர்ணமாக அனுபவத்தில் கண்டு ஒரு கட்சியார் இன்றைய தினம் அதிகார பீடத்தில் ஏறியவுடன் என்ன செய்கிறார்கள்? பொய்யையும் புரளிபையும் சிளப்பிவிட்டு உண்மையை மறைத்துவிட்டால் அழித்துவிட்டால் மென்று நினைக்கிறார்களே அது முடியுமா? பெரிய இராணுவ பலத்தையே நம்பியிருந்த பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்காரால் முடிந்ததா? வெறும் போலீஸ் பலத்தையே தற்போது நம்பியிருக்கும் இந்தச் சர்க்காரால்தான் அது முடியப் போகிறதா? ஆத்திரப்படக்கூடாது. ஆத்திரத்திலும், ஆவேசத்திலும் உண்மையை உணரமுடியாத நிலைமை உண்டாகுமே தவிர உண்மையை அழிக்க முடியாது. அமைதியோடு ஆழ்ந்துயோசிக்கும் மனப்பான்மையே அவசியமானது. இல்லாவிட்டால் ராணுவ பலத்தை நம்பி வாழ்ந்த பிரிட்டிஷ் சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்பட்ட கதிதான் இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு ஏற்படும். ஆதிபத்யத்தால் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்த விரும்பிய சர்ச்சிலுக்கு என்னகதி ஏற்பட்டதோ

30th March 1953] [Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar]

அதே கதிதான் அவரது அடிச்சுவட்டைப் பின்பற்றும், நிழலடியில் வாழ விரும்பும் நபர்களுக்கு ஏற்படும். சர்க்கார் எந்த முறையில் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறதென்பது நான் சொல்லாமலேயே அந்தக் கட்சிக்காரர்களாலேயே பல முறை சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சம் பரவி வருகிறது. மக்கள் செத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பினரே சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்லும்போது அவைகள் எல்லாம் பொய் என்று சம்பிரதாயமாக மறுத்தபோதிலும் எது பொய், எது மெய் என்பது மக்களுக்குத் தெரியாமல் போய்விட்டது. எதிர் தரப்பிலிருந்து நான் பேசும்பொழுது, ஜனநாயகம் புறக்கணிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லும்போது ஆத்திரப்பட்டு ஆவேசப்பட்டு “ஆ! அப்படிச் சொல்லலாமா? இந்த நாட்டில் தான் லட்சணமான முறையில் ஜனநாயகம் அமுல் நடத்தப்படுகிற” தென்று வாத்திற்காகப் பேசலாம். ஆனால் அதே சமயம் சர்க்கார் செய்துவரும் அட்டேழியங்களை சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்தே பேசியும், கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதிலளிக்கும்பொழுது ‘எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைப்போல என் கட்சியில் இருப்ப பதிலளிக்கும்பொழுது ‘எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைப்போல என் கட்சியில் இருப்ப வரே என் பின்னால் ஈட்டியால் குத்துகிறோ’ என்று ஒலமிடுவதும் ரொம்பவும் விசித்திரமாக இருந்ததாக, ஏன் விநோதமாகக் கூட இருந்ததாக பேர்பர் வாயிலாகப் பார்த்தேன். சபைக்கு நான் நேரில் ஆஜராகாத தின் காரணமாக, அது சர்க்கார் தரப்பினரின் வாயிலாக வந்தால் தேவ வாக்கு. எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொன்னால் பொய்ப் பிரசாரம். இதுதான் உண்மையான கண்ணோட்டத்தோடு பார்ப்பவரின் செய்கையாகும்? இது உண்மைச் செய்கையா? கேலிக் கூத்தா? இன்றைய தினம் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு நேரிடையாக உள்ள காரணம் என்ன? பதவிப்பித்துத்தான், அதிகார ஆசை தான் என்று நான் சொன்னால் அதில் தவறு என்ன இருக்கிறது? இல்லை யென்று யாராலும் பசிரங்கமாக மறுக்கமுடியுமா? அதிகாரப் பித்துப்பிடித் தவர்களின் கதி கடைசியில் என்ன ஆகும், என்ன ஆயிருக்கிறதென்று சாஸ்திரங்களும், சரித்திரங்களும் நமக்குச் சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. அதிகாரப் பதவிப் பித்துப்பிடித்த சர்ச்சிலின் கதி, ஓளரங்கரீபின் கதி என்ன ஆயிற் பதவிப் பித்துப்பிடித்த கைப்பற்றிக்கொண்ட கௌரவர்களின் கதி என்ன போலவே ராஜ்யத்தைக் கைப்பற்றிச் சொல்லுகிறது. பதவிப்பித்துப்பிடித்து மாண்டவர் ஆயிற்றென்பதை பாரதம் சொல்லுகிறது. பதவிப்பித்துப்பிடித்து மாண்டவர்களின் சமாதிகளின்மேல் இன்றைய தினம் நாய்க்கொடை முனைத்துவிட்டது என்றாலும்கூட பதவியின்மீதுள்ள பிடிப்பை ஆட்சியாளர்கள் விட மறுக்கிறார்கள். பதவியைப் பிடித்துக்கொள்ள ஜனநாயக முறையையே சிதைக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அதன் முடிவு என்ன ஆகுமென்பது நான் சொல்லவேண்டிய என்னால் அதன் முடிவு என்ன ஆகுமென்பது நான் சொல்லவேண்டிய தில்லை. மற்ற நாடுகள் எல்லாம் வெறும் ஆயுத பலத்தையே நம்பி வாழ் கின்றன. ராணுவ பலத்தையே அவைகள் நம்பி வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆனால், நம் நாடு ஆயுத பலத்தை நம்பி இவ்வளவு நாளும் வாழவில்லை. ஆதம் பலத்தையேதான் ராணுவ பலத்தையும்விட மேலாக மதித்து வந்தது. நமது சுதந்திரப் போராட்டமும் ஆதம் பலத்தா லேயே நடத்தப்பட்டது. அதனால் வெற்றியும் சாத்தியம் என்பதை மற்ற போலீஸ் பலத்தை நம்பி வாழவேண்டிய நிலை வந்துவிட்டதே என்று நினைக்கும்பொழுது வருந்தத்தான் வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. வருந்தாமல் இருக்க முடியவில்லை. ஆனால், அதே சமயம் வாந்திக்கொண்டேயிருக்கவும் முடியவில்லை. வருத்தத்திற்குக் காரணமானதை முதலில் நாம் அகற்றத் தலைப்பட்டாகவேண்டும். இன்றைய தினம் உலகின் எல்லா மூலைகளிலும் ஆதிக்க வெறி பிடித்த குழுக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. கொரியா, சீனாவாசி, பர்மாவாசி, அஸ்ஸாமிற்கு கலவரம் வந்துவிட்ட காலம் இது என்பதை பத்திரிகை மறைத்தாலும் மக்கள் அறிகிறார்கள், எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் கொந்தளிப்புக்கள் இருக்கின்றன. உலக சமாதானத்தை நாட்டவேண்டி ஏற்பட்ட யு.என்.ஓ. சபையும் கூட இன்றைய தினம் அந்தச் சபையில் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துகின்ற நாட்டின் செல்வாக்கை மற்ற நாடுகளில் பிடித்துவைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற கொள்கையோடுதான் அதாவது அதிகாரப்பித் தோடுதான் கேலிக்கூத்தாக இயங்கி வருகிறதென்பதை நான் சொல்லாம லேயே யாவரும் உணர்ந்து கொள்வார்கள். கீழ்த்திசை நாடுகளில் நடக்கும்

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தான் வோட்டுரிமை கொடுத்தோம் என்று மாந்தட்டிக் கொள்ளும்போதே அவர்களுக்கு எதிராக வோட்டுப்போட்டவர்களின்மீது ஆத்திரத்தையும் குரோதத்தையும் காட்டும்பொழுது மக்களுக்கு உண்மையான செய்கை யாருடையது என்பதை உணர்ந்துகொள்ள முடியாதா ? இதை பிரசாரத்திற்கு உபயோகப் படுத்திக்கொள்ளலாம் தவிர பிரசாரத்தில் எவ்வளவு உண்மையிருக்கிறது என்பதை மக்களால் உணர்ந்துகொள்ள முடியாதா ? சொல்வது ஒன்று, செய்வது ஒன்று. சொல்வதும் செய்வதும் எப்பொழுதும் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்று முரணானது. இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு அவலச்சினை முறை எவ்வளவு காலம் முரணானது. இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு அவலச்சினை முறை எவ்வளவு காலம் இந்த நாட்டில் நீடித்துக்கொண்டிருக்க விடுவது? அதிகாரப் பித்தப்பிடித்த சர்ச்சிலின் அடிச்சுவட்டைப்பின்பற்றுகிறவர்களுக்கு இந்திய மக்கள் அவருக்கு என்ன கௌரவம் அளித்தார்கள்னோ, அதே கௌரவத்தைத்தான் அளிப்பார்கள் என்பதை அவர்கள் முதலில் உணர்ந்தாகவேண்டும். சரித்திர வாயிலாகவும் பதவிப்பித்து கூடாது என்ற உண்மையைத்தான் நாம் உணர்ந்தோம். அதிகாரம் பதவி யென்ற மாயையில் விழக்கூடாது என்றுதான் சாஸ்திரங்களும் உபதேசிக்கின்றன. சாஸ்திரத்தில் ஏகப் பிரதி நிதியாக அதிகாரத்தில் வீற்றிருக்கும் ஸ்ரீமான ஆச்சார்யர் அவர்கள் பிறருக்குச் சொல்லும் பாடத்தையே தானும் கொஞ்சம் கற்று அதன்படி நடக்க முற்படக்கூடாதா ? இன்றைய தினம், தேர்தலை நடத்தித்தான் ஆக வேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல வைந்யமில்லாமல் ஆந்திரா பிரிஷினியின் காரணமாக ஒத்திப்போடலாமென்ற தீர்மானத்தைத்தான் கொண்டுவரவேண்டும்? பெரிய பெரிய சாம்ராஜ்யங்களை ஆண்டவர்களும், சமஸ்தானாதிபதிகளும் முடி துறந்திருக்கும்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்கள் பதவி இழப்பது என்பது அதைவிட மிகவும் சிரமமானதா? சர்க்கார் தவறு செய்திருப்பது என்பது அதைவிட மிகவும் சிரமமானதா? அதை இல்லையும் பொழுது அதைத் திருத்த இருந்தால் மக்களுக்கு சக்தியுண்டு. அதை இல்லையும் பொழுது அதைத் திருத்த இருந்தால் மக்களுக்கு சக்தியுண்டு. அதை இல்லையும் பொழுது அதைத் திருத்த இருந்தால் மக்களுக்கு சக்தியுண்டு. அதை இல்லையும் பொழுது அதைத் திருத்த இருந்தால் மக்களுக்கு சக்தியுண்டு. அதை இல்லையும் பொழுது அதைத் திருத்த இருந்தால் மக்களுக்கு சக்தியுண்டு.

[Sri U. Muthuramalinga Thevar] [30th March 1953]

வறட்டு வேதாந்தத்தைப் பக்கம் பக்கமாகப்போட்டு அதற்குப் பக்கபலம் தேடிக்கொடுக்கலாம். ஆனால் மக்களின் சக்தி பொறுமையின் எல்லையை மீறும்பொழுது கொதித்தெழும் ஆட்சி பீடத் தவிட்டு இறங்க மாட்டோமென யார் சொன்னாலும், அந்த ஆதிக்க வெறியர்களை பதவியிலிருந்து பிடிநியைப் பிடித்துத்தள்ளும் காலம் வரும். ஆகவே, சர்க்கார் இந்த நியாயத்தை ஏற்க நிதான புத்தியோடு பணியாற்ற முன் வந்தாகவேண்டும். மக்களால் விரும்பப்படாத ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்கள் இனியும் ஒரு நணம்கூட அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்க அனுமதிக்கக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் பதவிக் காலத்தை நீடிக்க வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரிக்கக் கூடாது. ஆகவே ஆக்கிரம புத்தியைவிட்டு நிதான புத்தியோடு அதிகார ஆசையைவிட்டு பதவி பித்தை விட்டு, நியாயமான ண்ணத்தோடு ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை உடனடியாக நடத்துவதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக் கொண்டு ஆட்சியாளர்கள் ஆக்கிரபுத்தி உதாசீன புத்தி மாற்றவேண்டுமென் றும் மாறாவிட்டால் ஜனங்களே மாற்றக்கூடிய காலம் வருமென்றும் எச்சரிக்கை விடுத்துக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each Member.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Sir, in this resolution we are asked to choose between the devil and the deep sea. We know how the administration of district boards is going on. I will read an extract from a letter of the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Northern-Range, Vijaya-vada, to the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Madras. Referring to the abnormal increase in expenditure on all sides, year after year, in the Guntur District Board, the Regional Inspector says:

“This is mainly due on one side to a feeling of self-importance devoid of discipline which some of the village folk have been developing in the wake of Independence, expecting that the Government and the quasi-Government authorities like district boards should immediately provide whatever amenities they want, and on the other side to an utter lack of a sense of responsibility on the part of the members of the district board most of whom are utterly ignorant of the financial limitations under which the board is labouring and in any case do not care to bother about it as it is the President's affair. The result is that the board has been utterly and altogether unable to meet its demands with its static resources, even after encroaching on earmarked funds. In fulfilling the promises to the electorate and demands of the public, the board has landed itself in an inextricable financial mess. When once the board takes up the commitment, e.g., opening of a school, execution of a major or minor work and opening a dispensary it would be very difficult to go back again as not only the initial outlay will result in a loss but also will become unpopular being subjected to undue criticism from all corners. When once an institution is opened, it has to go along somehow with life or without. The board has to absolutely resist the tendency of satisfying all without any idea as to its resources.”

The Hon. Minister for Local Administration says that there are only two alternatives—extending the term of the present district boards and the appointment of special officers. We know how the Presidents of District Boards are mismanaging things. Promotion of personal interests, nepotism and favouritism are rampant, and political manoeuvres are being worked only through District Boards. District Boards have become a platform for advancing their personal ends. If Special Officers are appointed, they will sit as the head of the bureaucratic machinery and say that this must go and that must go. I can easily understand their temperament. They do not have the desire to satisfy the people.

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They want to satisfy themselves and some of their friends. When a Special Officer was appointed for the Guntur District Board, he immediately took a decision to construct two schools, one at Karunakudi and the other at Dachepalli. The buildings were constructed within three days, and on the fourth day they fell down. That shows how they are showing nepotism to their own men and spending money like water. They take the district board to be their zamin property and nothing else. As Dadabai Naoroji said, we must decide on having self-government which is good government. It is always better to have self-government. But now the special officers are not going to take interest in the district boards. There will be no democracy then. The people should be allowed to choose their representatives. My first amendment deals with the formation of the Andhra State. I do not know what has the formation of the Andhra State to do with the holding of elections to district boards. Do this Government think of making a parting gift of these district board elections and their attendant quarrels to the Andhra State, the moment it is carved out? The moment the Andhra State is carved out, we will have to live in a peaceful and calm atmosphere, and not have any quarrels about elections to district boards. The resolution seeks to extend the time till 31st December 1953, that is, just after the formation of the Andhra State. That means we will have to go to the polls with all the bickerings and quarrels. I request Government not to make a parting gift of these quarrels to the Andhra State. Let them not postpone elections on the score of the formation of the Andhra State. Let us have all difficulties, if any, in the composite State itself, and let not the Andhra State have these election difficulties and quarrels. I emphasise that special officers should not be appointed and these district board members should not be allowed to continue. The Government will say then ‘it is impossible.’ I say that Government must hold elections to these district boards. I ask, Sir, are not the Government conducting bye-elections in the Andhra districts to the State Assembly? It must not be a difficult thing to hold elections to district boards. Officials and others and all are not involved in the formation of the Andhra State. I appeal to Government to have all these elections finished before the formation of the Andhra State, so that the Andhra State may start well. The Government want to take shelter under cover of the formation of the Andhra State. They are insistent upon having special officers. I have seen a report in the ‘Hindu’ that they have prepared a draft Bill for this purpose. That is why they say that we can discuss this resolution, and that if we do not come to a conclusion, the Government would arbitrate and appoint special officers. For Heaven's sake, let not the Andhra State have as a parting gift these quarrels attendant on elections. Let all the quarrels be over in the composite State itself. In Guntur district board, defalcation has come to our notice. I know that the President is involved in this. At the same time I will have to say that Government also are responsible for this. The ex-Minister for Local Administration when he was President of the Guntur District Board was responsible for starting works costing

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five or six lakhs of rupees. The district board, therefore, is having a deficit budget and works are stagnating. It is a case of nepotism to help their own men. I know that the District Board President is doing everything to achieve his own personal ends. What I would say is that when we stand for democracy, we must have full democracy. We shall go to the people and expose the district board members and others who were responsible for the mal-administration, before the Andhra State is carved out. We must seriously consider the question of having advisory boards. If the resolution is to be carried into effect, what is the alternative left? Instead of advisory boards, I ask, why not have actual district boards elected by the people? We want democracy, and we want the people to elect their representatives. The Government call themselves a democratic Government. The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari's Ministry is completely a bureaucratic Government. When the previous Government were there, all the Members of the Assembly were going and interfering with the administration. I did condemn that and expose it. Now when special officers are appointed, they will think that their orders are final, and they will not allow any outside interference. We cannot interfere. When the old Congress people were there, they worked in the district boards for their own personal ends. They benefited cent per cent. But they were forced to give at least five per cent for the benefit of the ordinary people. But that five per cent is now gone by the proposal to appoint special officers. Whereas the old Congress members got cent per cent benefit, even five per cent of the benefit will not be given to the ordinary people now. I know the temperament of the officers. They do not satisfy the rules of democracy. They do not do anything except to help themselves. They represent nobody. So, let elections take place now. Before the Andhra State is carved out, elections to district boards must be over. We do not want to have blacklegs, quarrels, and a tense atmosphere. We want to have a peaceful atmosphere. I appeal to hon. Members to seriously think over the matter. There is no difficulty at all in holding elections. The panchayat board elections are going on. Panchayat board election is worse than district board election. Now quarrels are going on in regard to panchayat board elections. They do not come in the way of the Government. If anybody comes to the Government and makes complaints, the Government say 'it is all local administration.' If people ask for help, they say 'we are not in a position to help.' The people are not in a position to help themselves and the Government also cannot help. Thus a heavy load is put on the shoulders of the people. How are the people going to withstand it? I ask hon. Members not to press the resolution, but to ask for holding elections. The District Board Presidents are interested in this—I do not say all District Board Presidents, but some are. I seriously take objection to the statement that elections are to be postponed because of the formation of the Andhra State. This is completely nonsensical. The Government want to take advantage of the Andhra State formation for their not holding elections. They take advantage of it not for good things but for bad things. If

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elections are held immediately after the formation of the Andhra State, there will be lot of quarrels. We opposed the Governor's rule in the new Andhra State. I appeal to hon. Members to see that no democratic rights are curtailed. No blacklegs should be allowed to prevail in the Andhra State. Elections must be finished before the formation of the Andhra State. We should get into the new State without any quarrel, and in a spirit of comradeship and fraternity. I oppose the main resolution, and I commend my amendment for the acceptance of the House."

* SRI J. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I 11-10
rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. Friend Sri Gopala a.m.
Menon. The Resolution reads as follows :—

'In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State, this Assembly resolves to extend the term of office of the presidents and members of district boards till 31st December 1953.'

This is a very clear and timely Resolution. We know that some six months back this very House passed a Resolution extending the term of office of the members of the district boards. That Resolution was passed without giving any consideration to the question of the formation of the Andhra State. At that time, the Government made up their mind to have elections after the expiry of the extended period. But now in view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, many proposals have to be deferred or modified and it is but proper that we reconsider our decision with regard to elections to district boards. The question we have now to consider is whether we should extend the term of office of the present members or whether Special Officers should be appointed. We are glad that the Hon. the Leader of the House has given an opportunity to move this Resolution which is a timely one. I am sorry that some hon. Members have attributed motives to the Government in having consented to the moving of this Resolution. After all, this Resolution simply says that the term of office of the presidents and members of district boards should be extended till the 31st December 1953. The reason for it is that we are going to have the Andhra State shortly. The date for the formation of the Andhra State has been provisionally fixed as the 1st October 1953, but we may expect the formation of the State even at an earlier date. In these circumstances, it is not desirable that we should have elections to district boards just now. There are only two alternatives. Either we should allow the present members of the district boards to continue for another six months or allow the Government to appoint Special Officers. We know the regime of Special Officers is sometimes most dangerous.

" Before I proceed further, I would like to say a few words about the functions of district boards. The district boards are now concentrating their attention on the problem of education in rural areas. Over and above that, no powers are given to the district boards regarding health, medicine, road works, etc. Even with regard to education, a circular has recently been issued that all uneconomic schools in the rural areas should be closed. If a

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Special Officer is appointed just now, certainly he will carry out the orders of the Government and most of the schools recently opened will be closed. Under the regime of the present district boards, the non-official presidents will not carry out those instructions because they will fear that the people will have a different view about the matter. Therefore, we should not allow the district boards to be managed by Special Officers. In this connexion, I would like to give an instance of how a Special Officer's regime in a Central Bank has been an utter failure. We have got the Central Bank at Srikakulam. It was working with a capital of Rs. 60 lakhs and it was getting a net income of Rs. 60,000. The Government, for reasons known to themselves, superseded the bank and appointed a Special Officer. Now, what is the result of the two years' regime of the Special Officer? To-day there is not much of business in the bank and there is no profit at all. The bank is at a standstill. So, the regime of Special Officers, so far as local boards are concerned, is a very bad thing and most undemocratic. I strongly request all the hon. Members of this House to agree to this Resolution. This resolution is only recommendatory in nature and the Government will, after knowing the views of this House, bring in a Bill to carry out the recommendation. After all, the period of extension is only six months and after the Andhra State is formed, the new States will have their own way of managing these affairs. The present local boards are not given any powers worth the name. Who knows, in the new States we may have taluk boards or constituency boards which may function more efficiently than the present local boards. Therefore, we leave the question to be decided by the new States. It is not proper or desirable to appoint Special Officers now.

"Then, Sir, most of the district boards are faced with deficit budgets. It is mainly due not to the inefficiency of the district boards in respect of administration but to the Government not viewing things in the proper perspective so far as allotment of funds is concerned.

"So far as educational facilities are concerned, hitherto the Government used to collect an educational cess of 1 anna 6 pies per rupee and give 9 pies per rupee to the district boards as contribution. But to-day, the Government are collecting the cess at the rate of 3 annas 6 pies per rupee. On the other hand, the contribution made to the district boards remains at 9 pies per rupee. The grants given by the Government to the district boards are most inadequate. Therefore, I request them to increase this contribution.

"I request all the hon. Members of this House to pass this Resolution unanimously. I will be glad if there will be no Special Officer's regime under a democratic Government. Let us not do anything against the spirit of democracy in this country.

"Sir, I would like to give an instance so far as the regime of district boards through non-officials in the Srikakulam district is

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concerned. In Pathapatnam taluk, which has a population of 2 lakhs there was not a single middle school or high school five years ago. But now through the efforts of the members and president of the district board, we are having 7 high schools. The local people have contributed the necessary funds for this purpose and neither the Government nor the district board has spent even a single pie so far as these schools are concerned. Thus the members and presidents of local boards will be in a position to encourage the local people and provide facilities for education in the rural areas.

"Again, so far as the educational cess is concerned, the Government collect at the rate of 3 annas 6 pies in the rupee but the contribution to the district board is at the rate of 9 pies in the rupee. Most of the funds are going to the urban area leaving the rural area to its own fate. Now the people of the rural areas are very eager that they should be properly educated. They are anxious to have one high school for every 5 or 6 miles. If according to the instructions of the Government a Special Officer is appointed to the district board, I am sure next year there will be a hue and cry from the public and almost all the schools will be closed. That is why I am against the appointment of a Special Officer. I request all the Members to agree to this resolution irrespective of party affiliations. Let us not have party feelings in this matter. Let us all agree to have a democratic Government and a democratic district board. Let the present regime continue for some time. If anything goes wrong in a particular district board, let the Government hold a special enquiry over it, bring charges against that board and supersede it if necessary. But simply because there are certain misdoings by some members or presidents of one or two district boards, the Government should not make a general rule and punish all the boards. In the interests of the rural areas, I think the present district boards should be continued for another six months. After that, we can see whether to have these district boards, or taluk boards or constituency boards. As far as I am concerned, I think it is better if the new Governments consider the question of constituting taluk boards. Because, the taluk boards, with certain powers, can supervise the works there and do some good to the public. So far as education in the rural areas is concerned, it is the district board that is doing something. In the interests of the public of the rural area, I once again request the hon. Members to pass this resolution without division. I also request the Government to extend the life of the district boards. I thank you for the opportunity that you have given me, Sir."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution moved by the hon. Member of the other party, on principle. It looks as though the party which is running the Government is not able to come to any definite conclusion regarding this matter. In the Address delivered by His Excellency the Governor the other day, it was stated that Special Officers will be appointed for the district boards. Now the Resolution before the House is for the extension of the life of

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the district boards by certain months. Originally, this House resolved to extend the life of the district boards up to the end of June. The original resolution at that time recommended the extension for a period of one year, but later there was a compromise and we agreed to extend the life of the district boards by six months, so that elections would be over by the end of June. Now the reason given for the present resolution under discussion is the creation of the Andhra State. Because of the creation of the Andhra State, the hon. Member wants the life of the district boards to be extended up to December. The reason is not at all clear. The district boards are the creatures of a statute, which fixes a period of three years with a view to giving an opportunity to the people to study the President and the members, how they work for the people, whether they go astray and so on. If those people did anything against the interests of the public, the public are given this opportunity to change the personnel of the district board. By extending the life of the district boards, we will be indirectly taking away the right of the people and that being so, how can you say that you are acting democratically? Mr. Lakshmana Das was telling that by the appointment of a Special Officer alone the Government will be infringing the democratic principle. But I ask, by extending the life of the district boards, are you not infringing the democratic principle? The statute prescribes a period of three years and by that time election must be finished and the people must be given an opportunity to select the personnel of the district board. If that period is extended the right of the people to select their own personnel is taken away automatically. On this principle alone I say that the term of these district boards should not be extended. Another reason given in support of the resolution is that because of the formation of the Andhra State, there is necessity to extend the life of the district boards. It is not at all convincing. Where is the necessity? When this question was previously considered, the Hon. Finance Minister was saying that elections meant so much trouble and expenses for the Government. Probably, this is the reason for the Government's further extending the life of the district boards. The impending formation of the Andhra State is cited as a reason. (Interruption.) The Hon. Revenue Minister says that it is an additional ground for extending the life of the district boards. This is no ground at all. In the case of one or two border districts, the Government may extend the life of these boards. But there is absolutely no justification at all for extending the life of the other district boards.

"We must carefully consider how things are being carried on in the district boards. So far as the Tanjore district is concerned, for the last two years, we are at a loss to know who is the president. The president of the board is Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai and he is a Member of our Assembly also. Everybody is aware how he was bodily lifted and brought to this House on one or two occasions and how he was seated here. He is not in a position to move about and he is not at all to be seen in Tanjore district. The Vice-President is not at all given any power. Some members have been

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illegally given some powers and some person is acting as the President of the Board. This is within the knowledge of the Hon. Minister for Local Administration, the Cabinet Ministers and the Government. Nobody knows . . ."

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—"On a point of order, Sir. May I know whether the hon. Member is moving a censure motion on Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai, the President of the Tanjore District Board?"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"He is not moving a censure motion. He is expressing his opinion on the state of affairs in his own district."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"I may tell Mr. Ramaswami Thevar, I am not moving a censure motion on anybody. I am mentioning these things only to show how the administration of the district board is being carried on in Tanjore. Mr. Thevar may be a friend of Mr. Nadimuthu Pillai and I am equally a friend of his. I have been on the Tanjore District Board for a number of years and I know how things are being carried on there. As a matter of fact, to-day a teacher, a contractor or any other ordinary man in the Tanjore district does not know who the president of the district board is. That is the position.

"Sir, if we look at the district boards, we will find that no 11-20 a.m.
meetings are conducted but yet signatures of members are taken as if meetings have been held. This is how business is conducted particularly in Tanjore. Not even a single hospital has been opened. Schools have been closed. How the existing schools are run, how teachers are appointed and how they are transferred, nobody knows. That is the grievance of everybody in Tanjore. The Hon. the Chief Minister is well aware how things are done in Tanjore. He cannot deny facts. In the light of these facts, how can I give my consent to the resolution that the life of the district boards should be extended? (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'Or Special Officers appointed.') The Chief Minister says Special Officers 'Or to be appointed.' I want Special Officer even tomorrow or elections should be held tomorrow. The other day, Sir, I was given to understand that Special Officers would be appointed from April 1st. I was glad about it. But that is not to be.

"Even against the Special Officer, I have something to say. The whole tendency of the Government is to centralise power. Difficulty arises there. The Government always give weight only to official reports and never listen to non-official opinion. Naturally they think of Collectors and other officers for such jobs. We can put up with this, though evil it is; but not with a rumour that there are going to be non-official Special Officers. There is an apprehension in the minds of the people that if Government decide upon Special Officers, they will appoint non-officials to the posts and that, for a long period. I want a categorical assurance from the Government that when Special Officers are appointed they will not

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be the kith and kin of the ruling men but only Collectors, even though they are responsible only to the Government and not to the people. I agree with Friends who say that it is undemocratic to have these officials. But if it comes to that we shall have them but only for a limited period. There is also another fear in the minds of the people that if Special Officers are once appointed, they will be continued for some years together without giving the people a chance of electing a president whom they know. If circumstances force us then we should have only Collectors as Special Officers and that for a limited period—for not more than three months. With these words, I oppose the resolution."

DR. P. VARADARAJULU NAIDU :—"கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது நம் முன் விவாதத்தில் இருக்கிற விஷயம் மிகவும் சாதாரணமானது. ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை இப்பொழுது நடத்துவதா அல்லது இப்பொழுது இந்த சபையின் முன் இருக்கும்படியான தீர்மானத்தின்படி ஒத்திவைப்பதா அல்லது ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமிப்பதா என்பதுதான் அந்த விஷயம். இதில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமிக்கக் கூடாது என்று பலர் ஆட்சேபணை எழுப்புவதைக் கண்டு நான் ஆச்சரியப்படுகிறேன். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீமுத்துராமலிங்க தேவர் ஜனநாயகத்தைப் பற்றி ஏறக்குறைய அவர மணி நேரம் பிரசங்கம் செய்தார். இப்பொழுது ஜனநாயக முறையில் தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறது. ஜனங்களுடைய கையில் தான் இந்த அரசாங்கம் இருக்கிறது என்பதை யாரும் மறுக்க முடியாது. நாம் ஜனநாயக முறைப்படி சரியாக நடக்கிறோமா என்பதைத் தான் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். ஜனநாயக முறையில் அரசாங்கம் நடக்கவில்லை என்று ஆட்சேபணை சொல்வது நியாயம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது ஜனநாயக முறையில் தான் அரசாங்கம் நடக்கிறது என்பதில் ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. இங்கிலிஷ்காரர்கள் காலத்தில் ஆட்சேபித்தது போலவே இப்பொழுதும் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தை ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் கையில் கொடுப்பது கூடாது என்று சொல்வதில் அர்த்தமே இல்லை. முன்பு நடந்த அரசாங்கம் வேறு, இப்பொழுது நடக்கும் அரசாங்கம் வேறு. முன்பு நடந்த அரசாங்க முறை பானது பொறுப்பு இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. ஜனங்களுக்கு responsibility இல்லாமல் இருந்தது. ஆகவே இங்கிலிஷ்காரர்கள் இருந்த காலத்தில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்கக் கூடாது என்று ஆட்சேபணை செய்துவந்தோம். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் நம் கையில் இருக்கிறது. உத்தியோகத்தார்கள் சரியாக நடக்காவிட்டால் அதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்கும். ஆகவே ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிப்பது என்றால் அது ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதம் என்று சொல்வதில் அர்த்தம் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் தேர்தலை நடத்துவதும் சரியல்ல. ஏனென்றால் தேர்தலில் கஷ்டம் இருக்கிறது, பஞ்சம் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் நடத்தினால் ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிருப்தி ஏற்படும். இந்த பஞ்சத்திற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் இல்லை. மற்றும் இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர தேச பிரிவினை நடக்கப்போகிறது. எந்தந்த ஜில்லா எங்கெங்கு போகப் போகிறது என்பது இன்னும் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையில் தேர்தலை நடத்துவது சரியல்ல. ஒரு முடிவு ஏற்பட்ட பின்பு இந்தத் தேர்தலை நடத்தினால் தான் நல்லது. அது வரையில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிப்பது தான் நல்லது. இன்னும் மூன்று நான்கு மாதங்களுக்குப் பின் இந்தத் தேர்தலை நடத்தினால் இப்பொழுது காங்கிரஸின் மேல் இருக்கும் குற்றங்களும் பழிகளும் இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். இப்பொழுது நமக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கெட்ட பெயரை நீக்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும் ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும். தேர்தல் நடத்தினால் சர்க்கார் தோற்றுவிடும் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. தேர்தல் நடத்துவது நம் பொறுப்பில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, யார் பொறுப்பில் இருந்தாலும் சரி அது வரையில் பொறுப்புள்ள நல்ல பயிற்சி உள்ள திறமையுள்ள ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களைப் போட்டால் இந்த கஷ்டங்களுக்கு இடம் இல்லை. நாம் வேலை செய்வதற்கும் செளகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதுனால் ஜில்லா போர்டின் சலுகைகள் குறைந்து விடும் என்று நினைப்பதில் அர்த்தம்

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இல்லை. ஆகவே நண்பர் கோபால மேனன் அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்வார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். நம்முடைய சொந்த ஆபீசரை நம்பாவிட்டால் வேறு யாரைப் நம்பப் போகிறோம். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நம்பாவிட்டால் வேறு யாரை நம்பி இந்த சர்க்காரை நடத்த முடியும்? எல்லாவற்றிலும் நாமே இருந்து கொண்டு சர்க்காரை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றால் அது முடியாது. நம்முடைய ஆபீஸர்களை நாம் நம்பாவிட்டால் இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்த முடியாது. ஆகவே இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ள வேண்டும், சர்க்காருக்கும், சபைக்கும் தொந்தரவு இல்லாமல் சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறபடி ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமிக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நண்பர் கோபால மேனன் அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை வாபீஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* **SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—**"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion moved by Mr. Menon. I am glad that the motion has been neither moved nor seconded by any Andhra Member because the issue involved here is the formation of the Andhra State. 'Since the carving of the Andhra State is pending, let us postpone elections.' That is the argument advanced by our Friend. But exactly for the same reason, I am strongly opposing this move. Now pending the formation of the Andhra State elections are sought to be postponed. After the Andhra State comes into existence, elections will again be postponed on the ground that the new State is only an infant State. So, it is not a question of postponing elections for six or seven months. It is going to be postponed for probably one year or two years. Hence, on the same ground on which Mr. Menon has moved this motion, I strongly oppose it. The present district boards should not be allowed to continue. The party in power has succeeded to a certain extent in confusing the issues involved in this affair because they have diverted the whole thing. The problem, the major problem, is 'elections or no elections'. Now they have left over elections and they say 'Special Officers or continued existence of the present district boards.' This is the diversion. We must not fall into this trap. All hon. Members must unite together and oppose this move."

"Sir, the present district boards are not popular. They are notorious, if I may say so. So far as my information goes, of the eleven district boards in the Andhra area, with one or two exceptions the rest are notorious. They are ridden with corruption, nepotism and so many other things. The first victim of these things happens to be the teaching profession. The teachers are the worst sufferers under these regimes. They are subjected to all sorts of harassment. They are transferred from pillar to post. I know of instances where the husband or the wife was transferred from the place where they were working together. Women teachers who were pregnant were harassed by such transfers. These district board presidents and members act in this manner on the advice of their followers. I may even say that they are behaving in such an indecent and inhuman manner with these teachers. The teachers will therefore be worried very much if this resolution were to be passed. Perhaps they will not be able to sleep for days after hearing this news. So I would request the hon. Members to oppose this resolution vehemently."

11-40
a.m.

[Sri M. Hanumantha Rao] [30th March 1953]

"Sir, as far as the administration of these district boards is concerned, the district board of my district can be taken as an example. There is a lot of maladministration in the Guntur District Board. Already one of my hon. Friends quoted from the report of the Regional Inspector of Local Boards. The Regional Inspector has stated in the report how funds were mismanaged, misappropriated. Last year, when the Hon. Minister was asked by me about the administration of this district board he replied that everything was going on all right there and that the district board was not running into debts. But what has happened really can be seen from the report of the Regional Inspector. He has compared the administration of the district board to that of a drowning man trying to save himself by getting hold of even a straw. Since the life of this district board started, I think it was in 1949, huge amounts were eaten away. When the present board started its life, there was a balance of Rs. 10 lakhs. Not only was this sum spent away but the reserve funds or earmarked funds also were eaten away to the extent of Rs. 15 lakhs. Apart from this Rs. 25 lakhs the board has a liability of Rs. 15 lakhs. That is the present financial position of the Guntur District Board. And in spite of this huge expenditure incurred by the board the social and public health services that are to be looked after by the board have not been bettered. For instance, let us take education. There were 87 secondary schools run by the district board. Of these the Regional Inspector has recommended the closure of 30 schools. Forty more schools in which higher forms were to have been introduced, will not have the upgrading this year. It has been given up. This is the fate of education in the district. So also is the case in regard to public health and dispensaries. The recommendation of the Regional Inspector is to give up 20 dispensaries and reduce expenditure on public health services. I know one dispensary—Nagaram dispensary in my constituency—which I had occasion to visit, was expected to get Rs. 600 worth of medicinal supplies. But only Rs. 200 worth of medicine in the last two years was supplied. Similar is the case with regard to roads and bridges. The Regional Inspector has recommended that all new works must be given up. According to the Budget Estimates of the board, about Rs. 5 lakhs are to be spent on the repairs of the roads and bridges or on capital works. The district board could not do that because there are old liabilities to be cleared. The roads and bridges would continue to be in the same old condition, and there would be no more new capital works. That is the fate of the roads and bridges in the district. In my own constituency there are six bridges yet to be finished and there are two or three roads yet to be completed. They continue to be unfinished for years and there is nobody to look into these things. The Government do not come to the aid of the people and take up these works. The district board cannot do it for lack of funds.

"When such is the state of affairs with district boards nobody can agree to the extension of the life of the boards by six months. If this extension is agreed to, virtually it will be extension for a

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year or more than a year, but not for six months only. Therefore this move must be opposed vehemently. As I have said these district boards are not popular. The members of these boards were elected in 1949 when there was no adult suffrage and when repression was ruling the roost. These district boards came into existence when the Congress Party was in power. Even that Party then was ridden with factions and group politics. I can cite an instance, from which we can understand the depth of factionalism that was there in the Congress Party in 1949. The President of the district board of my own district, Guntur, was asked to continue only for a year on a contract basis. According to that contract he ought to resign after the period of one year and give place to somebody else. This did not take place. There was therefore so much of quarrel afterwards over this affair. The President was forced to resign and somebody else got elected. There is also an understanding that the President should look after certain subjects and the remaining members or the Vice-President should look after certain other subjects. For instance, the subjects of secondary education and elementary education and such other subjects are divided among the President and the Vice-President as though it is a distribution of portfolios or jobs. This business of dividing subjects on contract basis is going on in the Guntur District Board.

"Sir, this is the kind of administration that we have in these district boards. Therefore we must not allow the extension of life of any of these boards. I would specially draw the attention of hon. Members to the diversion tactics adopted by the Cabinet and warn them against falling into the trap. I would request them to vote unitedly against this resolution. Now that freedom of voting has been given to the Members of the Congress Party, I would appeal to them to vote against this resolution. I am sure many of them are against this proposal because the reputation of the Congress will be lost if these boards are allowed to continue for six more months. So, in the interest of the public and in the interest of their own party I would request them and all hon. Members of this House to oppose this resolution."

* SRI R. A. NATARAJA MUDALIYAR:—“கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இப்போது ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர்களின் பதவியை நீடிக்க தீர்மானம் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதை முதலாக எதிர்க்கிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு களின் காலம்முடிந்து அதற்குமேலும் ஆறுமாதங்கள் முடிவடைந்துவிட்டன. ஆனால் வயது வந்தோர் வாக்குரிமையில் இன்றைக்குப் புதிய election நடத்துவது மற்றொரு முக்கியமான விஷயம். இங்கு ஒரு மாத காலம் கூட தவணை வழங்கக்கூடாது. ஜில்லா போர்டு எலெக்ஷன் உடனடியாக நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றும், நிர்வாகத்தை மாற்ற வேண்டுமென்றும் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் இடத்திலாவது ஒப்படைக்க வேண்டுமென்பது என்னுடைய கோரிக்கை.

“ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தில் எவ்வித சீர்திருத்தமும் மூன்று வருஷ காலமாகக் காணவில்லை என்பது என்னுடைய அனுபவம். பொதுவாக கிராமங்களுக்கு ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தில் ஒரு விதமான பலனும் ஏற்படவில்லை. ஸ்கூல்கள், ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள், ரோடு பராமரிப்பு வேலைகள் மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. இதைப்பற்றி பொது ஜனங்கள் ஒரு மகத்தும் சமர்ப்பித்தார்கள். அதைப்பற்றி ஒருவித கவனமும் செலுத்தவில்லை. பிரசிடெண்டு எதேச்சாதிகாரமாக நடத்துவதாகத் தெரிகிறது.

[Sri R. A. Nataraja Mudaliyar] [30th March 1953]

11-50 a.m. “இங்கு அவர்களுக்குக் காலத்தை ஒத்திவைப்பதாக இருந்தாலும் எந்த சீர்திருத்தமும் செய்ய மாட்டார்கள். பொதுவாக ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் வசதி, டாக்டர்கள் இல்லாதகுறை, ஆஸ்பத்திரி வசதி முதலிய குறைபாடுகள் பலகாலமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. இதைப்பற்றி பொதுமக்களிடையே கவலை தெரிவிக்கும் பேச்சுக்களும் பரவி வருகிறது. அடுத்தபடியாக ஜில்லா போர்டு உபாத்தியாயர்களை அடிக்கடி ஊர் ஊராக மாற்றி வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் எதேச்சாதிகார முறையில் நடந்து வருகிறார்கள் என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் குறிப்பாக பணம் இல்லை என்று சாக்கு சொல்லி வருகிறது. பிறகு தேவையான கிராமங்களில் ரோடுகள் போடுவதற்கும், டாக்டர்களுக்கு மருந்து முதலியவை சப்ளை செய்வதற்கும், டெண்டர்கள் வாங்காமலேயே பணத்தைத் தான்தோணித் தனமாகச் செலவு செய்கிறார்கள். தங்களுடைய இஷ்டப்படியே ரோடுகளைப் போட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஸ்கூல் விஷயத்தில் எவ்வளவு குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்பதை ஒவ்வொரு மெம்பரும் அறிவார்கள். எங்கள் சேத்துப்பட்டு கிராமத்தில், ஹைஸ்கூல்கள் இல்லை. எவ்வளவோ செய்ய வேண்டிய காரியங்கள் இருந்தும் ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரஸிடெண்ட் அந்த பக்கம் வந்துகூட பார்க்கவில்லை, எவ்விதமான வசதிகளும் பொது மக்களுக்குச் செய்து கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. R. C. ஸ்கூலுக்கும் சர்க்கார் உதவி கொடுக்கவில்லை: இதுபற்றி கிராமங்களிலிருந்து பல மகஜர்கள் வந்தும் ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரஸிடெண்டுக்கு அவைகளைப் பார்ப்பதற்குக்கூட அவகாசமே கிடையாது. ஆதலால் உடனடியாக புதுத் தேர்தலை நடத்தியாவது அல்லது ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமித்து அவரிடம் ஒப்படைத்தாவது, ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தை சரியான முறையில் பராமரிக்கவேண்டும். எக்காரணத்தைக் கொண்டும் எலக்ஷனை நடத்தாது காலத்தைக் கடத்தினால் ஒன்றும் நடவாது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to oppose this resolution on two grounds. The resolution, though it is called a recommendation, if passed cannot be accepted by the Government. Even if this resolution is passed and the Government want to adopt it, they cannot do so for this reason, that soon after the formation of the Andhra State, all the Acts in respect of district boards and local boards cease to be in operation because the Andhra State or the Andhra Assembly has got to frame a Constitution for these district boards and local boards.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Andhra State will not have a Constituent Assembly and all the Acts will not be cancelled immediately the State is formed.”

* SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO :—“ Anyhow, persons connected with these district boards will settle it in a court of law.

“ If the Government had accepted the suggestion made by an hon. Member that a committee should be constituted to study the working of the present Act before thinking of any legislation, I could have agreed. But the extension for six months is not only undemocratic, but also inequitable. If we see the working of the District Boards Act and the District Municipalities Act, we will find that the powers under the Act of 1920 were slowly and gradually taken away by the authorities concerned. The local boards had very few powers in the beginning. But the Act of 1920 gave full powers to the local boards. During the period 1920 to 1930, there was struggle for Independence by the Congress against the British Government when these local boards came under the influence of the then Congress. The powers of the local boards

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were then curtailed by the civil servants and the Government which was in power at that time. Commissioners were appointed as executive officers and all the departments under the municipalities and local boards were provincialized. So much so, the net result is to-day the local boards have become glamour houses where the members can do nothing. But the glamour of getting into the local boards is on the increase. We cannot give any reasons for this. But that is what is happening. Subsequently these local boards were pressed into service on account of the group politics prevailing in the Congress. The Congress group in power wanted to use the local boards for converting their enemies into friends. As a matter of fact, in one case the Congress group which was then in power wanted a particular municipality to be captured by their own men and for that purpose even the elections were conducted with the aid of Police.

12 noon. “ The candidate for the chairmanship who belonged to the Ministerialist Party succeeded, but he succeeded only after distributing large sums of money which amounted in all to about Rs. 50,000. Some of the people who had the vote were taken to a distant place and kept there till the date of the election, and then with the help of the Police they were brought to the municipal buildings. All these things were brought to the notice of the concerned authorities, and most of the facts stated were found to be true and the election was set aside. Then there was a change in the Ministry, and the present Ministry came into office. These facts were again brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Local Administration. But fortunately or unfortunately, his attitude was inscrutable, he was adopting a policy of masterly inactivity. It may, however, be said to his credit that he was not using his influence in order to coerce people to become members of his party. He was not doing that, but he was showing indifference and utter callousness, and the Inspector of Local Boards and the authorities concerned were doing nothing, even though several representations were made to them. In the end, when these things were taken to the court, one of the Judges of the High Court was pleased to say that the whole local administration had been brought into contempt. This fact was taken to the notice of the Chief Minister. But the Chief Minister of 1953 is entirely different from the Chief Minister of 1937. The Chief Minister of 1937 was robust and was ruling the country; but the Chief Minister of 1952-53 was always looking to the members who were willing to give him the necessary majority—that was his only concern. He has also adopted a very peculiar attitude in this matter. In the case of the Prohibition Act representations were made to the Chief Minister that the said Act was honoured more in the breach than in the observance and that the Chief Minister was riding a dead horse by refusing to scrap it. His main ground is that the Act is intended to improve the morals of the people and it is sinful to scrap it. How is it that the Chief Minister who has such rigid principles is now in a yielding mood in the case of extending the term of the local boards which is highly undemocratic? By allowing one of his partymen to move a resolution of this kind the Chief

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Minister has set fire to principles of democracy and is enjoying like that notorious Nero of the good old Roman Empire. Sir, I submit that this Act and its twin sister Act, the Prohibition Act should be scrapped.

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

"The Chief Minister should have seen long ago that the members of the board have become corrupt and they have lost all their powers. If the administration is to go on well enough, these people should not be entrusted with ample powers. Even now it is not too late, and I request the Hon. Chief Minister to look into the matter and find out for himself whether it is not repugnant to the principles of democracy to give an extension now. He should have brought forward legislation to the effect that the life of the local boards should not be extended. During the Advisers' regime, the life of the municipalities and of the local bodies was being extended frequently and indefinitely. If we do the same thing now, then what is the difference between the Advisers' regime and our present Ministry? I want to make this clear to the House: we may be very good persons, very obliging persons individually; but when we are sitting in the Assembly, we have got to consider whether it is really necessary to extend the term of these local boards. I really cannot understand why the present members of district boards and the presidents should ask for extension, especially when they know that they have absolutely no powers, and whatever powers they had years ago were taken away by the Government. Therefore I humbly once again submit to the House that in the interests of democracy, in the interests of equity and in the interests of everything good and moral, this resolution should not be approved because it is both illegal and out-of-date. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I may remind Mr. Gopalan that the second portion of his amendment is out of order, not the first portion. That is to say, he can make an amendment to substitute 'July 31st', for 'December 31'."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"So, the first portion would come to this then, that the date is altered in the main resolution?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes; the first portion is all right; only the second portion is out of order."

12-10 p.m. *SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ശ്രീമാൻ ഗോപാല മേനോൻ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തിന്റെ അത്മം എനിക്ക് മനസ്സിലാക്കുന്നില്ല. അത് ജനനായക ഭരണത്തിന് നേരെ വിരോധമാണ്. അദ്ദേഹം ഇന്നത്തെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡ് കൾ എങ്ങനെ നിലവിലുവന്നു എന്ന സംഗതികളെ നല്ലവണ്ണം അറിയുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെയിരുന്നിട്ടും അദ്ദേഹം ഈ പ്രമേയം കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു എനിക്ക് വളരെ ആത്മയുദ്ധമായിരിക്കുന്നു. സ്പെഷൽ ആഫീസർ ഭരണം ജനനായക ഭരണത്തിന് നേരെ വിരോധമാണെന്നു അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്നു അറിയില്ലേ? കഴിഞ്ഞ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു പ്രായപൂർത്തിയായപ്പോൾ അതിന്റെ അഭിസ്ഥാനത്തിലുള്ള നടത്തിയത്. അത് 1935 ലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഓഫ്

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ഇന്നു ആക്ട് അനുസരിച്ചു ആണ് നടത്തുന്നത്. അതിൽ 13 ശതമാനം വീതം ജനങ്ങൾക്കു മാത്രമേ വോട്ടുവീകാരമുള്ളൂ. നമ്മുടെ സ്വതന്ത്ര കിട്ടിയപ്പോൾ ഇതുവരെ ഒരു കൽക്രട്ടി അധർമ്മ പ്രവർത്തനത്തിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകളിലേക്കും മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളിലേക്കും തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് നടന്നിട്ടില്ല. ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകൾ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു ഇതിനുമുമ്പുവന്ന ഒന്നോ രണ്ടോ പ്രാവശ്യം നീക്കിവെച്ചുപോയി. പൊതുജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ബോർഡിൽ പൂർണ്ണ വിശ്വാസം ഇല്ല. കഴിഞ്ഞ തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും പോലീസുകാരും കോൺഗ്രസ്സുകാർ മാത്രമേ ജയിക്കാവൂ എന്നു വോട്ടർമാരോടു പറഞ്ഞു, മറുപടിയ്ക്കുവാൻ ജയിക്കാൻ തികച്ചും സക്ഷമരായെങ്കിലും ചെയ്തു. സമയമില്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ടു ഇവിടെ ചുരുക്കത്തിൽ ഒരു ഉദാഹരണം മാത്രം പറയാം. കണ്ണൂരിലെ ശ്രീ പി. അനന്തനെ അറിയുന്നവർ ആരുമില്ല. അദ്ദേഹം വേക്കർബറോണയിലാണ് നോമിനേറേഷൻ ചെയ്തത്. എത്രയോ പേരെ പോലീസുകാർ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തു ചെയ്തിലിരിക്കട്ടെ. അതിനുശേഷമാണ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് നടത്തിയത്. തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു നിട്ടുന്നതിന്നു പൊതുജനങ്ങൾ തീരെ വിരോധമാണ്. കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിൽ തീരെ ചോക്കുമെന്ന് ഭയന്നിട്ടാണ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പ് നടത്തുന്നത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു കോൺഗ്രസ്സിനു ജനനായക ഭരണത്തിൽ വിശ്വാസമുണ്ടെങ്കിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പു ഇനി ഒരു നിമിഷം പോലും തള്ളിവെക്കാൻ പാടില്ല.

"ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഓഫ് ഇന്ത്യ ഈ കോൺഗ്രസ്സിനെ എത്ര പരഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നുവെന്നു ആലോചിച്ചു നോക്കട്ടെ. ഇപ്പോൾ തന്നെ അനേകപ്രാവശ്യം സ്പെഷൽ ആഫീസർമാരെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകളിലേക്കും മുനിസിപ്പാലിറ്റികളിലേക്കും നിയമിക്കാൻ പാടില്ല എന്ന നാടകം പരഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടിരുന്നുവല്ലോ. ഇപ്പോൾ ആ കോൺഗ്രസ്സിനെ സ്പെഷൽ ആഫീസർമാരെ നിയമിക്കണമെന്നു പറയുന്നു. ഇതിന്നു ഈ അനേകം ബ്ലിസ്സാർക്കാണ് പാടില്ല അതുകൊണ്ടു ഈ പ്രമേയത്തെ ഞാൻ ബലമായി എതിർക്കുന്നു."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, 12-20 p.m. I am intervening in this debate for a particular reason. It appears to me that the debate has got rather unnecessarily elaborated and made much more complex than it need be. It has been unnecessarily complicated by general references to democracy and things of that kind. Involved constructions reaching up to the level of Gladstone and eloquence reaching to the level of Burke himself in English and in Malayalam have been advanced with reference to this very simple parochial issue. It is a thing to be remembered that the more advanced we are in general democracy the less vehement we should be in regard to parochial matters. Now, the very strong feelings expressed in regard to district boards indicate to a man like me that we have not advanced generally or absorbed the principles of democracy. The principles involved are very clear as my Colleague the Minister for Local Administration has explained to the House. Principles are generally very clear but it is only compromises that are difficult and a compromise is necessary now. At the end of last year, when we were quite prepared and were likely to get the permission of the House for extending the life of the boards for a year, I intervened and I think I suggested that six months would do and we might have the extension till June and that then we would come before the House again if the necessity arose. We had really intended to give effect to the democratic principles referred to and the statutory provisions in the Local Boards Act also. But a new situation has come upon us and we have to settle upon a compromise. Looking at things from a practical point of view I am unable to conceive whatever the doctrinaires may imagine, of the practicability of holding District Board elections in Andhra now. It would be

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possible to hold them in the residuary State but it would not be proper to hold them in one area and not in another. As long as I have to get on with the affairs of this State, it seems to me impracticable to put all the districts through the turmoil of elections now. The alternatives are two. We have either to have Special Officers or to give extension to the existing Boards. The Government's mind could have been guessed from the fact that we have already prepared a Bill and notified it for appointing Special Officers rather than asking for extension of the term of those who hold office in the district boards. Hon. Members will have to decide one way or the other. It is no use thinking of holding elections now. The Government cannot take up that position without being unfair or being a party to create confusion. I am sure it would not be the proper thing to do now. As a practical administrator, let me say, it is impossible now and much more difficult it will be to order it in June or July. I have indicated how the Government feel about this matter and if this resolution is thrown out, the Bill for the appointment of Special Officers will come before the House and that is the only thing possible. But Special Officers are generally associated with mismanagement and other things unpleasant, but that is not the case here. Appointment of Special Officers for a brief period is proposed on the ground that we have the Andhra issue to be settled. So many subjects will arise and so many matters will have to be settled and this is not the time for taking up local issues which largely govern the elections to District Boards. My old Friend Sri Narasimha Rao said that all laws will stand annulled in Andhra as soon as the Andhra State is formed. That is not exactly true but that is the mentality of the people of which we should take note. The mind of the people works in that manner and, therefore, this is not the time to hold elections. Let the proposal of the Government for appointing Special Officers be accepted and that will put an end to the proposal that the life of the district boards should be extended. Another view expressed by Sri Swayamprakasam was that the appointment of Special Officers would be all right but that the Special Officers should not be favourites and nephews; and that Collectors and responsible officials should be Special Officers. That, I say, Sir, is the intention of the Government. Whether it will be the Collector or another officer like the Collector depends upon who the Collector is. If not the Collector, it will be somebody else like the Collector. The Government are not proposing to take party advantage by appointing Special Officers. Even now District Board Presidents are, many of them, friends of the Government and there is no necessity whatsoever to take this step if that be the motive. The Special Officers come in on account of postponement of the elections and will only be there for a brief period. So far as the Government are concerned, they will give a gentleman's promise that the Special Officers will cease to hold office as soon as the elections can be held. I am giving that gentleman's promise on behalf of the Government as long as they are responsible for the administration of the State, but as regards the Andhra Government, it would not be gentlemanly on my part to give any assurance and commit them. It is best to

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leave it to the new Government of Andhra and even there, I expect the Opposition to be strong enough, to be influential enough and to be persistent enough, to get things rightly done so that elections may be held as soon as possible. Let us have no unnecessary fears or apprehensions. Sri Gopalan rose, as I said, to the level of Chatham and Burke and said, among other things, that if the Congress really commanded the confidence of the people, we should hold elections now. I have given the very simple reason why it could not be done. It is not in the Chathamian or Burke's style. It is because of the Andhra issue that we do not want the elections just now. I want Sri Gopalan not to misunderstand our motives in regard to this matter. So far as the residuary State is concerned, I can give this gentleman's promise that Special Officers would cease to hold office as soon as the elections could be held. The Special Officers who are officials would not like to keep the work of District Board Administration on their shoulders. Funds are short but demands are heavy and contradictory demands are put before them and they are asked to give priority. Officials would not at all be inclined to prolong their tenure of office. On account of the administrative difficulties that I have put before the House and also the political difficulties, because by holding elections now the whole of the State will be seething with local issues at a time when the new Andhra Government is to be formed, this is not the time to think of elections. Let us agree to one or the other, the non-official resolution which is now under discussion or the other which is coming in the form of a Bill in due course. I do not think that we need confuse our minds with mistaken ideas, fears and apprehensions."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now I fix a time-limit of ten minutes for each hon. Member."

* SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—" கனம் ஸ்பீக்கர் அவர்களே! 12-30 நண்பர் மேனன் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் பிரேரணையை எதிர்க்கும் p.m. முறையிலே சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் கால நீடிப்புப் பிரச்சனை இத்துடன் பலதடவைகள் விவாதத்திற்கு வந்துள்ளன. இப்படியே கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாக ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்கள் என்ன காலமும் நீடித்துக்கொண்டே போகிறது ஆனால் தமிழ்நாடு உழைப்பாளர் கட்சி இனி ஒரு நிமிஷம்கூட இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்கள் காலம் நீடிக்கக் கூடாது என்று எண்ணுகிறது."

"ஜில்லா போர்டுகளைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களைப் பொறுத்து அதன் நடவடிக்கைகளைத்தான் பேசவேண்டும். ஆகவே நான் இங்கு பேசும்போது தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவரைப்பற்றி—அதுவும் Personal ஆகத்தான் பேசவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. சில அங்கத்தினர்கள் பொதுவாக ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்களைப் பற்றி குறைகூறி லஞ்சம் வாங்குபவர்கள், மோசம் செய்பவர்கள், பிளாக் மார்க்கெட் காரர்கள், பிரயோஜன மில்லாதவர்கள் என்று எடுத்துரைத்தார்கள். எங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் அப்படிப்பட்டவரல்ல; ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கு உள்ள ஒரே குறை administrative capacity இல்லாததுதான். எங்கள் ஹல்லாவில் உண்மையிலேயே ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகமே நடக்கவில்லை. அங்கே நடப்பது என்ன வென்றால் camp clerk, Personal Assistant ஆட்சிதான். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு வந்துள்ளார். அப்பொழுது எங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவரைப் பற்றி 'அப்பாவி' என்று கூறியுள்ளார். அது உண்மை."

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ஜில்லா போர்டிலே எல்லா விஷயங்களும் ஆங்கிலத்தில் நடைபெறுகிறது. ஆகையால் camp clerk தான் எல்லா வேலைகளையும் செய்ய முடிகிறது என்பதை நினைக்கும்போது வேதனையாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது.

“சென்ற ஆண்டு அசெம்பிளி பட்ஜெட் கூட்டத்தில் நாங்கள் சுமார் 10, 12 M.L.A.-க்கள் கையெழுத்திட்டு ஜில்லா போர்டு நடவடிக்கைகள் எவ்வளவு அழகாக நடைபெறுகிறது என்று ஒரு மகஜர் அனுப்பினோம். அதிலே வாத்தியார்கள் என்ன பாடுபடுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்று விவரமாகக் கூறியிருந்தோம்.

“ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தில் கல்வி முறை எவ்வளவு மோசமாக இருக்கிறது என்று கவனிக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையில் கல்வித் திட்டங்களை நேரடியாக கிராமங்களில் அமுல் செய்வது ஜில்லா போர்டுதான். அது எவ்வளவு மோசமாகப் பின்னேறிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறது என்பது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும்.

“உதாரணமாக என் தொகுதியிலுள்ள கடையம்புலியூர் பிரிக்காவைக் கூறலாம். அந்த பிரிக்காவானது மற்ற பகுதிகளிலிருந்து கெடில நதி என்ற ஆற்றினால் பிரிக்கப்பட்டு அந்தமாதீவு மாதிரி இருக்கிறது. காரணம் கவர்ன்மெண்டாரின் பெறு முயற்சியால், அந்த ஆற்றிற்கு பாலம் கட்ட திட்டம் போட்டு, பணம் சாங்குஷன் ஆகியும், இன்னும் கட்டப்படாததால் யாருமே அந்த பிரிக்காவில் நுழைந்தது கிடையாது. (District Educational Officer) ஜில்லா கல்வி அதிகாரி (Deputy Inspector) டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் போன்ற அதிகாரிகள் யாருமே உள்ளே செல்ல முடியாது. அப்படி இருக்கின்ற அந்த பிரிக்காவிலே கல்வி எப்படி விருத்தியாக இருக்கும் என்று கேட்கிறேன்? எல்லாப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களும் தூங்கிக் கொண்டுதானிருக்கின்றன.

“இன்னும் வாத்தியார்கள் விஷயம் மிகமிக மோசமாக இருக்கிறது. உண்மையைச் சொல்லப்போனால் உபாத்தியாயர்கள் நாகவேதனையடைந்து வருகின்றனர். ஒரு பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் சுமார் 10 வருஷகாலமாக ஒரு வாத்தியார் கேள்வி முறையின்றி இருந்து வருகிறார், சில வாத்தியார்கள் மாதத்திற்கு ஒரு ஊராக மாற்றப்பட்டு நாடோடிப் பால் திரிந்து வருகின்றனர். எல்லாம் கோழிப்பெட்டி வெற்றி பெற்றதின் எதிரொலிதான், பிள்ளைகளே இல்லாத பள்ளிக்கூடங்களில் ஏராளமான உபாத்தியாயர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். பிள்ளைகள் இருக்கிற இடத்துக்கு உபாத்தியாயர் கேட்டால் கிடையாது. இப்படி இருக்கிறது ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகம்.

“இப்பொழுது அங்கே என்ன நடைபெறுகிறது என்றால் படத்திறப்பு விழாதான். ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவரின் படங்கள் சுமார் 100 வாங்கி அவைகளை எல்லா இடங்களிலும் திறந்துவருகிறார்கள். இன்னும் இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் காலம் கொஞ்சம் நீடித்தால் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் இந்த படத்திறப்பு விழா செய்து முடித்துவிடுவார்கள். அது ஒன்றுதான் பாக்கி.

“இன்னும் Library Committee ஒன்று இருக்கிறது. அதன் கூட்டங்கள் எதற்கும் தலைவர் போனதே கிடையாது. இப்படி ஊழல்கள் மலிந்த இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு ஆட்சியை இன்னும் நீடிப்பது தவறாகும். அரசாங்கத் தார் ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் ஏதோ தாரணம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்த பாகத்தில் சிலர் பஞ்சம் பிடினி காரணம் என்றெல்லாம் பேசினார்கள். முன்னே ஓட்டர் லிஸ்ட் தயாராகவில்லை என்றார்கள். இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர மாகாணம் என்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு இது போன்ற ஏதாவது காரணம் இருந்துகொண்டுதானிருக்கும். 1953-ல் ஆந்திரமாகாணப் பிரிவினை என்று கூறினார்கள். 1954-ல் வருஷத்திலே கர்னாடக மாகாணம் என்பார்கள். பிறகு 1955-ம் வருஷத்திலே கேரள மாகாணம் என்பார்கள். இப்படி பல காரணத்தால் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் தலைவர்கள் காலத்தைத் தள்ளிப்போட்டுக்கொண்டே போகலாம். (Interruption.) நான் அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஒன்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு குற்றமில்லம் நன்றாகத்தெரியும். ஆகவே எல்லாமந்திரிகளையும் அழைத்துக்கொண்டு ஜக்கிய

30th March 1953] [Sri S. Radhakrishnan]

முன்னையிடம் ஆட்சியை விட்டுவிட்டு அங்கே சென்று ஓய்வு எடுத்துக் கொள்வார்களேயானால் ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினையையும் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலையும் நடத்திக் காட்டுவோம் என்பதைக் கூறிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.”

Mr. SPEAKER :—“The mikes are not working properly.”

Sri K. T. KOSALRAM :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, நண்பர் கோ. ரா. 12-40
மேன் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்துள்ள இந்த தீர்மானம், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்
கார் கொண்டு வந்ததால், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிதான் தேர்தல் வேண்டாம்,
ஜனநாயகம் வேண்டாம், இருப்பவர்களையே பதவியில் வைத்துவிட வேண்டும்
என்று நினைக்கிறது என்று எதிர்க் கட்சியில் பேசினார்கள். நான் நண்பர் கோபால் மேனன் அவர்களுடைய தீர்மானத்திற்கு
ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். ஆகவே மாதத்தில் இந்த தேர்தலை
நடத்தியே தீரவேண்டும் என்று அந்த திருத்தம் சொல்லுகிறது. ஆகவே
காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் யாரும் சில ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்களை மீண்டும்
பதவியில் வைக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி
சார்பாக நண்பர் கோபால் மேனன் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை கொண்டு வர
வில்லை. எதிர்க் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்தக் கருத்தை தெரிந்து
கொள்ளவில்லை. இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்த்துப் பேசும்போது
எதிர்க் கட்சியில் பலர் சர்வாதிகார முறையில் ஆட்சியை நடத்தவேண்டும்
என்று இந்த தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால்
அவர்களுடைய வாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்று முரணாக இருக்கிறது. ஜனநாயக
முறையில் மக்கள் வோட்டுரிமை பெற்று தலைவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க
வேண்டும் என்றும், மற்றும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்கள் தலை
வர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்
காரர்கள் எல்லோரும் இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் வேண்டும் என்று
தான் சொல்லுகிறோம். சர்வாதிகாரம் வேண்டாம் என்றுதான் நாங்கள்
சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறோம். அதற்காகத் தான் நான் இந்த தீர்மானத்
திற்கு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எப்பொழுதும்
ஒரே மகாநகையில் தான் பேசி வருகிறார்கள். எதிர்க் கட்சியைப்போல்
ஒன்றுக்கு ஒன்று முரணாகப் பேசவில்லை, கனம் முதலாமலிங்க தேவர்
ஜில்லாபோர்டு தோதலப்பற்றி பேசும்போது அரசியலைப்பற்றி பேசினார். தான்
முற்றிலும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர் என்றும், அன்றைய காங்கிரஸ்காரர் என்றும்
இன்றைய காங்கிரஸ்காரருக்கு எதிராக இருப்பதாகவும் கூறினார். காங்கிரஸ்
காரர்கள் தான் இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்
என்று சொல்லுகிறார். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தான் இப்பொழுது தேர்தல்
வேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சபையின் கருத்து எதுவாயிருந்தாலும்,
அதைத் தாம் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதாக கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்.
அதனால்தான் சுயேச்சையாக வோட்டு அளிக்கப் போகிறோம். சபையின் கருத்து
எப்படியோ தாம் அப்படியே நடப்பதாக அவர் சொல்ல தால் தான் இந்த
வோட்டுரிமையை அளித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதவே ஜனநாயக அரசாங்கத்திற்கு
அத்தாட்சி. ஆந்திர தேசப் பிரிவினையை ஒரு காரணமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டு
இந்தத் தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்க விரும்புவதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதில் உண்மை இல்லை. தமிழ் நாட்டில் உள்ள
வர்கள் அவசியம் தேர்தலை நடத்தியே தீரவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.
இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தில் வைக்க முடியாவிட்டாலும் பாக்கியுள்ள
இடங்களில் இப்பொழுதே தேர்தலை வைத்து விடலாம் என்றுதான் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும்
சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஜனநாயக முறையில் வாழ வேண்டும் என்பதாகவும்,
சர்வ சாதாரணமாக வாழவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும் தான் தேர்தலை
இப்பொழுது வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.
பதவி ஆசையில் இந்த தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள் என்று
சொல்லுவதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. எப்பெல்லா ஆட்சிகளையும் குமாஸ்தாக்களையும்
கமிஷனர்களையும் வைத்தால் நிர்வாகம் சரியாக நடக்காது என்று தான்
நாங்கள் தோதல் வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்கிறோம். அதற்காகத்தான்
உங்கள் எல்லோக்கும், வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வோட்டுரிமை கொடுத்து நீங்கள் இந்த சட்டசபையில்
வந்து உட்காருவதற்கு இடம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம், என்பதை நீங்கள்

[Sri K. T. Kosalam] [30th March 1953]

தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஜனநாயகத்தின் பேரில் இந்த அரசாங்கம் நடக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத் தான் இவ்விதம் வயது வந்தவர்களுக்குக் கெல்லாம் வேண்டுமென கொடுத்து இருக்கிறோம். ஜனநாயக முறையை நாங்கள் கை கொள்ளவேண்டாம் என்று இருந்தால் நீங்கள் இங்கு வந்து உட்கார்ந்திருக்க முடியாது. நாங்கள் இப்பொழுதே தேர்தலை நடத்தி விடலாம் என்று தான் சொல்லுகிறோம். நண்பர் முத்துராமலிங்க தேவர் பேசும்போது அரசியலைக் கொண்டு வந்து இந்த தீர்மானத்தில் பேசினார். அவர் கொள்கையற்ற முறையில் பேசி வருகிறார். நாங்கள் கனம் ராஜாஜி யினிடம் செல்லி வருகிறோம், இப்பொழுதே தேர்தலை நடத்தி விடலாம் என்று. இப்பொழுது பப்ளிக் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட், ஹோம் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட், லீக்ஸ் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட், இந்தக் குழு மற்றும் டிபார்ட்மெண்ட்களுக்கும் தான் வேலை இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்குத் தான் இந்த பிரிவினையில் வேலை இருக்கிறது. லோகல் அட்மினிஸ்ட்ரேஷன் டிபார்ட்மெண்டுக்கு இப்பொழுது வேலை இல்லை. அங்கு ஒரு சில அதிகாரிகளைப் போட வேண்டும், அவ்விதம், போட்டு இப்பொழுதே தேர்தலை நடத்தி விடலாம். பிறகு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களைப் போடவேண்டும் என்ற நிலைமை போய் விடும். நீங்கள் அப்டோபர் மத்தியில் தேர்தலை நடத்த முடியாது. ஏனென்றால் அக்டோபர் மத்தியில் புதிய ராஜ்யம் வரப்போகிறது. அப்பொழுது தேர்தலை நடத்த முடியாது. மீண்டும் ஒரு வருஷம் ஆறு மாதங்கள் ஒத்திவைக்கும்படியாக இருக்கும். அக்டோபரில் தேர்தல் வைக்கவே முடியாது. ஆகவே இப்பொழுதே தேர்தலை வைக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது தேர்தலை வைக்காமல் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் அட்டையைப் போல் ஒட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நண்பர் முத்துராமலிங்க தேவர் சொன்னார் அவ்விதம் எங்களுக்கு உத்தேசம் கிடையாது. அவர் பேசும் போது அவலட்சண சர்க்கார் நடந்துவருகிறது என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அவர் தான் அவலட்சணமாக நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார். அவர் பேசுவதும் அவலட்சணமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர் பானையும் அவலட்சணமாக இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ்தான் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு பாடு படுகிறது. தன்னுடைய கட்சிக்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று உட்கார்ந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அவ்விதம் யாரும் உட்கார்ந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. நேரடியாகத் தலைமை பதவி வேண்டும், நாட்டிற்கு நல்லது செய்யவேண்டும் என்று தான் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். நாங்கள் வேறு கட்சியிலி்ந்து விட்டு அவலட்சணமாக காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு வரவில்லை. ஆகவே கட்சி சார்ப்பற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களைப் பற்றி பேசுவது சரியல்ல. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சர்வாதிகாரம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கவில்லை. தேர்தல் நடத்துங்கள் என்று தான் சொல்லுகிறோம். ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது அரசியலைப் பற்றி பேச வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அவர் அவலட்சணம் என்று சொன்னதால் தான் நானும் அவலட்சணம் என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை உடனே நடத்தவேண்டும். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் மீண்டும் பதவியில் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று விரும்பவில்லை. ஒவ்வொருவரும் நினைத்தபடி போட்டு செய்வதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் கேட்குதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது. போட்டு அளிப்பதற்கு சுதந்திரம் இருக்கிறது. கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சிக்கும் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்று கேட்கிறேன். ரஷ்யாவில் ஜனநாயகம் இருக்கிறதா? எந்த நாட்டில் ஜனநாயகத்தை நடத்துகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இங்கு ஜனநாயகத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிதான் ஜனநாயகம் வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறது. ஆகவே கனம் கோபால் மேனன் அவர்கள் மறைமுகமாக இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டு வரவில்லை. காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி மறைமுகமாக இதைக்கொண்டு வந்ததாக நீங்கள் நினைக்கவேண்டாம். ஆகவே என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்து போட்டுப்போடவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

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p.m.

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Mover of the Resolution gave us to understand that the formation of the Andhra State is the main reason which necessitated the postponement of the elections to district boards. He also said that

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important questions like the location of the temporary and permanent capital of the Andhra State and the location of the High Court and other allied subjects require immediate and urgent solution at the hands of the Government and, therefore, the Government, in his opinion, would be justified in extending the term of office of the presidents and members of district boards till 31st December 1953. But these are the very questions which have got to be settled by the Andhra legislators and the Andhra public in general and not this Government. If elections to District Boards are held now, an opportunity will be given to the general Andhra public to concentrate their attention on these important problems, viz., location of the capital and High Court, and come to a decision on these matters. Therefore, now there is all the more necessity for us to tour the rural parts and find out the reactions of the rural people on these important problems so that they can be settled once and for all. Election to District Boards is the only forum now available to us for expressing our opinion on these vital problems affecting the new State. Therefore, I am strongly of the opinion that instead of postponing the elections, it is absolutely necessary to hold elections now only.

“ Sir, the other alternative proposal of appointing Special Officers is undemocratic and it is a retrograde step. We cannot allow the appointment of Special Officers at this stage. With these words, I strongly oppose the Resolution for extending the life of the present District Boards.”

* SRI R. M. PALANIAPPAN :— “ கனம் சபா நாயகர் அவர்களே! நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ என். கோபால் மேனன் அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை எதிர்த்துப் போ விரும்புகிறேன். வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் இந்த நாட்டில் வோட்டுரிமை கொடுத்து, அவர்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட நாம் சட்டசபையில் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கிறோம். அதைப்போலவே ஜில்லா போர்டு பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு இவ்வகையிலும் மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பிரதிநிதிகள்தான் பதவியிலிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் தேர்தல் நடந்து வெறுகாலமாகிவிட்டதால், இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் நடத்துவதாயில்லையா என்ற பிரச்சனை எழுகிறது. எதிர்க்கட்சியில் சீன பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தாங்கள் பதவியில் இருந்துகொண்டேயிருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்தமாதிரியாக ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைத்துக்கொண்டே போகிறதாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆனால் ஸ்ரீ கோசலராம் சொன்ன பிரகாரம் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் எல்லோரும் தேர்தலை நடத்தியே தீரவேண்டுமென்றுதான் விரும்புகிறார்கள். அதனாலேயேதான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தின்மீது வோட்டுபோடும்பொழுது அங்கத்தினர்கள் தங்கள் இஷ்டம்போல் வோட்டுப்போடலாமென்பதாகக் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். எதற்காக? இந்த நாட்டில், ஜனநாயகம் வளர வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே தேர்தலை தற்போது ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம் ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினையான். ஆனால் சர்க்கார் ஒன்று செய்யலாம். புதியதாக வரயிருக்கின்ற ஆந்திர சர்க்கார் எப்படியாவது தேர்தலை நடத்திக்கொள்ளட்டு மென்று விட்டுவிட்டு, தமிழ் நாட்டிலும், மலையாளம், கன்னடத்திலும் தேர்தலை நடத்திவிடலாமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். அதற்கான ஏற்பாட்டையும் செய்யும்படியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

“ புதுக்கோட்டை சமஸ்தானத்தை திருச்சி ஜில்லாவின் சேர்த்த பிறகு அந்த சமஸ்தானம் பூராவிலும் உடனடியாகவே ஜில்லா போர்டு வரிகள் எல்லாம் போடப்பட்டன. ஆனால் இதுவரையிலும் அந்த சமஸ்தானம்

30th March 1953] [Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar]

யும் ஸஹாயிகதையும் அந்நாடோடிகளையும் பிசிசிஜ் உத்திசிஜ் ஜவியிலங்குமா காவலா
யிருமா 1949. மொனாஸியியவி பூவூ பிசுசுபுத பவரயும் அந்நாட் டெயிசிசிஜ்,
உத்திசிசிஜ். நாடாசை ரசாசு சீகரமத்தாபிசிசிஜ் பிசிசிஜ் நாபாநம் அந்நாடகத திர
சுத்தாநாசாசு நாபாநம் ரூபியசுநா சூசு மோலாஸாஸ் துமா துதாநாடம்.

“എന്റെ സ്വന്തം അനുഭവം പറയട്ടെ എന്റെ അടുത്ത ഇരിക്കുന്ന ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ സമാജ് പി. കെ. ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണൻ ഒരു സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിയായിരുന്നു. അദ്ദേഹം അന്നു മത്സരിച്ചത് കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് പാർലമെന്റിലാണ്. അതിനാൽ അദ്ദേഹത്തെ അറസ്റ്റ് ചെയ്തു സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥിയല്ലാതാക്കി. സമാജർ യേശുദാസ്, ചെറിയാൻ, ഇസ്ലാമിക് യൂട്ടണിയുടെ അടുത്ത ദശകങ്ങളിലുള്ള സ്ഥാനാർത്ഥികളുടെ അനുഭവം ഇതുതന്നെയായിരുന്നു. ഫാർ, മലബാർ കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റ് പട്ടിയുടെ സെക്രട്ടറിയറ്റ് അംഗമെന്ന നിലക്ക് അക്കാലം എന്റെ ഹാളിൽ വേണ്ടി നിരന്തരപ്പിൻ പ്രവൃത്തികൾക്കുള്ള സ്വന്തം നീണ്ട ഒരു എൻജിനീയറിംഗ്. അങ്ങനെയൊരു പലതും ഒന്നിൽ ഒളിയിലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ജയിലിലോ ആയിരുന്നു. നാടുകെ ഒരു അഭിജ്ഞിയായിരുന്നു.

“സാർ, തിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിന്നു ഇപ്പോൾതന്നെ കാലവിലുണ്ടെന്നുകഴിഞ്ഞു. ഈ ബോംബ് അതിന്റെ ജനദോഹപരമായ അടിസ്ഥാനം കാരണം ജനങ്ങളുടെ യാതൊരു പ്രശ്നവും പരിഹരിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. എന്നാൽ നിയോജകമണ്ഡലത്തിലെ ഇന്റീക്ടർ ആശ്രയിച്ച് പുതിയതിരിക്കുന്നു. വൈദ്യസഹായം ലഭിക്കാതെ പത്നിയായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള വാചക്കൂട്ട ഗ്രാമീണർ നരകിക്കുകയാണ്. പ്രസവശിശുക്കളെയും കുഞ്ഞുകളെയും അറിയാതെ മറ്റൊരാൾ പരിഹരിക്കപ്പെട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ഗതാഗത സൗകര്യത്തിന്റെ കാര്യം അഞ്ചു വിന്യസിച്ചിരിക്കുന്നു. വിദ്യാഭ്യാസസൗകര്യത്തിൽ വെള്ളവില്ല, അദ്ധ്യാപകസൗകര്യത്തിൽ പ്രത്യേകിച്ചും ചെറുകുറയായ ഒരു നില്പാണ് രോഗം. കൈകൊണ്ടിട്ടുള്ളതു ചികിത്സ രാഷ്ട്രീയയിൽ വേറൊരു അംഗത്തിൽ നിന്ന് ഉദ്യോഗമാത്രം തന്നെ ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതിനെത്തുടർന്ന് ഏകദേശം ചെയ്യുന്നിടത്തോളം കിടക്കകളാണു കൊടുമ്പിയാണു. ചുമക്കുന്നത് ഈ ബോംബ് ജനദോഹം നിക്ഷിപ്തം പിടിക്കുന്ന ഒരു യന്ത്രം മാത്രമാണു. ധർമ്മമില്ലെന്നു മാത്രമല്ല, നായയെക്കൊണ്ടു കട്ടിപ്പിടക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നുവേറെയൊന്നു സ്ഥിതി.

“ ഒരു പ്രധാന കാര്യം കൂടി പറഞ്ഞുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. ബോംബ് നിരന്തരമുള്ള ഈ പ്രദേശം പാസ്റ്ററക്കു പക്ഷം സ്പെഷൽ ആഫീസർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുമെന്നാണ് ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നത്. രാജാജി രണ്ടു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെ കാണുന്നത്. ഒന്നുകിൽ നിരന്തരമുള്ള നീട്ടി ഇറക്കി. ബോംബ് തുടരുന്നതാവശ്യപ്പെട്ട്, അല്ലെങ്കിൽ സ്പെഷൽ ആഫീസറെ നിയോഗിക്കുക. ഇതു കേട്ടാൽ അതേ വേറെ മാർഗ്ഗമില്ലെന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഈ രണ്ടു മാർഗ്ഗങ്ങളെയും അനുധീപ്യമായ മാർഗ്ഗം മൂന്നാമതൊന്നുണ്ട്. അതാണ് അസംബ്ലി മുമ്പ് പാസ്റ്ററക്കിയ ബില്ലനുസരിച്ച് പ്രളായമായിത്തന്നെ നിരന്തരമുള്ള നടത്തുകയെന്നതാണ്. ഇതു മാത്രമാണ് സത്യസന്ധവും അനുധീപ്യപരവുമായ മാർഗ്ഗം. അല്ലാത്തതുകൊണ്ട് ഒന്നുകിൽ തുടങ്ങിച്ചാലോ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ മുടങ്ങിച്ചാലോ എന്നു പറയുന്നതു വ്യക്തമായാണ്. അനുധീപ്യതയെ തുടങ്ങിച്ചാലോ, വെള്ളത്തിൽ മുടങ്ങിച്ചാലോ വിട്ടു നോക്കുന്നതാണ്. അങ്ങനെയൊന്നും ഒരിക്കലും സാധിക്കില്ല. അങ്ങനെയൊന്നും അനുധീപ്യതയെ കൊല്ലുന്നതല്ലെന്നു പറയാം.

“ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് കേന്ദ്രീകരിക്കുന്നതല്ലെന്ന് അപ്പം ചില ജനാധിപത്യവാദികളുടെ ജനാധിപത്യബോധം ചൂഷണം ചെയ്യുന്നത് ഈ പ്രമേയം ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ജനാധിപത്യത്തെ കർഷാപ്പ് ചെയ്യുന്ന സ്റ്റേഷ്യൻ ആഫീസർമാരെ നിയമിക്കൽ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാട്ടി ഭീഷണിപ്പെടുത്തി ഈ പ്രമേയത്തിന് വോട്ട് വാങ്ങുവാനുള്ള നീചമായ അടവിനെയും അങ്ങിനെ ബോംബിന്റെ കാലാവധി നീട്ടുവാനുള്ള ഉപായത്തെയും ആൻ ശക്തിയായി എതിർക്കണം. ഈ പ്രമേയം തള്ളുവാനുള്ളതാണ്.”

* **SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR** :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I now rise to support the Resolution moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Gopala Menon. I thought that, being the President of a district board, I should not take part in this debate but when I heard the speeches of hon. Members on both sides, I felt I should say a few words.

[Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar] [30th March 1953]

"Sir, the original intention of the Government was to extend the life of district boards till 31st December 1952. Then, on account of a compromise arrived at, at the eleventh hour, between the Government and the then hon. Leader of the Opposition, Sri Viswanatham, it was extended till 30th June 1953. Now, the hon. Mover of the Resolution wants that, on account of the impending partition of the Madras State, it is not desirable to hold the elections at this juncture. I may tell you, as the Secretary of the Chamber of Presidents of District Boards, that none of the existing presidents of district boards is anxious to continue in office even for one moment. I request the Government, with all emphasis I can command, to hold elections to district boards immediately. The Government are of the view that it is not possible to hold elections on account of the impending partition of the State and that therefore the boards should be entrusted to the care of Special Officers. So, they do not take active part in the proceedings and are adopting a neutral attitude.

"Sir, of all the people, Rajaji will be the last person to shield the presidents of district boards and to go on extending the life of the local bodies indefinitely. He is a gentleman who takes an impartial view of things. Whatever may be the nature of speeches made on both sides, once he takes up an attitude with regard to a particular matter, he sticks to it and immediately pushes it through. I know very well his attitude towards district boards. In this connection, I may say that I had a talk with him on this subject and he politely asked us to vacate our seats and have Special Officers. Now I request him and also plead on behalf of district boards, that the elections should be held immediately. They should not be entrusted to Special Officers as it will be against all the accepted canons of democracy.

"Sir, the term of office of the legislators is five years. The term of office of a Member of Parliament is also five years, whereas that of a member of a district board is only three years. Our term as Presidents of district boards would have expired last December itself but on account of some unforeseen circumstances beyond our control, the Government went on extending the life of the district boards. Therefore, it is not the intention of the Government to go on extending the terms of district boards. The main attack of the hon. Members on the Opposition side is directed against the extension of the life of the district boards because almost all of them are having Congress presidents in their view. My hon. Friend Mr. Muthuramalinga Thevar made his speech in a partisan spirit and he directed his attack against the Congress. Even now I say with all the emphasis at my command, if elections are held immediately, I am sure the Congress will sweep the polls."

"Sir, much has been talked about the powers wielded by the Congress presidents of district boards. I do not know what powers they have got under the existing system. Even if they want to transfer a teacher, they will have to get the consent of the District

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Educational Officer. Even with regard to opening a dispensary or transferring a doctor, they will have to get the approval of the Director of Medical Services or the District Medical Officer.

"These are, in fact, the powers enjoyed by the presidents of district boards. Yet, people accuse the Presidents of corruption and other malpractices. There may be one or two instances here and there but people talk of this and that out of personal animosity. Whatever these may be, it is not possible for any president to do anything out of the way. We know the kind of work the Special Officers have been doing. Many of the things they did have not been appreciated by the public. With all the allegations against the existing presidents of district boards, they have been able to do something by way of opening dispensaries and so on. I am therefore of the opinion that in no event should Special Officers be appointed to these district boards. Take any democratic institution in England. Even in the Borough Councils and the County Councils, Special Officers are not appointed. Democratic institutions should function everywhere and there should be representative institutions. Therefore, there is nothing like holding elections to these district boards. There may be some difficulties but I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to hold the elections straightway and thus relieve the existing Presidents of much of their hardships."

* SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE ;—“ Mr. Speaker, S. ശ്രീമാൻ എൻ. ഗോപാല മേനോൻ അവർ അറിയിച്ചിട്ടുള്ള പ്രമേയത്തിലെ വിഷയത്തെ പറ്റി ഞാൻ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന മുഖ്യ ചിന്ത കക്ഷിയുടെ നില എന്നുവെന്നുള്ള ധനാഭ്യർത്ഥനയുടെ വിധാമയവേളയിൽ എന്റെ സ്പെഷ്യാലിസ്റ്റ് ശ്രീ സി. അഹമ്മദ്കുട്ടി സാഹിബ് ഈ സഭയിൽ പ്രസംഗിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ജനപ്രതിനിധികളുടെ ഭരണത്തിൽ നടത്തപ്പെടുന്ന ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകൾ സ്പെഷൽ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ ഭരണത്തിൽ വിട്ടു നൽകി ജനകീയ ഭരണപ്രമാണത്തിന് വിരുദ്ധമാണെന്നു ഞങ്ങൾ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. അതുകൊണ്ട് പ്രജയുടെ സിദ്ധാന്തങ്ങളിൽ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്ന എന്റെ കക്ഷിക്ക് സ്പെഷൽ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ നിയമനത്ത അനുകൂലിപ്പോൾ നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഈ അസംബ്ലി സമ്മേളനത്തിന്റെ ആരംഭത്തിൽ ഗവണ്ണർ ഈ സഭയിൽ ചെയ്ത പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ തൽക്കാലം അക്ഷേപിച്ച് ബോർഡുകളുടെ ഭരണം നടത്തുവാൻ സ്പെഷൽ ഓഫീസർമാരെ നിയമിക്കുവാൻ പ്രകടനമായി പ്രസംഗിച്ചിരുന്നെങ്കിലും പ്രിന്സിപ്പിന്റെ പേരിൽ, അന്ത്യത്തിന്റെ പേരിൽ, ആ പ്രസംഗത്തിൽ പറഞ്ഞതുപോലെ സ്പെഷൽ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ നിയമനം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്താൻ ഗവണ്ണർക്ക് മുതിരുകയില്ലെന്നു ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു.

“ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകൾ ഏല്പിക്കപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുള്ള ജനകീയ ഭരണപ്രമാണങ്ങളെ ആക്കിപ്പോ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിമാനമനുസരിച്ചു ഭരണം നടത്തി നാട്ടിൽ ഗുണം വരുത്തുവാൻമാകുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ജനകീയപ്രമാണത്തിന് നിരക്കാത്ത സ്പെഷൽ ഓഫീസർമാരുടെ നിയമനം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തരുതെന്നു ഞാൻ ഒരിക്കൽക്കൂടി ബലമായി പ്രസംഗിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു. എന്നാൽ ഇപ്പോഴുള്ള ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോർഡുകൾ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അഭിമാനങ്ങളെ തികച്ചും ആക്കിക്കൊണ്ടെന്നു, ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ശരിയായ ഗുണം വരുത്തുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു വാദിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ കരുതുകില്ല. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം പറയുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ജനങ്ങളുടെ അപേക്ഷപ്രകാരം അടിയന്തരകാര്യങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുകയെന്നതിൽ ഒട്ടേറെ അശ്രദ്ധ കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. അഞ്ചരക്കുണ്ടിയിൽ ഒരു പാലം രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം മുമ്പെ കെട്ടി പണിയെടുത്തു. പിന്നെ ഒന്നു ചെയ്യാതെ വെറുതെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. അഞ്ചരക്കുണ്ടിയിൽ തന്നെ ഏഴു ചെറിയ റോഡുകൾ ഉണ്ട്, അതും നന്നാക്കിയിട്ടില്ലാത്ത അങ്ങിനെ ഇട്ടിരിക്കുകയാണു്. ആ പാലവും റോഡുകളും നന്നാക്കുവാൻ

[Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee] [30th March 1953]

അവിടെത്തെ ജനങ്ങൾ എത്രയോ അപേക്ഷകളും നിവേദനങ്ങളും എല്ലാം അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡ് യാതൊന്നും ചെയ്തിട്ടില്ല എന്നാണ് എന്റെ അറിവ്. പയ്യന്നൂരിൽനിന്നു പാടിയോട്ടു ചാലിലേക്കുള്ള റോഡിന്റെ ഏതാനും ഭാഗം യാത്രക്കാർക്കും വാഹനങ്ങൾക്കും സഞ്ചരിക്കുവാൻ ബുദ്ധിമുട്ടായനിലയിൽ അപകടസ്ഥിതിയിൽ കിടക്കുന്നു. അതു മെററർചെയ്തു നന്നാക്കേണ്ടതു് അടിയന്തരവുമല്ലമാണ്. പാടിയോട്ടു ചാലിനടുത്തുതന്നെ ഒരു ലോക്കൽഫണ്ടു ഡിവിഷൻസാിപ്പുണ്ട്. അതിൽ മരണിപ്പു. മണ്ണാർക്കുടിനടുത്തു ഏതാനും നാഴിക ദൂരം അലനെല്ലൂരിൽ ഒരു ഡിവിഷൻസാിപ്പുണ്ട്. അതിൽ പോകട്ടെ. 2 മണ്ണാർക്കുട് ഡോക്ടർ ആഴ്ചയിൽ രണ്ടു തവണയെങ്കിലും അലനെല്ലൂരിൽ വേകുവാൻ ഏപ്പാടയച്ചുകയറണെങ്കിൽ അപ്രമേയങ്ങളിലെ രോഗികൾക്കു അങ്ങനെ വലിയ ആശ്വാസമാകുമായിരുന്നു. ഇതിന്നു ഇപ്പോഴും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡ് ഏപ്പാടയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ടോ എന്നു സശയമാണ്.

[illegible]

“എലിമെന്ററി സ്കൂൾ അല്പം പരമാവധി ശമ്പളം മാസംതോറും കൊടുക്കുന്ന കാര്യത്തിൽ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് ബോഡ് അക്കുറപ്പായ അമാന്തം കാണിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇംസംഗതി പറയുമ്പോൾ ഗ്രാൻറുകൾ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് ബോഡ് കൾക്ക് പാസ്സാക്കി കൊടുക്കുന്നതിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഒട്ടും താമസം വരുത്തരുതെന്നും, ഇപ്പോൾ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ഗ്രാൻറ് ചിട്ടാത്താനുസരിച്ചിട്ട് രണ്ടു മാസത്തെ ശമ്പളം തീച്ചർമാക്കു കൊടുക്കാൻ ബാക്കിയുണ്ടെന്നും അതു ഉടനെ അയച്ചുകൊടുക്കണമെന്നും മലബാർ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്റ്റ് ബോഡ് പ്രമേയം പാസ്സാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ള വസ്തുതയിലേക്കു ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ അടിച്ചന്തര ശ്രദ്ധ ക്ഷണിച്ചുകൊള്ളട്ടെ. അല്പം പകരമാരെ കഷ്ടിപ്പരമായ ഇപ്പോൾ സേവയം ശുപാർശയും നോക്കി സ്ഥലം മാറ്റുന്നതെന്നും അല്പം പകരമാരെ ചുമപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുകൊണ്ട് ഇടയാക്കുന്ന റീഡം സ്ഥലമാറ്റം ചെയ്യുന്നതെന്നും അർത്ഥപരമല്ല.”

“ഇങ്ങനെയൊക്കെയാണെങ്കിലും ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡ് കളുടെ കാലാവധി നീട്ടി കൊടുക്കുന്നതു പ്രജാധിപത്യ പ്രമാണങ്ങൾക്കു വിരുദ്ധമാണെന്നു ചില ഹജൂറാക്കളുടെ ഉദ്വേഗമർത്ഥമായിട്ടു പ്രസ്താവിച്ചു. അഭിപ്രായത്തോടു ഓരോ യോജിക്കുന്നില്ല. ഇതിന്നു ഉദാഹരണം അന്തർദ്ദേശീയ തന്നെ ഡിസ്ട്രിക്ട് ബോഡ് കളുടെ കാലാവധി അൻ മനസ്സോടെ നീട്ടിക്കൊടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായല്ലോ.”

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* SRI V. K. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :— “ Mr. Speaker, Sir, பொழுது இங்கு கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தின்மேல் பேசின கையெல்லாம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை உடனே வைத்தாகவேண்டும் என்றுதான் பெரும்பாலான சிணர்கள். இப்போது ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரச்சினை தீர்ந்துவிட்டபடியாலும், கிராமே அதாவது இருப்பதாலும் இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை வைத்து வைத்து என்பது சாத்தியமில்லை என்று சர்க்கார் தெரியப்படுத்தி டது. இந்த தீர்மானத்தின்படிப் பார்த்தால் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஆயுள் லத்தை நீடிக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது தேர்தலை ஒத்திப் போடவேண்டும்.

30th March 1953] [Sri V. K. Palanisami Goundar]

ஆகவே தேர்தலை நடத்த முடியாத நிலையில்தான் சர்க்கார் இருக்கிறது என்பது தான் அர்த்தம். இதுபற்றிப் பேசிப் பிரயோசனமில்லை. செய்யவேண்டியதை உடனடியாகச் செய்தாகவேண்டும். இப்போது இருக்கும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் காலத்தை நீடிப்பதா அல்லது நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்த ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமிப்பதா என்ற இரண்டு பிரச்சனைகள் வந்து இருக்கின்றன. இதை முடிவு செய்யத்தான் இப்போது இங்கே விவாதிக்கப்படுகிறது. 1946-49-ம் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர் நிர்வாகம்பற்றி கவனிக்கும்தத்து, அந்த முறை நன்றாக நடக்கவில்லை என்பது எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக் கூடிய விஷயம். அந்தச் சமயத்தில் பல பல காரியங்கள் நடந்தன. ரொம்ப மாறுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. மொத்தத்தில் நிர்வாகம் சரியாக நடக்கவில்லை என்பதுதான் அனுபவம்.

“பலவேறு காரியங்களைத் தன் சொந்த ஹோதாலில் செய்து கொண்டு டார்சன், உதாரணமாக தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு காரியங்களில் ரோடு வசதிகள் செய்து கொடுப்பதற்காக 10 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்கு திட்டம் போடப்பட்டது. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர் வந்த உடனே ஓர் ஒரு காரியத்திற்காக இவ்வளவு பெரும் தொகையையும் ஒதுக்கிவிட்டார். காரியம் மிக முக்கியமாக இருக்கலாம். இல்லை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் பல கிராமங்களில் ரோட்டு வசதியில்லை என்று எல்லோரும் பேசிக்கொண்டுள்ளோம். இது எல்லாவற்றையும்விட முக்கியமான காரியம். 10 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு ஒரு பெரும் தொகை. ஒரு பொறுப்புள்ள ஸ்தாபனம் பல கிராமங்களுக்கு உபயோகமான ஒரு திட்டத்தை தயார் செய்து வைத்திருக்க அவதாரத்து செய்து ஒரே ஒரு வேலைக்குக் கொடுத்தது சரியா. ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு வரும் தீர்மானத்திற்கு அந்த ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸரே நோட்டு கேட்டு அவரே எல்லாம் பால் செய்துக்கொள்வார். அங்கே அவரைப் போட்பதற்கு வேறு ஒருவரும் கிடையாது. அங்கள் கோவை ஜில்லாவில் எப்படி நிர்வாகம் நடந்தது; எவ்வளவு ஊழல்கள் நடந்தன என்பதைப் பற்றியெல்லாம் எங்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். நான் Chamber of District Boards President ஆனபடியால் அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்று நீங்கள் கூட நினைக்கலாம். நான் ரொம்ப நாள் ஜில்லா போர்டு பிரசிடெண்டாக அதாவது 11 வருஷ காலமாக இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இன்னும் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்க பிரியப்படுவதில்லை. ஆனால் இந்த முறை சரியில்லை என்றுதான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆல்ஸா போர்டுக்கு இப்போது இருக்கும் முன்று வருஷ காலமே போதாது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலையிலே ஒரு Reference போய்த் திரும்பி வருவதாயிருந்தால் வருஷக் கணக்கிலே ஆகின்றன.”

*SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சட்ட சபையில் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் இந்த தீர்மானத்தைப் பற்றி இந்த அரசாங்கத்தில் முதல் மந்திரி தெளிவாக எடுத்துக் காட்டினார். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டில் இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்களையும் President-யும் நீடிக்கச் செய்வதா அல்லது இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டை ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களுடைய பார்வையில் விடுகிறதா என்ற இந்த இரண்டு பிரச்சனை தான் இந்த சட்டசபையின் முன் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி நாங்கள் ஆராய வேண்டும் என்று அவர் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொன்னார். இதை முடிவு செய்யும் முன்பு சில வார்த்தைகளைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தச் சட்ட சபையில் கனம் முத்தராமலிங்க தேவர் பேசியபோது கனம் நண்பர் கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் ஒரு ஒழுங்குப் பிரச்சனையை எழுப்பி ‘அவலட்சணம்’ என்ற வார்த்தையை உபயோகிக்கலாமா என்று கேட்டார். அது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். முகத்திற்கு அழகு மூக்கு என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம். மூக்கு இல்லாவிட்டால் முகம் அவலட்சணமாக இருக்கும் என்று தான் சொல்லுவார்கள். அதில் என்ன பிசு இருக்கிறது என்பதை இந்த சட்ட சபை முன்பு கேட்கிறேன்? கனம் கோசல்ராம் பேசியது தான் அவலட்சணமாக இருந்தது என்பதை எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். மற்றும் அவர் பேசியபோது எதிர்க்கட்சியிலிருப்பவர்கள் சர்வாதி காரத்தை கைக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும், கூங்கிரஸ் காரர்களால் தான் சில உரிமைகளை அவர்கள் பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார்.

[Sri M. Dharmalingam] [30th March 1953]

நாங்கள் இங்கு உட்கார்ந்து கொள்வதற்கு வேட்டுரிமையைக் கொடுக்க வில்லையா என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். இந்த ரட்ட சபையில் உட்காருவதற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளித்தது இந்த காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தான் என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். நான் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால் அவர் இங்கு வந்து உட்கார்ந்து கொள்வ தற்கு வாய்ப்பு அளித்தது யார் என்பதை அவர் மறந்துவிட்டார். அவர் இங்கு வந்து உட்காருவதற்கு நாங்கள் தான் அவகாசம் கொடுத்தோம் என்பதை அவர் மறந்துவிட்டார். இவ்விதம் அவர்கள் பேசுவதால் சர்வாதிகாரத்தை கைக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அவர் இவ்விதம் பேச வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படு கிறேன்.

“இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு வாழ்க்கையை நீடிக்கும் விஷயமாக பேசும்போது இந்த ஜில்லா நிர்வாகத்தை பொது மக்கள் கையில் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்காக இந்தத் தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்க வேண்டாம் என்பதை ஆதரித்து பேச தீர்மானித்திருக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது இந்த நிர்வாகத்தை ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் கையில் கொடுத்தால் அங்கே கண்டிப்பாக சர்வாதிகாரம் தான் நுட்கும் என்று எதிர் கட்சியிலிருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறிப்பிட் டார்கள். அதை ஊர்ஜிதப்படுத்தவே தான் நான் இதை ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகம் சரிவர நடை பெறவில்லை. இப்பொழுதே அங்கு சர்வாதிகாரம் தான் நடைபெற்று வருகிறது. இன்னும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களைப் போட்டுவிட்டால் இன்னும் அதிகமாகவே சர்வாதிகாரம் நீடிக்கும். அதற்கு உதாரணமாக செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லா போர்டைப் பற்றி குறிப்பிட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர் வாகஸ்தர்கள் கையில் என்ன இருக்கிறது என்றால் அங்குள்ள ஆசிரியர்களை அவர்கள் இஷ்டம் போல் மாற்றும் அதிகாரம்தான். அவர்கள் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்வது என்னவென்றால் அவர்கள் அங்குள்ள ஆசிரியர்களையும் உத்யோகஸ்தர்களையும் அடிக்கடி மாற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். உத்யோகம் இல்லாத வர்களுக்கு உத்யோகம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். இதைத் தான் அவர்கள் செய்துவருகிறார்கள்.”

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* SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, now that the point at issue has been clarified by the Hon. the Chief Minister, the point to be decided is whether to have the Special Officers for the district boards or to have a further extension of life for the present district boards. After considering all the pros and cons, I have decided to vote in favour of the extension of the life of these boards. I have, however, to refer to the remarks made by the hon. Member, Sri S. Swayamprakasam, when he referred to the ill-health of the President of the Tanjore District Board and I happen to be a member of the Tanjore District Board. Evi- dently he is not aware of the provisions of the Local Boards Act. In that Act there are suitable provisions for the carrying on of the administration of the district boards if the president is not able to carry on on account of ill-health. There is absolutely no difficulty about this, because the administration is carried on by the Vice-President. It is no good at all to advance this as a ground for voting against the motion sponsored by Sri N. Gopala Menon.

“ I know something about the Tanjore District Board's affairs when it was under the regime of the Special Officer. A huge sum of Rs. 20 lakhs was at once diverted with a stroke of the pen—of course, with the consent of the Government—towards a Tuber- culosis Sanatorium at Chengipatti at a cost of Rs. 10 lakhs and a bridge across the Coleroon connecting South Arcot and Tanjore districts at a cost of another Rs. 10 lakhs. I wish to mention

[30th March 1953] [Sri S. Venkatrama Ayyar]

these because my point is that there are other more urgent forms of relief to be given to the rural folk, for example, providing more medical institutions, starting of schools, building of culverts and forming of roads under the Five Year Plan. I would anyhow like to mention that this Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Chengipatti is certainly doing very excellent work but my point is that a huge sum of money has been taken away from out of the district board funds. The Special Officer has, in addition, committed the board to meet the recurring expenditure of Rs. 50,000 on the maintenance of this sanatorium. The district board has represented a number of times to the Government that it is unable to bear this recurring expenditure and the matter is pending with the Government.

“ Now that the holding of elections to the district boards is impossible, I have chosen, as I have already stated, the lesser of the two evils and I conclude by saying that I support the motion for extension of the term of office of the presidents and members of the present district boards.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the motion of the hon. Member Sri N. Gopala Menon seeking to extend the tenure of office of the present Presidents of district boards. I am not able to understand the contention that these Presidents have been elected democrati- cally. I can very well call them ‘ hypocritically ’ elected in the particular circumstances in which these elections were conducted in my part of the country. It was only with the help of the Gov- ernment that most of the Presidents got elected and it is parti- cularly so in the Andhra districts. In my own district of Krishna the President of the district board went round in a van with the support of the police and thus he secured the votes. Therefore there is no use in saying that these Presidents have been elected democratically. This is no democracy at all. It is entirely wrong to think that these elections have been conducted democratically. First of all, the elections had not taken place on the basis of adult franchise. We have now got the voters' list prepared on the basis of adult franchise. The elections to these boards were not conduct- ed on the basis of these new lists and the sooner these boards are superseded the better it will be for the country at large.

“ The next point that was raised is that in the present context it is not possible to hold the elections. But, I cannot agree with this contention because I know what will happen. Immediately after partition, Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi or some other Andhra Chief Minister will get up and say that we are now in a deficit State and as we are in the midst of a hard time dividing the assets and liabilities between the two States, the people will certainly excuse us if we do not hold elections to these district boards. In the residuary State, Sri Rajagopalachari will get up and say that this Kala Venkata Rao and others are challenging him over the division of assets, etc., and giving him all sorts of trouble and plead his inability to hold elections immediately. I am quite sure that Sri Rajagopalachari or some other Minister for Local Boards will come

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[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [30th March 1953]

forward with such arguments for postponing the elections. As far as the Andhra State is concerned, I am quite sure that if elections are not going to be held now they will not be held for another one or two years, because I know even now the reasons they are likely to advance for the postponement of the elections to district boards. Considering all the circumstances relevant to the holding of elections to district boards now, I feel that they can be held even to-day. As a matter of fact, we are having elections to major and minor panchayats now. We can by straining a little bit hold the district board elections also now. One district board President said that the Congress was bound to come out successful even if the elections to district boards were held immediately. I can only say that it is not so and that the Congress will be thoroughly disappointed at the results of the elections, because the people feel thoroughly disgusted with many of the Congress Presidents of district boards. The district boards have outlived their time and they should be dissolved immediately. The question that was posed by the Hon. Ministers of the Government to the House was whether the term of office of members and presidents of district boards should be extended or whether district boards should be superseded and Special Officers appointed for the purpose of carrying on the administration of district boards. We are not for either. We want elections to be held immediately to all district boards. In case elections are not possible, I want the appointment of Special Officers because they will not be worse off in the matter of administration of district boards than the present Presidents of district boards. Besides, we have got an opportunity to go to the Government and plead with them in case these Special Officers do not conduct themselves properly. Further the consensus of opinion of the people is to do away with the present Presidents of district boards as early as possible. That is the kind of reaction of the people in my part of the country. If the Special Officers do any wrong thing, at least we have got the consolation that there is a democratic Government at the head of them to which we can appeal. To say that they are not democratic because Special Officers are being appointed and that the continuance of Presidents of district boards who were elected under a most undemocratic Constitution is democratic is to confuse democracy itself.

"We suggest that it is possible and is quite feasible too, to hold elections to the district boards. Let us see what is standing in the way of the Government to hold elections to the district boards immediately. It is said on behalf of the Government that the higher officials are engaged in the formation of the new Andhra State and the residuary State. But I should like to point out that the lower officials have nothing to do with the partition of the State and their services can very well be utilized for the purpose of holding the elections to district boards. By holding the elections to district boards immediately, we can remove the discontent prevailing among the people. Many Members of the House, including some who are also Presidents of district boards, who spoke for and against the motion are all for holding elections

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immediately. That is why I ask the Government to make arrangements for holding elections immediately. The Hon. Minister for Local Boards, in his speech, said that he would like to know the views of the Members of the House on this motion so that the Government can come to a correct decision. The unanimous view of this House as reflected in the debate on the Motion is to do away with the present presidents of district boards and to hold elections as early as possible. With these words, I oppose the resolution and I appeal to all the Members irrespective of their party affiliation to reject the resolution."

* DR. K. B. MENON :— "Mr. Speaker, Sir, the points of order raised this morning in connexion with a Resolution that was moved by the hon. Member seemed to me to be only of academic interest. To discuss whether a resolution moved by a Congress Member is official or non-official is only an effort to draw a distinction without a difference. Whether the resolution appears over the signature of a Cabinet Member or an ordinary Member is a matter of procedure and convenience."

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not very happy about the resolution that is before the House for extending the term of members and presidents of district boards. The formation of the Andhra State seems to me to be a convenient pet or shall I call it a convenient bogey for not holding elections to the district boards immediately. Decisions on elections, whether they be national or local, are generally made upon political considerations and not on considerations of administrative convenience. I do not know the political reasons why the Congress does not want immediate elections to the district boards conducted. I do not want to enter into any political speculation on this subject nor do I wish to discuss the motives of the Congress, for I would then be treading on delicate grounds."

"The supersession of district boards is bad in principle and is of doubtful practical value. The supersession of an elected body by Special Executive Officers should be avoided as far as possible, for it is opposed to all democratic traditions. It is of doubtful practical value because officers have not inspired any confidence in the public so far with their behaviour. In the case of a few co-operatives that were superseded in Malabar by Executive Officers there were more defalcations than there were when these societies were under popular control."

"We have been talking this morning a good deal about democracy and democratic principles. The success of a democracy depends upon the amount of confidence the party in power inspires in the Opposition. I am sorry to say that the Congress Government has not so far succeeded in creating this confidence in the mind of the Opposition. I dare say that the Congress cannot claim that they have done a single thing in this whole year calculated to win the support of the Opposition. On the subject we are discussing, the Congress knows the mind of the Members of this House. Members of the House freely and frankly expressed the

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opinion during the last Budget session and also subsequently. If the Government had come forward with a third alternative, viz., the scrapping of district boards altogether, instead of prolonging the life of the existing ones or of superseding them, it would have been very much better. This they have not done, I am sorry to say. I hope and wish that in future the Government would try to secure the confidence and co-operation of the Opposition by making an effort to meet the views of the Members at least half-way."

1-50 p.m. * SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing a very important resolution. We have spoken a lot about the subject-matter of the resolution on a previous occasion when this matter was discussed on the floor of this House. The sentiments of the people regarding the district boards that are now in existence need not be explained here because it is very evident. I am sure it is evident even so far as the Congress benches are concerned. The first reason why we are opposed to the present district boards continuing in existence in the future is that the elections that were held in 1949 when these district boards came into existence were held in a very undemocratic and fascist atmosphere. There is no question about that. If one were to look back to the period in 1949 when villages were being raided day in and day out by the Malabar Special Police and the Special Armed Police, when every day thousands and thousands of people were being arrested and kept in jails and nobody was sure whether he would be in the special police camps or torture camps or inside the police stations or anywhere else facing the guns of policemen, he would agree with what I have stated. Such was the position in 1949 when the elections were held. These are not the only things about which I can speak without any emotion. I can very well remember in my own firka where I had been living in that particular period as a man who was not appearing outside, that my village and the surrounding villages, just before 15 days of the elections to the district boards, were being raided day in and day out just to see that people were terrorised so that they may not vote anti-Congress. Such was the type of election that was conducted in the districts. And what should I say about the elections to the District Boards of Anantapur, Guntur, Krishna, East Godavari and West Godavari? There were instances where people who had already filed their nominations were forced at the point of the bayonet to withdraw their nominations. (Interruption.) Yes, they have happened in the Nellore district and Mr. Gopala Reddi can give instances of this type if he is a truthful and non-violent man. Such instances of elections have placed these district boards in a state of dishonour and hence the people are interested to see that these district boards should not continue in existence any minute or any hour longer than is absolutely necessary.

"Then, Sir, the second reason is; these elections were held at a time when there was no adult franchise. Adult franchise was the basis of election so far as this House is concerned. To say that

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these district boards should continue their existence for one more year is to nullify the democratic sentiments of the people. You say 'Look here, your decision is not the decision that I respect; your view is not the view that I respect, but I would say that these district boards should continue, because I have the power to continue them.' Is that the way you should function? Is that the way that democracy should function? Is that the way in which democracy should be honoured? It is not democracy to pass this resolution. If the resolution is passed, it will mean that the elections could not be held for various reasons. I remember very well, Sir, that when last time we discussed the question of postponement of district board elections the Ministry came forward with the reason that because of famine and various other reasons they were not able to hold the elections earlier. But, famine is yet in existence and now there has come another reason, the separation of Andhra. Our life to-day is such that new problems will be coming before us and face us every time and we are not quite sure that some other problem will not be coming in the future. That is why, I say, Sir, these are all small things in the life of a nation which are sure to crop up in the sphere of administration. (Interruption.) But, if we had acted on the resolution that was adopted by the Assembly on the last occasion, I should say, we should have begun our elections in January and by April, May or June we could have finished the elections and the district boards would have become a *fait accompli*. Now, they say, 'here is the question of partition and do you expect the elections to be held now.' No doubt, we feel that the elections can be held in co-operation naturally with all the members and parties in the State and I do not think there is any party which would refuse to co-operate in this matter, and so, with proper co-operation I am sure that a proper and democratic election can be held and finished within a period of a month or a month and a half. Hence I say the proposition wants us to choose between the devil and the deep sea—that is the abolition of the district boards and the appointment of Special Officers. That should not be the attitude of the Government. If members vote for this resolution, they will be continuing the kind of dictatorship which has come into existence long ago and which has been nullified by people later. It has been a kind of dishonour to the people and so, it would be a dishonour to continue its existence in future. That being the case, I say that the life of the district boards should be extended no more and new elections should be held. Let us take this first. These district boards should be abolished here and now and we do not want their existence any longer. They should be scrapped because they are anti-people, anti-democratic and they came into existence at a time of police-raj. That is the foundation on which they came into existence and we would therefore wish them to be scrapped. Let us then go forward with new district boards, though for a very short time and that is our opinion. We would request the Government to ponder over this question and not allow this state of things to continue. If you say that the elections cannot be held

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now, I can guarantee that in the new Andhra State the elections will not be held for the district boards for another one and a half years more and that is the guarantee I can give. Let any Congress M.L.A. or the future Ministers of the Andhra State come forward and give a guarantee 'here is the decision, we will go forward with elections immediately the Andhra State is formed.' Now let us scrap it and people who want new elections will see that new elections are conducted with the strength of their capacity and will. With these words I oppose the resolution and wish that every democratic person in the Assembly either on this side or the other to vote against the resolution and see that it is rejected."

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, so far as the Government go, they have made their opinion clear. The Government want to avoid any confusion in the Andhra area just at this juncture when the Andhra State is being formed. Even if the elections are held they will be futile. As members are aware, a portion of the Bellary district is to be tacked on to Mysore and the remaining taluks are to be added on to adjoining districts of Anantapur and Kurnool. If therefore elections are to be held now or before June these things would become unnecessary and futile and re-elections will have to be ordered. Further, in regard to two more district boards, namely, Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam, their normal terms are up to December. The panchayat elections are in full swing and nearly 3,000 panchayats are yet to be reconstituted. So, in these circumstances, elections to district boards cannot be attended to now. These are the practical difficulties in the way of the Government and I think, whatever is done or not done, the district boards are functioning under great difficulties, financial and otherwise. More sympathy should be shown to district boards and to the presidents who are labouring under very many difficulties. The House may decide either for appointment of Special Officers or for extending the term but not for holding elections now."

- MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House."

The amendments standing in the names of Sri V. Gopalakrishnayya, K. P. Gopalan, C. V. K. Rao, M. Lakshmanaswami, K. T. Kosalam, E. T. Kunhan, Madhavan Nambiyar, Gopalan Unni, C. H. Kanaran, V. Sri Krishna, G. C. Kondiah, D. Seetharamiah, S. Vemiah and K. Venkaiah were put to the House one by one and lost. The Resolution was then put to the House.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

2 p.m. In view of the proposed formation of the Andhra State, this Assembly resolves to extend the term of office of the presidents and members of the district boards till 31st December 1953."

The Resolution was declared carried.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes—106.

Sri C. Rajam Ramasami.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" B. K. Nallasamy.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" P. G. Manickam.
" R. Kuppuswami.
" V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
" N. Mounaguruswami Naidu.
" P. S. Rangaswamy Naidu.
" S. R. Arumugham.
" K. H. Bomman.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.
" T. M. Kaliannan.
" M. P. Periasami.
" A. Sambasivam.
" S. Lakshmana Gounder.
" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" K. Koti Reddi.
" M. R. Ramachandran.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.
" T. P. Elumalai.
" L. Anandan.
" G. Vagheesam Pillai.
" K. S. Subramania Gounder.
" M. Marimuthu.
" Mohamed Salih Maraikayar.
Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillay.
" V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
" V. Muthu.
" S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
" S. Jayarama Reddiar.
" Vaikuntam.
" G. Govindan.
" P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
" P. Chellathurai.
" T. K. Rama.
" S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
" R. V. Swaminathan.
" P. Urkavalan.
" T. Ganapathy.
" Venugopalakrishnaswamy.
" S. Somayajulu.
" Chinnathambi Thevar.
" P. Selvaraj.
" V. Arumugham.
" K. Ramaswamy Doss.
" R. S. Arumugham.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.

Sri D. Dasaratharamiah Naidu.
" P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
" K. Shanmugham.
" P. Venkataswami Reddi.
" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
" V. C. Chudamani Deo.
" P. Gunpayya.
" L. Lakshmana Das.
" K. Suryanarayana.
" T. C. Atchan Naidu.
" K. V. Vema Reddi.
" S. Narayanappa.
" K. Santhappa.
" N. Gopala Menon.
" A. Appu.
" B. Krishnamoorthy Row.
" K. Varadachari.
" A. Balarama Reddi.
" D. Ramabrahmatn.
" K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" H. Ramalinga Reddi.
" G. Nagabhushanam.
" S. Parameswarappa.
" T. Mallayya.
" Y. Manjaya Shetty.
" K. Venkatramana Gowda.
" N. N. Suvama.
" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" M. S. Mogral.
Mr. W. J. Fernandez.
Sri K. Uppl.
" M. Chadayan.
" C. Ahmed Kutty.
" Kunhi Mohamed Shafee.
" K. M. Seethi.
" N. Rathina Gounder.
" V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
" M. Dharmalingam.
" M. Subba Reddi.
" R. Lakshminarasimham Dora.
" K. Veeranna Padal.
" Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
" K. Ramamurthy.
" V. Balakrishnan.
" R. Rangaswami Gounder.
" A. Duraiswamy Gounder.
" T. Shanmugham.
" A. Veloo.
" M. P. Subramaniam.
" D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.
" S. P. Thangavelu.
" N. Venkatramiah.

Noes—113.

Sri B. Bakthavatsalu Naidu.
" N. Mahalingam.
" P. K. Tirumurthi.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.
" A. M. Sambandam.
" S. Panchaksharam.
" A. K. Masilamani Chettiyar.
" H. M. Jagannatham.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" R. Thangavelu.
" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.

Srimathi T. Kotamma Reddi.
Sri N. Rajagopal.
" R. M. Palaniappan.
" A. Ramasamy Thevar.
" I. K. Subramania Pillai.
" S. Chellapandian.
" K. T. Kosalam.
" M. Rajeswara Rao.
" Kotra Basavana Goud.
" B. Gangayya Naidu.
" K. V. Ramesam.

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Noes 113—cont.

Sri K. Narayana.	Sri K. R. Sambandam.
" M. Pentannaidu.	" U. Muthuramalinga Thevar.
" N. C. Ramasamy Kandar.	" Mookiah Thevar.
" C. Somasundara Gounder.	" M. Palaniandi.
" V. K. Kannan.	" K. Krishna Rao.
" Dr. K. B. Menon.	" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
" S. C. O. Anthony Pillai.	" D. K. Raja.
" K. R. Nallasivam.	" G. C. Kondayya.
" K. Moidoo.	" B. Sankarayya.
" O. Chengam Pillai.	" S. Kasi Reddy.
" S. S. Ramaswami Padayachi.	" P. Chokkalingam.
" K. R. Viswanatham.	" Saka Venkata Rao.
" K. Aranganathan.	" T. Nagi Reddi.
" S. Radhakrishnan.	" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.	" S. T. Adityan.
" D. Seetharamiah.	" D. Dasarathan.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.	" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" C. V. K. Rao.	" K. Ramiah Chowdary.
" P. Venkateswiah.	" S. S. Kolkebil.
" P. Rama Rao.	" G. Bapanyya.
" V. Rama Rao.	" P. Kunhirama Kidav.
" T. Potha Raju.	" D. Basivi Reddi.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.	" K. Gajapathi Reddi.
" K. Malakondayya.	" N. K. Palanisami.
" M. Narayanaswamy.	" M. Lakshmanasamy.
" K. Venkaiah.	" C. Pulla Reddi.
" P. Syamasundara Rao.	" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.	" K. T. Raju.
" G. Satyanarayana.	" T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
" G. Anjaneyulu.	" K. P. Gopalan.
" V. Sri Krishna.	" P. Jeevanandam.
" G. Joseph.	" C. Kandaswami.
" D. Lakshmayya.	" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" M. Kune Rao.	" S. Vadivelu.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.	" V. Madanagopal.
" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.	" S. Ramalingam.
" K. Ranga Rao.	" N. Sivaraj.
" K. Subba Reddi.	" A. K. Subbiah.
" Chandra Ramalingiah.	" P. Venkatesa Sholagar.
" O. Prabhakara Choudary.	" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" G. Rama Rao.	" G. Yellamanda Reddi.
" K. Govinda Rao.	" K. T. Sridharan.
" M. Veerabhadram.	" M. Narayanan Nambiar.
" K. Vinayakam.	" O. Koran.
" S. Swayamprakasam.	" C. Kunhirama Kurup.
" V. V. Ramasami.	

Neutral—16.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.	The Hon. Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.
" A. B. Shetty.	" N. Sankara Reddi.
" M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.	" D. Sanjivayya.
" Dr. U. Krishna Rao.	Sri V. S. Sivaprakasam.
Sri K. Rajaram.	" A. Ayyanar.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.	" K. S. Lakshmiipathi Naicker.
" Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	" M. Manickasundaram.
" Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.	" P. B. K. Raja Chidambaram.

Ayes 106; Noes 113; Neutral 16.

The motion was lost.

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SRI C. V. K. RAO:— "On a point of order, Sir. I wish to know how a Cabinet consisting of persons who take a neutral stand can govern this State and for how long."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:— "At the very outset, we declared that we gave freedom to every Member to vote as he liked."

MR. SPEAKER:— "On account of the election to the Council by the Assembly Members, we will not have a sitting to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1953."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clauses (b) and (c) of starred question No. 237 asked by Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1953, page 559 supra.]

Statement showing the requests made by the sugarcane growers in the Vuyyuru Sugar Factory area, and the action taken thereon.

Request.

(1)

- 1 Sugarcane price should be ordered to be paid immediately.

The factory is reported to have been paying the cane price promptly every year, except in the 1951-52 season when it could not pay promptly due to the fact that banks withdrew credit facilities. Even then in that year, out of Rs. 1,01,16,230 due to the growers, only a nominal amount is reported to be pending settlement.

Action taken.

(2)

The factory has been steadily taking more and more cane as seen from the following figures:—

	TONS.
1949-50	97,134
1950-51	170,809
1951-52	212,377

The factory could not possibly take more cane than it could crush. Of the total area of 7,562 acres under cane this year, only 1,062 acres are unregistered. As the yield is expected to be less this year due to seasonal conditions, it is possible that the factory may take in all the cane available in the area. The Government do not consider it necessary to constitute a committee for the purpose, as suggested, in view of the fact that there is already an Advisory Committee constituted under the Madras Sugar Factories Control Act.

Advance reservation of cane areas has been decided upon and will be implemented to the extent that this is possible.

- 3 The permit (i.e., the reserved) area for supply of sugarcane to the factory must be declared by the end of November.

- 4 A Chemist qualified to test sugarcane must be appointed by the Government.

Provision already exists in rule 10 of the Madras Sugar Factories Control Rules for appointment of a Chemist by Government for the purpose of determining the percentage of sugar recovery from sugarcane crushed in a factory. There is already a laboratory attached to the factory for the purpose aforesaid. Further the price payable for sugarcane is not dependent on quality at present. The Government do not, therefore, consider it necessary to appoint a Chemist.

- 5 Manures should be adequately supplied as in previous years at reasonable prices.

The growers themselves have acknowledged the help given in this regard in previous years. The factory was able to give much help at a time when credit facilities were available from the banks. In 1950-51 manures to the extent of Rs. 9 lakhs to Rs. 10 lakhs were supplied to the growers by the factory. The supply of manures by the factory to the growers is not enjoined in the Act. The growers cannot demand it as a right. It is purely a private arrangement between the factory and the growers.

- 6 All the villages growing sugarcane must be declared a zonal area and water facilities should be given till the end of season.

There is no provision in the Act for providing water facilities in the villages growing sugarcane. In the interests of the factory and the growers it is not a sound policy to encourage cane cultivation in the areas if it is likely to lead to jaggery making is not practised.

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Request.

(1)

- 7 All the area grown with sugarcane should be reserved.

Since advance reservation is to be done to the extent possible before planting in future there is no question of declaring all the area planted with sugarcane as a reserved area. Further it may not be always possible to reserve all the area grown with cane as a reserved area because the area reserved should not be in excess of the requirements of the factory.

- 8 Cane carts should be released early.

The Sugarcane Inspector is always available to any grower who has a grievance about the detention of carts beyond a reasonable period. The Sugarcane Inspector has also reported that the carts have been released in time in the past. The Government are also separately considering the question of fixing a reasonable time-limit for detention of carts in the factories as against the limit of 10 hours laid down in the rules.

- 9 The yard of the factory should be extended.

The factory is reported to be negotiating for additional lands with this end in view.

- 10 Provision should be made for sheds and water pipes.

The factory was asked to provide these amenities, to which it replied that necessary arrangements were being made and that these would be put into effect shortly. The Sugarcane Inspector concerned had also reported that there were enough sheds and pipes to meet the demands of growers.

- 11 Alleged collections made in the name of a college fund.

The alleged collections made by the factory are stated to be in the nature of voluntary contributions. As such the Sugarcane Commissioner cannot proceed against the factory under the Act.

- 12 Refusal to register sugarcane and non-issue of permits for growing cane.

The registration of all canes planted round a factory may not be possible due to limitations of crushing capacity of the factory. Rejection of offers where such offers exceeded the total requirements of the factory is not unusual. The cane growers should also develop resourcefulness such as would divert surplus canes for jaggery making.

- 13 Unauthorized deductions made by the factory.

It is reported that there was no unauthorized deduction from cane price but the alleged collection was a voluntary contribution which amounted to Rs. 1,18,819 during the course of four years from 1948-49 to 1951-52. The allegation has to be proved before taking action against the factory under section 12 of the Act.

- 14 Rejection of offers made by Harijans and poor peasants.

Nearly 80 per cent of the total number of growers in this area are poor and most of them could cultivate cane only with the help given by the factory as loans in the form of manures. This will show that there was no discrimination as such against the poor ryots on considerations of caste.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 250-A asked by Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th March 1953, page 572 supra.]

In the panchayat forests taken over by Government in Anantapur district for departmental management, the following fuel felling series have been prescribed for working in the Working Plan for Panchayat Reserved Forests of Anantapur Forest Division:—

Regular felling series.

- (1) Dhar navaram Range
(2) Bukkapatnam Range

Shettur fuel felling series.
Kaligera fuel felling series.
Yerrakonda fuel felling series.
Kekathi-Gundumala fuel felling series.

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Emergency fuel felling series.

(3) Bukkapatnam Range Madakasira fuel felling series.

Faggot wood felling series.

(4) Kadiri Range Gudduvelaga faggot wood series.

2. The following fuel coupes were sold during 1952-53 :—

		ACS.
Dharmavaram Range	Shettur fuel coupe I	111
Bukkapatnam Range	Kaligera fuel coupe I	46
	Yerrakonda fuel coupe I	134
	Kekathi-Gundumala fuel coupe I.	50

NOTE.—The emergency fuel felling series will be worked when it is not possible to withhold its working due to excessive demand for fuel because the growth in this series needs rest for some more time.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 1st April 1953.

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

1. QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Collective weaving centres.

* 251 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether representations were received recently by the Government for the starting of collective weaving centres in order to relieve handloom weavers from want of employment and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir. The question is under consideration of Government.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ In view of the fact that representations have been received by the Government, may I know, Sir, when the Government will take a decision on the matter? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We are examining the matter. We have looked into the question, and we will come to a decision as early as possible.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Have the Government, Sir, got any other proposals to relieve unemployment among weavers? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, this question relates to the formation of collective weaving centres.”

Representation regarding award of diplomas from the trainees of Co-operative Institute, Coimbatore.

* 252 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation or memorandum from the trainees of Co-operative Institute, Coimbatore, requesting that diplomas may be granted instead of certificates as is the practice to-day and if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Yes, Sir. A report has been called for from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and it is awaited.”

Admission into professional colleges.

* 253 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri K. M. Seethi is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

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SRI K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Muslims who applied for admission to the Medical College and the Engineering College in the last selection for admission to those colleges;

(b) how many of them were selected;

(c) how many of the selected Muslim students belonged to backward classes; and

(d) the number of Muslim students with first classes who were refused admission to those colleges?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—

	Engineering Colleges.	Medical Colleges.
"(a) Number of Muslims who applied for admission during 1952-53.	77	70
"(b) Number selected	8	13
"(c) Number of selected Muslim candidates who belonged to backward classes.	6	5
"(d) Number of Muslim students with first classes who were not selected:	1	3"

Travelling medical vans.

* 254 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have provided travelling medical vans with sufficient equipment to go to villages once in a week to give necessary help as recommended by the Harijan Welfare Committee at page 27 of their report; and

(b) if so, how many vans have been provided and what are the areas covered up?

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

SRI A. RATHINAM:—“May I know, Sir, why the Government have not implemented the recommendation of the Harijan Welfare Committee of 1948?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Medical relief is a necessity for all people. It is not necessary to set apart an amount for this purpose particularly for Harijans only.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Sir, why is the answer in the negative and not in the affirmative?” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Sir, medical relief is necessary for all sections of the population. Hence, medical vans will be

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useful for both Harijans and others. Will the Government, therefore, consider the implementation of this recommendation not only for the benefit of Harijans but of others also, if they are not willing to provide them only for the relief of Harijans?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Government have under consideration the opening of mobile dispensaries.”

Prohibition Sub-Inspectors.

* 255 Q.—SRI K. UPPI (on behalf of Sri K. M. Seethi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Prohibition Sub-Inspectors trained at the Bellary training school;

(b) the number trained at the Madras Prohibition Staff College;

(c) the number of Prohibition Sub-Inspectors taken into the regular Police force;

(d) the number of Muslims among Sub-Inspectors under (a) and (b);

(e) the number of Muslims under (a) and (b) qualified to be absorbed in the regular force; and

(f) the number of Muslims interviewed for selections and the number taken into the regular force?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“(a) 119 Sub-Inspectors were trained in the Prohibition Training School, Bellary.

“(b) The number of Sub-Inspectors trained in the Prohibition Staff College, Madras, was 95.

“(c) Sixty-four Prohibition Sub-Inspectors were taken into the regular Police Force.

“(d) The number of Muslims among Sub-Inspectors under (a) and (b) are 15 and 8 respectively.

“(e) & (f) Three Muslim Sub-Inspectors trained in the Prohibition Training School, Bellary, or Prohibition Staff College, Madras, were found eligible and all of them were interviewed. None of them were selected because better candidates were available for absorption in the Police Force.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—“Sir, are Muslim Prohibition Sub-Inspectors posted to Malabar district? I want to know whether there is a ban against their being posted there.”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Prohibition work is attended to in a number of districts by the ordinary Police. Is it the opinion of the Government that the Prohibition staff should be posted even to those areas where the ordinary Police are now carrying on the Prohibition work?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“Notice, Sir.”

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Drainage scheme for Vijayavada City.

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal of providing underground drainage scheme for Vijayavada City;

(b) whether the Vijayavada Municipal Council has recently passed any resolution requesting the Government to give administrative sanction to the scheme as proposed by the Chief Engineer and as adopted by the Council and for provision of a loan and grant to execute the scheme;

(c) whether the Government have accorded the necessary sanction and provided grants for the same; and

(d) when the scheme is expected to be commenced and finished?

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

“(c) The scheme is under consideration.

“(d) The scheme will be commenced after sanction is accorded by the Government. The execution will be spread over a period of about eight years.”

SRI T. POTHARAJU:—“Sir, in which year were the estimates and plans completed?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Detailed plans and estimates for the whole area have not yet been prepared, Sir.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to postpone this scheme in view of the formation of the Andhra State?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“No, Sir.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“How long will it take to accord sanction to this scheme, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The question is being examined by the Local Administration and Finance Departments. It will be accorded approval as soon as this examination is over.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—“What is the priority in the Ten-Year Plan for this Vijayavada Municipality?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI T. POTHARAJU:—“Sir, my question has not been answered. I am not asking about the whole plan itself, but only a part of the plan. I asked in which year the estimates were completed. That is my straight question.”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The town is proposed to be divided into four blocks. Plans for blocks I and II are ready.”

SRI T. NAGIREDDI:—“Sir, in view of the formation of the Andhra State and the importance of Vijayavada, will the Government take steps immediately and see that the drainage scheme is sanctioned now?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“I have already said that the question is being examined by the Local Administration and Finance Departments.”

Representation from the Arthala Tea Estate Thozhilali Union.

* 257 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether Government received any memorandum from the Secretary, Arthala Tea Estate Thozhilali Union on 6th February 1953, regarding the discharging of two maistries and 86 workers under them violating section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act; and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“A copy of memorandum, dated 6th February 1953, was received from the Secretary, Arthala Tea Estate Thozhilali Union, Kerala Estate P.O., Malabar, but no action was taken thereon as it was addressed to the Manager, Arthala Tea Estates, Limited, Kerala Estate P.O. and not to the Government.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Sir, if section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act is violated by any management, the said Act says that legal action can be taken against the management. In this case, when the management has violated section 33 of the Act, what action have the Government taken?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Government take action when their attention is drawn to a dispute that has taken place saying that the management has done something, and that the workers are thereby affected harmfully. We received no such memorandum. The letter was addressed to the management, and a copy thereof was sent to the Government. The Government will not take action under section 33 of the Act on a copy of letter addressed to the management.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—“The obvious idea of sending a copy of the Government is to draw their attention to the fact that a particular offence has been committed and request them to take action against the management. That being so, may I know they have not taken any action?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“My hon. Friend is a lawyer and he knows the difference between drawing one's attention and requesting one to take action. It is

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quite possible that it is a copy of the letter for the information of the Government. Unless a specific request is made, Government cannot take action, *suo motu* under section 33."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know why the Government delayed taking action? Is it simply on some technical pretext or for some other reason? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not a technical pretext. It is because of a lacuna in the method of approach. Unless legal steps are taken to bring the matter to the notice of the Government, action cannot be taken. The hon. Member must know that these are matters which will be taken on appeal either to the High Court or to the Tribunal."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that the vast majority of the people—99.9 per cent of them—are not lawyers and pleaders, and in view of the fact that the workers have sent a copy of the representation to the Government in the full belief that the Government will see that justice is done to them, will the Government see that at least in future such representations are cared for properly? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, ignorance is no excuse in law. If representation is made to the Government in the proper manner, we will take action."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" As the question is of great importance, did the Government at least reply to the Secretary stating that the Government cannot consider this question as the memorandum has been addressed to the Manager and that the same should be presented to the Government? If it had been done, the Secretary would have sent the memorandum in the proper manner to the Government. May I know why the Government have not done this? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government got no letter. The letter was addressed to the management and a copy was received by us. We do not acknowledge such letters."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, ignorance is no excuse in law, but ignorance should certainly be an excuse with a good Government." (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a matter of opinion."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI :—" Is it a fact that Government take action against workers who have called illegal strikes without representations being made to them by the employers? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has that to do with this question? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a hypothetical question."

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Water-supply Scheme for Guntur.

* 258 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state when the Government expect the Water-supply Scheme for the Guntur Municipality to be completed? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Guntur Water-supply Scheme was programmed to be completed by March 1956, but it is expected to be finished earlier."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" May I know whether the Hon. Minister will state the reasons for the failure of the Government to order for the filtering machine, the production of which will take three years? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Sanitary Engineer has reported that it would take at least three more years for completing the installation of drinking water pumpsets according to the tenders accepted by him. Efforts are being made to complete this scheme earlier."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" In view of the fact that there has been considerable delay in getting the necessary instruments, etc., will the Government consider the desirability of maintaining water in Kommamuri canal at Sangamjagarlemudi up to the level to supply sufficient water from the reservoir to Guntur? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Emergency measures have been taken to meet the present water scarcity in Guntur."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" May I know when the contract was given, whether it was unduly delayed and if so, why? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already said that every effort is being made to complete the scheme earlier. Within two years I hope the scheme will be completed."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" ఈ స్కీము ఏది సమీక్షించబడింది? ఎందుకు ఇంతకంటే త్వరితంగా పూర్తి అవుతుంది? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Revised plans and estimates for the scheme were sanctioned in July 1950."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" May I know whether the scheme has been delayed because of the transfer of the machines from Guntur to the South and whether measures are being taken by the Government to supply water to the city at present? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already stated that the scheme will take three years and how efforts are being made to expedite it."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to state that the scheme was sanctioned in 1950 and its execution

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will be completed in 1956. The people of Guntur are already suffering a lot because of scarcity of drinking water. Does the Minister expect them to go without drinking water till 1956?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have said that emergency measures are being carried out to meet the present scarcity of drinking water and the people there are satisfied with the measures taken by us. I was there a short time ago along with the Sanitary Engineer and the people expressed their great satisfaction at the prompt action taken by the Government at present."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" The Hon. Minister has not answered my question. I asked him whether the scheme has been delayed as the machinery has been transferred from Guntur to the South. Will he give an answer at least now?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, several works in connexion with this scheme have already been completed. The summer storage tank work has been completed. Orders have been placed for the supply of raw water pumping plants. The laying of distribution system has been done. The construction of elevated service reservoirs in the high and low level areas has also been completed."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" The question is whether the Government have transferred a certain number of pipes from Guntur to the southern districts. Secondly, may I know whether the Government have failed to order for the filtering machinery in time and if so, what alternative arrangements have they made in this direction?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already mentioned the action that is being taken. I am not aware of any transfer of pipes to the southern districts."

Prohibition Guards.

* 259 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Prohibition Guards are not given increment according to service?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" No. The Prohibition Guards are granted increments according to service in the time-scale of Rs. 30— $\frac{1}{2}$ A—40. But Prohibition Guards who are appointed on temporary basis are not granted any increment."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Is it a fact that in Malabar increments are stopped and if such instances are brought to the notice of the Government, will the Hon. Minister take action?"

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

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Is it a fact that these Prohibition Guards are given definite instructions by the

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Government that unless they detect a prescribed number of cases, they will not be eligible for increment, nor will they be continued in their posts?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" I want notice, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Does the Hon. Minister seriously believe that Prohibition will work properly when so low a salary is paid to the staff who are supposed to guard Prohibition?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" That is the sanctioned scale, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Why should there be a large number of staff on a temporary basis? Do the Government think that Prohibition itself is going to be temporary?"

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" At first, they were appointed on a temporary basis. Now the policy of the Government is to recruit the staff on the basis of a certain standard so that it may be equivalent to the Police standard."

Alleged instructions by the Labour Officer, Malabar, to Handloom Factory owners regarding wage reduction.

* 260 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Labour Officer of Malabar has issued instructions to the Handloom Factory owners of Chirakkal taluk, Malabar, on November 14, 1952, that they should take signatures from the workers stating that it is owing to the consent of the workers that wage reduction was made?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" In view of the fact that the Manager of the Raja Rajeswari Company, Malabar, has published a public notice saying that the Labour Officer has issued a circular that the management should take forcible signatures from the workers, and in view also of the fact that a copy of this public notice has already been sent to the Labour Commissioner and to the Hon. the Labour Minister and that this has resulted in so many dismissals and stay-in strikes in Chirakkal taluk, may I know why the Labour Department did not contradict that statement by saying that they did not issue this kind of circular?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" We are satisfied that our Labour Officers did not issue any such instruction at all."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Is it a fact that such instructions were issued and that they were being brought to the notice of the Government?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have categorically denied both the allegations, Sir."

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Compensation for the families of the victims of Krishna Anicut accident.

* 261 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any compensation has been sanctioned to the families of the three workers who died in the Krishna Anicut accident;

(b) if so, what was the amount?

(c) whether the amount has been paid to the respective families and if not, why not;

(d) whether the Government have received any representations from the P.W.D. Workers' Union, Vijayavada, requesting the Government to provide permanent maintenance to the families of the three workers who died in Krishna Anicut accident; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The following amounts have been sanctioned by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) and deposited in the Court of the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras :—

	RS.
To the family of Sri Venkateswaratu	1,500
Do. „ Subbarao	1,200
Do. „ Raghavalu	1,200

“(c) The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation, Madras, will arrange for payment after making the enquiries prescribed in the Rules.”

“(d) & (e) Yes; a copy of the resolution passed at the conference of the P.W.D. Workers' Union, Vijayavada, on 8th February 1953, under the presidentship of the hon. Member has been received. It is under consideration.”

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“In view of the supreme sacrifice that they have made in the interests of the nation and in view of the fact that these three workers were the only bread-winners of their families, will the Government consider the necessity of granting their families more amounts so that they may be properly fed?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Some amounts have already been sanctioned. The hon. Gentleman presided over a conference and has asked for a greater amount to be sanctioned. The question is under consideration.”

SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ఈ మూడు వీళ్ళ కేసులకు 10 వందల రూపాయల కాబట్టి, రాజీయ బాధితులకు వలె వీరికి కూడా ఏ ఎకరముల భూమి చొప్పున ఇప్పటానికి ప్రభుత్వం వారికి అర్హత ఉంది ?”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Sir, no answer has been given. Why is the Hon. Minister shy of giving the answer?”

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Report of the Indian Finance Commission.

* 262 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the report by the Indian Finance Commission headed by Sri Neogi and also a copy of the memorandum of the Madras Government to it, and if not, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The Report of the Finance Commission has been published by the Government of India and copies may be available with the Manager, Government of India Press, New Delhi. A copy is available for reference in the Legislature Library.”

Copies of the Memoranda submitted by the Madras Government to the Finance Commission are also placed in the Legislature Library for reference by the hon. Members.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“In view of the fact that the excise contribution is curtailed on the basis of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, do the Government propose to request the Government of India to increase the contribution?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The main question is about placing a copy of the Report of the Finance Commission on the table of the House. The hon. Member wants to go into the details of the Report. He may give notice of a separate question.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Assuming that the Hon. the Finance Minister is hinting that we should purchase the copies ourselves, may I know what the price of a copy is?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I will have to find out and tell the hon. Member.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Sir, we are told that the Government have placed one copy of the Report in the Legislature Library. Naturally, one copy is not enough for 375 hon. Members. Will the Government take into consideration the necessity of supplying copies to all and making arrangements for that?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“As soon as copies are available, they will be supplied to the hon. Members. We got only a very few copies from the Government of India and, therefore, a copy has been placed in the Legislature Library.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“No copy has been placed in the Legislature Library up to this minute, Sir.” (Laughter.)

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Memorandum from the Malabar Trade Union Council.

* 263 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any memorandum, dated 4th February 1953, from the Malabar Trade Union Council to make necessary changes in the rules issued under the Industrial Disputes Act by allowing joint petition by the workers before the Industrial Tribunal or Appellate Tribunal if the management contravenes section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act; and

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

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes, Sir.
“(b) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“While allowing joint petition by the workers before the Industrial Tribunal or Appellate Tribunal, will the Government be pleased to see that the workers are allowed not to affix any Court-fee stamp on the petition, as is allowed to the capitalists?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The matter will be examined.”

Visit of Admiral Wright to Madras.

* 263-A Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether Admiral Wright was treated as a State Guest during his visit to Madras?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“No, Sir, he lived in his own flagship and there was no need to treat him as a State Guest.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Did the Admiral visit our City at the request either of the Madras Government or of the Government of India? Or, did he impose himself on our City?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The alternatives do not exhaust the situation. He visited our City because he had a right to visit such places. It is an international right. There was no invitation and there is no imposition whatsoever.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“I am surprised at the answer that people like Admirals have a right to visit our cities. May I know whether it is the natural right or the right that an American Admiral gets?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“All international ships have that right.”

SRI R. V. SVAMINATHAN:—“May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether it is wrong to treat such important visitors to our State as our State Guests?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“No, Sir. It is not wrong. I said that there was no necessity because he had his own ship.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“May I know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister paid a visit to this flagship and, if so, what matters were talked about then?” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“It has nothing to do with the main question. Next question No. 263-B.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I need not answer the question, but if it is left like that, it is likely to be misunderstood. The Admiral paid a call on the Chief Minister of Madras as he felt he was, in courtesy, bound to do so, and I visited the ship out of my own curiosity and as a return for the courtesy.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“On a point of order, Sir, when the Speaker has disallowed a question, how can the Chief Minister or anybody give an explanation?” 3-30 p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have not disallowed the question. What I said was it did not arise out of the main question. The hon. Member knows that the other day a point of order was raised on this point whether a Minister could refuse to answer a question on the plea that it was not in public interest to answer the question. In that connection, I must tell the House that a Minister can also answer a question in public interest. Suppose a Member gives notice of a question and later on when it comes up for answer in the Assembly he says that he is not putting the question. Even then, a Minister can answer it in public interest if he thinks it necessary to do so.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“There is necessity for further explanation, Sir. If a Minister refuses to answer a question in public interest, have not the Members got a right to ask further questions in public interest to see that proper answers are given?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“May I add to the discussion? In this particular case, a certain demand was made to declare what was talked about and I wanted to make it clear that it was all a courtesy visit and that there was nothing to be kept back from the House. Therefore, I answered the question. As regards the rights about public interest and rights arising out of public interest, I think the Government are entitled to speak about public interest, and the Opposition is entitled to ask questions for information.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“On another point of order, Sir, (laughter) we are already in the next question. How can the Chief Minister make a statement now?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The very fact I allowed the Chief Minister to answer means that he can answer.”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Even the Speaker has some rights! ” (Laughter.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ My point is this. We have passed on to the next question. Now the Chief Minister gets up and makes a statement. I would like to know for information whether it is right so that we may conduct our business in the proper manner. Has he a right of replying after the question is over? If he wants, let him make a statement at the appropriate time.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The very fact the Speaker allowed the Chief Minister to answer means that he feels that the Chief Minister has a right to answer.”

Report of the Government to the Gadgil Committee.

* 263-B Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to place on the table of the House a copy of the report submitted by the Government to Gadgil Committee?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The Madras Government did not submit any report to Gadgil's Committee. They furnished only certain factual information required by the Committee such as strength of staff up to various pay limits, rates of dearness allowance and house rent allowance, total expenditure on pay and dearness allowance, etc.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government consider it necessary to implement the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That does not arise now.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Are the Government of Madras aware of the recommendations of the Gadgil Committee and the decisions of the Government of India thereon? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I have read a report in the newspapers.”

Relief measures in Kadiri and Penukonda taluks.

* 263-C Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether severe drought conditions in the famine-affected areas of Kadiri, Penukonda and Dharmavaram taluks in Anantapur district were brought to the notice of the Government by the District authorities and the public of Anantapur district in the months of January and February 1953; and

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) A representation was received from Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddy, M.L.A., regarding the prevalence of acute distress in Kadiri and Penukonda taluks. No such representation in

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respect of Dharmavaram taluk was received. Periodical reports are received from the Collector about the conditions in the district.

“(b) The three taluks are already considered as drought affected and all possible action to afford relief to the affected persons has been taken such as starting of relief works, opening of gruel centres, grant of loans and postponement of kist collections pending sanction of land revenue remission.”

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—“ In view of the persistent drought conditions in the three taluks, may I request the Hon. the Minister for Revenue to see that more relief works are started in those areas? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a suggestion to the Government.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ In view of the fact that the Government have admitted that there are drought conditions in these three taluks, may I know the number of gruel centres that are run in each taluk, the number of work centres that are being run and the number of persons that are working in them? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ There are at present 54 road works, six tank improvement works, 122 rural water-supply works, 49 minor irrigation works, one Upper Pennar Project work and 20 other works. Out of 139 gruel centres, 138 are in Kadiri taluk. The Board of Revenue has sanctioned opening of more gruel centres in B class areas like Penukonda and Dharmavaram.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Out of 139 gruel centres, we are told that 138 are in Kadiri taluk. May I know whether the Government do not feel that Penukonda and Dharmavaram taluks are drought-affected areas as the Hon. Minister had admitted in his answer to the main question? If so, why is it that both the taluks have only one gruel centre? Does he expect all the drought-affected people of these two taluks to go to the one gruel centre opened for them and have their gruel there? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, Kadiri taluk is treated as A class area and Penukonda and Dharmavaram are treated as class B areas. Sanction has already been given to start gruel centres and when necessity arises for more centres, then they will be opened.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ What are the recommendations of the Collector with respect to opening of gruel centres in the Madagasira taluk where adverse seasonal conditions exist? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ We are on three particular taluks. The hon. Member may put a separate question.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ In view of repeated representations by M.L.As. and the people, will the

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Government immediately start gruel centres in Penukonda, Kadiri and Dharmavaram taluks also and have some more relief works there? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
"Sanction has already been given and the local officers will decide the question."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—"May I know the number of people that are employed in all the works in all the taluks? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Why not I have notice, Sir? "

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—"May I know when the Government will open gruel centres in Dharmavaram and Penukonda taluks? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I have already said that the Collector will take care of the matter."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"The point is what action the Government have taken on the representations made by the public and the M.L.As. in January and February, how long they will take to consider the report that is to be received from the District Collector and how long after that they will take to open gruel centres in Dharmavaram and Penukonda."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I have already said that the matter is entirely left to the Collector, sanction having been given. Now a report is awaited with regard to remission of kist."

Memorandum from the Jaggery Production Co-operative Society, Cherukunnu, North Malabar.

* 263-D Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum or resolution from the Jaggery Production Co-operative Society, Cherukunnu, North Malabar, recently regarding the exemption from sales tax on sales effected by the society and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—"No representation has been received by the Government from the Jaggery Production Co-operative Society, Cherukunnu regarding exemption from sales tax of the sales effected by the society."

Memorandum from the villagers of Sakhamur, Guntur district.

* 263-E Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the villagers Sakhamur, Tadikonda firka, Guntur district in the month of November 1952 regarding the assignment of a tank to political sufferers belonging to another taluk;

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(b) whether it is a fact that in the year 1911 the Harijans of the village and in the years 1942-49 some ex-army personnel were applicants for the same tank;

(c) whether it is a fact that these applications were rejected;

(d) if so, on what grounds;

(e) whether the village officers of the surrounding villages submitted a memorandum to the Chief Minister on this issue; and

(f) what action the Government have taken on these memoranda?

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

" (b) to (d) Information is not readily available at this distance of time.

" (e) No, Sir.

" (f) The assignments had been finalised and completed over two years ago and nothing can legally be done now.

The petition received from the villagers of Sakhamur was, therefore, rejected."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—"In view of the fact that the Government received the memorandum a long time back, why is it that they are not in a position to get the information up to this moment? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, that is with reference to only one particular class. Some details were wanted then. But now it is more than two years and these small details could not be got readily."

Representations from the Inferior Servants' Association.

* 263-F Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Inferior Servants' Association in the State represented to the Government to increase their salaries and allowances; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Yes; a copy of the resolutions passed at the IV Annual Conference of the Association was received by the Government.

" (b) The requests of the Association for increase in pay, dearness allowance, house rent allowance, etc., were examined by Government. It was considered that the grant of the requests would involve large extra expenditure to the Government which could not be undertaken in view of the present difficult financial position. The President of the Association has accordingly been informed that the Government are unable to comply with the requests at present."

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3-40 p.m. SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know what is the difficulty of the Government in making a further cut in the salaries of the highly paid people and paying the amount saved to the low paid Government servants? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, as far as the present cut is concerned, it gives us only about Rs. 5 lakhs and it is hardly sufficient even to give an increase of 4 annas per mensem to the subordinate officials.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Will the Hon. Minister reconsider the position after the separation of the Andhra State as this category of Government servants are hard hit? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, as I have already said in my answer *at present* we are not able to pay more. Certainly when the position improves, we are prepared to reconsider the question.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANI :—“ Sir, would the Government at least consider to give these inferior Government servants, house rent allowance? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I have already said that when our financial position improves, I shall reconsider all the representations made.”

25 SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Sir, since it is absolutely essential that the Government servants ought to be given a subsistence wage and since they cannot wait till the financial position of the Government improves, will the Government consider giving some relief immediately and not put off their relief till the financial position of the Government improves substantially? ”

30 THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the Government themselves are in need of relief now and therefore they are finding out ways of improving their finances.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Will the Government at least consider increasing the daily batta of these servants from Re. 0-12-0 to Re. 1-4-0 whenever they travel on tour with the officers? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is one of the demands made in the representation. I do not think Government will be able to consider any of the demands at the present juncture.”

40 A SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, why are these particular class of Government servants called ‘Inferior Government Servants’? May I know whether they cannot be designated by some other words instead of these? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Certainly, Sir, we will consider this and we will find out suitable words for these classes of Government servants.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, when can we expect an improvement in our financial position? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Let us wait for the separation of the Andhra State and then see how far the situation improves or deteriorates.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, does the Hon. the Finance Minister seriously think that Re. 0-12-0 a day would be sufficient for a man's subsistence? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, there are persons who are living even without this 12 annas. So it depends on the person concerned.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister said that Government themselves were in need of relief. Will the Hon. Minister consider the desirability of taking the relief from the very same class of inferior Government servants if they are prepared to relinquish their salaries? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I am prepared to take the relief from the hon. Member if he is prepared to give up his salary.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, in view of the promises made by all the parties in the country before Independence that the maximum wages should be reduced to Rs. 500 per mensem and in view of the economic stringency that the State is now facing, would the Government cut salaries above Rs. 500 and increase the salaries of low paid people at least a little? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ This question does not arise out of the main question. But still I would like to inform the hon. Member that our State alone cannot take action on that line. We have to fall in line with the Government of India in these matters.”

Representations from the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association.

* 263-G Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Association of the Non-Gazetted Officers of the State pointing out inequalities, disparities and anomalies in the scales of pay fixed according to the revised scales of pay in 1947; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) & (b) The Non-Gazetted Officers' Association made representations regarding certain inequalities, disparities and anomalies in the revised scales of pay sanctioned by the Government in 1947, as for example, that the increase in the scales of pay of different services was not made on a uniform basis, that persons who had reached the maximum of their pay-scales got no relief, etc. The Government examined the representations of the Association but found that the suggestions made by it were not

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acceptable, as they were not in conformity with the principles adopted by the Government in connexion with the revision of the pay-scales in 1947. The Government informed the Association accordingly. The Association was also informed that if individual cases of hardship or anomalies were brought to their notice due consideration would be given to them. Subsequent to the general revision of the pay-scales in 1947, the Government made a further revision of the scales of pay of certain posts, when they felt that the scales were inadequate or caused anomalies (e.g.), Peons, Compounders in medical institutions, Health Inspectors, Shroffs, etc."

Formation of a Land Colonization Co-operative Society in Bapatla taluk.

* 263-H Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the villagers of Perali of Bapatla taluk, Guntur district requesting the Government to form a Land Colonization Co-operative Society and assign the 1,500 acres of cultivable waste lying around;

(b) whether the District Collector of Guntur had submitted any proposals in this matter; and

(c) the steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

“(c) In view of the answer to clauses (a) and (b) this question does not arise.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“Sir, in view of the information given in my question itself that 1,500 acres of waste lands are there, will the Government consider at least now to organize co-operative societies for the landless poor?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question.”

Restrictions of the number of seats in the bus route between Sendurai and Madanathur, Tiruchirappalli.

* 263-I Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Regional Transport Authorities are empowered to determine or limit the number of seats that should be fixed to a bus irrespective of the full seating capacity of the bus;

(b) if so, the circumstances under which they could so restrict; and

(c) the reasons for restricting the number of seats to 18 only in Selvam Motor Service running between Sendurai and Madanathur in Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district?

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

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) In regard to opening of the route Sendurai to Madanathur, the Divisional Engineer (Highways) advised the Regional Transport Authority, Tiruchirappalli, that any increase in the bus traffic on the sector Jayakondam to Madanathur, will tell upon the surface of the road. As, however, there was demand for additional transport facilities, the Regional Transport Authority gave permits restricting the seating capacity of the bus to 18 excluding the driver and the conductor.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“Sir, in view of the fact that another service by name Soundaram Transport Service is permitted to run with a capacity of 40 or more seats, do the Government think that permitting this bus service also to run with full capacity will affect the condition of the road?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, the service referred to by the hon. Member was already in existence. This is a new service and we were advised that the road will not stand a 40-seater bus and therefore we gave permit to a 18-seater bus.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Before we take up the next item on the agenda, I wish to explain to the House the point of order raised by Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah, regarding answering of questions by Hon. Ministers. The Hon. Minister may on grounds of public interest or some other ground decline to answer a question. Ministers have also been allowed on the ground of public interest to answer a question appearing on the notice paper but not put. Suppose a Member puts a supplementary question and the Speaker says it does not arise out of the main question, and the Minister says in public interest he wants to answer that particular question. Speakers have allowed that, though the supplementary question does not arise out of the main question.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Does that not involve ignoring the advice of the Hon. Speaker?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“In the public interest, the Minister can answer the question. Speakers have allowed such answers. (Many hon. Members stood up in their seats.) I am not going to allow any more discussion on the subject.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“I do not want to discuss that question, Sir. I want to refer to another important matter. Whenever Ministers refuse to answer questions they can say so instead of keeping quiet. The House is not able to understand the Hon. Minister if he keeps quiet. What I would request you is to instruct them to express their opinion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have already informed the House that the Speaker cannot give directions to the Hon. Ministers.”

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Does it mean that the Hon. Ministers can sit mum? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have already said that the House has other weapons in its hands.”

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

II.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘ That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 2nd April 1953.’

“ Sir, this will have reference only to the morning session, that is, from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. We may reassemble in the afternoon at 3 p.m. and sit till 6 p.m. and transact non-official business.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 2nd April 1953.’ ”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ May I know, Sir, when this sitting will come to a close? ”

3-50
p.m.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, last time when we discussed about the evening session, we accepted it as a temporary measure. The point is the evening session would be a short session and the morning session a longer one. Morning time is interesting because we are all fresh. Evening time is very dull because we will be tired. The point is whether the non-official business should come in the evening and the official business in the morning or the non-official business should come in the morning and the official business in the evening. I feel we can finish off the non-official resolutions in the morning when we are fresh.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, as a matter of fact this arrangement was first agreed to by Mr. Nagi Reddi and other leaders. It was further represented that, if it was possible we could have non-official business in the evening and I agreed to that. After all, non-official business is more interesting even though we sit in the evening. Even though we get tired, because it is interesting, we can conduct the non-official business in the evening. Official business is generally dull and let us therefore take it up in the morning session when we are fresh.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ I think we are doing our work amidst the dead heat. Cannot the Speaker save us by applying the provisions of the Shop Assistants Act to us also? ”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, we are given only limited opportunities. But even that the Hon. Minister is taking away.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Leader of the House has consulted the Leader of the Opposition and other party leaders before bringing in this motion.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ In the motion there is no mention of the non-official business. It means only official business will come up tomorrow. In whatever way rule 24 is read, it says nothing about the non-official business. It should be clear in writing and not merely in the word of the Hon. Minister.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ After mutual understanding, Government have agreed to take up non-official business in the evening.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I suppose my word is more important than any formal mention of this in the motion. I gave the assurance that we would sit in the evening from 3 p.m. to take up the non-official business. I hope he will be satisfied with my word.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business on Thursday, the 2nd April 1953.’ ”

The motion was carried.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, are we sitting today till 7 in the night? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We would like to sit till 7 o'clock because we have assembled only at 3 p.m.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ We can sit till the Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, is over.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We can finish all the Bills if Mr. Venkateswarlu co-operates.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Venkateswarlu will not co-operate under any circumstances.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ When will this sitting come to a close, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I was hoping to finish all the business by the 4th April. But we may have to sit on the 6th and 7th April also.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS LIGNITE (ACQUISITION OF LAND) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, I beg to introduce the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

Published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 11th March 1953.

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Sir, the need for this Bill and its provisions is mentioned in the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to the Bill. As Members are aware, the industrial development of the State in many directions is held up for want of adequate supplies of fuel at reasonable cost. The exploitation of lignite will help not merely in supplying fuel to the industries and for domestic use, for generation of power and for railways, but will also help in the establishment of several new industries. The work on the pilot project has commenced on the 5th March and work is proceeding with speed. As and when the project is completed and lignite is successfully mined, the area of 100 square miles in which it lies, will acquire a new value. This value should not be exploited by the owners or by the transferees who have done nothing to earn it and the exploitation of lignite should be at a cost which is economic. The Bill therefore freezes the value at the average price of this land before the mining operations were started in 1947. This value will be only in respect of land Government themselves may require."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'

"Is the hon. Member, Sir Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, moving his amendments?"

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am not moving my amendment, Sir."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Mr. Speaker, I beg to move—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

"கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற மசோதாவிலுள்ள முக்கியமான இந்த அம்சங்கள் என்னவென்று புரிந்துக்கொள்ள முடியாத நிலையில் சபையில் பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இது மட்டும் அல்ல; கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அந்த மசோதாவிற்குத் திருத்தம் கூட கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்; அதிலிருந்து சர்க்காரே இன்னும் சரியான முடிவிற்கு வந்து விட்டார்களா என்று என்னால் புரிந்துக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஆகையால் இந்த மசோதாவை உடனடியாக நிறைவேற்றாமல் அதை ஒரு பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு விட்டு பிறகு சட்டமாகக் கொண்டு வந்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம்."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendment of Sri S. Ramalingam falls through for want of a seconder."

"The hon. Member, Sri D. Seetharamaiah, may move his amendments formally and then the motion as well as the amendments will be before the House for discussion."

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, I beg to move—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.'

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SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANI :—" Sir, I second the amendments moved by my hon. Friend, Sri D. Seetharamiah."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motions moved—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.'

"Now, the motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion."

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill 4 p.m. is a very important measure and affects the interests of several hundreds (An hon. Member: 'Several thousands'). My hon. Friend says that the interests of several thousands of peasant families will be affected and I agree and therefore, this Bill has got to be studied deeply. For that purpose, it has got to be sent to a Select Committee so that a certain number of picked people might subject the Bill to a thorough scrutiny, go into the *pros* and *cons* of the measure and come to a proper decision. As I said at the beginning, there are a number of small peasants owning small bits of lands and their interests will have to be safeguarded because the acquisition value of the land that will be paid to them will not at all be adequate and they must be paid more. In order to consider all these things and to safeguard the interests of the small peasants owning small bits of land, I wish this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to clear the doubts of hon. Members. Let me assure hon. Members that there is nothing complicated in this Bill and it is a very simple measure. The fact that lignite has been available in this area has been known to the residents ever since 1947 and what we say is this. If and when the Government want to acquire the lands, let there be no speculation and let there be no increase in the price of the land as a result of the discovery of lignite in this area. That is all what is asked for and after all, we may not acquire even an inch of land and if we do acquire, the price, it is laid down, should be the price prevailing when the mining operations were started in that area in 1947. Nobody's interests will be harmfully affected and I feel, therefore, there is no necessity to send the Bill to the Select Committee. I oppose the motion, Sir."

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the argument adduced by the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill is not at all convincing. Many small peasants who are owning lands in that area will be paid only a certain amount of compensation according to the rule and because the land is a very valuable land, I feel that the ordinary rules of compensation should not apply to it and more

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compensation should be paid and that is why I suggest that the Bill should be studied in all its aspects by a Select Committee and urge it should go before a Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.' "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The next question is—

' That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.' "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The original motion is—

' That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will take the Preamble and Clause 1 at the end. Now the motion is—

' That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill.' "

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name—

At the end of sub-clause (1) of clause 2 insert the following proviso :—

" Provided that the exploitation, working and marketing of the lignite deposits and of the lignite coal in the said areas shall not be entrusted by the Government, wholly or in part, to any concern, managing agency or individual of non-Indian origin or nationality."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is said that the fact that lignite is available in South Arcot has been known for a pretty long time and the officers of the Mining Department of the Government of India have been saying that lignite is available in South Arcot. There was an Industrial Planning Committee appointed by the last Government and they recommended that this lignite should be taken out and the power houses in this State should be driven by this fuel for purposes of generating electricity. A number of interpellations have been raised both in this House and in the Council and the Government

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have been pressed ever since to start the operations. The Government have for some time been saying that they will do it; they said so for a year and later on they said that they had applied to the United States of America for financial assistance and that under the Truman Aid Programme, the question of lignite in South Arcot and of iron in Salem will be taken up and worked. This was somewhere in 1949. From that time to this day the I.C.S. Officers of the Development Department have been painting glorious tales about lignite. There have also been attempts to sabotage the working of lignite because we were told at one time that the deposits were between two layers of water and that if we begin to take them out, the entire lignite will be lost. We were placed on the horns of a dilemma and were also told that nothing can be done. From what has happened since 1947, it looks as if there are interests at work which want to see that the industrialization of South India is definitely thwarted. Well, Sir, this is not anything new. We know that particularly the mining industry has been thwarted for centuries and the British Imperialists have always been telling us that this country will have to be merely an agricultural country supplying the necessary raw materials for the industries for the foreign countries; that is how industrialization has become impossible. Arguments there have been that there are not sufficient technical personnel here to bring up the lignite from the mines. In this connection, a number of experts have been invited to see whether lignite can be brought out. I may tell you, Sir, that many of these experts belong to the United States of America. You must also know, Sir, that in the United States of America there are a number of scientific investigators who are virtually the paid employees of the big Trusts. These Big Trusts, it must be known, Sir, do not want any kind of industrialization which would compete with the industries of their master's and of their master's Trust. That is why these people everywhere have been raising number of objections to the industrialization of other countries, not merely in India but even in the United States of America. Let us take the case of the development of hydro-electric power. A number of scientific investigators who have interests in electrical concerns have been telling the people that hydro-electric power cannot be developed in the United States of America. What is the reason why they put up this proposition as a thesis coming from scientific investigators? It is because with the development of hydro-electric power, the price of power will go down and the existing engineering concerns which are engaged in the production of power would lose heavily. That is why they put it up as a scientific thesis that the development of hydro-electric power in that country cannot be made. Similarly also, most of these experts who have been coming from the United States of America or from those countries which are satellites of that country, have been telling us that this is a very big process and the difficulties are many . . .

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to know from the hon. Member how this is relevant to the clause under discussion. Let the hon. Member finish his speech. I will hear the Leader of the House also and give a ruling later on."

4-10
p.m.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"I would like to say that here we are trying to develop a national industry and we are very much interested in seeing that the industry remains in the hands of our Government. We are very particular in that respect."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's amendment does not fit in here. The hon. Member must move a separate motion. That is my point."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"My point is that the whole industry must be managed by this Government. My amendment is relevant in this respect, viz., that because we are passing a particular Bill we will have to see that the Government which is responsible to the people and to this House actually manages it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Still I do not consider it relevant."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"It is very relevant for the following reasons. Here we are discussing about the acquisition of lands from the peasants for developing the lignite industry. Before this House passes this Bill, we must know actually whether these lands which are going to be taken away from the peasants will remain in the hands of our own Government and our Nation. We also want to know whether the Government want to purchase these lands and whether it is in their interest to do so in view of their present state of finances. What Mr. Krishna Rao wants, in his amendment, is that this industry should not be placed in the hands of foreign authorities, foreign imperialists and foreign capitalists. We must be given the guarantee that these lands will not be placed in the hands of foreign financiers."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Anyway, the amendment does not fit in here. If the hon. Member wants, he can ask for a guarantee at the end."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"If the Chair thinks that it is not proper to move an amendment to clause 2 now and that it should be moved at the end, I request the Chair and the Government to help us in adding a clause to the Bill at the appropriate stage. Sir, unless we know that this industry will be developed by our own national financiers and in our own interests, Government cannot expect us to raise our hands in support of this Bill. We are not going to join hands with American or British financiers in running this industry for it will be to the detriment of our national interests."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not relevant to the point at issue, because clause 2 refers only to acquisition of lands in lignite-bearing areas."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the idea is that the gentlemen who are putting up this opposition to the Bill, fear that the national interests . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Natural fear."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Natural from one point of view because of your temperament but not natural as I understand it. The idea is that this Bill should be opposed because if this Bill is passed and the mining process is facilitated, then we do not know what will happen to the mining industry, whether it would be done departmentally by the Government or handed over to others and if to others, to whom it may be given and if given to anybody at what price the coal will be sold and so on. The object of the Opposition is that the Government must state entirely what they have in view in regard to the manufacture of lignite and the mining procedure before they get the approval of this House for this simple measure against speculation. This is the analysis of the Opposition's point of view."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I would like to mention that it is not correct." (Interruption from Sri K. Krishna Rao.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have allowed the Hon. Chief Minister to have his say in the matter."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao says that what the Hon. Chief Minister has said is a misrepresentation of his speech."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If I analyse a wrong thing thoroughly, it does appear to be misrepresentation. I analysed the idea thoroughly that to-day when we want to stop speculation and get authority from the House for that, we must lay bare our entire programme, not only if we have a programme but even if we have not considered it. We must make commitments and then proceed with this 'no speculation' Bill. I can only describe it as the height of unthinking opposition to any progress. Because if this Bill is opposed on this ground and the Opposition succeed in their attempt, what would happen will be that the speculation will go up. Instead of preventing the Government from going wrong, it would allow the Government to be completely cheated by speculators. Therefore, I submit it is obvious that it is quite irrelevant to this Bill."

(Sri T. Nagi Reddi rose from his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow the same hon. Member to speak a number of times on the same matter."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The point is, we want this Bill to be passed if it is in the interests of the country. By passing this Bill, we do not want the Government to get into trouble later on. We want this Bill to be passed in the interest of the peasantry and the peasantry."

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should not be cheated by any one. I am not questioning about the price of the coal and how this industry may work but I am only questioning whether these lands will be mortgaged and handed over to foreign capitalists and Dollar Imperialism."

MR. SPEAKER :—" After hearing Sri Krishna Rao, I will ask the Hon. Minister to reply and then I will give my ruling."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a sheer misrepresentation to say that I want to aid speculators. In fact this question has a history behind it. There has been considerable delay in the matter and there has also been the declaration by the Government that this industry is pledged to Dollar Imperialism."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not like to go into the merits of the question. In my opinion, it is irrelevant to the subject matter. Let me now hear the Hon. Minister."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" With great respect to Mr. Krishna Rao's powers of understanding the provisions of this Bill, I wish to say that this is a Bill dealing with the acquisition of lands. With regard to the working of the mines and other matters of industrial policy, of course, the Government are always guided by the directions given by the Legislature. But when we are discussing this Bill, it is absolutely irrelevant to consider any policy other than the one evolved in this Bill. As long as hon. Members like Sri Nagi Reddi and Sri Krishna Rao are here to protect the national interest, even if we were to sell away the national interests, they would be protected! That is quite different. But the point for consideration is whether this amendment can fit in here within the scope of the Bill. This Bill is purely intended for the acquisition of lands for the purpose of running the lignite industry and not for any other purpose. The amendment of Sri Krishna Rao is completely alien to the scope of the Bill. I, therefore, submit that it is quite irrelevant."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendment of the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao, is not relevant to clause 2 of the Bill, and I rule it out of order."

" For the same reason, I rule the amendment of Sri Soetharamiah also out of order."

4-20 p.m. SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I have given notice of an amendment which has also been circulated for the words ' 28th April 1947 ' wherever they occur the words ' 1st April 1947, be substituted. ' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This amendment only relates to the Preamble. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister for Industries has got to say anything."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Nothing, Sir."

Clause 2 was put and carried.

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Clause 3.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That clause 3 do stand part of the Bill. ' "

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I will move the amendment standing in my name."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Here again, there is some difficulty. The amendment given notice of is for the addition of a new clause, clause 3-A. I will now put clause 3 to the vote of the House and then take up the new clause proposed by the hon. Member, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah."

Clause 3 was put and carried.

New clause 3-A.

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

' That after the existing clause 3 the following be inserted as clause 3-A :—

" 3-A. If the land is owned by the person who owns 3 acres on the whole, that landowner may get the market value whichever is much. ' "

" In doing so, I wish to congratulate the Hon. the Chief Minister on bringing forward this legislation and undertaking this scheme which will provide a better living for the people of the local area. At the same time, I must also point out that whenever development schemes for the Andhra area, for instance, the development of electricity projects, are considered, the plea is put forward that the State is going to be divided and that there is a huge deficit and therefore these schemes should be put aside."

" Apart from this question my point is that the small landholder must be protected. I know what happened in regard to the Tungabhadra Project. Monied people purchased lands for a hundred or two hundred rupees from the poor people and then sold them for three or four thousand rupees. I agree with the Hon. Minister for Industries that speculation should be prevented but, it will do no good to the poor people, who have only 3 or 4 acres of land as their means of livelihood, to say that they should not get the market rate for their lands. I therefore request that the Government should give some protection to these poor landowners who own only three acres. If a man owns three acres here and some more elsewhere, he need not be given this protection. I have absolutely no objection if the Government take over some land for a purpose which will benefit the local people, and with a request to the Government to show the same attitude towards the development of the Andhra area, though it is to be separated, I request the House to support this amendment."

The amendment was duly seconded.

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever may be the intention of the Hon. the Mover of this amendment, this amendment will create more difficulties and, in addition, the words ' If the land is owned by the person who owns 3 acres on the whole,' have absolutely no meaning. Even, if it is the intention of the mover that a person owns three acres of land at the time of the acquisition, the net result will be that persons owning large extents of land will parcel them out into three acres, bit by bit, and sell them out. The words ' that landowner may get the market value whichever is much ' also do not convey any meaning. What is the date on which the market value is to be fixed? Nothing is stated in this amendment. I therefore submit that if this amendment to clause 3 as proposed by the mover is accepted, it will create further difficulties. It also does not convey any meaning and I would therefore request the hon. Gentleman to withdraw this amendment. There is no question of any distinction between the rich landowner and the poor landowner. All will be given a fair value for their lands as on the 28th April 1947 and there is no purpose in going in for further difficulties. This amendment is quite unnecessary."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, if it is only a question of the wording of the amendment, I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister to help me and the House in re-drafting it, and thus help the poor peasants who are suffering. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, was seen shaking his head.) If the Hon. the Finance Minister cannot help me in redrafting the amendment, I cannot also help him and I am not going to withdraw my amendment."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I have opposed the amendment on other grounds also."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As the hon. Member is not withdrawing his amendment, I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is—

' That the following be added as a new clause 3-A after the existing clause 3 :—

" 3-A. If the land is owned by the person who owns 3 acres on the whole, that landowner may get the market value whichever is much."

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 4.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That clause 4 do stand part of the Bill.' "

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the only point I wish to mention is that in all legislations recently passed there was a very good provision that the power to make rules should also be given to the Legislative Assembly."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I think the hon. Member is referring to delegated legislation. There is a proposal to have a Committee to go into delegated legislation. The Sub-Committee can sit for two or three days and may then consider rules regarding the proposed delegated legislation."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, my point is that power to make rules should not be vested in those few people who draw them up. The Legislature should also have powers to alter or amend these rules. I well remember that in the previous Bills there was a special provision, which the Ministry had also accepted, conferring the power to make rules on the Legislature also."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the point raised by the hon. Member, Sri T. Nagi Reddi, is quite simple. Clause 4 states—

' The State Government may, by notification in the Fort St. George Gazette make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.'

" This means that, whatever the rules that are passed, the Assembly will have nothing to do with them and they will come into effect immediately. I agree that in respect of the other Bills there was a provision that these rules shall be placed on the table of the House for not less than fourteen days as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications as the Assembly may make during the session in which they are so laid. I am prepared to have this amendment."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am thankful to the Ministry for the same."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to suggest one thing which the Government should take note of, namely, that on several occasions in acquiring lands for any purpose, the trade or industry is not promptly carried on. I, therefore, request that as soon as the land is acquired for purposes of industrialization, the Government should take up the execution of these industries promptly without letting the agriculturists raise crops or any other thing on the lands."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I do not know on which clause the hon. Member is speaking." 4-30 p.m.

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" That is only my suggestion to the Government."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are very many points, very pertinent to this Bill, which were not clarified by the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries and Labour while moving the Bill. He did not enlighten the House clearly about the scope of this industry. For example, he did not tell the House how much area of land had already been acquired by the Government, what quantity of lignite had been mined so far, what was the area of land that was proposed to be acquired by the Government out of the area of 100 square miles where the existence of

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lignite had been revealed, etc. It has been said that about 2,000 million tons of lignite are expected to be mined over an area of 100 square miles. I would also like to know how much of the land in this area of 100 square miles is held by big landlords.

"Ever since 1947, the Government have been thinking of mining this area. I would like to know why the Government have taken five long years to come forward with this Bill. Mr. Krishna Rao has pointed out that during this period of five years the Government have been trying to find out some big industrialists in this country or outside this country to hand over this vast industry to them. If this is not the reason, I should like to know why the Government have delayed bringing forward this Bill so long. I would like the Hon. Minister to enlighten the House on these points."

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

'That the existing clause 4 be renumbered as sub-clause 4 (1) and the following be added as sub-clause (2) :—

"(2) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before the Legislative Assembly of the State, as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as that Assembly may make during the session in which they are so laid."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the existing clause 4 be renumbered as sub-clause 4 (1) and the following be added as sub-clause (2) :—

"(2) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before the Legislative Assembly of the State, as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as that Assembly may make during the session in which they are so laid."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to answer the points raised by Sri C. V. K. Rao though they are not absolutely relevant to the Bill before the House, so that the doubts and fears of my Friend may be removed. These lignite-bearing areas extend over an area of 200 square miles. We have now been working in an area of about 2½ square miles. The delay has been caused on account of the technical difficulty of getting lignite free from water of which there is a superficial layer as well as a layer underneath. During these five years we have been conducting experiments to take out the lignite lying between these two layers of water. On the 5th March, I myself inaugurated the quarrying of a trial pit 550 feet by 550 feet at ground level and about 180 feet deep to expose a lignite surface of 100 feet by 100 feet. The delay has not been caused on account of the Government trying to get some big industrialists

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in this country or from outside for undertaking this mining industry. It has been caused only on account of the technical difficulty in getting the lignite. I can assure my Friend that there has been nothing behind the actions of the Government in this matter."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of information, Sir. On a previous occasion, when I asked the Government whether the rules placed on the table of the House relating to the Motor Vehicles Act could be discussed on the floor of the House, and altered or amended, if necessary, the latter said that the rules placed on the table of the House could not be altered or amended. Now the Government say that the rules framed under the Bill now under discussion shall be subject to modifications by way of repeal or amendment by the Assembly. I wish to know if this is permitted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Assembly has been given power to modify the rules in the clause itself. Now the question is—

'That the existing clause 4 be renumbered as sub-clause 4 (1) and the following be added as sub-clause (2) :—

"(2) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before the Legislative Assembly of the State, as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as that Assembly may make during the session in which they are so laid."

The amendment was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will now put clause 4 as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That clause 4 as amended do from part of the Bill.'

The motion was put and carried.

THE SCHEDULE.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I beg to move the following amendment to the Schedule :—

'In the Schedule to the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, omit the following entry, namely :—

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of village.
46	55	Parvathipuram.

and renumber the other entries suitably.'

"In the amendment I have given notice of I have mentioned the names of two other villages, namely, Sepplanatham and Managathi, but I am not including them in the amendment I have moved. I wish to explain briefly why this village Parvathipuram should be removed from the Schedule. Parvathipuram is

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a very big religious centre and is the headquarters of the Ramalingaswami Mutt. Thousands and thousands of people flock to this village to have a darshan of the 'Divine Light' or 'the Jyothi' as they call it. We want this village to be excluded from the lignite mining area on sentimental grounds as we do not want to wound the religious feelings of the people."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'In the Schedule to the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, omit the following entry, namely:—

Serial number.	Village number.	Name of village.
46	55	Parvathipuram.

and renumber the other entries suitably.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will put the Schedule as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Schedule as amended do form part of the Bill.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Preamble and clause 1.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I find that three amendments have been given notice of, one by Sri K. Krishna Rao, one by Sri S. Vemayya and another by Sri D. Seetharamiah. They read as follows:—

'Sri K. Krishna Rao's amendment—

"Between the first and second paragraphs of the Preamble insert the following paragraph:—

'And whereas it is now decided to cancel the previous decision of the Government, stated in the Madras Legislative Council on 17th April 1951 to include the investigation under President Truman Point Four Programme, and to constitute a committee of four Engineers to advise on the lignite operations; and it is now decided that the State Government will assume sole rights and responsibilities in this behalf.' "

'Sri S. Vemiah's amendment—

"In the first paragraph of the Preamble, for the words 'South Arcot district' substitute the word 'State'."

'Sri D. Sitaramiah's amendment—

"Between the first and second paragraphs of the Preamble insert the following paragraph:—

'And whereas it is necessary to utilize the exploited lignite exclusively and entirely for the development of industries in Andhra, Tamil and Kerala areas of this State.' "

"As they do not come within the scope of this Bill, I propose to rule them out of order."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"What the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao wants in his amendment is that this lignite industry should not be placed in the hands of the foreign interests. When a similar amendment under clause 2 was under discussion, the

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Hon. Mr. Speaker was pleased to say that if the hon. Member wanted he could move it in the end. The suggestion of the hon. Member can be made into a separate clause by itself and added on to the Bill. I want the amendment of Mr. Krishna Rao to be discussed."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"We have got every right to bring this matter before the House, because the Government had stated in the Madras Legislative Council on 17th April 1951 that they had decided to include the investigation of this industry under President Truman Point Four Programme. We only want that the Government should actually take up the responsibility by working up this industry and we do not want that it should be handed over to any foreign concern. Are we to understand that nobody has got any interest in this lignite industry except the Government?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"In the opinion of the Chair, the amendment is out of order. I am therefore ruling the amendment of Sri Krishna Rao out of order.

"Then comes the amendment of the hon. Member, Sri Sitaramiah. I fear that also will meet with the same fate. Let me first hear what the hon. Member has to say." 4-50 p.m.

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—"Sir, my amendment is quite different from that of the previous speaker. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons appended to this Bill, the Government have said that the object of the exploitation of lignite is for the industrialization of this State. That being so, I want that this lignite should be utilized for the benefit of the entire State and I am only clarifying this by my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member wants to enlarge the scope of the Bill. So his amendment is out of order."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Then, Sir, by my amendment I want to bring within the scope of this Bill not merely lignite but all minerals, so that the Government may not have to bring in another Bill for other minerals."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This amendment also seeks to enlarge the scope of the Bill. So this also is out of order. Then, I want to know what Mr. C. V. K. Rao wants to say with regard to his amendment."

* SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

'For the words and figures "28th April 1947" wherever they occur in the Bill, the words and letters "1st April 1947" be substituted.'

"The reasons I advance are as follows: The Government have brought this Bill with the idea of avoiding speculation in land in the area. The actual operations have begun on 28th April 1947. That

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is, at any rate, what the Government say. All the same it is better to fix the date a little bit in advance, so that the people may know what the Government's intentions are. What generally happens is, somehow the intentions of the Government are known by some interested, profit-making persons and they purchase large extents of land in the concerned area with the object of selling them to the Government at a high price later. I fear even before 28th April 1947 several people would have purchased large tracts of land in this area with a view to earn a profit by selling them later on to the Government. So at least to cover some of those cases, if not all the cases, I have suggested 1st April. It happens also to be the commencement of the financial year. So, it will be easy to reckon the value of the land from that date. So, I hope Government will accept my amendment."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" I second it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, there is no material difference whatsoever between the 28th April and 1st April, so long as our object is to prevent speculation in this case. The commencement of the financial year has no relation to the question of speculation. So there is no point in the amendment of the hon. Member. Further there is nothing to choose between the two dates. So the date in the Bill may stand as it is. The hon. Member does not support his amendment on any other ground. So we cannot accept his amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is better the hon. Member withdraws his amendment."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Yes, Sir; I withdraw my amendment." The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then comes the amendment of Mr. Vemiah. I do not understand his amendment; it conveys no meaning to me."

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, I shall explain myself. Sir, in my amendment I suggest that for the words 'are specified in the Schedule', the words 'shall be published in *Fort St. George Gazette* from time to time according to the suitability and feasibility of the exploitation of the minerals' be substituted. Sir, to-day, as the title of the Bill indicates, the Bill operates only in South Arcot district and that too with reference to lignite only. Suppose in a day or two or a few days hence, copper or other mineral is found. Then, Government will have to bring in another piece of legislation for that. So to provide for such cases also in this Bill I have suggested my amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member wants to enlarge the scope of the Bill. So I rule it out of order."

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.'"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion before the House is—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.'"

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Bill of this nature is long overdue. We had been expecting it ever since 1947. If only this Bill had been brought forward at that time, our forests all along would not have been denuded of trees to be utilized for domestic consumption, for running buses and industries. For a good lot of brown coal would have been available all these days. Even now, Sir, I beg to submit, I do not place any confidence in the assurance of the Government. For, their acts till now have led me to that conclusion. For example, take the case of the nationalization of motor transport. The Government said that their policy was nationalization of motor transport. They said so in the year 1950 or 1951—I do not exactly remember the year. Later on they simply dropped that idea. Then, with regard to Salem iron ore, they said they would start mining that mineral. But they have not proceeded with it. So also with regard to these lignite operations, the Finance Minister has been telling us that if the cost of producing a ton of lignite in South Arcot goes up beyond Rs. 30—for that is the price at which Bengal coal is supplied to us—he would not take up that business. Sir, my submission is that this lignite is of national importance to us, or at least to our State, whether we remain separated or together. For, this industry together with the Salem iron ore will lead to very great industrial progress. That is why we here have been saying all along that industrialization of the State is not going on as it ought to be. I wish our Government go ahead with this industry at greater speed, disregarding the advice of many of the so-called technical experts, who tell us that lignite coal may not be good—for that was said about the lignite coal in South Arcot—as it lies embedded between two layers of water. In fact, Sir, at one of the Press conferences one of the representatives of the Press asked whether there is not a good prospect of generating power from this lignite coal; and also, another representative suggested whether there is not a prospect of power development by exploitation of lignite deposit as we have good iron ore in Salem and lignite coal in South Arcot. So there is a good prospect of our having in South India an area like the Ruhr. So, Sir, I say that we are very anxious that this particular area should be taken up, that the mining should be seriously proceeded with, that this particular industry should not be pledged to any foreigner and that this should be carried on only as a national concern by the Government themselves. We do not want them even to give it to any industrial concern or any capitalist in this country itself. We want it to be

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carried on as a national concern by the State itself. If only Government took measures seriously, a lot of unemployment in the country could be solved. Here, I would suggest one other thing to Government. Every six months a report containing the work carried out in the Salem iron ore area and in the South Arcot lignite mining area should be placed on the table of the Assembly, so that we may all know how things are progressing. Let this be taken as an official move; for the Hon. Chief Minister himself has said that this should not be allowed to be delayed. So, Sir, I wish the industrial resources of our State are developed. We cannot solve the question of unemployment without taking up industrial development. So it is in order to avoid any delay in the solution of important problems facing the State that I have suggested that a report on the progress of work done should be called for once every six months and placed on the table of the House. Finally, Sir, I hope, and I expect Government to take up this work seriously, develop it and industrialize South India."

4-50 P.M. * SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഈ വൈകിട വേളയിലേക്കിപ്പോ ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ലാഗ് നേറ്റ് ബിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നത് ഏല്പാത്തതും ചെയ്ത് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് അതിനെപ്പറ്റി ശ്രദ്ധിച്ചു എന്തെങ്കിലും സന്തോഷാജനകമാണ്. എന്നാൽ ഇത്രയും പ്രാധാന്യം അധികുന്ന ഈ മനസ്സോടുകൂടി നമ്മുടെ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ കയ്യിൽ നിന്ന് വിഭജനരേഖയായ അല്ലെങ്കിൽ ഭരണീയ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾക്ക് തുടക്കം വെക്കുന്ന ആളുകളുടെ കയ്യിൽ പോവുകയല്ല എന്ന് തീർച്ചയായും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉറപ്പ് നൽകേണ്ടതായിരുന്നു. ഗവണ്മെന്റ് എന്തിനും അത്തരത്തിൽ ഒരു ഉറപ്പ് നൽകണം എന്ന് ചോദിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ നമ്മുടെ അഭാവം തീർച്ചയായും അത്തരത്തിൽ ഒരു ഉറപ്പ് കിട്ടിയ മതിയാവൂ എന്നുള്ളതാണ്."

MR. SPEAKER :—" In the third reading stage the hon. Member should speak only on the clauses of the Bill and should not bring in extraneous matters. Of course, it was open to him to speak on these matters in the first reading stage."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, കാരണം 1947 ആഗസ്റ്റ് 15-ാം തീയതികൾക്കുശേഷം നമ്മുടെ രാജ്യം സ്വാതന്ത്ര്യമായിട്ടും ബ്രിട്ടീഷുകാരുടെ മേധാന്യം കോമൻവെൽത്ത് മുതലായ കമ്പനികളിൽ ഇന്നും കെട്ടി കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. ക്ഷാമ ബത്ത കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഈ കമ്പനിയിൽ അതു നിർത്തിവെച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. മലബാറിൽ കോഴിക്കോട്ടുള്ള ഹൈഡ്രോ ഇലക്ട്രിക് കമ്പനി ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഏറ്റെടുക്കണം എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞിട്ടും ഒരു വിഭജനരേഖ കമ്പനിക്ക് നേരിട്ട നടത്തം കൊടുക്കാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന് ആലോചന ഉണ്ടായിരുന്നു. പിന്നെ നാട്ടുകാരുടെ വമ്പിച്ച പ്രക്ഷോഭം വന്നതിനുശേഷമാണ് ഒരു ക്ലാബിനറെ കമ്മിറ്റി നിയോഗിക്കപ്പെടുകയും നാട്ടുകാരുടെ അഭിപ്രായം അറിയുകയും ചെയ്യുന്ന ശേഷമാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റുതന്നെ നേരിട്ട നടത്തം ഒരു തീരുമാനത്തിൽ എത്തിച്ചേരുന്നത്. അതിനാൽ ഇത്തരത്തിൽ ഉള്ളതായ ഒരു ഉറപ്പ് ഈ കാര്യത്തിലും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് നൽകേണ്ടതാണ് എന്ന് മാത്രമാണ് എനിക്ക് പറയാനുള്ളത്."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, I am very particular that this lignite industry should be made into a very great industry of our country and I only wish we really bring forth immediately the requisite capital to make this industry a great success. We do believe that the industrialization of our country is one of the most important things which we must achieve to-day if we are to eradicate unemployment and do many other things

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which are important for our society. That is why we have had no intention of opposing this Bill at all. As a matter of fact, as Mr. K. Krishna Rao put it, let us not postpone the day as we did in 1947, to some other day. Let us take heart and do it as fast as possible. At this time the only point which should be the concern of the Ministry and also of the Members of the Assembly here is that we should be careful to see that the peasantry is in no way brought into trouble in the matter of acquisition of land. That is what we are afraid of because we know that in the history of the world, everywhere wherever industries develop, whether it is the oil industry or the steel industry, it has been the history of industries that they have developed by depriving the rights of the peasants achieved by the sweat of their brow. I found not long ago, while I was reading a book about the development of the Rockefeller industries written by H. G. Wells, how Rockefeller tried to cheat—and cheated very well—the peasants of the United States of America to build up the oil industry. I am sure the Government will not do it because the Government have actually brought forward a Bill which says that no speculation should take place and prices should be limited to a particular level. I hope the peasantry will be taken due care of by the Government and the peasants will in turn be also glad if the industry is developed, because the greater the industry the greater will be the development of our country and greater will be our national wealth also, so that we will be able to better our nation.

" Sir, there is one thing about which, of course, our Ministry does not expect me to speak. It is because either it has been referred to previously or because the Chief Minister got a bit angry because we raised a point of order. That is not at all the point. In fact we are very much interested in the development of industries. Hence we asked particularly whether the Government themselves are going to take up this industry and develop it or whether they are going to do it along with our own industrialists who will be able to give us capital or whether they have got any other modified proposal. I hope and feel that this industry should be developed as a national industry, because this is a very big and major industry and a heavy industry, which will be a mother industry to future industries in our State. I, therefore, except that this industry will particularly be brought into effect only with our own money and our own capital and to that end I hope the Ministry will work properly and not allow foreign interests to encroach upon the heavy industries in our country, because it is very dangerous so far as nationalization of industry in South India is concerned."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am indeed thankful to hon. Members for their very valuable suggestions and good advice also. I can assure them that we consider speed as an essential factor in the development of this lignite mining. We are aware of the fact that the sooner we get this lignite out and the sooner we are able to market it, the sooner we will be able

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to start many more industries and help not only South India but perhaps the whole of India and put a new idea of revolutionising the whole industrial aspect on the country. I can assure hon. Members that to that end shall be directed all the activities of the Government.

"As to what exactly shall be the method of running it, I can assure hon. Members that we on this side are as much anxious to preserve national unity and national honour as anybody else. At present perhaps it is not opportune for us to discuss how it will be done, but I can assure hon. Members that national honour will be safeguarded by the Government with as much interest as hon. Members opposite have.

"Sir, I have only one more remark to make with respect to the statement made by Mr. Narayana Nambiyar. He talked in Malayalam and perhaps I am wrong in having understood him. But as I understood him, he was saying that the Cabinet Sub-Committee went to Calicut with the intention of handing over the Hydrogenation factory to a foreign firm, but that on account of the exertion of my hon. Friend we changed that idea. (Interruption.) I can assure my Friend that all this trouble could have been avoided if he had talked in English."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir, I did not say that the Cabinet Sub-Committee went to Calicut to hand over the Hydrogenation factory to a foreign firm. All I said was this. That was the only industry concerned that this State wanted to start in Malabar the Hydrogenation factory. There was a proposal to hand it over to a foreign firm. The Government appointed a Cabinet Sub-Committee and that Sub-Committee went there and we gave evidence before that Committee and people also made representations before that Committee and finally the Government decided that it was going to be continued by the Government themselves. That is what I said, Sir."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I thank the hon. Member for the correction. Whatever it may be, even before representations had been made we decided to run it ourselves.

"Once again I thank the hon. Members for their suggestions and co-operation in the matter. I have nothing more to add."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, as amended be passed into law.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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(2) THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to^{5 p.m.} introduce the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, and move—

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

This Bill provides for the inclusion of 'cotton waste' in the definition of 'cotton' in the principal Act. Up till now it was not obligatory on the owner of a cotton pressing factory, who presses cotton waste, to maintain a register in respect of cotton waste pressed in his factory; nor was he liable to submit under section 5 (1) a weekly return in respect of cotton waste. On careful consideration it was found that it would be feasible to include 'cotton waste' in the definition of 'bale' and 'cotton pressing factory' so that the owner of a cotton pressing factory will be under an obligation to include in the register and in the return particulars in respect of cotton waste. Clauses 2 and 6 of the Bill make the necessary provision for the purpose. This became necessary because it was found that cotton was found mixed with different varieties of cotton or water or any foreign substance, cotton leaf or cotton seed. Section 3-D, as it now stands, gives room for the deliberate watering and mixing of cotton up to the limit allowed. According to new section 3-D, cotton is deemed to be watered only if it contains moisture in excess of the normal quantity, and cotton is deemed to be mixed with cotton leaf or cotton seed only if it contains the leaf or seed in excess of the prescribed quantity. I appeal to the House to pass this Bill as it removes the possibility of any owner of cotton pressing factory mixing different varieties of cotton or watering any ginned cotton, or mixing with ginned cotton any foreign substance, cotton leaf or cotton seed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, I move—

'That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was carried.

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Clause 2.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, I move—

'Delete the words "cotton waste" wherever they occur.'

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The purpose of the Bill is to include cotton waste! I submit this amendment is out of order."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 2 to 9 and clause 1 and the Preamble were put and carried.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be passed into law.'

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I was going through this Bill, a remark of Sir Gangaram, who was a member of the Agricultural Commission, struck my mind. There was a propaganda to the effect that our farmers generally mixed a good lot of dirt and stones with the raw materials that they supplied. Sir Gangaram used to say that this was propagated by foreign imperialists to see that Indian wheat commanded a very small price in the world market. This Bill contains a provision which implies that Indian peasantry mixes with cotton a good amount of cotton waste, cotton leaf or cotton seed, dirt and all that. It may be that under the conditions obtaining in India, where agriculture is almost a handicraft and where we do not have power-driven machinery, a good amount of dirt is unavoidable. The implication that the peasants deliberately mix cotton with inferior stuff is there underlying this Bill. I should like to know from the Hon. Minister for Industries whether, by the provisions of this Bill, the Government are simply dittoing the kind of propaganda by foreign imperialists that I referred to in the beginning of this speech."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have no such doubt in my mind. According to the Act as it stands at present cotton waste in the ginning and pressing factories is not accounted for. There may be a possibility of cotton being mixed with cotton seed, cotton leaf or other foreign matter. I am not blaming anybody. Wherever a factory has got cotton waste, a register has got to be maintained to show the quantity and how it has been used, so as to check adulteration. That is all the purpose of this Bill. I wish to remove any suspicion that may be lurking in the mind of the hon. Member."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(3) THE LAND ACQUISITION (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I introduce the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 and move—

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

This is a very simple amending Bill which aims at reducing the rate of interest from 6 per cent to 4 per cent. This change is made because the bank rate has now fallen, and one or two other State Governments have adopted the 4 per cent rate. For instance, the Punjab Government have adopted this 4 per cent rate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

There are a large number of cases where compensation amounts have been paid after immense delay and the rates of compensation were very low. So the peasants were forced to go to courts, but being poor they are unable to go to courts. In this condition, it is very advisable to increase the rate of interest instead of reducing it. The Hon. Minister for Revenue said that because some other States reduced the rate to 4 per cent, the Madras State also should do likewise. It is not advisable. It will only help the Collectors to indulge in more delays in making payment of compensation. If the rate is increased, the Collector will be more alert in disposing of cases. Therefore, this Bill has got to be considered in all its aspects. I say, therefore, that this Bill be referred to a Select Committee."

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p.m.

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister said when he moved the Bill that it was a very simple Bill. The Government want the consent of the House to reduce the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. He has not said why he wants to reduce the rate of interest from 6 to 4 per cent. He said that in conformity with some other State, he wanted to reduce the rate of interest. If the Bill is referred to a Select Committee, we can go into the question whether we have to reduce the rate or whether we have to increase the rate. I, therefore, request the House to accept the amendment."

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Sir, I submit that the Select Committee will not help the hon. Member. Because the scope of the Bill is only about the rate of interest to be charged, and not to go into the merits and the manner of giving compensation. The hon. Member said that I did not give the reason why the rate of interest should be reduced. I have already said that the Bank rate has fallen. In line with the Bank rate, we seek to reduce our rate. I oppose the amendment.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

‘ For the words “ at once ” substitute the words “ six months later ”. ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ For the words “ at once ” substitute the words “ six months later ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once. ’ ”

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are a number of amendments to this clause. I will put them one by one to vote later. Hon. Members will move their amendments.”

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ Sir, I move the amendment, standing in my name, namely,—

‘ For the words “ six per centum ” substitute the words “ eight per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

‘ In clause 2, for the words “ six per centum ”, substitute “ six and one-fourth per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

‘ (i) In clause 2 (i), for the words “ six per centum ”, substitute the words “ three per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The amendments are before the House for discussion.”

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, my amendment seeks to substitute 3 per cent for 6 per cent. The Government generally acquire land for the purpose of public benefit. The interest of 3 per cent is quite adequate for the reasons I contemplate. This interest will be given only on the excess amount that the court decides apart from the original fixation of the award or amount by the Land Acquisition Officer. Generally, the rich people or landlords go to the court to get more amount. Therefore, it is not advisable to give such a high rate of interest. The Government are giving compensation. In addition to that they are giving 15 per cent. In cases where the landlords succeed in a court of law, the Government are again giving them an excess amount of 4 per cent. My suggestion is that even 3 per cent is quite enough. The poor people cannot go to courts. My suggestion is that 3 per cent may be adopted instead of 6.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Sir, the hon. Member who has just spoken wants it to be reduced to 3 per cent while the other hon. Member wants to raise it to 8 per cent. Between the two, I must stick to my proposal of 4 per cent, which is most reasonable at the present time.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, is it simply because the other States have reduced the rate to 4 per cent? ”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ The Bank rate has fallen.”

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ Sir, I want to speak on the amendment. Please permit me to do so. I am placing before the House the reasons why the rate should be enhanced. At present there are a large number of cases where lands have been occupied by the Government, and Collectors have not paid compensation at all. In Vayalpad taluk, a piece of land was acquired in 1947, but the compensation has not been paid even now. If the rate is reduced, the tendency to delay payment of compensation will be more. On the other hand, if the rate of interest is enhanced, the Collector and other officers will be alert, and pay off the compensation amount quickly. It is only for this reason I say that the rate should be raised. It is not because peasants should get more money, but it is only to expedite payment of compensation to them. The delay in the Collector's office should be curtailed. It is only for this purpose I have moved my amendment.”

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SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“అర్యా, D. శ్రీరామయ్యగారు తన amendment ను గురించి చారణమును వివరించుచున్నప్పుడు ఇన్స్ట్రుమెంట్లను మాణిక్యవేలు నాయకురగారు శ్రీ వావిలాల గోపాలకృష్ణయ్యగారితో మాట్లాడుతున్నారు. అట్టి సందర్భములలో శ్రీ శ్రీరామయ్యగారి amendment కు ఇన్స్ట్రుమెంట్లను వివరించుచున్న ఎక్కువ సమాఖ్య నము చెప్పగలుగుతున్నారు.”

* **SRI T. NAGI REDDI** :—“Sir, the point that is made by the hon. Member is that the Hon. Minister was speaking to the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah when the hon. Member Mr. Seetharamiah was speaking. He wants to know how the Hon. Minister is going to reply to the points raised by Mr. Seetharamiah.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Hon. Minister has got two ears.” (Laughter.)

* **SRI T. NAGI REDDI** :—“Sir, to speak the truth, I did not understand at the outset the very purpose of the Bill. After hearing Mr. Seetharamiah I understand a bit. He has given an instance to show wherein payment of compensation has been delayed. There may be other cases also, wherein the Government have not paid compensation probably for the last 7 or 8 years. The point is that in all those cases where compensation amounts have not been paid, a certain amount of interest is allowed on those payments. When this Bill is passed, probably those cases also will come under this new rate. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ‘No’.) The back numbers will get their compensation and the rate of interest which they were allowed previously. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ‘Yes’.) This Bill will only apply to the future transactions. The only point urged by Mr. Seetharamiah is that if the rate of interest is increased, probably the Government will make expeditious payments and not delay payments. The people who have not been paid so far have to be paid at 6 per cent interest.”

5-20 P.M. * **SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH** :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever a Bill is introduced, it is not clearly explained why it is introduced. Only some points here and there are mentioned and we are not able to understand why it is introduced. If at least one or two instances necessitating the legislation are given, then we will be able to understand the matter. Generally, the Mover of the Bill says that it is a simple one or that it has been brought forward to rectify a clerical error. These things only add to the confusion that already exists. If the Mover, while introducing the Bill, gives at least a summary of the details of the Bill, it will be helpful to us. But, in this case, we only see some words as ‘three per cent’, ‘six per cent’, etc. Therefore, we are compelled to elicit more information from the Hon. Minister. Only with this object, I moved my amendment. But now I am in the same position as I was before. I am still not able to understand why the Bill has been moved.”

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Therefore, I appeal to the Government to explain, at least in the future, whenever a Bill is introduced and moved, the details of it so that hon. Members may be able to understand them. There are so many Bills and Acts and we are not able to understand them in spite of our best efforts. I think the hon. Members and the Hon. Minister too will agree with me in this respect. For instance, if a clause introduces an amendment to a section of an Act, it does not give full details so as to enable us to understand what it is about.

“Coming to the present Bill, I submit the Court can now direct payment of interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. The Government now want to reduce that rate to 4 per cent per annum. If it is a question of banks, then it is a different matter. The Government may, in that case, say that the money is already there in the bank. But, here it is the Court that has to give the direction. If the Court is expected to give decrees for payment of interest only at the rate of 4 per cent per annum, I have no objection. But if the Court gives a particular direction, it is not proper for the Government to say that they will pay at the rate of 4 per cent only. Such a thing does not happen in the case of rich people. Only when an ordinary peasant comes up, the Government say that they will pay at the rate of 4 per cent only. I submit this should not happen. When the land is acquired, the benefit of the interest should go to the ordinary peasant and not to the Government.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not able to understand the logic of the position taken by the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue when he said that some hon. Member wanted that the rate of interest must be raised to 8 per cent, that another hon. Member wanted that it must be reduced to 3 per cent, and that, therefore, he must stick to his guns. But the whole point is this. Some land is acquired by the Government and payment of compensation is not made in time. As such, how do the Government compensate for the delay in the payment of compensation? That is the question now under consideration. Here is a Court's decision that for such delay, interest should be paid at the rate of 6 per cent per annum. But the Government have now come forward to reduce it to 4 per cent. In this way, they are doing an injustice to the ryot from whom the land has been acquired. That is the first point. Secondly, the Government are trying to sidetrack the decision of the Court by fixing the interest at a lower rate. Therefore, I appeal to the good sense of the Hon. the Land Revenue Minister at least to accept the Court's decision to pay interest at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, if he is not going to increase it to 8 per cent. That is the reasonable course he can adopt.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I shall ask the Hon. Minister to reply to the points raised and then put all the amendments to the vote of the House.”

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Sir, my statement as to sticking to my guns was in addition to what I explained. I said that the Bank rate had fallen down and that, in order to keep in line with the general rate prevailing, the rate was sought to be reduced from 6 per cent to 4 per cent. We are giving interest from the time we take possession of the land. Also, in cases where possession of land has already been taken, this Bill does not apply. I do not know why the hon. Gentleman should object to it.

“ The hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah said that he was not able to understand the provisions of the Bill. When he reads the Statement of Objects and Reasons attached to a Bill, probably his mind is travelling elsewhere and he does not concentrate on the matter he reads. I request him to concentrate on the matter when he reads a particular thing. Then, he won't make such complaints.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ For the words “ six per centum ”, substitute the words “ eight per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In clause 2, for the words “ six per centum ”, substitute the words “ six and one-fourth per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ In clause 2 (i), for the words “ six per centum ”, substitute the words “ three per centum ”. ’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were then put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“ Sir, I move—

‘ That the Bill be passed into law. ’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law. ’ ”

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am astonished to note that most of the hon. Members on this side requested the Government to raise the rate of interest. I think they have not been able to properly understand the scope of the Bill. I am glad to note that the Government propose to reduce the rate of interest to 4 per cent. My stand is that no ordinary or poor peasant will go to Court. Only the rich people or landlords will

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ordinarily go to Court on the plea that the compensation paid by the Collector is not adequate. There are several instances within my knowledge and this is more or less a benefit to the rich people. It is unnecessary to allow a greater rate of interest. The rate of 3 per cent per annum is quite reasonable when we take into account the compensation paid by the Collector. Even this rate requires further reduction.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill passed into law.

(4) THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once. ’

“ In doing so, I may be permitted to speak a few words. The Bill seeks to amend section 28-A of the Provincial Insolvency Act. The amendment is necessitated because on 29th August 1944 the Second Appellate Court of Pudukkottai gave a ruling that the right of a manager of a joint Hindu family to sell joint family property to discharge joint debts payable out of the joint estate was not ‘ property ’ under section 2 (d) of the Provincial Insolvency Act and that, therefore, such right did not vest in the Official Receiver on the insolvency of such manager. As per the definition given under section 2 (d) of the Act, ‘ property ’ includes any property in which or the profits in which any person has a disposing right which he may exercise for his own benefit. The Madras High Court, as per its decision on the 28th July 1942 reported in I.L.R. 1943 Madras 83 also held on the same lines that such right did not vest in the Official Receiver.

“ Hence the amending Act XXV of 1948 was passed by adding section 28 (A) to the Provincial Insolvency Act. This did not apply to the State of Pudukkottai. It applied only to the other parts of the State. The Provincial Insolvency Act was made applicable to the merged territories of Pudukkottai on and from 1st April 1949 by virtue of an order issued under the Extra Provincial Jurisdiction Act by G.O. Ms. No. 1166, Home, dated 24th March 1949, and later by section 1 (2) of the Merged States (Laws) Act. On both these occasions, no modification of section 28 (A) was made. Since section 5 of Act LIX of 1949 and G.O. Ms. No. 1116, Home, dated 24th March 1949, repealed the corresponding laws prevailing there, it is found necessary to amend section 28. Now what is sought to be done under this Bill is to amend section 28 (A) by substituting ‘ 7th day of May

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1947' the date of the commencement of the Pudukkottai Insolvency Amendment Regulation XIII of 1947 for the words 'before the commencement of the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1948'. It is also sought to substitute 'the 29th day of August 1941', the day of the judgment of the Pudukkottai Second Appeal for '28th day of July 1942', the date of the Madras High Court judgment. This is a necessary amendment and I am sure there need not be any discussion or misapprehension about it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall put the motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'"

The motion was put and carried and the Bill passed into law.

(5) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO
RYOTWARI) AMENDMENT BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 and move—

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

"Sir, this is a simpler Bill than the one I moved a little earlier. The idea behind this Bill is this. For taking over the estates, compensation is given and that is calculated on a certain figure called the basic annual sum. Upon that the compensation is worked out. Now in working out the compensation in that way, in respect of tenures, the under-tenures do not get any compensation at all because the proportion in which it is worked does not work out in such a way as to give any compensation. But the spirit of the Act and the Constitution is that some compensation should be given for the estates taken over. That is why we are now bringing in this amendment to see that at least some compensation is paid. This is provided in clause 2 of the Bill. That is, 'provided that the total amount to be deducted as before said shall in no case exceed one-half of the aggregate of the net

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amounts computed in accordance with clauses (i) to (iii) of section 27, read with sections 28 and 29'. This means, that in calculating the basic annual amount, the rates of 'jodi', 'kattubadi' and other taxes are reduced. If this is done as originally proposed there is no amount left for paying compensation. Therefore now we say that that should be cut down only to half, that is, 50 per cent. In that case there will be some amount left to be paid as compensation. That is the object of this Bill."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I move the following amendment:—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

The implication of the amendment sought to be made by this Bill can be understood only if this Bill and the other are read together. Though the amendment appears simple, an attempt is made to bypass the Legislature by rushing through this Bill. Payment of compensation to the Zamindar is there already but now compensation is proposed to be paid to the inamdars also. By adopting an indirect method Government are trying to pay compensation to the inamdars also. That is why I want that this Bill must be referred to a Select Committee of this House."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே; கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய, அதாவது உடனேயே விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிற இந்த மசோதாவை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புவவர்களில் நானும் ஒருவன். இந்த மசோதா ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கு நஷ்டஈடு கொடுக்கப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நிர்ணயிப்பதற்காக வந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த திருத்த மசோதாவை பொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று நான் ஏன் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால், இப்பொழுது ஜமீன்தாரி ஒழிப்பு முறை அமுலுக்கு வந்தபிறகு பல கிராமங்களில் ஜமீன் பிரதேசங்களில் வாழ்ந்து கொண்டிருந்த மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் துன்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஜமீன், இனாம், கிராமத்திலே பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான வருஷங்களாக, அதாவது தலைமுறை தலைமுறையாக சாகுபடி செய்துக்கொண்டிருந்த குடிமக்களுக்கு பல இடையூறுகள், கஷ்டங்கள் எல்லாம் ஏற்பட்டது. இதுமாதிரியாக பல பாதகங்கள் ஏற்பட்டதின் காரணமாக, இந்தச் சட்டத்தை முதலில் கொண்டு வரும்பொழுதே கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இன்னும் விவசாயிகளுக்கு, குடிமக்களுக்கு பாதகம் வராமலிருக்கவேண்டுமென்று ஆலோசித்துக்கொண்டு வந்திருப்பார்களேயானால் நான் இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவையும் இப்பொழுது ஆதரிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறேன். ஆகவே அவசரக் கோலமாகச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவது, உடனேயே அந்தச் சட்டத்திற்கு திருத்த மசோதா கொண்டுவருவது என்று இருந்தால் ஒவ்வொரு தடவையும் சாதாரண விவசாய மக்கள் பரிசு துன்பத்தை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல என்னால் முடியாது. இதைப் பலமுறை எடுத்துச் சொல்லியும் கூட 'ஏதோ ஒரு சில நண்பர்களுக்கு—ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கு—நஷ்ட ஈடு கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்ற உத்தேசத்துடன் கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்தத் திருத்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் அதை என்னால் எதிர்க்காமல் எப்படி ஆதரிக்க முடியும்? அப்படியேயிருந்தாலும் இவ்வளவு அவசரமாக இதைக் கொண்டுவருவது சரியல்ல. ஜமீன்தாரர்களுக்கு வக்காளத்து வாங்கிக் கொண்டு சனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதைக் கொண்டுவந்து ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கோருவதும் சரியல்ல."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் அப்படிச் சொல்லக்கூடாது.”

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ மன்னிக்கவேண்டும். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்படி அவர்களுக்குப் பரிந்து பேசிக் கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை அவசரமாகக் கொண்டுவருவது சரியல்ல. இதிலுள்ள பல குறைபாடுகள் விவாதிக்கப்படவேண்டும். திருத்தப்படவேண்டும். ஆகவே இதை ஒரு டொறுக்குக் கமிட்டிக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

5-40 P.M. SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

‘That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.’

It is not such a simple Bill as the Hon. the Minister for Revenue would call it. It is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the intention underlying the Bill is that some amount by way of compensation should be paid in respect of every estate taken over under the Act. This means that more compensation should be paid to estate-holders. That is the object of this Bill. As a matter of fact, we from this side of the House have opposed any compensation being paid to these big zamindars who have already exploited enough poor tenants. Now by an under-hand means, the Government are trying to pay them more compensation by bringing in a measure like this. I suggest a very reasonable course that this Bill should be circulated among the people so that they can give their opinion and the Government also may come up before this House with the opinions of the people fully elicited. That is the object of my amendment.”

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Sir, I rise to second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend, Mr. C. V. K. Rao. I wish to make a submission here. With regard to zamindars, we have already been paying large sums of money by way of compensation. We have so many under-tenure estates in our districts of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam where rich landlords, inamdars and landholders are trying to evict the peasantry and exploit them in the past few years, that is, ever since the Estates Abolition Act came into force. Specially in villages like Pandrangi, Bimlipatnam Taluk, the mokasadars are trying to evict by foul means all the peasants. In some cases, large tracts of land have been turned as their own private land and this is done in league with the village karnams who are recording in the village documents in favour of the mokasadars. By keeping large tracts of land as home-farm land, they are exploiting the peasantry sufficiently and there is no reason why we should immediately make a provision for compensation. Therefore, I feel that the Bill need not be rushed through now. Let it be circulated among the public and then we can take it up for consideration.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, the amendments are in the nature of dilatory motions. But I sympathise with the hon. Members who have moved them because it is rather a difficult subject to understand. Even lawyers

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find it very difficult to understand the Act. The only objective of the Bill is this. Now under the Estates Abolition Act, we are committed to give some compensation to the landholders and this is done on a certain principle. Section 36 of the Act shows in what manner compensation is to be worked out. Now, if it is worked out in the manner suggested there, certain post-settlement inams or tenures do not get any compensation at all. That is, if we deduct things like jodi, kattubadi, etc., it amounts to no compensation at all. Therefore, we have decided to deduct only half of the amount, that is 50 per cent, so that they may get a small pittance of a compensation. That is the object of my Bill.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall put Mr. C. V. K. Rao's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.’ ”

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall now put Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah's amendment to vote. The question is—

‘That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.’ ”

The amendment was declared lost.

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah demanded a poll. The Division Bell was rung and the amendment was again put to vote and declared lost.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I withdraw my demand for a poll.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The amendment is lost.

“ Regarding the amendments given notice of by Sri Vemiah and Sri Kondiah, I must say that they are out of order because they seek to enlarge the scope of the Bill. If they want to change the definition and the Preamble, then it means the scope of the Bill is interfered with. So, I rule them out of order.

“ Now, I am going to put the Preamble, and Clauses 1 and 2 5-50
to the vote of the House.” P.M.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were separately put and carried.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

‘That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953, be passed into law.’ ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953, be passed into law.’ ”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister referred to sections 27, 28 and 29 of the Act. Section 27 reads as follows :—

‘ 27. In the case of a Zamindari estate, the basic annual sum shall be the aggregate of the sums specified below :—

(i) One-third of the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of all lands in the estate (excluding lanka lands) in respect of which any person other than a landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta, as ascertained under section 28, less the deductions specified therein.

(ii) One-third of the gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of

(a) all lanka lands in the estate in respect of which a person other than a landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta, and

(b) all lanka lands which in the opinion of the Government are sufficiently permanent (that is to say, similar to the permanent portions of Government lanka lands) to enable the levy thereon of ryotwari assessment, as ascertained under section 28, in so far as it may be applicable, less the deductions specified therein :

(iii) one-third of the average net annual income derived from all lanka lands in the estate other than those—

(a) in respect of which a ryot or a landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta, and

(b) which in the opinion of the Government are sufficiently permanent (that is to say, similar to the permanent portions of Government lanka lands) to enable the levy thereon of ryotwari assessment, as ascertained under section 28 less deductions specified therein ;

(iv) One-third of the average net annual miscellaneous revenue derived from all other sources in the estate specified in section 3, clause (b), but not including lands in respect of which a landholder is entitled to a ryotwari patta as ascertained under section 29, and

The section goes on and the next section reads—

‘ The gross annual ryotwari demand in respect of the lands referred to in section 26, clauses (i) and (ii) shall be the total of the ryotwari assessments.’

Now in the amendment they also refer to the resettlement. The resettled estates are covered by the present Act. This Bill is not going to benefit the peasants. It may benefit some zamindars or mamdars. Because this Bill is likely to benefit the zamindars or the inamdars, I oppose the motion.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister while explaining the objects of the Bill said that it might be very difficult even for a lawyer to understand this simple Bill. In a way it may be correct. But what we expected from the Hon. Minister was that he might have given us certain figures and details about this Bill from which at least we could have understood that the Hon. Minister at least has understood the implication of the amendment proposed to be made by the Bill that he has introduced. But as he has not done so, we are led to feel that the Hon. Minister also is under some confusion and his explanation of the proposed amendment only made confusion worse confounded. So I would appeal to the Hon. Minister to

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come forward with some figures and details now at least and explain the implication of the amendment. He must be able to tell us how many persons are going to be affected by this Bill and in how many cases the rent or the amount would be reduced either by half or less by giving effect to this amendment. He should also supply us at this stage figures as to how much the Government are going to gain or lose by accepting this amendment. Unless these details are furnished it would be difficult to accept the Bill as it is. That is the reason why hon. Members want that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee, knowing full well that the Hon. Minister is not in a position to supply these details. It was said that this is a simple Bill. It appears to be a simple one, of course. But that does not mean that the House is not entitled to know the details. So even at this stage I would request the Hon. Minister to adjourn further consideration of this Bill to to-morrow morning, come before the House with details and get through the Bill to-morrow. Sir, I submit that unless the details I have referred to are made available to the House it will be difficult to accept the Bill as it stands.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, having heard hon. Members Messrs. Gopalakrishnaiah and Venkateswarlu I have also a few comments to make. I confess I do not know anything about these inams or estates because they are out of my purview. I have not lived in areas where there are inams or estates or studied these problems to know anything about them. Even hon. Members, I now find, who are familiar with those problems and have studied the many intricacies of this Bill are not able to understand the implications of this amendment, or the provisions of the Act passed previously. So it becomes essential that we have to adopt a certain method in regard to such measures, whereby hon. Members are enabled to understand the principles underlying the measures and Bills before they are asked to accept or reject them. The hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu said that the Hon. Minister himself has not understood the implications of the Bill. The Hon. Minister himself says that it would be difficult even for a lawyer to understand the Bill properly. So we, Members of this House, who have a particular duty to discharge hope that the Hon. Minister at least in future will take into consideration our difficulty and when coming before this House with such technical Bills will place before us a certain amount of understandable material together with the Bill, which will give a common man's point of view for the understanding of the Bill. This will help us, and not only help us but also help Government in getting some constructive criticisms which could be adopted by them. If the proposition to refer the Bill to a Select Committee had been accepted, the Committee would have gone into details and explained the whole matter. Probably the Secretary of the Department could have explained the provisions of the Bill very well. The Select Committee could have gone into the Bill in one or two hours and suggested amendments if necessary. If not the Bill could be brought back before the

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House in a day or two for the acceptance of the House. That would have helped us very much in the matter. I hope our experience to-day and in the past would help us in future to adopt certain methods for the proper understanding of the Bills brought before the House. We discuss and pass Bills and make them laws without understanding them. Probably they will have very serious repercussions on the people concerned. Therefore I hope that my suggestion would be taken into consideration by the Government."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I am thankful for the remarks made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition (Sri T. Nagi Reddi). But the trouble is while I am quite clear in what I have said the hon. Members are determined not to understand it. That is the whole trouble. I request them to have an open mind and try to understand and not try to not understand. I may briefly give again the object of the Bill. We have to give some compensation under the Act for taking over these estates. That is worked out under section 36 of the Act. In working out compensation for certain post-settlement inams we came across a number of cases where there was no compensation payable at all. Now the Constitution says that we cannot expropriate. We have to give some compensation. Therefore we have brought this amendment by which we can give some small compensation. It would be a very small amount, because these 'jodi' and 'kattubadi' are very little. (An hon. Member: 'What are they?') They are taxes. According to the amendment, we adopt a particular method and say half of it may be reduced so that these poor inamdars may have some compensation. That is all that is proposed to be done by this amendment. I think the inamdars may not get much. We are only fulfilling the letter of the law in the Constitution."

(The hon. Member Sri K. V. Ramesam rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member cannot speak now. The Hon. Minister is replying to the debate."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" He is only asking for some information."

6 p.m. * SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, on a point of information. I request the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to state whether the minor inams also are included in the term 'under-tenure estate'. When the main estate is taken over under section 10, along with it the minor inams which are part of the main estate are also abolished. Therefore I would like to know whether the minor inamdars will be entitled to compensation. Sir, I will explain my point clearly. The Vizianagaram estate was in existence before 1802. Subsequent to 1802, the Vizianagaram estate made certain grants called 'minor inams' or 'darimila inams'. When the main estate has gone, these minor inams also must necessarily go along with the main estate, in which case the minor inamdars must be given some compensation.

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If the minor inams are included in the term 'under-tenure estate,' the Hon. Land Revenue Minister will have to make it clear that the minor inams also are abolished by reason of the abolition of the major estate and that they are also entitled to compensation. This is a point in which several hon. Members are interested. I therefore request the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to kindly explain whether the minor inamdars also are entitled to compensation and whether their inams are abolished along with the major estate."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The inams that will not come within the scope of this Bill are the 1936 inams."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—
'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'"

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(6) THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) AMENDMENT
BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, I beg to introduce the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill * 1953, and move—

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

Sir, an 'estate' is defined in the Estates Land Act and when any estate is to be taken over, the Special Officer goes into the question and decides whether an estate comes under the definition of 'estate' as per the Estates Land Act or not. Sometimes he decides wrongly and we have to rectify the wrong. In some cases the High Court also decides that a particular estate does not come under the definition of 'estate' and that the Government have no power to notify. In order to remedy similar defects, this Bill is brought forward. Under the existing Act, we have no power and under this Bill we want to take that power to cancel a wrong notification and correct errors."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—
'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'"

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, when a similar Bill was brought before the House previously, we were given an assurance by the Hon. Chief Minister that it might not be brought before the House for discussion at all. I would like to know what changes have been made in this Bill for the Government to bring it before the House now because I fear that the scope of the Bill has been reduced to the definition of an 'estate'. The scope of the Bill that was presented to us previously was not that. So I would like to

* Published in the Port St. George Gazette, dated 4th March 1953.

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ask the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to explain the difference between the Bill that was given to us previously and the present Bill. The Hon. Chief Minister also assured us that he would re-consider the whole question. These are the few points on which I expect a clarification from the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue so that we would be able to understand the scope of the Bill."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the other issue about changing or amending the definition of the word 'estate' is still under the consideration of the Government, and we propose to bring an amending Bill in order to clarify the difference and bring in some more estates under the definition of 'estate'. Meanwhile we want power to cancel and correct errors. Under the existing Act, we have no power to cancel. Therefore this Bill is brought forward to give power to the Government to cancel a wrong notification and also correct errors."

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

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'"

The amendments were duly seconded.

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I beg to move—

'That the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Amendment Bill, 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion.'"

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri K. Govinda Rao."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main motion and the amendments are before the House for discussion."

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, there was a lot of dispute over this Bill when it was brought in the previous session. The Hon. Chief Minister gave a categorical assurance that this Bill was not going to come up before this House except in the matter of amplifying the scope of the word 'estate.' Today we are taken unawares by the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue in introducing this Bill. If the Government are serious about it, I would request the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to take this up tomorrow as there are many disputable points on which clarification is necessary. I hope the Hon. Minister will accept it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I would like this to be put off to tomorrow. I want to be sure whether this is exactly the same Bill on which I gave the assurance. I am afraid there may be some mistake. The Bill is rather complicated and it may be taken up tomorrow. I move—

'That the further consideration of the Bill be postponed to tomorrow.'"

The motion for postponement was put and carried.

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Now the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare will introduce the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953."

(7) THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and move—

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

While moving this motion, I would like to point out that as a general rule section 13 (1) of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939) provides for payment of 90 per cent of the entertainments tax to the local authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the entertainments are held and further gives power to the Government to fix the proportions in which the proceeds of the tax should be distributed between such local authority and neighbouring local authorities; and section 13 (2) makes provision for Government to determine the sums which should be paid to the local authorities in the State. As the determination of the Government under section 13 (2) has been made final, it has not been found possible to vary it, although circumstances do arise from time to time, which make such variation essential and equitable in particular cases, for instance, where there has been a mistake or where a material fact has not been brought to notice or where new circumstances have arisen. The Bill amends section 13, sub-section (1) so as to enable the Government in the cases mentioned above, to modify any order assigning the portion of the proceeds of the tax either entirely to a local authority or proportionately to local authorities; and provides that no order under section 13 (1) relating to any local authority should be modified after the expiry of two years from the end of that period. In view of these amendments, it is considered unnecessary to retain existing sub-section (2) of section 13 relating to the working out of the actual sums payable to local authorities. Provision has also been made for the recovery by the Government of any amount paid in excess to local authorities."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'"

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'"

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Mr. Speaker, I have also given notice of a similar amendment."

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SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice of an amendment and I move—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.'

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendments are before the House for discussion."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the whole day we have been engaged in dealing with technical things and we are not able to seriously address ourselves to them; we have not had any relaxation, not in the sense that we had not had any amusement but that we have had to devote ourselves to heavy work, things which require much experience and we feel not so much equal to it and we are afraid that we are not so much experienced."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Bill is about entertainments and that is the relaxation."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Bill is not really entertaining but it is taxing."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Though the Bill is an Entertainments Bill, it does not entertain us but it taxes us."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Therefore the hon. Member wants consideration of the Bill to be postponed till tomorrow?"

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Yes, Sir, I request the Chief Minister to have the discussion tomorrow. It is really taxing our brain."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, it is really a very simple measure. Where a *bona fide* mistake has been committed power has been taken to rectify it because such power was not there previously. In a particular case, the division of the proceeds from the Guindy race came in between the Corporation of Madras and the Chingleput district board. The jurisdiction of the Madras Corporation has been extended and the point in question was as to whom the entertainments tax collected in the Guindy races was to be paid and this section stood in the way of deciding the matter. Similarly also when a touring cinema pitches its tent in a panchayat area it has to be determined whether the whole tax should go to that area or whether it is to be shared with another. When a *bona fide* mistake arises, it has to be rectified in the interests of the local authorities concerned and we find there is no provision enabling this to be done in the present Act. A provision has been made here, it is a former my Friend. It is not a matter of taxation of the localities concerned. I hope the hon. Member can give me that much of trust and allow this Bill to be passed."

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" This does not seem to be so simple as all that and I feel there must be a full dress debate upon it and we require much time."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As the Minister in charge of the Bill has explained, this is merely to correct errors and the law is sought to be amended for that purpose. He has explained the position fully, and I do not think there is any difficulty. There is no catch in it."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In the first part of the statement the Hon. Minister referred to disputes arising between the local board and the Government in the matter of the proportion of the tax."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Two local authorities, that is, the Corporation of Madras and the Chingleput District Board."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I want the Hon. Minister to explain to the House where the mistake has been committed. The same position has been taken up with reference to the Land Acquisition Bill. It would be helpful to the people outside to know under what circumstances this has been rendered necessary. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to let us adjourn to-day and have this item of business for tomorrow."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sri Gopalakrishnaiah is presumably tired and I would suggest to him to take a little rest for a few minutes."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill and the Rent Reduction Bill have got one peculiar feature, namely, if any *bona fide* mistake, that word is not mentioned here, is made or is found out, then there should be power to rectify the mistake. I think the Government have got power to rectify mistakes, wherever they might arise; that is their inherent power. I feel that there must be something behind this particular move; I am in fact entitled to view these things with suspicion. In the case of the Rent Reduction Bill, I think that is one way of seeking to deny occupancy right to those people who are already having it and secondly people whose rents had been reduced will now be told to pay heavier rent. So also I feel with reference to this Bill. I raise this suspicion and the Government are here to explain these things. My fear is that the Government are going to deny to the local authorities the share to which they are entitled and secondly the Bill wants to take into account circumstances which arose after the incidence of the tax occurred. As I see from the Bill circumstances which occurred after the date of the particular show for which collections had been made, may also be the reason for changing the order of allocation to particular authorities. For example, for an entertainment that takes place on, say, the 28th of a particular month the circumstances that come about on the 29th or the 30th of the month will be taken into

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consideration, under the Bill to decide the amount or the basis of allocation of the amount collected for that entertainment. This, I think, is not fair in law. That is how I look at the Bill. I do not know why such Bills are coming now. I do not think this kind of power to alter has ever been in the Statute Book before. Let me say frankly that all these things seem to be done with an ulterior motive. Two Bills have come like this. I would like to be assured about the peculiar reasons which compelled the Government to come forward with Bills of this kind. I would like to be enlightened on this point before the Bill is passed."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is an important measure in so far as the finances of the Corporation of Madras and the Chingleput District Board are involved. I would like to know who stands to gain. Is it the Corporation or the District Board? If it is a matter of dispute between these two bodies, it is the Court which ought to decide the matter and we, the legislators, have no say in the matter. I would like the Hon. Minister to enlighten me on this point before the Bill is passed into an Act."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, if it is a *bona fide* mistake, nobody will stand in the way. But, as pointed out by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishna Rao, there is some difficulty with reference to the allocation of money between local bodies. If the intention of the Hon. Minister is to regulate the payment of entertainments tax to Local Bodies, then it is a question which vitally affects the financial position of the Local Bodies. Sir, it is already a known fact that 90 per cent of the tax collected will go to Local Bodies and there is no difficulty about that. So far as the percentage of tax payable to Local Bodies is concerned, the Government should interfere only to that extent, viz., that they should collect the entire tax and pay 90 per cent of the tax to the Local Bodies. Only if they try to reduce or enhance the percentage of tax payable to Local Bodies, difficulties would crop up. In that case, there should not be any discretion left in the hands of the Government in the matter of regulating the tax payable to Local Bodies. Therefore, the Bill may be left over for further discussion to-morrow as it affects financial position of many Local Bodies."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am rising to speak only because Mr. Krishna Rao has frankly said that he generally suspects the Government not only in respect of this particular Bill but in respect of other Bills also. I want to answer only that and I will leave it to my colleague to explain the broad principles of the Bill."

"There is no need for coming to the Legislature to correct a mistake if the Government could themselves do it. But unfortunately when the House has given certain powers to the Government to do a certain thing and they have done it, they cannot correct it unless there is a provision like this, inserted in

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the Act itself. Now, let me assure the hon. Member who, according to his statement generally suspects Government objects and others who perhaps suspect also, that here is a case where it is only the division of money due between one local body and another. This has nothing to do with the Government's share. Sir, many of the rural cinemas are run in between two rural panchayat areas or a panchayat area and a town and so they will have to find out how the entertainments tax should be distributed as between the District Board, the Panchayat, the Municipality and the like, and in that process the Government may commit a mistake. It is only to rectify any such mistake and in order to make a better and juster allocation of money as between two local bodies, the Government want powers. I hope hon. Members will accept this."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, as the Hon. Chief Minister has already explained to the House, we are not actually asking for more share in the entertainments tax. Ninety per cent of the entertainments tax goes to Local Bodies and only 10 per cent is retained by the Government towards their collection charges. Even this 10 per cent hardly covers the collection charges. That apart, as I have already explained, in some cases a peculiar situation has arisen wherein the entertainments tax due to a particular local body in a particular place has, by mistake, been paid to another local body. Under the present Act, we have no authority to rectify the mistake and ask the local body which received the amount by mistake to repay it to the local body which ought to get it."

"Sir, as regards the point raised by my hon. Friend Mr. Deivasigamony, I may tell him that a situation had arisen some years ago, perhaps in 1950 or 1951. That situation could not be altered because there is no provision in the Act itself. As I explained before the Chingleput District Board was getting the entertainments tax out of the Racing in Guindy till Guindy came within the jurisdiction of the Corporation of Madras. But, unfortunately the Chingleput District Board did not know that it came within the jurisdiction of the Corporation and they made a provision for this amount also in their budget. From the time it came within the jurisdiction of the Corporation, the Corporation is getting the entertainments tax. The District Board could not be reimbursed the amount provided in their budget as there is a technical difficulty involved in it, and we could not force the Corporation to pay back the amount to the District Board. We could only persuade the Corporation for there is no provision in the Act by which we can make them pay it. Similar situations do arise in some villages where cinemas are popular and where touring cinemas are being put up in various places. So, it is only with a view to rectify the defect and see that the share due to a particular local body is not wrongfully paid to another, we have brought forward this Bill. The Government do not take anything more than 10 per cent of the tax which only goes towards collection charges."

[Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao] [1st April 1953]

"I must also tell my hon. Friend Mr. Krishna Rao that actually the time-limit we have fixed for rectifying a mistake is only two years from the date when the mistake is committed. Within those two years, we will rectify the mistake. I may assure the House that this amending Bill is intended only to meet a situation for which provision has not been made in the original Act itself and I request the House to pass this amending Bill."

(Sri K. Krishna Rao rose from his seat . . .)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has no right of reply after the Hon. Minister has replied."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Probably he wants some information from the Hon. Minister."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"On a point of information, Sir. As I have already said, in no other Bill on the Statute Book, do we find similar provisions. Even in the Acts like the Madras Estates Land Act, we do not find such a provision. My question as to why there is need for such a provision, has not yet been answered."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"I am sorry my hon. Friend did not understand me properly. I have answered his point. When a dispute arises as to the share of the entertainments tax as between two local bodies, under the present Act it is not possible for the Government to settle it. It is only to settle such disputes and rectify mistakes, if any, the Government take power under this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah pressing his amendment?"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"I am not pressing it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the hon. Member Mr. Vemiah pressing his amendment?"

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"No, Sir, I am not pressing it."

The amendments of Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah and Mr. Vemiah were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—"

"That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—"

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"We shall now adjourn as it is 6-30 p.m."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"After this Bill is passed, we shall adjourn."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have already spent a good deal of time over the necessity of this Bill being discussed now itself and I do not know how much more time will be needed to go into the details of this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It all depends upon the hon. Member. If he does not move his amendment, I will put the Bill to the vote of the House."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, I still hold that the Bill is not so simple as this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member come to his amendment and say whether he is moving it or not."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, I am moving my amendment. My amendment reads as follows:—"

- (i) For the words "ten per cent" wherever they may occur in the Bill, substitute the words "five per cent";
- (ii) For the words "ninety per cent" wherever they may occur in the Bill, substitute the words "ninety-five per cent".

"The Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare said that this Bill is intended only to settle any dispute as regards the jurisdiction of two local bodies. The Government are now allotting 90 per cent of the entertainments tax to the Local Boards and the question at issue is, how much of this 90 per cent is to be given to Local Board X or Local Board Y. For settling this point the Government have brought forward this Bill. My amendment is to the effect that the Government are not entitled to take 10 per cent of the entertainments tax simply because they are trying to sit in judgment over the allocation of the 90 per cent of the tax as between Local Board X and Local Board Y. The Local Boards themselves are responsible for the cleanliness of the area and for the maintenance of the public health of the places in their area where these entertainments are held and as such the Local Boards should be entitled to the whole amount of the entertainments tax. As things are at present the revenues of the Local Boards are meagre and they are not able to do any good to the people. The Government now want to take away 10 per cent of the tax on entertainments."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, on a point of order, this amendment is quite out of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, I am looking at the Bill. I also feel that it is not in order."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The amendment does not deal with the share as between two local bodies but has

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [1st April 1953]

the scope of seeking to amend the original Act itself. The Government collect the entertainments tax and as collection and administrative charges, the Government take ten per cent and the other ninety per cent goes to the local body concerned. Now, the hon. Member wants to change this 90 per cent into 95 per cent and the Government's share from 10 per cent to 5 per cent. It is completely out of order."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" I will make myself clear, Sir. Sub-section (2) of section 13 of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act lays down that 10 per cent should go to the Government and 90 per cent should go to the local body concerned. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is said that there is no change in sub-section (2) of section 13."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member cannot seek to change the original Act."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I think we have to change that section also."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member cannot change the original Act. I, therefore, rule the amendment out of order. I will now take up the amendment of hon. Member, Sri K. Krishna Rao. The amendment itself is not clear to me."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wanted the third clause to be taken out because it is sought to take into consideration circumstances which arise since the order has been passed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are only two clauses. Where is the third clause?"

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, my amendment is to remove item (3) in the proviso added by sub-clause (1) of clause 2. The amendment is—

'Omit item (3), namely, 'any new circumstances have arisen since the order was passed which make it expedient to modify it,' and to insert in its place the following proviso:—

'Provided that such modification shall not have the effect of reducing the share of a local authority or local authorities to an amount in any way less than ninety per cent of the proceeds of the tax in any year, and.'"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

'That item (3) of the new proviso added by sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the Bill, namely, 'any new circumstances have arisen since the order was passed which make it expedient to modify it,' be omitted,

and the following proviso be inserted in its place:—

'Provided that such modification shall not have the effect of reducing the share of a local authority or local authorities to an amount in any way less than ninety per cent of the proceeds of the tax in any year; and'"

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* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Sir, this particular item has been introduced in view of the circumstances that have arisen, as I have already explained, in regard to the Madras Corporation. Originally, the Madras Corporation did not have its jurisdiction extended over Guindy. In the new circumstances under which its jurisdiction was extended, the Guindy Races have been brought under the Corporation of Madras. This item in the proviso has been included to cover cases where a municipality may extend its jurisdiction and, in the new circumstances, there may be a clash with a neighbouring local authority. Sir, I think this amendment is unnecessary."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As the hon. Member is not withdrawing his amendment, I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That item (3) of the new proviso added by sub-clause (1) of clause 2 of the Bill, namely, 'any new circumstances have arisen since the order was passed which make it expedient to modify it,' be omitted,

and the following proviso be inserted in its place:—

'Provided that such modification shall not have the effect of reducing the share of a local authority or local authorities to an amount in any way less than ninety per cent of the proceeds of the tax in any year; and'"

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed into law.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

— The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 2nd April 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.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Questions left over from the agenda of 30th March will be taken up first."

Statistics supplied to Sri Justice Wanchoo.

* 241 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House the figures supplied by the Government to Sri Justice Wanchoo in connexion with the formation of the Andhra State; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Government of India have announced their decisions and published the Wanchoo Report and the appendices thereto along with such announcement and they will be placed on the table of the House. This Government is not free to deal with such papers independently."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు ఇది వరకూ ఒక సారి అసెంబ్లీలో మాట్లాడుతూ వాంచూ రిపోర్టు మీద post-mortem చేయడమొకటి అన్నారు. అయితే ఈ రిపోర్టు కాంప్లెక్స్ మరియు కమిటీ సమావేశంలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిచేత post-mortem చేయబడినందువల్ల ఇక్కడికి వచ్చిందా? అందువల్ల దానిని post-mortem చేయడం అవసరం అని అన్నారు?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have explained the position. The papers will be placed on the table of the House and all hon. Members will have full copies of all the papers, and, when the Bill comes up, there will be a discussion. I have nothing more to add."

Statement of revenue and expenditure submitted to Sri Justice Wanchoo.

* 242 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement of revenue and expenditure of each district during 1951-52 as submitted to Sri Justice Wanchoo?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"As desired by Sri Justice Wanchoo, the political parties and leaders were given copies of the statement referred to by the hon. Member,

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and they were allowed to use it for the purpose of their representations to Sri Justice Wanchoo, but not for publication. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Starred Question No. 241 (567)."

Report submitted to Sri Justice Wanchoo.

* 243 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

- whether the Government of Madras submitted a report to Sri Justice Wanchoo on the formation of the Andhra State;
- if so, the nature of the contents of the report;
- whether the Hon. the Minister will be pleased to place on the table of the House the report of the Partition Committee, 1949, appointed to make recommendations on the Andhra State issue;
- whether a copy of the report of Sri Justice Wanchoo has been communicated to the Madras Government by the Government of India; and
- if so, whether the Government of Madras have examined the said report?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to my answer to Legislative Assembly Question No. 72 (566) given on 13th March 1953.

“(d) & (e) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to my answer to Legislative Assembly Question No. 71 (573) given on 19th March 1953.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“అయ్యో, అర్థం కాలేదు గారు, ఈ వాంఛా రిపోర్టు ప్రకటించినా లే, పార్టీలో కమిటీ రిపోర్టును, ఇతర అంశాలను సభ్యులకు ప్రస్తావించి చెప్పారు. అంతేకాకుండా దాన్ని గురించి Secretariat నుంచి కూడా ఇతరము విచ్చించిన మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. ఇప్పుడు వాంఛా రిపోర్టు ప్రకటించడం జరిగింది, అది ఇప్పుడు. కనుక పార్టీలో కమిటీ రిపోర్టుకూడా ఇస్తారా అని అనుకున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“All the appendices to the Wanchoo report will be also there.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Sir, it is really surprising that a Government says that it has not submitted any report to Sri Justice Wanchoo when he came here to enquire into the affairs of partition. Is it because the Government was unable to present a united report or is it because the Government felt that it was unnecessary to give a report, or did the Government give a report individually—I mean, Ministers by themselves—and whatever it is, will the Government be pleased to place every matter connected with the report on the table of the House?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The Government was not asked to submit any report to Sri Justice Wanchoo and unless the Government is asked to submit a report, it does not submit a report; and we have in fact not submitted any such report. Sri Wanchoo called a number of gentlemen and discussed with them and that is known to the public. There is no report placed by Government before Sri Wanchoo for being given now to hon. Members.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“Sir, did the Hon. Ministers constituting the Cabinet give their individual opinion to Sri Justice Wanchoo in the matter of the formation of the Andhra State?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Those Ministers and other gentlemen who were called by Sri Wanchoo and went and saw Sri Wanchoo have probably told their own personal views to Sri Wanchoo. The Government as such did not direct any particular Minister to give any particular opinion or even ask what their own opinion was. There will be time when the Government will be asked to give their opinion on the Bill and unless they were asked now to frame their own opinion, Government do not think it necessary to do so and they have not done so.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“The report does not refer only to any particular matter and it refers to many matters. For example, on the question of finance, whether the Government gave a report or not, it has submitted a statement in reply to the question. In the same way, we want to know whether the Government submitted to Sri Wanchoo any particulars, though not in the form of a report, on the question of services and their division, etc., and will the Government be pleased to place such kind of report or suggestions made to Sri Wanchoo on the table of the House?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I am trying to supply clear phrases and words where vague words have been used by my friend. Where Sri Wanchoo asked for any figures or facts, the Secretaries have given such figures and facts. There is no question of opinion about it. Figures and facts which were asked for were given to Sri Wanchoo and those figures were used. In regard to the question whether we have been asked for any opinion, I should say, there was no such opinion. As regards appendices, it is better, I submit, hon. Members see the report that will be placed on the table of the House and raise any question they like later on.”

Report given to Sri Justice Wanchoo regarding the administrative machinery.

* 244 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report was given by the Government to Sri Justice Wanchoo regarding the separation of administrative machinery in view of the future set up of the Andhra State; and

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(b) whether the Government would place a copy of such report on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) No, Sir.
“(b) Does not arise.”

8-40 a.m. SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“I think the Government are aware of the fact that there is a very low percentage of Andhras in all categories of public services in spite of the existence of the Public Service Commission for the last twenty-five years. May I know, Sir, whether the Government consider it necessary to bring this glaring and wanton injustice done to Telugu people to the notice of Sri Justice Wanchoo to consider it as a special issue?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The main question is whether any report was given by the Government to Sri Justice Wanchoo. This supplementary question does not arise out of that question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“This is a very important question relating to services. I know that Sri Justice Wanchoo asked every person who met him certain questions about the partition of services also. I want to know whether the Government failed to give any suggestions with regard to that.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“Let the hon. Member give notice of a fresh question. I will admit it for answer to-morrow.”

Habitual offenders' settlements.

* 264 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether admission into habitual offenders' settlements is open to men, women and children who volunteer to come in, irrespective of their falling within the category of habitual offenders as defined in the Habitual Offenders' Act; and if so, how many voluntary settlers—men, women and children—there are in the various settlements in the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Admission to the habitual offenders' settlements is not open to all men, women and children who volunteer to reside in the settlement irrespective of their antecedents. The admission as voluntary residents is restricted to—

- (a) a discharge settler, or
- (b) a member of an ex-notified tribe, or
- (c) one related to any one permanently living in the settlement, or
- (d) one whose services are required in the settlement such as scavengers, washerman, etc.

“On 23rd January 1953 there were 44 men, 49 women and 38 children who had been admitted into the settlements as voluntary settlers besides discharged settlers who have been allowed to stay in the settlements.”

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SRI PILLAIAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“Are the Government aware that in spite of the information given in the answer that the settlers were coming in voluntarily, the police are bringing in persons forcibly and keeping them in the settlements?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“It is not true.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“Is it not a fact that, by allowing voluntary settlers who do not come under the provisions of the Habitual Offenders Act, the Government are circumventing the Act and seeing to it that persons whom the police do not like are simply forced into the settlements?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“The presumption is not correct.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“Where are these settlements situated, what are the handicrafts taught there and have the Government any statistics regarding habitual offenders?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“There are four settlements. Every year, a report on the administration of the settlements is published. It contains information about the acreage, the number of families, the handicrafts taught, etc.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“What are the bases by which admission to these settlements is regulated?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“The Habitual Offenders Act.”

Disafforestation of Allur-Nizampatnam block in Guntur district.

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

- (a) the year in which the Allur-Nizampatnam block in Guntur district was disafforested for assignment;
- (b) whether the said land has now been assigned; and
- (c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) In 1945.

“(b) & (c) In December 1950 these lands were ordered to be assigned to political sufferers, ex-servicemen and landless poor.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“In spite of the fact that orders were issued more than two years ago, the said land has not been assigned; and will the Government see that the land is assigned to the landless poor immediately?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Seven hundred and fifteen acres are reserved for the colonization of ex-servicemen and detailed estimates for the scheme were sanctioned on 30th June 1952. Seven hundred and fifty acres are reserved for landless poor. Orders were passed on 20th November 1952 for the registration of a co-operative society for the landless poor of Mithilanagaram village.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ How many acres were reserved for the political sufferers previously, and how many acres out of the reservation were resumed by the Government as a result of the recent orders, and do the Government propose to take away the lands assigned to political prisoners who have other means of livelihood? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ They are not political prisoners, they are political sufferers. Eight hundred and twenty-two acres were reserved for political sufferers. The land has been more or less equally divided between political sufferers, ex-servicemen and landless poor.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—“ May I know the total extent disafforested in this block? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Two thousand two hundred and eighty-seven acres.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ In the last session, the Hon. Minister said that the orders issued in December 1950 were cancelled and that priority was given to the landless poor. Now he reports that 822 acres are reserved for political sufferers. How can there be this contradiction? Will the Government see that the land is assigned to the landless poor and ex-servicemen without wasting any more time? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I merely mentioned the manner in which land was ordered to be distributed. With regard to political sufferers, if there are pending cases the assignments will be cancelled. But in cases where patta had already been granted, we cannot help.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ The Hon. Minister made a difference between a political prisoner and a political sufferer. May I know what the difference is? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Let the hon. Member sit quiet and ponder over it for a minute and he will know it.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ In view of the acute need for reafforestation in our country, will the Government consider the resumption of lands assigned to political prisoners and start reafforestation? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Re-afforestation also is going on. But where a thing is a fait accompli, we have no choice.”

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SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—“ Under what conditions, the Government will agree to deforestation and assignment of the deforested lands? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It is a general question. If a separate question is put, I will answer.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that political sufferers and landless labourers were given equal opportunities in the distribution of land. Does the Hon. Minister think it right to classify landless labourers, who are mostly Harijans, along with political sufferers? Are not political sufferers better off than landless labourers? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I am sorry a mistake has crept in. I said that the land distributed in the manner I mentioned was more or less equal. Now it is being revised.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ If a political sufferer becomes unemployed, has no other means of livelihood and becomes a landless poor, will he be treated as a landless poor? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ If a political sufferer becomes a landless poor, under the present policy he can take advantage of his being a landless poor and forget his political suffering.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ There is too much delay in assigning lands to landless poor and in organizing a co-operative society for ex-servicemen. This delay is caused because of lack of co-ordination among the Revenue, Public Works and Co-operative Departments. Will the Government see that the lands are assigned immediately, as the lands are remaining uncultivated for the last five or six years? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I thought that non-co-operation days were over about two decades ago. But now also there is non-co-operation. With regard to ex-servicemen and landless poor, orders have been passed on the lines indicated by me, and they will be implemented. As regards political sufferers, if there are pending cases, the assignments will be cancelled.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions pertaining to the Education Department, namely, 266, 267, 270, 274 and 282 will be taken up to-morrow.”

Thumbalam Reserve Forest, Musiri taluk.

* 268 Q.—**SRI S. P. THANGAVELU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the annual income derived from Thumbalam Reserve Forest in Musiri taluk;

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The investigation has been made by the Departmental Head, namely, the Director of Industries and Commerce, and his staff."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" In view of the fact that the irregularities were found out in 1949 and the suspension was ordered in 1952, was not scope given to the Superintendent to cover up his irregularities? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I am sorry that the hon. Member did not properly hear my previous reply. In 1949 when irregularities were noticed, he was warned. He was given a chance to improve himself. But unfortunately he did not rectify himself, and so, he was placed under suspension in May 1952."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, when the goods were sold for less than the book value, was it due to the negligence of the Superintendent or was it with the intention to misappropriate? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" It has been verified and found out that he had no intention to misappropriate. Probably there were other reasons like cheap popularity, etc., as the hon. Member knows."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" I have already put the question, and I repeat it now. What is the period covered by this mismanagement or irregularity? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The mismanagement was first noticed in 1949. As I have said already, he was warned. Subsequently he has been committing the same mistake, and therefore, he was placed under suspension."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" This is a matter of great importance. Between 1949 and 1952 it is three years, and yet the Government seem to be measuring the delay in terms of intentions and non-intentions. Will the Government take up this matter seriously and see that such things do not occur in future? Unless serious action is taken now, are not the Government aware that such things will take place again and again in many Government departments? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I may remind the hon. Member that this Government was sworn in on 10th April 1952. Action was taken against this Superintendent in May 1952. From this he can measure how strict this Government are in managing their affairs, and how carefully this Government have examined this question and what conclusions they have come to in a short time."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—" Have the Government realised that the sense of the House is that the Government were not strict enough in dealing with officers who had been found to be irregular, and will the Government remember that and be strict in future? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I may assure my hon. Friend that, as I have already said, this Government are very strict, particularly when lapses of this sort or other serious irregularities are noticed, and they are dealing with them as strictly and strongly as possible."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Was there any allegation against this officer that he received illegal gratification for committing this irregularity? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" It has not come to my notice, Sir."

Remission of rent in Malabar.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation that the existing provision in the Malabar Tenancy Act relating to remission of rent is inadequate to give relief to the tenants whose crops have been destroyed by general drought this year; and

(b) whether the Government propose to undertake any steps to allow remission of rent in cases of failure of crops due to natural calamities beyond the control of the tenants?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No.

(b) When there is failure of crops, the Revenue Officers will grant remission of assessment in deserving cases after azmoish. Under section 29-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act, whenever for any reason the whole or any part of the assessment payable in respect of any land for any period is remitted by the State Government, the landlord shall be bound to remit the whole or a proportionate part of the rent due to him from his tenant in respect of that land for that period. No separate action by the Government is therefore necessary for the remission of rent."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Section 29 of the Malabar Tenancy Act allows only abatement of rent in cases where revenue is remitted and it is known that, under the Standing Orders of the Board of Revenue, no revenue is remitted in cases of double crop lands where the second crop or one of the crops fails. Therefore, will the Government introduce legislation for the relief of the tenants in cases where one crop fails though no revenue is remitted? "

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The Hon. the Law Minister is busy with an Amending Bill for the Malabar Tenancy Act and it is likely that he will bring it here at any moment. So, let us await it."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—"In the Amending Bill that has been circulated to us, no provision has been made to amend this particular provision. Therefore, will the Government consider the question of amending this provision?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Let the Bill be introduced. We will then know whether it contains such a provision or not."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—"Have the Government any statistics of cases filed against the tenants whose crops have failed and who are unable to pay the rent due?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"In general cases, the Board Standing Orders apply."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—"What is the policy of the Government when water is not supplied to compounded double crop lands for the second crop?"

Expenditure on rent reduction in Malabar.

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

(a) the expenditure incurred in the special work of rent reduction in Malabar last year and this year; and

(b) the different categories of the personnel employed?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Rs. 966 in 1951-52 and Rs. 2,51,446 in 1952-53.

" (b) 1 Rent Settlement Officer.

12 Rent Settlement Authorities.

45 Rent Settlement Tahsildars.

2 Rent Settlement Deputy Tahsildars.

119 Revenue Inspectors.

48 Upper Division clerks.

106 Lower Division clerks.

10 Steno-typists.

32 Typists.

242 Peons.

30 Masalchis.

214 Assistant Menons."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"What has been the result of incurring this heavy expenditure?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"We have now stopped it and disbanded the staff in view of the impending introduction of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that there were a number of complaints that it was not really rent reduction but rent enhancement that these officers made?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I am not aware of it, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"May I know how much money was lost on account of this staff as their work is going to be a waste?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"It is not going to be wasted. The statistics are there and they will be useful when we go into the matter again."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that the personnel on whom Rs. 2 lakhs and odd were spent were really—people in the top cadre especially—extracted from Andhra and Tamil Nad and that they did not know anything about the Malabar tenure?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"An I.C.S. officer from England comes here and masters the local tenure much better than some of us. Like that, these people also could master the Malabar tenure." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"What was the primary object with which this expenditure was incurred? Has that object been now achieved?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The object was to fix the fair rent and preparation was made for that. Meanwhile, certain other factors have crept in and there is an Amending Bill to be introduced."

Price of rice in South Kanara district.

* 273 Q.—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI (on behalf of Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to check the soaring price of rice in South Kanara district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"South Kanara district except Hosdrug sub-taluk is more or less a self-sufficient one. Hence, the levy system of procurement in this district has been abolished. Informal rationing has been continued in Hosdrug sub-taluk which is a deficit area and 6 ounces of rice and 6 ounces of millets and/or wheat are being issued in this area through ration shops. Four ounces of rice and 6 ounces of millet and/or wheat are issued in ex-statutory rationed areas of the district. In the rural areas 10 ounces of millet are issued. South Kanara (except Hosdrug sub-taluk) has been formed into a separate zone and no stocks of rice or

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(b) the expenditure incurred by the Government for preservation of that forest; and

(c) whether any portion of that forest can be converted into agricultural lands?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) There is no forest by name Thumbalam Reserve Forest in Musiri taluk. The name of the forest near Thumbalam village is Mavilipatti forest. Annual income derived from this forest is Rs. 540 approximately.

(b) Rs. 786 on the protective staff of one forest guard and one watcher.

(c) No, Sir.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“In view of the increasing population will the Government allow people who have deserted their old dwellings in the forest to go and occupy those old places, Sir?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“Each individual case will have to be treated separately.”

Government Coir Factory, Beypore.

* 269 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any misappropriation in the Government Coir Factory in Beypore, Malabar;

(b) if there was, what was the amount misappropriated and by whom; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“(a), (b) & (c) There was no misappropriation. But certain irregularities in procedure due to the gross negligence and mismanagement of the Coir Factory by the Superintendent, involving the Government in a loss of about Rs. 16,161 came to light. The Superintendent has been kept under suspension. The question of recovering the loss from him and also of taking disciplinary action against him is engaging the attention of the Government.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“How did this happen and on what score did it happen, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“The Superintendent of the Government Coir Factory in Beypore is Syed Muhammad. During a surprise inspection of the factory by the Joint Director of Industries and Commerce in 1949, several irregularities were noticed in the accounts of the factory. Charges were framed against him for the irregularities; his explanation was obtained, and he was warned by the Director of Industries and Commerce

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then. Even after this the Superintendent did not rectify the defects, and committed several irregularities such as delivery of goods before realising the value, credit sales without authority, sale of goods at prices less than the book value, delay in the revision of prices, etc. All these have resulted in the loss mentioned above.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“Sir, what is the period of time covered by the misappropriation and irregularities, and was there no periodical inspection by superior officers?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“It is only by a check that they have found out that there have been irregularities.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“Will the Hon. Minister explain why he makes an invidious distinction between the words ‘misappropriation’ and ‘irregularities’ resulting in loss to Government to the extent of Rs. 16,000 odd? Is not the latter also misappropriation?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—

“I am very sorry that the hon. Member wants me to explain the words ‘misappropriation’ and ‘mismanagement’. Misappropriation means the money should have been used by him. The money that he has realised by sales should have been used by him for his personal use. Actually here he did not make use of that money. But there were lapses due to negligence as a result of which the money due to the State Government was not realised.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—“Sir, this was found out in 1949. Why was that officer allowed to stay on and commit further irregularities instead of being sent away to some other post?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—

“He was warned some time ago in 1949, and was given a chance to rectify himself. But he did not rectify himself and repeated the same irregularities that he had been committing previously. Hence he has been placed under suspension from 15th May 1952. Suitable action has been taken subsequently.”

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—“May I ask, Sir, if there is any arrangement for auditing these accounts by the commercial tax officers?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“I am very sorry the hon. Member is making a big mistake. This matter does not come under the control of the Commercial Tax Department at all.”

SRI A. APPU:—“Sir, who investigated the case, and was it investigated because of a complaint filed with the police alleging that this man had been selling coir and misappropriating the money to himself, and that he was replenishing the stock from private persons when there were any inspections?”

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paddy are allowed to be transported out of the district without a permit. During February 1953, 178 ration and fair price shops were functioning in the district. The Collector of South Kanara has already been instructed to adopt one or more of the following steps in order to check the rise in the price of rice in open market:—

- (1) to be on the watch to find out cases of cornering of stock by merchants;
- (2) to open fair price shops in areas where prices show a tendency to rise abnormally; and
- (3) to ensure that all fair price shops keep adequate stocks for issue to the consumers.

On a reference from the Collector of South Kanara, the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) has accepted the suggestion of the Collector to instruct the Commercial Tax Officer to severely restrict the number of licences granted under the Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952, in the strategic areas in order to prevent smuggling of rice. The Collector has also been asked to take action to requisition, in suitable cases, stocks under clause 10 of the abovesaid order."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" Did the Government permit any export of rice to Amindivi Islands from South Kanara recently and, if so, what quantity was permitted to be exported? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think any such permit was granted. If any instances are brought to my notice, I shall have the matter examined."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—" What steps have the Government taken to prevent smuggling of rice to Goa from Coondapoor taluk? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sufficient anti-smuggling squad has been posted there to prevent smuggling."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Have the Government any proposal to abolish the zonal system? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Not at present, Sir."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Will the Government enhance the quantity of 4 ounces of rice distributed through fair price shops with a view to check the rise in price? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We shall consider it after one or two months when the lean months begin."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" What is the present market rate per measure of rice in South Kanara? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I don't have the figures here. If the hon. Member is interested, I am prepared to give the particulars later."

Reconstruction of the bridges in Payyannoor firka, North Malabar.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridges at Vatavanthoor and Karimkiel in Payyannoor firka, North Malabar, have completely broken down, and if so, for how long; and

(b) the steps taken so far by the Government either to repair or to put fresh bridges at these places?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) The wooden deck of the bridge at Vatavanthoor broke down a month back under the weight of unauthorised lorry traffic. The two bridges at Karimkiel are in a fair condition for light traffic.

" (b) The Malabar District Board has taken up the work of renewing the whole deck of Vatavanthoor bridge. The work of reconstructing the two bridges at Karimkiel has been sanctioned for execution under the Post-war Road Development Programme. The works will be taken up by the Malabar District Board during 1953-54 if funds become available."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that when the rainy season comes the whole traffic will be paralysed with unfordable streams impeding all traffic? If so, will they expedite the construction of the bridges before June? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" It is recognized that this road is a very important road, but masonry bridges cost more than Rs. 2-3 lakhs. I think necessary steps are being taken to have masonry bridges."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the fact that 9-10 a.m.
bridges are rather important and in view of the fact that the Malabar District Board is notoriously bankrupt in its finances, if the expectation of the Minister that the finances of the district are likely to improve during the year 1953-54 does not come to pass, will the Government consider the question of executing the construction of bridges themselves? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" These works may be included in the Five-year Plan so that both the Government and the District Board may aid their execution."

Statistics re the amount of water flowing into the Arabian sea from Malabar.

* 276 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Public Works

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Department have taken any statistics regarding the amount of water flowing into the Arabian sea as waste during the heavy rains and floods in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The answer is in the negative.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Do the Government get any statistics about loss due to soil erosion due to the rivers not being harnessed for irrigation purposes? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ This does not arise from the present question.”

Construction of roads and bridges in Wynaad under Vipan Scheme.

* 277 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder is not in his place, the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of roads and bridges in Wynaad, recommended to be constructed under the Vipan Scheme and how many of them have actually been constructed to date?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A bridge across Panamaram Puzha in Manantoddy-Panamaram-Vayitri road and a bridge across Manantoddy Puzha on the same road. Neither work has been executed.”

Reconstruction of the Kunnath bridge across Mampuzha river, Malabar.

* 278 Q.—SRI A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how long the Kunnath bridge across the Mampuzha river in Kozhikode taluk has been in a state of disrepair; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to reconstruct this bridge or repair it?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ (a) The bridge, which is a wooden one, is being maintained in a fair condition.

“ (b) The work of reconstructing the bridge at the place is included in the Five-year Plan of Post-war Road Development and it will be taken up for execution in due course.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ May I know the probable date by which this work will be taken up? It is a very important bridge and if the Government have not got funds, will the general public be allowed to repair it at least? ”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Any contribution or help from the public will be welcome but no definite date can be given now.”

Varaganadhi Reservoir.

* 279 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the work of the Varaganadhi reservoir will be taken up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Gauging of the river flows will have to be taken over a period of years before any scheme can be formulated.”

Uniforms to the drivers and conductors of Government Bus Transport.

* 280 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of sets of dresses that are supplied to the drivers and conductors working in the Government Transport buses per year;

(b) when the last supply was made; and

(c) whether the new supplies will be in Khadi or in handloom cloth?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Two sets of uniforms are supplied annually to the drivers and conductors working in the Government Bus Service.

“ (b) The last supply was made during the period March to September 1951. The supply due for 1952 commenced in December and is expected to be completed before the end of March 1953.

“ (c) The new uniforms are supplied from jail-made cloth.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Will the Government consider the question of supplying uniforms in handloom cloth? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The jail cloth is a variety of handloom cloth.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Are the Government aware that the drivers and conductors are not wearing uniforms to-day? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Conductors have been supplied with uniforms already and drivers will be supplied in another month.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ From the reply given by the Hon. the Minister, it appears that the supply due for 1952 has not been made. Will it be made this year in the account of 1952 or will it be taken over to the account of 1953? ”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I presume the supply has already started in November and it naturally will have to be debited to the 1952 account."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Will the supplies for the year 1953 be made in the year 1953 itself or will be continued in 1954 also? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I hope to complete the supplies in 1953."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Will the uniform of drivers be recast so as to make it attractive? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The general impression is that the present uniform is very attractive."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" At present the uniforms offered to conductors and drivers are supplied in a wholesale fashion. They are all cut to one size and supplied to them which when worn look very embarrassing for the drivers and conductors. Will the Government, therefore, consider the desirability of supplying only cloth to them and pay them stitching charges so that they may cut the cloth according to their sizes and wear the uniforms tidily? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government consider that the method of supplying uniforms as at present would be more economical than what the hon. Member suggests."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Is there not a representation from the staff that they should be supplied with only cloth and that they are prepared even to forgo the stitching charges? They are prepared to pay the charges themselves instead of subjecting themselves to this inconvenience."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any representation."

Field labour co-operative societies, Guntur district.

* 281 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU (on behalf of Sri Pragada Kotalah): Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative tenants', field labour and depressed classes' societies working in both Guntur and Bapatla Circles in Guntur district;

(b) the total acreage of lands given on lease for temporary cultivation to the societies;

(c) whether the Government intend to assign those lands to the societies and, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bapatla, in his letter, dated 21st November 1951, has requested the Government to appoint special staff for the

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effective supervision of the tenants', field labour and depressed classes' societies and, if so, what are the details of his proposal and the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) The number of societies as on 30th June 1952 were as follows :—

Guntur Circle.

Tenants' societies (otherwise known as field labour co-operative societies)	68
Scheduled class societies	104

Bapatla Circle.

Tenants' societies	109
Scheduled class societies	189

" (b) Total extent of lands given on lease for temporary cultivation of tenants' co-operative societies as on 30th June 1952 were—

	ACS.
Guntur Circle	9,132
Bapatla Circle	10,141

" (c) The answer is in the negative.

" (d) In his letter, dated 17th November 1951, addressed to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bapatla, proposed the appointment of one Co-operative Sub-Registrar and eight Senior Inspectors for a period of three years for the supervision of 126 tenants' societies in his circle. The Registrar did not send the proposals to Government as he was not convinced of the need for the staff. He has promised to come up to Government with detailed proposals if he finds it necessary to appoint a special staff."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" May I know whether the Government are going to finance these tenants' co-operative societies also? "

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

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" May I know what is the ratio in division of agricultural income between the tenant member and the society and whether there is any bearing in this regard on the share capital paid by the members and the quantum of labour put forth by the members? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I would like to notice."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Why is it not possible Government to encourage the starting of such societies? "

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districts? Is it not desirable for the Government to take the initiative of advocating the growth of such societies in all places with the help of their officials?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"Certainly, we have instructed all officials to take interest and to see that such societies are organized in all the other districts too."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"Sir, in view of the fact that at every time these lands are leased out, the poor members of the co-operative societies are subjected to evil influences, will the Government see that these lands are permanently assigned to the cultivators?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"No, Sir. That question was considered some time ago and it was decided not to assign these lands either permanently or on long-term lease of 10 to 20 years. This was on account of the fact that we have the Board's Standing Orders, according to 15-A of which, the period for which such temporary occupation is sanctioned should be based on the necessity of the Government taking over lands whenever they are required."

SRI G. JOSEPH :—"ఈ Tenants' Co-operative Societies క్రింద ఉన్నటువంటి భూములను ప్రతి సంవత్సరం lease కు ఇచ్చే విషయంలో కరణాలకు లంచాలు ఇవ్వకపోయినట్లయితే వారు ఒక స్టాన్డెట్ క్రింద ఉన్నటువంటి భూమిని మరొక స్టాన్డెట్ కి మారుస్తున్నారు. కనుక వాటికి పట్టాలు ఇచ్చే విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము ఏమి ఆలోచిస్తున్నది?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"Tenants' Co-operative Societies కు పట్టాలు యిచ్చే విషయముగురించి ఇదివరలో ఒక ప్రశ్నకు ఇచ్చినటువంటి సమాధానములో తెలిపబడినది. గౌరవ సభ్యులు ఆ సమాధానము వినియోగించినట్లయితే తెలిసియుండెడిది. కాని కరణాలుగాని, తదితర అధికారులుగాని ఈలాటి అన్యాయాలు ఎక్కడైనా చేస్తున్నట్లయితే వాటిని ప్రభుత్వవ్యవస్థకి తీసుకొనివచ్చినట్లయితే, ప్రభుత్వము వారిమీద చర్య తీసుకొంటుంది."

SRI D. LAKSHMAYYA :—"ఈ స్టాన్డెట్ లను నిజస్థాయికి చేసే విషయంలో గుంటూరు డిప్యూటీ రిజిస్ట్రారు అక్రమాలు చేశారని మీరేమైనా complaints వచ్చాయా? అలా వచ్చియున్నట్లయితే, వాటిమీద ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొంటున్నారు?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"ఇంతవరకు అలాంటి complaints ఏదీ ప్రభుత్వానికి రాలేదు. ఇకముందు ఏదైనా complaints వస్తే, ప్రభుత్వము తప్పకుండా వాటిమీద చర్య తీసుకొంటుంది."

9-20 a.m. SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Sir, what is the period of temporary assignment?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"It will be for one year, I think."

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"ఈ Tenants' Co-operative Societies రిజిస్టరుచేసే విషయంలో, Co-operative department వారు పాలము ఉంటేనేగాని రిజిస్టరు చేయడానికి ఏమిలేదని అంటారు. రివిన్యూ డిపార్టుమెంటువారిని పాలము ఇచ్చుని అడిగితే, co-operative society ని రిజిస్టరు చేసుకొనినట్లే, ఇస్తామని అంటున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా జరుగుతూఉంటే, డిప్యూటీ సెషన్స్ అంతు ఉన్నదా, వి విధంగా ఈ స్టాన్డెట్ లు రిజిస్టరుకావడం అని అడుగుతున్నాను. కనుక మొట్టమొదట co-operative society లు రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చేసి, వాటికి భూములు ఇచ్చు ఒక ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించి, ఆ విధంగా ఉత్తర్వులు ఇవ్వగలరా?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"అటువంటి విషయాలు ఇది వరకు ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవస్థకి వచ్చాయి. వాటినిగురించి ఇదివరలో ఒక నిర్ణయము నుడ జరిగింది. ఈ tenants' co-operative societies విషయము వచ్చినప్పుడు, కలెక్టరు, డిప్యూటీ రిజిస్ట్రారు ఇద్దరుచేరి ఒక విధమైనటువంటి రిపోర్ట్ వారికి వచ్చి, ఆ విధంగా proposals పంపించవలసిన ఉత్తర్వులు పంపించాము."

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—"In view of the importance of the tenants' co-operative societies, how long will Government take to extend such societies to other districts like Tanjore and others?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"There is no question of extending it, Sir, to other districts. It is already there. If hon. Members can organize such societies and if they approach the department concerned, we can have such societies in other districts."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—"Sir, will you please ask the Hon. Minister to answer the questions in English?"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"May I know what objection the Government have to allow the co-operative societies to be formed in anticipation of lands becoming available?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"Sir, without the lands I do not think any purpose will be served if co-operative societies are formed."

SRI G. NAGESHWARA RAO :—"ఆ ర్యూ, ఇప్పుడు labour societies వారాకాలముగా సాగు చేస్తున్నటువంటి లంకభూములను ప్రభుత్వము ఈ రోజున పొటకుట్టి వాటిని భూస్వాములకు కట్టినెడుతున్నారు. అది అన్యాయముకాదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను? అందుకేత, ఈ విధంగా చేయకుండా, ఆ లంకభూములను labour societies కే ఇవ్వడానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచిస్తుందా?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"ఈ లంకభూములను సాగుచేస్తున్నటువంటి స్టాన్డెట్ లు సరిగా సకాలమునకు ప్రభుత్వమునకు తెల్లించవలసినటువంటి మొత్తమును తెల్లించని కారణమున, వాటికి అవి ఇవ్వడములేదు."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—"ఈ స్టాన్డెట్ లకు భూమి లేకపోయిననూ, రిజిస్ట్రేషన్ చేస్తే, అప్పుడు తీసుకోడానికి ఇతర విధంగానూ ఈ స్టాన్డెట్ లు ఉపయోగపడుతాయి. కనుక, భూమి లేకపోయిననూ, ఈ స్టాన్డెట్ లను రిజిస్టరుచేసే విషయము ముగిసినా ఆలోచిస్తారా?"

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THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ భూమి, భూమి, ఆ భూమిలను credit societies గా register చేయవచ్చునుగాని, tenants' co-operative societies గా చేయడానికి ఏమిలేదు.”

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—“ సకాలములో గవర్నమెంటుకు పన్నులు చెల్లించుచున్నటువంటి భూమిలకు లంక భూములను, ఇంకా lease 2 సంవత్సరములున్నటువంటి వాటిని, అన్యాయంగా తీసుకొని భూస్వాములకు వేలములూ ఇచ్చి వేశారు. కనుక ఇప్పుడు మంత్రిగారు సమాధానములో సకాలములో పన్నులు చెల్లించని కారణమున ఆ భూమిలకు భూములను ఇవ్వడంలేదని చెప్పడం సరియైనది కాదు. భూమిలకు సకాలములో పన్నులు చెల్లించడంలేదని చెప్పటం నిజము కాదు. కనుక అరకంగా వాటిని పట్టి భూస్వాములకు ఇచ్చినటువంటి లంక భూములను తిరిగి ఆ భూమిలకు ఇచ్చేటట్లు చేయగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ ఏమైనా భూమిలు, విలాటి mischief చేయకుండా సరిగా పన్నులు చెల్లిస్తూ ఉండినాడ, వాటికి భూములు ఇవ్వకుండా పట్టి, అటువంటి వాటిని నాద్యపి కి తీసికొనివచ్చినట్లయితే, నేను తప్పకుండా వాటినుండి వర్య తీసుకొంటాను.”

Reorganization of Municipal Administration.

* 283 Q.—**SRI C. V. K. RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House the Report of the Committee constituted in G.O. Ms. No. 2313, L.A., dated the 11th November 1949, in respect of the Municipal Administration in the State; and

(b) to state whether the Government have taken any steps to implement the Committee's recommendations (see Assembly Debates, Volume II, No. 2, dated the 28th June 1952)?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ (a) The Report of the Advisory Committee for Reorganization of Municipal Administration is treated as confidential at present. It is not, therefore, possible to place it before the House now.

“ (b) Government are still considering the report and will take some more time to take decisions on the recommendations contained in it.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Why is it confidential, Sir? Is it because that some of the recommendations made are not to the taste of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Every report is considered to be confidential unless Government decide to place it on the table of the House. This report was considered to be confidential by the previous Government and so it continues to be confidential.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ May I know whether the Government would come to a decision before the next general elections are held for the municipalities? ”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Sir, at present very important problems are engaging the attention of the Government and so I cannot say definitely when the consideration will be over.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister said that the previous Government considered the report as confidential. Has the Hon. Minister analysed the factors that brought defeat to most of the members of the previous Government? It was because that Government were not taking the people into their confidence. As such will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take this House now into confidence and place the report on the table of the House? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Sir, a proper enquiry was made and the public were taken into confidence and the report is there before the Government.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Will that report ever remain confidential or will the Hon. Minister be pleased to remove the iron curtain now drawn over it? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ It won't be confidential for ever.”

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—“ Since there are some pressing problems before the Government now, may I take it that the Government will not ultimately shelve it? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ It is not the intention of the Government to shelve it permanently.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అయితే, అంప్ర రాష్ట్రము విడిపోనులో గానైనా ఆ కమిటీయొక్క రిపోర్టును ప్రకటిస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Sir, I cannot give any definite answer now.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ Are the Government going to constitute a committee to suggest alterations in the existing rules and regulations concerning the administration of municipalities? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ No new committee will be necessary. There is already a report of the committee that went into the matter.”

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister made a statement that local bodies will be allowed to raise loans. Will this permission be given to all municipalities as a matter of policy? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A separate question may be put.”

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*State-aided concerns.*

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

(a) whether any industrial concerns which have received State aid have defaulted in payment of their dues and, if so, from what time; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to recover the dues?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a showing the State-aided concerns which have defaulted in payment of their dues, the dates of default and the steps taken to recover the dues is appended.

Co-operative House Building Societies.

39 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) what are the main objects of Government in encouraging the formation of Co-operative House Building Societies;

(b) the number of such co-operative societies now at work in Guntur district;

(c) the total number of members in those societies and how many of the members are in fact homeless;

(d) the number of loans sanctioned and the amounts actually disbursed to those societies by the Government; and

(e) how many houses were already built and how many are under construction?

A.—(a) The main object of the Government in encouraging the formation of co-operative house building societies is to relieve the shortage of housing accommodation particularly in urban areas.

(b) There are 21 co-operative housing societies in the Guntur district.

(c) The total number of members in these societies as on 31st December 1952 were 1,851. None of them are homeless (i.e., persons who do not live in houses but use the streets and open spaces as their dwelling place); for, homeless persons will not be able to repay the loans advanced by Government. But 404 persons do not own houses of their own.

(d) One hundred and thirty-six loans were sanctioned to these housing societies for the years 1950, 1951 and 1952. During this period, Rs. 14,51,100 were actually drawn and disbursed to them.

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 812-817 infra.

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(e) The number of houses constructed from 1947 to 1952 was 188. One hundred and eighty-seven houses were in different stages of construction on 31st December 1952.

Representations from the Workers' Union at Machkund.

40 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received recently by the Government from the Workers' Union at Machkund;

(b) what are the main grievances of the workmen at Machkund; and

(c) whether the Government propose to meet these demands and to what extent?

A.—(a) No.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Admission into the Medical Colleges.

41 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students admitted into the Medical Colleges controlled by the State from West Godavari district during the years 1946-53; and

(b) how many of them are (i) Harijans, (ii) Christian converts and (iii) others?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

Extent of cultivated lands in Polavaram and Kovvur taluks.

42 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of cultivated land in (i) Polavaram and (ii) Kovvur taluks of West Godavari district;

(b) the total extent of cultivable waste land;

(c) the total extent of uncultivable waste land; and

(d) the total extent of Government forest in each of the above two taluks?

A.—(a) to (d) The information is not available with the Government.

Repairs to the Kankanampad tank, Nellore district.

43 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the estimates for repairs of the tank of Kankanampad, Kapigiri taluk, Nellore district, are prepared and, if so, when the work will be taken up?

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 818 infra.

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A.—The estimate for the work is ready for sanction and it will be considered as soon as the Government of India's sanction of loan for a special Minor Irrigation Programme in which the work is included, is received.

Veterinary and Livestock Schemes.

44 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the Veterinary and Livestock Schemes that were taken up and are now being worked by the State Government?

A.—The Livestock and Veterinary Schemes that are being worked by the State Government are mentioned in the Annual Administration Report of the Animal Husbandry department, copies of which are supplied to Members of Legislature. The Member may kindly refer to the Report for the information required by him.

Contributions under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948.

45 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount of contribution made to each of the local library authorities under section 13 (3) of the Madras Public Libraries Act in 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—The information required is furnished in the statement below:—

Name of the Local Library Authority.	Contribution sanctioned under section 13 (3) of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, in			
	1951-52.		1952-53.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
1 Srikakulam ..	8,000	0	4,876	7
2 Visakhapatnam ..	8,000	0	32,995	7
3 East Godavari ..	8,000	0	46,808	15
4 West Godavari ..	8,000	0	16,224	11
5 Krishna ..	..	..	8,975	13
6 Guntur ..	..	..	25,909	9
7 Cuddapah ..	8,000	0	735	15
8 Kurnool ..	8,000	0	1,442	14
9 Anantapur ..	8,000	0	5,900	13
10 Bellary ..	15,001	8	3,907	8
11 Nellore ..	8,671	10	9,165	14
12 Chittoor ..	..	..	13,951	2
13 Chingleput ..	8,000	0	27,211	3
14 North Arcot ..	6,522	5	25,349	15

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Name of the Local Library Authority.	Contribution sanctioned under section 13 (3) of the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948, in			
	1951-52.		1952-53.	
	RS.	A.	RS.	A.
15 South Arcot ..	17,966	14	4,486	9
16 Tanjore ..	18,184	0	47,997	12
17 Tiruchirappalli ..	8,000	0	14,095	5
18 Madurai ..	8,000	0	41,805	2
19 Ramanathapuram ..	8,000	0	54,617	6
20 Tirunelveli ..	10,896	5	15,923	7
21 Salem ..	8,000	0	45,817	8
22 Coimbatore ..	39,751	5	1,27,902	11
23 The Nilgiris ..	8,000	0	13,387	14
24 Malabar ..	32,521	11	27,712	15
25 South Kanara ..	18,184	0	29,330	7

Habitual offenders' settlements.

46 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for keeping such a large number of habitual offenders at Stuartpuram Settlement under the Salvation Army, while all other settlements are managed by the Government through their own officers;

(b) how many persons from the habitual offenders' settlements at Stuartpuram were employed in the I.L.T.D. Factory at Chirala (men, women and children) daily on an average from February to November 1952;

(c) what percentage of the total workers employed by the I.L.T.D. Factory, Chirala, were drawn from the Stuartpuram Habitual Offenders' Settlement in 1952; and

(d) what is the daily wage, hours of work daily in the I.L.T.D. Factory, Chirala, in the case of (i) free labour recruited from outside; and (ii) labour provided by the habitual offenders' settlement at Stuartpuram?

A.—(a) The reason for keeping such large numbers of settlers in the Stuartpuram Settlement is that on the abolition of settlements at Bhumanagadda, Bitragunta, etc., a large number of settlers were transferred to the Stuartpuram Settlement. In addition to this about 100 families of settlers from the Sithanagaram Settlement also were transferred to this settlement for providing better facilities for cultivation. The Stuartpuram Settlement was opened by the Salvation Army in 1914 and it was not found necessary in the past to change the management.

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(b) Nine hundred and forty settlers (493 men and 447 women and no children) were employed in the I.L.T.D. Factory at Chirala on an average from February to November 1952.

(c) About 21 per cent of the workers employed by the factory were drawn from this settlement in the year 1952.

(d) The daily wages and hours of work are the same for all labourers recruited from outside the settlement or from inside. Women work from 7 a.m. to 12 noon, and from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. Men work in two shifts, viz., (i) from 6 a.m. to 11 a.m. and 12 noon to 3 p.m. and (ii) from 3 p.m. to 8 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 12 mid-night. The daily wages amount to Rs. 2-8-0 approximately.

Duties of the Economic Adviser to Government:

47 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the list of problems the Economic Adviser to the Government and the officers under him are engaged in investigating?

A.—The list* asked for is laid on the table of the House.

Dailies to which Government advertisements are sent for publication.

48 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the dailies to which the advertisements of the various departments of the State Government are sent for publication; and

(b) the amount of advertisement charges paid and payable as from 1st April 1952 to date?

A.—(a) The information* is placed on the table of the House.

(b) Advertisement charges are paid by the various heads of departments on whose behalf advertisements are sent to the papers. Consolidated figures are not readily available.

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

II.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE

SRI JUSTICE WANCHOO'S REPORT AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT* IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE re THE ANDHRA STATE.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Sir, before this is taken up I want a discussion on the first question, Sir, that is, regarding Justice Wanchoo's Report.”

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 819-820 *infra*.

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 821-822 *infra*.

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 822-823 *infra*.

SRI JUSTICE WANCHOO'S REPORT AND THE PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE re THE ANDHRA STATE

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MR. SPEAKER:—“I have already called the Hon. the Chief Minister. The hon. Member must resume his seat.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to lay on the table of the House a copy of the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of the People on the 25th March 1953 in regard to the establishment of the Andhra State. All that is necessary to be done in terms of the statement for the speedy execution of the decision will be done by this Government with as much expedition as possible. I place Mr. Wanchoo's Report also on the table. Copies of both the documents will be made available to hon. Members. Let me reiterate as my own hope and desire what the Prime Minister has expressed in the concluding part of his statement. A time will come when the mists that have gathered will clear away and both the new Andhra State and the State of Madras will, in their separated existence develop new and increased bonds of union and not only find help and strength in one another but together be a source of fresh strength to the Union of India.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Now that 9-30 a.m. the Hon. Chief Minister has made a statement, I think the Members have got an opportunity to discuss that matter.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may consult the Leader of the House. I have no objection to allot time provided they come to a decision in that regard.”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Will the Hon. the Chief Minister give us an idea as to what steps are being taken now by the Government?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If I allow one question, many questions will follow. So I do not allow questions.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“As soon as a statement is made by the Hon. Chief Minister, the Members of this House have got a right to discuss that matter.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“There is no motion before the House. Unless the Hon. Minister moves a motion that the statement be taken into consideration, Members have no right to discuss it. The Hon. Minister has not moved any such motion. Now, if the House wants a debate on this matter, it is better if the leaders come to a decision regarding the date and time.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“I would like to know the purpose of the statement, Sir.”

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III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS ESTATES LAND (REDUCTION OF RENT) AMENDMENT BILL, 1953—cont.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, yesterday I was trying to explain how the present 1953 Bill differs from the 1952 Bill when my hon. Friend Mr. P. Venkateswarlu wanted a copy of the Bill. As ill-luck would have it, he got a wrong Bill, i.e., 1952 Bill and he got confused and made others also confused. In the end we had to postpone the discussion to to-day.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ Sir, I have also given notice of an amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I shall call the hon. Member afterwards.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, the old Bill of 1952 contains a big section 3-A which deals with the question of High Court stay orders that certain declared estates are not estates. We have omitted that completely. The present amendment is necessary in order to correct wrong notifications issued under the Rent Reduction Act and certain other arithmetical mistakes. We also promised that another Bill would be brought forward to amplify the definition in section 3 (2) of the Madras Estates Land Act. Meanwhile we brought this Bill to take power to cancel certain wrong notifications because, as a person trained in law and as one saturated with the principle of rule of law, I thought there should not be any lacuna in the Statute as it exists. We passed certain orders which were wrong and in this Bill we want power to correct them. The Hon. Chief Minister while replying to the debate on the Governor's address referred among other things to the points raised by the hon. Member from Sompeta and said: ‘I accept that he is convinced that we are very wrong. The Government will look into the matter. . . . 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.’ I may assure the hon. Member for Sompeta that we would not advance an inch even if we drop the Bill. Unless the definition of ‘estate’ is amplified there will not be any relief and we are bringing a separate Bill for that purpose. Meanwhile we want power to correct the lacuna in the existing Act. If the hon. Members want it, let them have the Bill. If they do not want it, I don't mind. We do not want the wrong to continue and we want to correct it.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are two amendments, one moved by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah that the Bill may be referred to a Select Committee and the other by Sri K. Govinda Rao that the Bill may be circulated for eliciting opinion.”

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SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Mr. Speaker, I beg to move the amendment standing in my name—

‘For the words “at once”, substitute the words “six months later”.’

“అధ్యక్షా, నేను యీ పైసన్న amendment ను ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ, యీ విషయములో గా॥ మంత్రిగారికి నేనొక విషయాన్ని మరొకసారి జా॥ పరచుచేయవలసి యుండునని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు వివిధంగా అయితే నాకు వారు assurance యిచ్చారో వారే తెలుసుకోవాలి. కాని గా॥ రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారికి ఆ assurance ను మాత్రం తెలియకపోవడమనేది చాలా విచారకరం. మొన్న జరిగిన బడ్జెటు సందర్భములో నేను యీ బిల్లును ప్రజలు తప్పుకుండా ప్రతిఘటించారని చెప్పి oppose చేసినప్పుడు, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు యిచ్చినట్లుంటే వాగ్దానాన్ని అనుసరించి యీ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకొని అనుకున్నాను. యీ బిల్లును అసలు గెజెట్ పోలికేవలమనేసినప్పుడే, ప్రజలు దీన్ని వ్యతిరేకించుకొని యీ కానసభలోనూడా తెలియజేసినప్పుడు తప్పని సరిగా యీ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకుంటామని రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు కూడా వాగ్దానము యిచ్చారు. అటువంటిప్పుడు యీ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకోకుండా, వారు యిచ్చిన వాగ్దానానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా మరల యీ బిల్లును యిప్పుడు ప్రవేశపెట్టుతున్నారంటే దానికి అర్థములేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. వారు యిచ్చిన వాగ్దానాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా వారు నడుచుచున్నారని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. ఇకపోతే యీ బిల్లు విషయంలో గవర్నరు మెంటువారు ఒక తప్పుచేశారు. ఆ తప్పు దిద్దుకోవటానికి యీ బిల్లులోకి (2) (a) clause మొక్క definition వారు చేయటానికి ఆతర్వాతసరిగా యిప్పుడు ప్రవేశపెట్టుతున్నామని రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు అంటున్నారు. అసలు యీ బిల్లులోని clause ను పరిశీలించుచున్నప్పుడు చేయదలచినను, అసలు దీన్ని సంపూర్ణముగా మార్పుచేయవలసి ఉంటుంది. అసలు యీ రకమైన బిల్లు పనికిరాదు, ప్రజలకు అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది, అందువల్ల యీ రకమైన బిల్లు యిప్పుడు ప్రవేశపెట్టవద్దని అంటున్నాను. ఏ రకమైన మార్పు అయినను రైతులయొక్క హక్కులను కాపాడటానికి సరియైన సవరణచేయకుండా తప్పుడు అంశముల యీ బిల్లు ఏ రూపంలోనూడా ప్రజలు వద్దని వక్కానించి వెళ్ళుతున్నాడు. ఈ రకపు బిల్లువల్ల దేశంలోని వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. ఒకవేళ ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిటువంటి బిల్లు ఏ రూపంలో వ్యాపిస్తున్నారని, యిది యాక్టు అయినప్పుడు ప్రజలు అమలులోకి రానివ్వను. ఇది మాత్రం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. ఈ బిల్లు వ్యవసాయకూలీల హక్కులకు చాలా భంగకరము గనుక, ప్రజలు దీన్ని వివిధంగాను ఓప్పుకోరు. ఏదో తప్పు దిద్దుకోటానికి అని వెప్పినను, వ్యవసాయ కూలీల హక్కులకు చాలా హానికరం, భంగకరము గనుక, ప్రజలు దీన్ని నమ్రు, పూర్తిగా ప్రతిఘటించారు. ఇదివరకు ప్రభుత్వం యీ రకమయిన బిల్లును ఒకసారి తెచ్చి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ ఎస్టేట్లుగా declare చేసిన యీనాములు యిప్పుడు ఆ యీనాములు ఎస్టేట్లుకొందకు రావని declare చేస్తామని అంటే, ప్రజలు ఓప్పుకోరు అని అంటున్నాను. దీన్ని ప్రజలు అమలులోనికి రానివ్వరు. ఈ సంగతి ప్రభుత్వం గట్టిగా గుర్తించాలని అంటున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం మే విధంగానైనను దీని వ్యాపిచేసి యాక్టుగాతేనే, ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా నడిస్తే, ప్రభుత్వంలో ఉన్న ముఖ్యమంత్రి, రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు చేసిన వాగ్దానాల మాట మరచిపోయినారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. అందుచేత ఈ బిల్లు విషయములో ప్రజల కుషణ్ణాగముగా నేనిబిల్లు చేపట్టని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[2nd April 1953]

కోతున్నాను. ఈచో యీ బిల్లును యిప్పుడు చలనశీలంగా ప్రవేశపెట్టి ప్యాసు చేయించడమనే యిందులో విజో కృత్యమందని చెప్పకతప్పదు. ప్రభుత్వ మంత్రులు ఎక్కువకప్పుడు వాగ్దానం చేయడం వారు వెంటనే వాటిని మరిచిపోవడం, వారికి కావలసిన ప్రకారం ప్రజలను మభ్యపెట్టి మోసగించాలనే భ్రష్టభ్రష్టంతో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం రిజ్యుల్టిచ్చి ప్యాసుచేయించడం అంటే, యిదంతా కృత్యమని మరణాంతకమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ప్రజల శ్రేయస్సు యీ ప్రభుత్వం నిజంగా కోరితే, యీ బిల్లును ఉత్తరము రించడం మంచిది. ప్రస్తుతము ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విడిచిపెట్టే సమయంలో యీ బిల్లును విమర్శించుటలో శంకారాజుగారి, యిది కృత్యమే మరేమిటని అంటున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంలో యీ ఎవ్వరినీ సంబంధించిన సుమారు పదిమందినీ గ్రామాలు ఉన్నవి. అంతలోని రైతులకు జవాబు ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పవలసి ఉంటుంది. వారియొక్క హక్కులను కాపాడే జవాబుదారి యీ ప్రభుత్వమే ఉన్నది. రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు యిదివరకు డివిజన్ల చేసిన యీనామూనా, ఎవ్వరినీ విడిచిపెట్టినా, ఈ చట్టంలో నోటామెంటు చేయాలని ఉద్దేశించుకున్నారని చెప్పవలసిఉంటుంది. వారు యీలోని విడిచిపెట్టినా, విడిచిపెట్టినా మద్దతి సంతకం చేయాలంటారు. వీరూ విధాన గుర్తులకు ప్రభుత్వం, రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారు సహకరించాలి గాని, అన్యాయము, కృత్యమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇటువంటి బిల్లును యిదివరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీస్తే, ప్రభుత్వము వారు విచ్చాటుచేసిన Select Committee వారి వాదన త్రోసివేసారు. ఆ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు మనస్సులో పెట్టుకోవాలి. అందుచేత ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారున్నూ, రెవెన్యూ మంత్రిగారున్నూ యీ బిల్లు విషయంలో యిచ్చిన వాగ్దానాలను మరిచి పోకుండా ప్రజల హక్కులను కాపాడేందుకు ప్రభుత్వం హామీలుగా మని చెప్పి వాగ్దానమిచ్చారు. అందుకోసము దీన్ని మరల Gazette notification చేస్తామని నోటా మంత్రిలు అన్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ బిల్లు ప్రజల హక్కులకు భంగకరముగానూ, ముఖ్యము యిచ్చిన వాగ్దానాలను మరిచిపోని వాగ్దానముచేస్తూ, యీ బిల్లును ప్రస్తుతము ఉత్తరము రించవలసి ఉంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

1-40

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in seconding the amendment moved by my friend, I am submitting a few words to the House. The explanation given by the Hon. the Revenue Minister is that some mistakes have cropped up on account of the decisions of the High Court and of the Supreme Court, and therefore there is need for correcting the mistakes in the notifications made in regard to reduction of rent proceedings."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It appears the Government want to withdraw the Bill."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, it is not as if I am dissuaded from proceeding with the Bill on account of the heat generated by the hon. Member from Sompeta. I said that it was only with a view to correct the errors that have crept in. I have a copy of the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister, and he said that if there was nothing urgent about it, we could as well postpone it. I considered it was not urgent but still I thought the errors could be set right. Anyway it is not urgent. We have gone on for so many months, and I think we can as well go on for some more months without an amendment of the Act. And I do

[2nd April 1953] [Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker]

not want more heat to be generated in this House. So, I seek the permission of the House to withdraw the Bill." (Applause.)

The Bill was withdrawn, with the permission of the House.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) AMENDMENT TO SCHEDULE TO THE MADRAS MOTOR VEHICLES (TAXATION OF PASSENGERS AND GOODS) ACT, 1952.

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, this is a motion to amend the Schedule to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952. I move, Sir—

"That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under section 4 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), amending the Schedule to the said Act, be approved :—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule, rule 1 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule, and to the rule as so re-numbered, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

"(2) The amount of the composition fee calculated with reference to clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be payable at the option of the operator either quarterly or in three equal monthly instalments."

MR. SPEAKER, Sir, under section 4, an operator of a stage carriage or a lorry may apply for permission to compound the tax assessable on him under the Act by paying in lieu thereof a fee fixed in the manner specified in the schedule. The schedule provides that the composition fee referred to in section 4 shall be calculated for the entire unexpired period of the currency of the permit or for a period of three months. It has been represented to the Government that operators find it difficult to pay in one instalment the composition fee for each quarter. The Government after careful consideration have decided that both bus and lorry operators may be permitted to make payments of composition fee once a month or once a quarter, and that the schedule should be amended suitably. It is therefore proposed to amend the schedule with reference to the decision of the Government referred to by me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

"That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under section 4 (2) of the Madras

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Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952
(Madras Act XVI of 1952), amending the Schedule to the said Act
be approved:—

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule, rule 1 shall be renumbered as sub-rule
(1) of that rule, and to the rule as so renumbered, the following
sub-rule shall be added, namely:—

“(2) The amount of the composition fee calculated with
reference to clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be
payable at the option of the operator either quarterly or in three
equal monthly instalments.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ Mr. Speak-
er, Sir, it is good that the Hon. Minister for Industries has come
forward with an amendment to his own Bill which was passed in
this House very recently. Of course during the debate on the Bill,
such defects were pointed out by hon. Members, but the Hon.
Minister did not concede the existence of such defects, although
they were brought to his notice. We are grateful that now at least
the Minister has taken up a conciliatory attitude towards the bus
operators.

“ In this connexion, I should like to point out to him that
there are certain other defects also in the Motor Vehicles Act
generally relating to the drivers and conductors and their salaries,
and particularly in connexion with a new scheme which the
Government have introduced relating to first-aid training. During
the question hour itself it was brought to the notice of the Govern-
ment that the difficulties of the bus drivers and conductors are
great in undergoing this training. We are of course happy that the
Minister has shown some consideration to the bus operators; the
same consideration may now be shown to the drivers and conduc-
tors because it is not easy, as the Hon. Minister knows, to under-
go training for first-aid precautions. I hope, Sir, the Hon.
Minister will bear this point in mind and do something for the
poor bus drivers and conductors as well.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ I have given
notice of an amendment, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ There is no such amendment.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ My amend-
ment was to the effect that this be referred to a Select Committee.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ That relates to another motion to be
moved by Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao I think.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ Perhaps my
amendment has been misplaced. Please allow me to move it, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ All right. The hon. Member may speak
on the Motion.”

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*SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ ఇప్పుడు యీ బిల్లును

ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకురావడంబా తీసి అంతా మేము అంగీకరిస్తామని కాదు.
అసలు యీ బిల్లులో ప్రస్తుతం వంటి సమస్య ఏమిటంటే, క్రిందటి తడవ దీనికి సంబం-
ధించిన అసలు బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వ ప్రవేశపెట్టినప్పుడు, మేము దానికి ఎన్నో అభ్యంత-
రములు పెట్టడము జరిగింది. దాన్ని అప్పుడు విరోధి విధంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్యాసు
చేయించుకున్నారు. దానిలో జరిగిన పొరపాట్లు దిద్దుకోటానికి ఇప్పుడు మరల యీ
బిల్లును తెచ్చారు. అసలు తప్పు అనేది వస్తే, గవర్నమెంటు ఆఫీసర్లు ఎక్కొంటు
లోనే చాలా తప్పులున్నది. దైగా యింకొక విషయం ఉన్నది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు
మాటారు vehicles విషయంలో అవకాశాలు ఎక్కొంటు రోజు రోజు ప్రాసీ రెక్కలు
చూపించలేరని ఈ procedure అంతా కష్టమని ఆనుకునే వాళ్ళకు compounding
అనేది ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చారు. ఒకసారి ఈ విధానం ద్వారా చేర్చే అవకాశం యిచ్చిన
తర్వాత వాళ్ళు ఎక్కొంటు maintain చేయాలి అని వదిలిపెండుకునేస్తున్నదని
అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ అవకాశంలో అనేకమందికి యీ ఎక్కొంటు పెట్టలేని
కారణం చేసినకదా ఈ compounding అయినా ఎట్లానో కష్టపడి కట్టుతున్నారు.
ఒకసారి compound యివ్వటానికి ఒప్పుకొన్న తర్వాతయినా అక్కొంటుతో పని
చేయించి.

“ రెండవది ఈ బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వంవారు మొట్టమొదటిసారి తీసుకొవచ్చినప్పుడు
నేను అనేక పర్యాయములు యీ మాటారు వర్కర్లుకు, అందులో పనిచేసే
వాళ్ళందరికీకూడా కావలసిన సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేయవలసి ఈ వసూళ్ళ వల్ల వచ్చే
బాధలను క్షమించుకుంటూ పొందాలని చెప్పాను. ఇప్పుడు ఈ motor vehicles
మాటారు ప్రయోజనముకూడా పొందాలని చెప్పాను. ఇప్పుడు ఈ motor vehicles
మీద ఆదాయం అంతా, అవకాశాలు ప్రభుత్వం యిద్దరు పంచుకుంటున్నారు. ఒకలు
రాత్రి కష్టపడేవాళ్ళకు యేమీలేదు. పూర్తిగానే దైవతనం చేసినదానికి ఆదాయం
పంచుకోవటం జరుగుచున్నది. అందుకేనే, యీ మాటారు వర్కర్లు వర్తమా
వాళ్ళందరికీ యీ ఆదాయంలో ప్రధానం పంచాలంటున్నాను. అందుకూను
వాళ్ళమీద బిల్లులు వేసినా మాడు vehicles అంతకన్న తక్కువవల్ల వాళ్ళను అంత
రివ్వలేమని, మిగతావాళ్ళందరిని తక్కువలో తీసుకొని వాళ్ళ ఆదాయంలో ప్రభు-
త్వానికి యిచ్చేటట్లుగా యీ వర్కర్లకూడా కొంతభాగము ఆదాయంలో ఇచ్చే
ట్లు ప్రభుత్వంవారు కృషి చేయాలంటున్నాను. అట్లా ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టకపోతే
దాని ప్రతిఫలమేనని అప్పుకొరకు పెట్టే పిల్లకుని తినే మార్వాడిలాగు
యీ ప్రభుత్వం యీ vehicles మీదపెట్టే ఆదాయం అంతా తినటానికి
సిద్ధపడుతున్నదని జెప్పవలసివుంటుంది. ప్రజలకు సౌకర్యాలు యేమైనా యీ
ప్రభుత్వం చేశారా అంటే, అది ఎక్కడదూచినా కనబడవు. ఒక ప్రక్కన అవకా-
శాలు మరొక ప్రక్కన ప్రభుత్వం ఎవరిలాభాలకోసంవారు పనిచేసుకుంటున్నారో సౌక-
ర్యాలు చేయకుండా, ప్రజలనుండి డబ్బుమాత్రం వసూలుచేసి పంచుకోవడం జరుగు-
చున్నది. ఇది శ్రీరామరాజ్యం కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిప్పటికైనా యీ వర్కర్లు
కుగారు, వాళ్ళ యొక్క welfare ను, ప్రజల సౌకర్యాలు ప్రభుత్వదృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని,
వర్కర్లకు కూడా ఈ ఆదాయంలో భాగం అందేటటువంటిది.”

*SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sir, there are two ways in
which an operator of a vehicle can pay the tax, one is by actually
submitting the account of his collections and paying the fee fixed,
and the other is by paying a composition fee. I should like to
know how by composition you are getting anything less than what

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you would otherwise get on the basis of actual collections. Is there any check to show that persons who pay the composition fee are at a greater advantage than those who pay on the basis of actual collections? In such a case, I think we can have no objection to this Motion."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I shall reply to my hon. Friend Mr. Krishna Rao first. Even in the original Act, there is provision for compounding. Compounding means an advantage to both parties; it helps the Government to get the money in a lump sum in advance, and it helps the bus operator in that it removes from him the obligation to undergo formalities such as filling up so many forms and undergoing so much 'oppression' as the bus operators say. It is therefore an advantage both to the Government and to the bus operator. But in actual application, we found that some people found it difficult to pay the quarterly amount in a lump sum. We appreciated their difficulties and said we would take it month by month. I do not think there is any unfair advantage to the bus operator or undue loss to the Government by this process. It is true that if we go by the strict method of computation, we may get a little more money, but it means extra trouble and annoyance to the bus operator. Once the principle of compounding has been accepted, this is only taking us one step further. Instead of paying in lump every quarter, he is allowed to pay in monthly instalments. So far as the remarks of Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah and Mr. Venkateswarlu are concerned, I am afraid they are outside the scope of this Motion for the reason that the tax is a tax on the bus operator, and the workers have no place in it. I concede there are ever so many things to be done for the workers, not only the few things referred to by Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah or by Mr. Venkateswarlu. I have always been saying that the Government would always be willing to consider any reasonable requests coming on behalf of the workers. My friends should not take advantage of this occasion and make it appear that the Government are not doing anything. I want that impression to be removed once and for all. Any advantage which the worker may get in reference to first-aid training, should not be supposed to be on the ground that the Government are yielding to the intimidation and threats of the two Members—I refuse to agree to the creation of any such impression. But, as I said, and I give the assurance again, that any reasonable requests made by or on behalf of the workers and coming from any part of the House will be favourably considered by the Government."

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a.m. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of information, Sir, the Hon. Minister has not replied to my point. In regard to monthly instalments and other things they have to maintain regular accounts. Now that you are going to collect the compounding fees, they need not be asked to collect the relating to the number of passengers and in what routes the collections were made, etc. These hardships must therefore be removed."

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* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" All the benefits which the bus operators were getting under the quarterly system they will also get under the monthly system. Though the calculation is made for the quarter, the collection is by the month."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

That the following draft of a rule proposed to be made by the Government of Madras under section 4 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952 (Madras Act XVI of 1952), amending the Schedule to the said Act, be approved.

DRAFT RULE.

In the said Schedule, rule 1 shall be renumbered as sub-rule (1) of that rule, and to the rule as so renumbered, the following sub-rule shall be added, namely :—

" (2) The amount of the composition fee calculated with reference to clause (a) or clause (b) of sub-rule (1) shall be payable at the option of the operator either quarterly or in three equal monthly instalments."

The motion was put and carried.

(2) AMENDMENTS TO THE MADRAS GENERAL SALES TAX
(TURNOVER AND ASSESSMENT) RULES, 1939.

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

That the following draft amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939 (published with Revenue Department Notification No. 818, dated the 12th September 1939, at pages 1-5 of the Extraordinary issue of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th September 1939, as subsequently amended), which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (4) and (5), of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), be approved.

Draft amendment (1) (ii) relating to item (cc) in rule 4 (3) shall come into force on the 1st April 1953.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

In the said rules—

(1) in rule 4 (3)—

(i) for item (a), the following item shall be substituted, namely :—

" (a) (i) in the case of an electrical contract other than electro-plating contract . . . 20;

(ii) in the case of electroplating contract . . . 27 "

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(ii) for item (cc), the following item shall be substituted, namely:—

“ (cc) in the case of textile dyeing and printing works contract . . . 50 ”;

(iii) item (e) shall be relettered as item (f) and before the item as so relettered, the following item shall be inserted, namely:—

“ (e) in the case of sculptural contracts and/or contracts relating to works of art . . . 70 ”;

(2) in rule 5 (1) (d), the words “ provided that separate accounts are kept for transactions in each of such goods ” shall be omitted and the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“ Provided that if separate accounts are not maintained in respect of goods referred to in section 4, the turnover of the sales of the rest of the goods will be determined by the assessing authority to the best of his judgment, in accordance with the provisions of rule 8 ”;

(3) in sub-rule (4) of rule 5-A, sub-rules (2) and (4) of rule 13, and sub-rules (2), (3) and (4) of rule 15, and in Forms A-2, A-6, A-7, B, B-1 and B-2 for the word “ cheque ” wherever it occurs, the words “ crossed cheque ” shall be substituted;

(4) in sub-rule (2) of rule 6—

(a) for the word “ turnover ” occurring in the two places, the words “ net turnover ” shall be substituted;

(b) for the words “ within the first twelve months of the commencement of his business ”, the words “ in any year for the first time ” shall be substituted;

(5) in sub-rule (1) of rule 11, paragraph 2 shall be omitted;

(6) delete in rule 13—

(a) to sub-rule (1), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“ Provided that the Commercial Tax Officer of the district concerned may, in any case where he is satisfied that hardship is caused to a dealer by the application of the method of assessment described in rules 7 to 12, permit the dealer to change over to this method of assessment within the first three months of the year ”;

(b) to sub-rule (5), the following proviso shall be added, namely:—

“ Provided that if no return or returns have been submitted by the dealer as required by sub-rule (2), or if any return or returns submitted by him appear to the assessing authority to be incorrect or incomplete, the assessing authority shall, after making such

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enquiry as he considers necessary, and after giving the dealer an opportunity as prescribed in rule 9 of proving the correctness and completeness of the return or returns submitted by him, determine the turnover to the best of his judgment and finally assess under a single order the tax or taxes payable under section 3, 5, or 8-B (2) or under any notifications issued under section 6 (1) for the preceding year ”;

(7) in rule 18—

(a) for sub-rule (3), the following sub-rule shall be substituted, namely:—

“ (3) Every such manufacturer shall submit so as to reach the registering authority not later than the 25th day of every month, a statement in Form A-9 in respect of the transactions relating to the previous month.”

(b) in sub-rule (3-A), for the words, figures and brackets “ If any such manufacturer submits the statement in Form A-9 referred to in sub-rule (3) after the last day of the month ”, the words, figures and brackets “ If any such manufacturer fails to submit the statement in Form A-9 within the time specified in sub-rule (3) ” shall be substituted;

(8) in Form A-1—

(a) for the words “ I/We furnish below a statement showing my/our $\frac{\text{turnover}}{\text{estimated turnover}}$ for the first twelve months of business. I/We commenced business on . . . ”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—“ I/We furnish below a statement showing my/our $\frac{\text{turnover upto}}{\text{estimated turnover for the first twelve months of business}}$ I/We commenced business . . . ”;(b) for the words “ I/We declare that to the best of my/our knowledge and belief the information furnished in the above statement is true and complete and that it represents my/our $\frac{\text{turnover}}{\text{estimate of the turnover likely to be realized}}$ for the first twelve months of business ”, the following shall be substituted, namely:—“ I/We declare that to the best of my/our knowledge and belief the information furnished in the above statement is true and complete and that it represents my/our $\frac{\text{turnover}}{\text{estimated turnover likely to be realized up to . . . twelve months of business}}$ for the first

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(9) in the Note to Form A-2, for item (1) and the entry against it, the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(1) Where payment is made by cheque, the cheque shall be crossed and shall be such as under the Madras Treasury Code is receivable by the Government Treasury concerned."

(2) for the Note to Forms A-6, A-7, B, B-1 and B-2, the following Note shall be substituted, namely:—

"Note.—Where payment is made by cheque, the cheque shall be crossed and shall be such as under the Madras Treasury Code is receivable by the Government Treasury concerned."

(10) in Form A-9, for Note (4), the following Note shall be substituted, namely:—

"(4) The statement should be submitted so as to reach the registering authority not later than the 25th day of every month in respect of the transactions relating to the previous month."

"Sir, in moving the above amendment, I have to submit that it is only in the light of experience gained in working the Act that we are trying to remove certain defects and hardships noticed, to the advantage of the assessee mostly. I shall explain briefly the reasons for the amendments. I may mention in regard to amendment (1) (i) that rule 4 (3) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules provides for deduction of a maximum of 20 per cent towards cost of labour in the case of an electrical contract. The Board of Revenue reported in consultation with the Director of Industries and Commerce that 'electroplating work' is a works contract for purposes of taxation under the Madras General Sales Tax Act and that in electroplating contract the cost of labour deductible for purposes of rule 4 (3) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules might be fixed at 27 per cent. Formerly it was 20 per cent and so this 7 per cent is to the advantage of the assesseees.

"Regarding amendment (1) (ii), the existing rule 4 (3) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules provides that a maximum of 33-1/3 per cent may be deducted for charges towards cost of labour in the case of a dyeing works contract. While examining the request of certain Textile Dyers' and Printers' Associations for granting permanent exemption of dyeing and printing works from liability to sales tax, the Government considered that a deduction of 50 per cent instead of 33-1/3 per cent should be allowed towards cost of labour in the case of textile dyeing and printing works contract.

"Regarding amendment (1) (iii), in the case of sculptural contracts or contracts relating to works of art, no specific percentage of deduction is prescribed at present towards cost of labour. Such cases will, therefore, fall under 'other works contracts' mentioned in rule 4 (3) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules, and the percentage of deduction allowable is 30. The Board of Revenue reported that as the value of works of art and sculpture is dependent more on the skill in execution than on the cost of materials involved, a percentage deduction of 70 should be allowed towards the cost of labour in such cases.

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"In regard to amendment (2), section 4 of the Madras General Sales Tax Act as amended provides that the provisions of the Madras General Sales Tax Act shall not apply to electrical energy, motor spirit, etc., on which duty is or may be levied under special Acts like the Madras Sales of Motor Spirit Taxation Act, Prohibition Act, etc. Rule 5 (1) (d) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules, however, requires that the turnover in respect of these goods may be deducted from the gross turnover, for purposes of calculating sales tax on the net turnover, only if separate accounts are maintained for transactions in respect of such goods. There are cases here and there where separate accounts are not maintained. So there is scope for discretion on the part of the sales tax officers, but discretion cannot be used for assessment unless separate accounts are maintained. Now we have given discretion to sales tax officers that even if separate accounts are not maintained they will have to use their discretion in favour of the assesseees.

"Regarding amendment (3), rules at present provide for payment of sales tax dues, etc., *inter alia* by cheque. An open cheque is being allowed towards payment of sales tax. But we find that it is quite risky to allow an open cheque. In the interests of both the assesseees and the Government we propose to substitute 'crossed cheque' for 'cheque' as a measure of security.

"In regard to amendment 4 (a), rule 6 (1) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules speaks of the net turnover for purposes of submission of A-1 return, while rule 6 (2) makes mention of turnover only. For the sake of uniformity, it is proposed to insert the term 'net turnover' in the place of 'turnover' occurring in two places in rule 6 (2). With reference to amendment 4 (b), as rule 6 (2) stands at present, the dealer is bound to submit A-1 return which gives information to the Commercial Tax Department to make provisional assessment in the case of newly started business within the first 12 months of the commencement of this business. There have been cases here and there where they could not submit accounts within 12 months. It has worked hardship in some cases. So, it is proposed to amend rule 6 (2) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules so as to require a dealer to submit A-1 return as soon as his turnover reaches Rs. 10,000 in any year for the first time, that is, not necessarily within the first 12 months of the commencement of his business.

"Amendment (5) is consequent on the amendment dealt with under item 4 (b) above. In view of the amendment dealt with under 4 (b) above, there will not be cases of the kind referred to in paragraph 2 of sub-rule (1) of rule 11 of the Turnover and Assessment Rules. Hence this paragraph is proposed to be omitted:

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"Regarding amendment 6 (a) there are two modes of assessment of dealers to tax under the Madras General Sales Tax Act: (1) the method of assessment described in rules 7 to 12 of the Turnover and Assessment Rules; and (2) the method described in rule 13 of the Turnover and Assessment Rules.

We are now trying to relax the rules. As strict adherence to the rule causes hardship in the cases of dealers who have a fall in their turnover when compared with the turnover of the previous year, it is proposed to empower the Commercial Tax Officer in cases where he is satisfied that the hardship is caused to a dealer by the application of the first method of assessment, to permit a change-over to the method of assessment described in rule 13 within the first three months of the financial year. The amendment seeks to give effect to this proposal.

"With regard to amendment 6 (b), when the dealer has failed to submit any return or submitted incorrect or incomplete returns, there is no provision in these rules to make a final assessment to the best of one's judgment after following the procedure laid down in rules 8 and 9 of the Turnover and Assessment Rules. It is proposed to set right the defect by adding a proviso to rule 13 (5) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules.

"Amendment (7), rule 16.—The amendments suggested are only formal. When rule 18 (3) of the Turnover and Assessment Rules was amended in 1951 dealt with in G.O. Ms. No. 614, Revenue, dated 16th March 1951, the previous amendment issued in G.O. No. 99, dated 11th January 1950, was not taken into account by mistake. The amendments are intended to set right the above drafting error.

"Amendments (8), (9) and (10) are consequential to the amendments suggested in items (4) (b), (3) and (7) above.

"So, Sir, as I have just explained these are the rules which are meant to be amended in the light of experience gained in the working of the Act during these years. It is only just to rectify these defects that these amendments have been proposed. I therefore request the House to accept the Rules."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion moved by the Hon. Minister is now before the House for discussion."

10 a.m. SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister read a long statement, and it was not easy to follow all the implications. Much more explanation is necessary to make the hon. Members appreciate the need for these amendments. We take objection to the amendment to rule 4 (2) which adds leaf tobacco to the list of commodities to be taxed. The effect of this amendment is already being felt by the Members of this House who are accustomed to smoking. We could not get

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cigarettes in the open market; they have gone underground. There is no need to bring leaf tobacco within the purview of the Sales Tax Act."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Sir, the hon. Member is making a mistake. The amendment to rule 4 (2) has not been moved at all."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"From what I have been able to gather from the speech of the Hon. Minister, it looks as if he wants to increase the tax from the original rate to 20 per cent in the case of electrical contract and 27 per cent in the case of electroplating contract, because of the cost of labour for the manufacture, and all that. He has also increased the amount of exemption, i.e., the amount to be deducted from the income for price, cost of labour and all that. He has also told us that the figures have been arrived at on the basis of the report furnished by the Board of Revenue. What is happening is that there is increase in unemployment and wages have been drastically cut down in many occupations and professions. The actual deduction which he claims on behalf of the dealers does not represent the actual amount of increased wages paid to the workers. When that is so, how can he come before the House and ask for a reduction to be made in favour of the dealers on account of labour charges? Actually there is depression in wages and the people are trying to take advantage of the unemployment all round. I should like to know on what basis he is now increasing the amount that is to be exempted from the total turnover on account of labour. The Board of Revenue might have arrived at these figures on the basis of the conditions prevailing in 1949 or 1950. As things stand to-day and with decreased wages, I cannot understand why an increase in the amount of exemption should be given."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అయ్యో. ఇంకా మంత్రిగారు మదరాసు జనరల్ ట్యాక్స్ (ఆర్డర్ వోవరు అండ్ ఎక్సైజ్ మంట్లు) రూలు 1939 సవరణలకు అంటే యీ ప్రతిపాదన ఉపసంహరించుకుంటామని అన్నారు. అట్లా అయితే, ఆసలుదీన్ని drop చేశారా, లేక introduce చేసి, వోల్టేజీ withdraw చేసుకున్నారా? నాకు సందేహము వచ్చింది. ఇది డబ్బుకు సంబంధించిన విల్లు కాబట్టి అడుగుతున్నాను.

"ఈ విషయంలో నేను యిదివరకు ఒకసారి మంత్రిగారికి ఈ press లో జరిగే printing విషయంలోగాని, అచ్చువేనే విషయంలోగాని, కాగితాల విషయంలోగాని, ఏమి జరుగుచున్నదో చెప్పాను. కాగితాలు సబ్సిడీ చేసినపుడు ప్రింటింగుకు వేరే ధర, కాగితాలు సబ్సిడీ చేసినపుడు ప్రింటింగుకు వేరే ధర, తుల్యున్నది అని చెప్పాను. ప్రింటింగుమీదనే కాకుండా, కూతాలమీద కూడా turnover tax చేసి వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఇది ఒకకోకాసారి ఈ point ను గురించి ప్రభుత్వ వ్యవస్థికి తెల్సాను. అప్పుడు దాన్ని గురించి consider చేస్తామని చెప్పారు. దానికోసం అసలు ఈ విషయం మిమిటో మరొక ఒకసారి విశదముగా చెబుతాను. ప్రింటింగు ప్రెస్సులలో ప్రింటింగు చేయడం చెందుదామనిగా జరుగుచున్నది. అర్జును ఇచ్చే దిక్కుడు ప్రెస్సువాళ్లు ప్రింటింగుచేయడం కాగితాల సబ్సిడీ, అంతా వాళ్లే చేయ

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దనునది ఒకటి. యింకొక్కటి ఏమిటంటే ప్రింటింగుమాత్రం ప్రెస్సువాళ్లు చేసేటట్టు కాగితాలమ్మతం, అర్థరాయిచ్చి అచ్చువేయించుకొనేవారే సబ్జెక్టులోనే ఉంటుంది. ఈ రకంగా రెండువిధాలుగా ప్రింటింగు జరుగుచున్నది. కాగితాలు సబ్జెక్టులోకి వస్తే తప్పకుండా ప్రింటింగుమాత్రం చేస్తే, ప్రింటింగు ఖర్చువేస్తారు. ప్రెస్సువాళ్లు కాగితాలకు కూడా సబ్జెక్టు చేస్తే, కాగితాలు ఖరీదువేరే, ప్రింటింగు వేరేచార్జీ వేస్తారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు కాగితాల ఖరీదు దానిమీద నేబ్బటాళ్లు, ప్రింటింగుకు చార్జీ, దానిమీద turnover tax ప్రభుత్వం ప్రెస్టేషన్ల వసూలుచేస్తున్నది. ఈ turnover charge కాగితాలమీద నేబ్బటాళ్లు కూడా కలిసి మొత్తముమీద టాక్సు పడుతున్నది. ఈ చిన్నవిషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించి దీన్ని మార్చుచేయటానికి ప్రయత్నించాలి. ఒక జిల్లా కోర్టు తన తీర్పులో ఇట్లా వసూలు చేయటానికి ఏమిలేదని కూడా చెప్పింది.

“మూక విషయం చెబుతాను ప్రెస్సువాళ్లు exercise books అచ్చువేసేటప్పుడు పుస్తకానికి పై అట్ట మాత్రమే ప్రింటింగుచేసివేస్తారు. అట్లాంటప్పుడు కాగితాలు సబ్జెక్టు ప్రెస్సు సబ్జెక్టు చేసినప్పుడు కాగితాలమీద sales-tax వేసి వస్తున్నది. అక్కడ ఒక sales-tax యిక్యవలసియిస్తుంది. ప్రెస్సువాళ్లు ఈరావర్ వేసి పుస్తకము కట్టి యిస్తున్నప్పుడు తన చేనేది రావరుమాత్రమే అయినా పుస్తకము మొత్తము ఖరీదు మీద turn over tax విధించి వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఈవిషయం పరిభ్రష్టం వారు గుర్తించాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.”

10-10 a.m. * THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“ Sir, in reply to the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao's allegation that nowadays very meagre wages are paid. I might say that even that has to be taken into consideration while assessments are made. I may say that these are not cases of wages paid “in general.” Only particular types of concerns where these wages are paid are taken into consideration. For example, electro-plating work is a special work. We are not altering in general for all types of wages. Only for the types of work, we have come forward with amendment. Electro-plating is a special type of work, and the wages paid are expected to be high. So, instead of 20 per cent, we have deducted 27 per cent. In the case of textile dyers and printers, we consider that their cases have to be viewed rather sympathetically, particularly in view of the special circumstances of the trade. We have given a deduction of 50 per cent instead of 20 per cent. Again, in the case of sculptural contracts relating to works of art, we thought that art should be encouraged. That work was of a special type, and the wages paid therein were also high. Every wage earner and labourer cannot get into this type of work. So, we considered a special percentage of deduction was necessary in art. Therefore, we have given 70 per cent. These are the three types wherein we have given special concessions, and not in any other case as the hon Member seems to imagine.

“The hon. Member Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has not touched any of these three types. But he has gone out of the purview of the amendment. He said that special concessions are necessary for paper, and that we have to take that into consideration. I might

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tell the hon. Member that it does not arise here. When the General Sales Tax Act is being amended, I shall certainly bear the suggestion of the hon. Member. Sir, with these words, I commend my motion to the acceptance of the House.”

Mr. SPEAKER:—“ I shall now put the motion to the vote the House. The question is—

“That the following draft amendments to the Madras General Sales Tax (Turnover and Assessment) Rules, 1939 (published with Revenue Department Notification No. 818, dated the 12th September 1939, at pages 1-5 of the Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 15th September 1939, as subsequently amended), which it is proposed to make in exercise of the powers conferred by section 3, sub-sections (4) and (5), of the Madras General Sales Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act IX of 1939), be approved.

Draft amendment (1) (ii) relating to item (cc) in rule 4 (3) shall come into force on the 1st April 1953.

DRAFT AMENDMENTS.

[Vide pages 755-758 supra.]”

The motion was put and carried.

(3) REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE ON THE
ACCOUNTS FOR 1948-49.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ It is agreed that this item may be taken up as the last item in this session. So, the next item on the Agenda may be taken up now.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—Cont.

(2) THE MALABAR TENANCY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“ Mr. Speaker Sir, . . .”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“ Sir, on a point of order. Rule 70 (1) of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules says—

“79. (1) At any time after the expiry of six days from the publication of a Bill in the Gazette, the member-in-charge of the Bill may make one of the following motions in regard to his Bill, namely:—

“(a) that it be taken into consideration by the Assembly either at once or at some future day to be then specified; or . . .”

I am also aware of rule 115 under which the Hon. Speaker can waive the period of notice. But this is not mandatory. It is left to the discretion of the Hon. Speaker. My submission is that in view of the fact that we had no time to study the Bill and in

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view of the fact that the Bill is not satisfactory, I request you to use your discretion and not allow the Government to move this Bill to-day."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is only for setting up a Joint Select Committee."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Even then the principles of the Bill will have to be discussed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will have ample time to discuss it in the Joint Select Committee. The Hon. Minister will now move his motion."

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, I beg to introduce the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and move—

That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 Members from the Council) to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and that the following Members of the Assembly be nominated as Members of the Joint Select Committee :—

The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.

.. C. Subramaniam.

.. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.

Sri N. Gopala Menon.

.. A. Appu.

.. E. K. Sankaravarma Raja.

.. Y. Manjaya Shetty.

.. K. Rajaram.

.. T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.

.. V. R. Nagarajan.

.. V. Balakrishnan.

.. C. H. Kanaran.

.. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.

.. V. R. Krishna Ayyar.

.. P. Ramamurthi.

.. K. M. Seethi.

In moving this Bill I would like to give a brief outline of some of the important land-marks in the history of Tenancy Legislation in Malabar.

" A measure to protect the interests of the tenants of Malabar was first passed in 1887. The provisions of that Act with considerable amendments were subsequently embodied in the Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1889, which

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continues to be in force even now, and assures to the tenants compensation for their improvements in the event of eviction.

" The above enactment however did not impose any check on evictions and agitation for a more comprehensive piece of legislation continued. The Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, was the outcome of this agitation. It provided for the fixation of fair rent in the case of cultivating verumpattamdars and cultivating kuzhikanamdars. It restricted the grounds for eviction and fixed the rate of renewal fees. It also nullified the effects of ' melharth ' by which the landlord could transfer a part of his interest in any land held by his tenant which entitled the transferee to evict such tenant, one of the condemned practices in Malabar.

" As certain defects were noticed in the working of the Act, the Government appointed the Malabar Tenancy Committee in 1939 to study matters on the spot and make suggestions. Meantime, the Government felt that certain amount of relief was necessary in the case of evictions and so Act XXIV of 1945 was passed by which eviction was restricted further. Prior to this a minor amendment to section 51 was also enacted in the same year.

" The agrarian unrest continued in Malabar and as a result the report of the Malabar Tenancy Committee referred to above was taken up by Government for examination, and after consideration of it, an extensive legislation on land tenure in Malabar was undertaken. A Joint Select Committee of both the Houses went into the question in detail and toured extensively the whole of Malabar and portions of South Kanara to study the problems. After a careful consideration of all the facts the amending Act of 1951 was passed.

" The main features of the Amending Act of 1951 were that it provided for the fixation of fair rent in respect of all wet and garden holdings including kudiyruppus, ulknadis, and kudikidappus. It also contemplated the preparation of a record of rights in respect of all the holdings in Malabar for which fair rent was fixed. This was an undertaking which involved much labour, time and money. It required the co-operation and support of both landlords and tenants in its work. A Rent Settlement staff was employed as soon as the Act came into force, viz., 15-3-1952, but there was dissatisfaction as to the working of this machinery because people were afraid that undue delay and unnecessary expenses would result in implementing this scheme.

" After an assessment of all the factors involved, the Government came to the conclusion that even though the fixation of fair rents of all the holdings was scientific, considering the other aspects, it was better that a less complicated and speedy machinery was devised. As a result of that, the Rent Settlement staff was disbanded in August 1952. There is still dissatisfaction among the people regarding the other provisions of the Act. The a.m.

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Government have received memoranda from various interests in land from Malabar and after a careful consideration, they have now decided to bring this Bill.

"The Government consider that, in view of the fact that the Amending Act of 1951 came into force only from 15th March 1952 and without giving a fair trial to the Act, it would be premature to revise all the important sections.

"Under this Bill, the fair rents will be fixed by Rent Courts presided over by Revenue Divisional Officers. The fair rent determined can be revised after 12 years as the Government consider that the existing period of 20 years is too long. Fair rent will be fixed only in cases where there is dispute and either the landlord or the tenant can apply. The landlord can apply only after the expiry of three years from the date of passing of the Bill. The tenant is also given right to get the rent revised within that 12-year period for sufficient cause.

"As a result of the above modifications, this Bill amends section 28 so as to indicate what the rent payable will be if the fair rent is not determined.

"The Bill also provides that if a cultivating tenant is to be evicted for *bona fide* cultivation by the landlord, the tenant should be given one year's net income which he secures from the land, over and above the amount he is entitled to get under the existing law.

"Fort Cochin is a small town with a large population and a good portion of the people are living in what are called kudikidappus. The Amending Act of 1951 gave certain concessions to the holders of kudikidappus in Fort Cochin. Representations have been received that similar concessions should be granted in other places also. The situation in Fort Cochin is different from that prevailing in other areas. The Government have, however, provided in the present Bill that *ulkudi*-holders outside Fort Cochin should not be evicted unless alternative sites are offered in the same village or without the giving of three full years' notice.

"As regards fair rent for dry lands on which pepper is cultivated as the principal crop, provision has been made in this Bill for giving as tenant's share one more year's produce. Provision is also made in the Bill for the landlord and the tenant to agree by a registered deed to pay as rent not more than 1/6th of the pepper produce every year.

"The operation of sections 54 and 55 of the Amending Act of 1951 and the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act has held up the trial of about 20,000 suits as they have been stayed by the provisions of the above two Acts. This Bill further seeks to repeal the sections and the Act referred to above for a speedy disposal of all the stayed suits.

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"The other provisions in the Act which are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons do not call for any special comments. The Bill will, no doubt, be examined by the Joint Select Committee in all its aspects and any suggestions which the hon. Members may have to offer, will, I am sure, be of great use to the Committee in its deliberations.

"Sir, I am sorry to state that the hon. Member Dr. K. B. Menon and other hon. Members of his Party are not willing to serve on the Joint Select Committee. But I can assure the House that all the representations that they may have to make will be heard by the Joint Select Committee and that the Government will try their level best to adapt the provisions of the Bill according to the wishes of the majority of the people of Malabar.

"I request the House, Sir, to accept my motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

"That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 Members from the Council) to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and that the following Members of the Assembly be nominated as Members of the Joint Select Committee:—

The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair,
C. Subramaniam,
M. A. Manickavelu Naicker,

Sri N. Gopala Menon,
A. Appu,
E. K. Sankara Varma Raja,
Y. Manjaya Shetty,
K. Rajaram,
T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi,
V. R. Nagarajan,
V. Balakrishnan,
C. H. Kanaran,
T. C. Narayanan Nambiar,
V. R. Krishna Ayyar,
P. Ramamurthi, and
K. M. Seethi."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, I move—

"That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* DR. K. B. MENON:—"Sir, I wish to make a very small statement about the Praja Socialist Party not serving on the Select

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Committee. I believe that very little purpose will be served by referring this Bill to a Joint Select Committee. The Government are aware of the grave situation created in Malabar not only by the deep resentment against the Bill but because of the flood of evictions and the stay orders that came in its wake. The Government received memoranda protesting against the Act from all the political parties including the Congress and subsequently, realising perhaps the gravity of the situation, the Hon. Minister called an informal group meeting of the Members from Malabar and we had a heart-to-heart talk over a cup of tea. We were very hopeful after that discussion that the Bill introduced by the Government would be acceptable. On the other hand, we find that it is very reactionary and that it is kind to the landlord but very cruel to the tenant. If we had been convinced that it was innocence or ignorance that induced the Government to introduce this Bill, we would have had no objection in co-operating with the Joint Select Committee. But we feel that by serving on the Joint Select Committee we will not be able to do very much. So, when the Bill comes up for general discussion, we shall avail of the opportunity and say whatever we wish to say then. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I move the following amendment which stands in my name :—

' Add at the end the following :—

" and that representations from various representatives of tenants and other organisations, oral and written, be received and the report be submitted before 31st May 1953." "

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' Add, at the end of the motion the words " including all Malabar M.L.As. and M.L.Cs." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, I move the following amendment which stands in my name :—

' That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion especially from the people of Malabar and from those of the parts of the Kasargode and Gudalur taluks of South Kanara and Nilgiris districts where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in operation.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, I have given notice of an amendment which I personally delivered yesterday to the Assistant Secretary to the Assembly. It reads as follows :—

' Add at the end the words " It shall have power to scrutinise all the sections of the principal Act." "

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MR. SPEAKER :—" It is an amendment not to this Bill but to the original Act."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" It is an amendment to the Government motion, Sir. The Government motion is that the Bill be referred to a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses. My amendment is that the Committee shall have power to scrutinise all sections of the principal Act."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That means the hon. Member wants the Committee to go through all the provisions of the Act."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, here is an amendment to the principal Act. No doubt, if the Bill, as it is before the House, is referred to the Joint Select Committee, it will have power only to look into the sections which are before the House, that is, the subject-matter of the amendment. But, as was done in the case of the Preventive Detention Bill in the Parliament, if the House is pleased to empower the Joint Select Committee to go into all the sections of the principal Act, certainly it can do so. Therefore there is no question of its being ruled out of order." 10.30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" So, the hon. Member wants permission of the House to go into the original Act. If so, he can move his amendment."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Yes, Sir, I move—

' That the following be added at the end :—

" It shall have power to scrutinise all the sections of the Principal Act." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Bill, which was promised for long, as the House will certainly be aware, has at long last been presented to the House. When one looks at the Bill, one is astonished that after all the Governmental mountain in labour has brought forth this legislative mouse. People will certainly be distressed to know that all their expectations have been dashed to the ground and their fears have been fulfilled if they just see or read or scan the present Bill. It is absolutely necessary, even as the Hon. the Law Minister has done, to understand the background in which the agitation for land reform in Malabar has grown and against which the present Bill has got to be understood or analysed. The primary demands of the agrarian population in Malabar for right over a century now have been running along very clear and well-defined lines. As early as 1850 or even earlier than that, there had been considerable agrarian unrest in Malabar when the demands put forward by the agrarian population were protection against rackrenting, protection against insecurity of tenure, protection against feudal levies like *manusham*, that is, renewal fee and protection against the demand that waste lands owned by landlords called *jenmis* should be made available

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for cultivation in spite of being occupied by the tenants as monopoly. These were the primary demands then put forth. Then as early as 1851—and I go a little earlier than even the Hon. the Law Minister has gone, for he has started with the year 1880—we had one Mr. Strange, who was appointed by the Government to go into the question of the agrarian unrest in Malabar and make a report. He submitted his report which, just like the reports which are submitted now, hybernated for long. Then, as late as 1880, one Mr. Logan was asked to make a report on the same subject because the agrarian unrest became more profound and deep and discontent among the agricultural population was rising. He knocked at the bottom of the theory of the divine right of the jenmi to the land. It may be interesting for friends from other districts to know about the landlord having absolute right in Malabar to the land. According to this particular local theory, if I may euphemistically put it, the jenmi is almost the divine owner of the land, he is the absolute proprietor, the State is not the proprietor of the land, he can exact all that he can from the tenants by virtue of the sacrosanct right he has and all that. Mr. Logan went into the whole matter from a historical point of view and held that it was an untenable right and that the real proprietor was the occupant of the land or the cultivator. But, notwithstanding his view, it did not commend itself to local authorities and the Government did not implement his recommendations. I must also point out that we are still in the days of Mr. Logan's report which pointed out that rackrenting was extant and should be prevented by adequate legislation. He also said that occupancy rights were not conferred upon the tenants and everywhere tenants were harassed and oppressed by eviction suits and urged that protection should be given against oppressive measures. He further contended that waste lands belonging to jenmis and even private lands should be given on lease. These recommendations, although they were scintillating, were really ameliorative of the conditions of the agricultural population. At that time they were not paid heed to and the report also hybernated for long.

[At this stage Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.]

"Then came the Madhava Rao Commission and his report in 1913. Coming to modern history, Sir Charles Innes, who later became a Judge, was the Collector of Malabar and he also supported the theory of security of tenure for tenants and confirmed the view that the landlords of Malabar were of an oppressive type. Then the War came and nothing happened so that we can now go into what is called the Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act which came into force later. It was a very mild measure and just assured some kind of compensation to the tenant when he was being elbowed or bundled out. It gave some sort of an illusory protection to the tenants with the result the agrarian unrest again continued. When the new Legislative Council was formed in the year 1920, Sir M. Krishnan Nair introduced a Bill and got it passed by the Council. But the Governor withheld his consent. There were reactionaries living then and

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unfortunately we have not got rid of that reactionarism even now under the new Republican Constitution. And now the new measure suggested is hardly progressive since it does not cut at the root of centuries—old reactionary practices. It does not meet the demands and aspirations of the Malabar people and it is most primitive in its scope. Sir, as I said, the Governor withheld his consent. Then, in the year 1929, came the Raghavayya Committee which went into the matter. There was a report prepared on the occasion and an enactment was passed in 1929. Unquestionably, this measure marked a milestone in the march of the ryots of Malabar towards better living conditions. However, at the same time, it should be said, the actual cultivator did not obtain any relief by the Act of 1929. I shall explain how. The measure no doubt sought to give to the tenants such benefits as fair rent, for instance, and this was the first time that the idea of fixing fair rent was mooted. But the formula adopted in the 1929 Act for arriving at the fair rent was hardly satisfactory because it was very much against the tenant. There was another idea which germinated from it and that was the fixity of tenure. The concept of security of tenure or occupancy right for the tenant meant relief from the oppressive and harassing landlords—jenmis—who resorted to eviction suits. Here also what was done was a series of conditions governed the conferment of such a right just as in the Constitution the Articles relating to Fundamental Rights are hedged in by so many clauses which sometimes take away or whittle down the effect of the Fundamental Right. Similarly, a kind of right was given to the tenants by way of security of tenure but a number of conditions were laid down under which only a suit for eviction could lie. These took away the effect of the provision conferring the right. Under the 1929 Act, a landlord could go to the Court and tell the Court that he required the whole land for his own cultivation. In that way he could evict a tenant. This was an easy device. The landlord came, filed a suit, entered the box and said: 'I require the land for my own cultivation.' Who could say he is dishonest? And the Court said: 'I see no reason why I should disbelieve the man. I pass a decree for eviction.' This menace grew in such a large proportion that thousands of suits were filed when the War came and the price of agricultural land went up. During the War we did not have any democratic Government, no Assembly functioned and the people's voice could not be heard directly by the Government. However, a District Judge at the time—that is, during the Advisory regime under Section 93 of the Government of India Act—drew the attention of the High Court to the menace of the ever-increasing evictions and the High Court in its turn drew the attention of the Government. It is really worthwhile to remember that this Advisory regime under Section 93 did pay heed to the advice of the High Court and brought in the amending legislation of 1945. Under this Act, mere requirement for the land by the landlord was not sufficient and he was required to establish the need for the same. However, even this did not really protect the tenant against eviction. Eviction suits continued to increase in number.

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The rents levied by the landlords were exacting and exorbitant and people were oppressed by the feudal levies like *manusham* or renewal fees. This was persisted in under the law. Many of the actual cultivators and practising lawyers know the difficulties that followed this Act so far as tenants were concerned. The word 'tenant' might mean anything—the cultivator, an intermediary or anyone else. But the actual tiller of the soil, the man who actually cultivated the land and the man who had his feet on the land and who tilled and raised crops on the land hardly got any protection under the 1929 Act. The position was the same even under the Amendment Act of 1945.

10-4 a.m. "Although it must be stated that there was some kind of concession granted to the tenants after the Amendment Act of 1945, agitation continued because the ryots felt that the lion's share of the produce went to the landlords. As a result of this agitation political parties in 1946, during the election campaign promised all kinds of things. It might be that promises are made freely during election times. But the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee appointed a committee in 1946 or 1947 to go into the question of land reform in Malabar. That Committee submitted a report. A leading Member of that Sub-Committee happens to be a District Judge now. That Committee cannot be said to be a revolutionary Committee. That committee submitted a very conservative and reasonable report. The Committee recommended short term and long term reforms. But I am afraid the amendment contained in the Bill before the House or the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act, 1951, did not grapple with the problems or bring into force any of the recommendations or even major recommendations of the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee. The report did not satisfy the aspirations of the tenantry. But at the same time it was a progressive document. I drafted a Bill based on the recommendations of the report, called the Agrarian Relations Bill and gave notice of it to the Hon. Speaker. I believe in due course after the technical hurdles are overcome that Bill may come up before the House. It may be possible to understand this Bill in the light of the other Bill. It may also be possible to see how even elementary reforms have not yet been brought into force. Vast strides are being made in the matter of land reform in other countries and we are going in the reverse direction. The report made by the Kerala Provincial Congress Committee went unheeded. The Government then was certainly a Congress Government. It did not do anything at all to implement the recommendations made in the report.

"Then, Sir, the Kuttikrishna Menon's Committee which went into the question of agrarian reforms in 1938 submitted a report which also was shelved by the Madras Government. No action was taken on that report also. Then a special officer was appointed. The Government have a supreme faith in these special officers and committees in these days. A special officer was

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appointed to go into the report. The special officer also submitted a report in 1947 or 1948. Then came the agitation for agrarian reforms. It became impossible for the Government to resist the demand of the ryots of Malabar and the then Law Minister, a Malayalee, felt the impact of the agitation in Malabar and said he would bring a Bill with substantial changes in the Law of 1929. The Bill as originally published seemed to contain good features, but what actually happened was, in the Select Committee the various attractive provisions that had been there in the Bill were removed and ultimately when it emerged from the Select Committee, was passed into law and placed on the Statute Book, it became very reactionary and people hardly liked it. There was again opposition to the Act and discontent among the ryots in the district. During the recent elections political parties gave definite pledges that substantial changes would be effected in the land tenure Acts. The United Democratic Front published even a booklet in which they said they would oppose the present Act and never permit it to become law and something ameliorative would be substituted in its place. I hope the present Law Minister would still be remembering the reverberation caused in the minds of Malabar ryots regarding the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act. The objection was not merely in regard to the 'ulkudis.' I am sorry to call these reforms puny, unsatisfactory, trifling and altogether insignificant. The real objections were to the vexatious features of the Act which are sought to be amended by the present Bill. What are they? Let us understand what the ryots of Malabar have been clamouring for. In that light only we have to see what the present Bill promises to them. The main objection to the Act of 1951 or as amended by the Amendment Act was that the rents were still high and the people wanted that this exorbitant rent should be reduced. The Malabar Tenancy Act did not satisfy the demand of the ryots. What happened was that two-thirds of the produce was to be given to the landlord. Hon. Members of the House should remember that lands in Malabar are not as fertile as lands in other districts such as Tanjore and others. The lands there are very poor and there is no water-supply at all in Malabar. Through the hard labour of the tenants alone that something worthwhile could be produced from the lands in Malabar. They have also nothing to invest on agriculture. According to the Act of 1929 two-thirds of the share of the produce went to the landlord, a lion's share, an unjust share. People objected to it. The Malabar Tenancy Act seemed to promise some kind of relief by reducing the share of the landlord to half the produce. But as the Bill finally emerged from the Select Committee it was stated that the landlord would get half the share of the produce from the wet lands but the tenants should pay half the land revenue. Ultimately when calculated it was found that the original two-thirds of the produce for the landlord was arrived at by a different method. Therefore there was no benefit at all for the tenants. People expected much. They asked for substantial reduction of the rent. But the amendment Act did not give them that relief. Regarding garden lands, originally the Act gave one-fifth and two-fifths.

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Garden lands were mainly planted with coconut and arecanut trees. The amending Act simply reduced it a little by one-third and one-sixth. This was not much. Not only this. There was an atrocious feature in the 1951 Act which made it repugnant to the ryots of Malabar. What happened was the high prices of the commodities that prevailed after the War were taken into account in fixing fair rents with the result that a man who was paying Rs. 50 before had to pay even Rs. 250 or Rs. 500. The rent was thus not reduced but actually enhanced. That was the effect of the 1951 Act. This was therefore not an ameliorative provision. There was considerable objection to this fair rent provision of the 1951 Act.

"Then, Sir, there is the question of eviction. In this direction the Malabar Tenancy Act of 1951 did not give much to the tenants. Even the 1945 amendment enacted during the Advisers regime gave something. Nothing more than that was given in the later Act except that certain restrictions were put upon Sthanis. When certain charitable institutions evicted tenants from their holdings they were prevented from doing it. That did not very much affect the problem, although it did give some relief. The demand of the tenants was that they must be given absolute immunity from eviction. We can understand that no tenant, no agriculturist would be interested in producing more, even though we might cry hoarse, 'Grow More Food', 'key up production potential'—very fine phrases indeed given out always when there is some opening ceremony or festive occasions. No cultivator would be willing to sink his labour and money on the land unless he is certain that for what he gives by way of labour and money he will get a substantial proportion by way of his share in the produce and continue to get that for ever and ever for his children and for his grandchildren. But what happened was a lion's share was taken by the landlord. There was no security of tenure for the tenant. If the tenant happened to grow coconut, only ten years hence the area becomes a fine garden. Then the landlord takes a fancy for the land and requires it for his own cultivation and files a suit for the eviction of the tenant. Would any tenant be inclined to improve the land or to grow more coconut trees or manure the soil, or improve the production if he is not to share the produce and the land is not to continue under his possession? It is almost fundamental that he should have security of tenure. This must be conferred upon him. This was not done under the 1951 Act. Except in a small measure, we continued the provisions of the Act of 1945 which was passed by the Advisers regime. One of the objectionable features of the 1951 Act was that the people's demand for security of tenure, for occupancy rights and absolute immunity from eviction was not conceded.

"The other thing was that the people really wanted that waste lands in Malabar must be distributed to landless poor labourers and other agriculturists who did not have lands to cultivate. In Malabar unlike in other districts, waste lands are substantially owned by private landlords and not by Government. Thousands and

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thousands of acres of waste lands belong to jenmis. They are arable waste lands. Sir, some months ago the Hon. the Revenue Minister answered an interpellation of mine and said that there are about 18 lakhs of acres of waste lands in Malabar. Out of this a substantial portion really belongs to the jenmis. They are not allowed to be cultivated and therefore there is any amount of fugitive cultivation. One of the main agitations since 1931 was that the waste lands belonging to the landlords, which were arable should be put to cultivation and leases granted by a Governmental agency to tenants. This was not completely implemented in the 1951 Act. It was only taken note of in the 1951 Act, in that it was stated that the Government would notify the implementation of section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act which provides for the improvement of waste lands. Although this Government came into power about a year ago, still no steps have been taken to give one cent of waste land to a cultivator yet. And this is proof of their bona fides, if I may be pardoned to say so, in implementing the provision. Waste lands have got to be given to the poor landless labourers. That has not been done. People have been clamouring for it and they have been clamouring for the implementation of the provisions of the 1951 Act.

10.50 a.m.

"It is better if some kind of machinery is created to end the diarchy in land in Malabar. It has always been stated by the tenants, as I said even as early as 1880 also, that they are the real cultivating owners of the land, that the kanamdars or jenmis are super-imposed and are non-existing and that the Government are expropriating the land by giving absolute proprietorship to the kanamdars or jenmis. In 1938 this matter came up for examination by the Kuttikrishna Menon Committee and the questionnaire covered this particular point whether the jenmi system or landlord system should not be abolished and whether it had not outlived its utility in Malabar and whether the right of a jenmi was so sacrosanct as not to be abolished. I do not know the general opinion. But certainly certain dissenting minutes to the Kuttikrishna Menon Committee Report said that the landlord or jenmi system must be abolished in Malabar. It is a longstanding struggle between the landlord and the tenant, the landlord saying that the tenant is not giving the rent and the tenant saying that the landlord is trying to take more rent. Therefore, this system of diarchy in land in Malabar should be ended.

"In Malabar, there is another peculiarity. There is a pyramid or chain of intermediaries, each one of them just taking some more rent from the lower man and passing it on to the top pyramid. There are four or five intermediaries between the actual cultivator and the topmost jenmi who is like a coping-stone, if I may say so. The actual cultivator is overburdened by persons who really have nothing to do with agriculture. Almost all the political parties have been agitating for the abolition of this system of intermediaries. Yet there is really no provision in the 1951 Amending Act for the abolition of the system of landlords or jenmis. The jenmi system must be abolished. Sir, these are the primary

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demands that have been put forward by the ryots of Malabar all through: (1) that the system of landlords or jenmis must be abolished, (2) that there should be fixity of tenure and absolute security from eviction, (3) that waste lands should be given over to the landless labourers, and (4) that there must be some machinery for giving compensation according to the Constitution. Compensation should be paid if we take away the rights. Therefore, let us start peasant proprietorship first in Malabar which is the sign-post of this State. Let it be known that Madras State is the first in the country to introduce peasant proprietorship. Sir, these are the primary demands. But I may describe the present measure as a legislative mouse of the Government mountain in labour. The Bill that has been brought forward is altogether jejune, and retrograde. In fact the amending Bill was opposed tooth and nail by all the political parties except perhaps the Congress which was rather silent because it was diffident in the last elections. To-day we find, after 1½ years, after so much promise that they were considering the matter and after so much agitation, the Government have at long last produced a piece of legislation which is hardly a credit to the author and I must be pardoned for saying so. It contains provisions which are positively retrograde in certain respects and hardly progressive in others.

"In regard to fixing of fair rent also, nothing has been done. What has been done is to correct a verbal mistake, that too in respect of pepper cultivation. There was a demand that it should not be one-fifth of the pepper produce, but it should be one-sixth. Everywhere it was only one-sixth. But in the 1951 Act, it was stated as one-fifth instead of one-sixth. The demand of the people is far high. As against one-tenth, one-fifth has been corrected into one-sixth. This is only a correction and not an amendment. It is not ameliorative. It is only a correction of a verbal mistake. Fixation of fair rent has been one of the main demands all along. There has been so much of promise, but nothing has been done. Even in regard to fixity of tenure, I am sorry to say, the Malabar Tenancy Legislation has been altogether ignored. Sections 14 and 20 deal with evictions and nothing has been done. Lest it should be stated that nothing has been done, the Hon. Law Minister stated that one year's net produce, i.e., fair rent minus the revenue, will be paid to the tenant when he is bundled out of the land. That is not what the people wanted. What they wanted is security of tenure so that the gross produce in the land may be increased. Therefore, what I want to say is that sections 14 and 20 dealing with evictions have been left untouched. Therefore I say it is really by-passing the fundamental demand of the agriculturists. In the 1951 Act there is a provision that those who want to file eviction suits in respect of fixity of tenure, must file suits within one year from the date when the Act comes into force. The Act came into force on the 15th March 1952 and so all the eviction suits must be filed before the 15th March 1953. A very curious and tragic spectacle is that all the lawyers' offices in Malabar are overcrowded. One lawyer was telling me that he

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had already received 70 suits on the 14th March 1953. Another lawyer told me that he had been filing 50 suits a day for the previous ten days. In all about 4,000 suits had been filed in about three weeks' time in one district of Malabar. If the Government's policy is 'let sleeping dogs lie', it is a different matter. It is really a great injustice to the tenants. Is it the feeling of the Government that no protection is required for the tenants? Is it their idea that many of the 4,000 suits will be dismissed under the present law? It is hardly a solution of the problem, because if a tenant is disturbed from his normal life, if he is dragged to the munsif's court and to the sub-court and to the other higher courts, that is undoing his security, especially because the tenant is the weaker party and he can hardly afford the luxury of litigation. This is a case where the primary demand of the people of Malabar for a fixed tenure has been ignored by the Hon. Law Minister and that too in spite of the tremendous amount of litigation that has been instituted for the eviction of tenants.

"Coming to the third important provision, viz., the machinery for the distribution of waste lands, I submit there is no machinery actually at all."

SRI A. RAMASWAMI THEVAR :—"On a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami is reading a newspaper in the House. Can he read a newspaper when a debate is going on?"

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—"Sir, Mr. Ramaswami must have found so very little in this Bill that he has thought it fit to be looking into the newspaper. But to continue my point where I left it.

"My point is: there are thousands and thousands of acres of waste lands, lakhs of acres, which remain to be cultivated in Malabar. Malabar is a deficit district, and what is mainly wanted is more and more production of foodgrains; and if in this time of crisis, of stress and of pressure of events, the Government do not create a good and strong machinery for the distribution of waste lands to the poor people, to the agriculturists and to others who are willing to bring them under cultivation, I should submit it is a pity. This Bill which does not take note of all these longstanding demands is most unsatisfactory also in this, one of its fundamental features:

"Lastly, in regard to the diarchy of the landlord and tenant on land, nothing has been done. What all is provided here is a few provisions here and there which are against the interests of the tenants as a whole. Take, for instance, the ulkudi. Ulkudi means a place where a Harijan agricultural labourer puts up a small humble hut in a site given by the landlord and belonging to the landlord, for his living, because he is employed by the landlord on serfdom terms to work on his land. Under the 1951 Act, what was done was to make a provision that these people who could be evicted in a period of three years, would have permanency of occupancy

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if the Government notified that area, and the ulkudidar could continue on the land. As I said, most of the ulkudidars are Harijans and I suppose most of the Harijan Members of the House will join me in protesting against the eviction of these poor people. What is done is generally to send a registered notice to the ulkudidar. Now, a Harijan may not know what a registered post is; he may throw away the notice, and the landlord may therefore bring up a suit against him after some time and drive him out of the ulkudi. One of the major provisions in this Bill, if I may be pardoned for saying so, is the cheap and attractive provision that rent settlement officers would be abolished and there would be rent courts in their place. Sir, this is a seeming attraction, because I know formerly there was considerable objection from various political parties to the existence of these rent settlement officers and it was stated that they were doing quite a lot of harm to the people of Malabar. It was of course partly true and partly wrong. The first real objection was that these officers were fixing fair rent after a very elaborate procedure of arithmetical calculation and after taking into account all kinds of considerations, relevant and irrelevant, with the result that ultimately the rent fixed was almost always higher than the fair rent. But the second and more real complaint against them was that most of them were drawn from places outside Malabar. Even the Hon. Minister agreed that it is a sort of Chinese puzzle, that we have in Malabar to-day many Deputy Collectors who are dealing with cases on the magisterial side, drawn from districts like Tirunelveli and Madurai or from the Telugu area who cannot speak or understand Malayalam and who when asked to say what is a 'verumpattam' or a 'kuzhikanam' always say something wrong and unsatisfactory. People naturally were not satisfied with such a state of things and because they were not enamoured of the personnel, they became dissatisfied and did not want such officers. There are several cases where the feudal landlords are so big and so powerful and so oppressive that even a tenant who has come ready to apply to the law court will be afraid of doing so. For instance, there is the House Rent Control Act; I know most people in Malabar are paying to-day double and treble the amount of fair rent that may be fixed under the Act. They do not want to negotiate with the landlord; persons who are the weaker party to the contract and who feel the possibility of oppression naturally are under the apprehension that the landlord if antagonized and enraged, may do harm and drag them to the courts in a long-drawn-out litigation. In such cases, as in the case of the factory laws where compulsory benefit is given to the weaker party, we must provide for compulsory benefits to the poor tenants. Again, it is not as if there must always be compulsory fixation of rent. In the working of the 1951 Act, when fair rents were fixed, it was found they were far higher than the contract rent. What I submit is, wherever the contract rent is lower than the fair rent, it is but elementary justice that we should give the benefit of the contract to the tenant, and so, either the contract rent or the fair rent, whichever is less, should be adopted. Somehow or other, this does not seem to be acceptable to the Hon. Minister. He says, 'we

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must have rent courts'. We have in Malabar about twenty munsifs' courts and one almost every ten miles and there are a very large number of lawyers attached to them. It may be easy there; but in North Malabar the position is quite different. If a man has got to go to Tellicherry from a place in the interior, he will have to travel ten or fifteen miles and so he charges more with the result that the tenant finds himself unable to cope up with such kind of litigation and after all, the rent court which might have a superficial appeal in principle, may not be helpful in undoing the high rent. That is why I suggest that contract rent or fair rent, whichever is less, should be made payable. If courts are at all to be given powers, I suggest it is better that civil courts and not Revenue Divisional Officers are given such powers, because these officers have very little experience of civil law, and more especially of a very complicated law as the Malabar Tenancy Act.

"As regards the jenmi system, nothing has been done in this Bill. The proposed Bill therefore is something which I consider as very obnoxious, every inch of it. It is hardly satisfactory in any one respect even; it defeats the aspirations of the people of Malabar and it is my duty and privilege, if I may say so, to oppose it. But I must not stop with saying that. Dr. K. B. Menon has explained already that he opposed it and his party also opposed it, perhaps more vehemently than anybody else or any other party. I wish however to make it clear that while I and certain members of my ilk have consented to serve on the Select Committee, our position should be definitely understood. I shall oppose this Bill inside the Select Committee as I do now, and after gathering necessary evidence I shall try to expose the hollowness of the provisions which are sought to be adopted and imposed on the people of Malabar. I do not accept this Bill or the principle of this Bill or the adequacy of this Bill. When I say that I consent to be a Member of the Select Committee, I do not commit myself to the principles of this Bill right through. All the same, at every stage, I shall draw the people into the Select Committee, examine them, collect evidence and show up the Bill as altogether unsatisfactory. With these remarks, Sir, I oppose this Bill and hold that it is far, far less than what the Malabar people expect this Ministry to do, after all that has happened."

Sri T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, 11-10 a.m. I feel it my privilege to inform the Hon. Minister who has moved the motion, as well as my colleagues in the Assembly, that my party, the Communist Party, does not accept this Bill. We are against this Bill. At the same time, from the very beginning I have to make it clear that though we consented to be members of the Select Committee, it does not mean that we are committed to this Bill or that we will accept it. I wish to say at the outset that the provisions in the Bill are so restricted that the people of Malabar will never accept the Bill. That is why the Committee should be authorized specially to go into all the provisions of the Bill and

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make necessary changes to make it acceptable and unless and until that is done, it will be nothing but a betrayal of the verdict of the people and their aspirations.

"Another point that I have to emphasise on this occasion is this. After all, what is it that the people of Malabar have been fighting for? My friend Mr. Krishna Ayyar has quoted the history of the trials and struggles of the people from the reports of special officers and various documents about which the Government themselves are aware. But it is unfortunate that the Government have not paid any heed to the recommendations of the various committees and commissions that they themselves have constituted. It is surprising that they did not pay heed to the cries and the verdict of the people of Malabar, especially in regard to the amendment of the Act of 1951, at any rate the main issue that was placed before the electorate of Malabar during the last elections. I may say that it was on this issue, and on this issue alone that the Hon. Minister from Malabar was routed—was defeated—in the elections last time.

"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I wish to say that our peasants, the historic peasantry of Malabar have been fighting—even according to the reports of the Committees set up by the Government of Madras—from 1836 onwards for security of tenure, ulkudi rights, rent reduction, etc. I want to ask whether the Government have granted these things in this Bill? Are the Government contemplating to make suitable amendments so that the peasants will be given a guarantee of security of tenure and that they will be relieved of rack-renting? I do not say that nothing has been given in the Bill. But, what is it that has been given? The Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, the ex-Minister, wanted the landlords to evict tenants without any reason. Of course, he has also given something to the tenants, but what he wanted to give by one hand has been taken away by the other. In one place in the Act, it is stated, 'no suit for eviction of the customary verumpattamdar, kuzhikanampdar or kanampdar shall lie at the instance of the landlord.' We thought that according to this, the tenant is given security of tenure. But, Sir, the next sentence in it says, 'except on the following grounds.' That means, if you go through these provisions it will be seen clearly that no tenant has got security of tenure and any tenant can be evicted. In fact, it is enough if the landlord on the day of filing the suit, or even the previous day, is convinced that the particular tenant does not recognize his landlordship; he can file a suit against the tenant for eviction. I find that this provision has not been given. But, what is that something? According to section 15 which seeks to amend the Act of 1951, the tenant will not be given anything. Now, it is claimed that one year's compensation is being given to the tenant. What is that one year's compensation? I have worked it out last night. After all it will come to Rs. 50. That is what I infer. The hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, wanted the tenants to be turned out of their holdings and thrown into the streets. But now the Hon. Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nair wants these evicted tenants to go to Benares for which he would give them the railway fare

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of Rs. 50 and the Cabinet of the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, who is god-fearing, want the tenants to go to Benares, the famous Kasi. That only means the tenant is not allowed to eke out his living; he has no security of tenure. Kasi is supposed to be a very holy place and a place of pilgrimage. Sir, my humble submission is, as I have already stated, by consenting to serve on the Select Committee of this Bill, I do not commit myself to the principles of this Bill. I want to make that clear even now.

"Sir, another point that I have to say is with regard to the constitution of the committee itself. In connexion with the original Bill the Select Committee was formed consisting of all the members from Malabar. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I want to draw the attention of the Hon. Law Minister and the Chief Minister to this fact. Why is it that only four members from the Ministerial party have been selected? Of course, I do not say that they should not be there. They should also be there, because they are also Malayalees and I am sure the glorious tenants of Malabar, the peasantry of Malabar, the united peasantry of Malabar, the democratic peasantry of Malabar would like to see that all the 30 members from Malabar including the Hon. Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nair will put up a united stand and say that this Bill does not satisfy the aspirations, the wishes and the desires of the peasantry of Malabar. So, Sir, my submission is that all the Malabar M.L.As. will have to be on the Select Committee.

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

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am, of course, aware that the constitutional issue will be raised, because according to the rules only 25 members could be the maximum. I say, Sir, that if necessary the rule can be amended. But, what I say is that in addition to the four members from Malabar on the Congress benches, all the members of the Praja Party, Socialist Party and the Communist Party, the members of the Muslim League and all members from Malabar can be constituted into a committee, so that we may all discuss the whole matter and see that the long cherished goal of the peasantry is achieved. We do not want anything to be done here and now against the constitution. But, even according to the constitution, we can do a lot if the Ministry want to do it. There is no use of mere words and lip-sympathy and if they want to do anything it has to be done here and now. I therefore request the Government to consider this aspect very seriously."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before I call other hon. Members to speak, I want to inform the House that there will be no afternoon session to-day. The Government will provide some other day for non-official business."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"At the end of this sitting."

* SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I 11-20 a.m. consider this Bill a retrograde piece of legislation. It had been the long-cherished demand of the people of Malabar that there should be security of tenure for the tenants. Another demand of

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the tenants of Malabar is the reduction of rent. Both these demands of the tenants are not met by this amending Bill. The provision for the eviction of tenants in the principal Act, namely, sections 14 and 20, is not amended by the amending Bill. Sections 14 and 20 in the principal Act have been the main targets of attack by the kisans of Malabar. The tenants have been demanding that these two sections should be thoroughly revised so that every tenant would have security of tenure and peace of mind to cultivate the land that he had been cultivating for long, and that he would have an abode for himself. This amending Bill does not in any way affect the old provisions, which are placing the tenants at the mercy of the landlords. There are one hundred and one ways by which the landlords can evict their tenants. If we go through sections 14 and 20 of the principal Act, we will find that no tenant in Malabar will fall outside the scope of eviction under these two sections. This amending Bill does not seek to amend those sections in favour of the tenants.

"In regard to rent reduction also, it had been the longstanding cry of the tenants of Malabar that rack-renting is one of the obstacles standing in the way of the enjoyment of the fruits of their labour. This amending Bill does not in any way reduce rent. Only in regard to pepper vines, the rent is reduced from one-fifth to one-sixth. Whereas the demand of the tenants cultivating pepper is to reduce it to one-tenth, this Bill seeks to reduce it to only one-sixth. This hardly meets the demand of the tenants. In regard to garden lands, wet lands, dry lands, and other lands, there is no reduction in rent. In regard to coconut gardens, I have to say that if this Bill is accepted, the rent will go up to 10 or 20 or even 30 times, because the landlords will be free to go to court and get their rent fixed, namely, fair rent. The fair rent so fixed can be higher than the contract rent. The people of Malabar had been demanding that even if fair rent is fixed, it should not in any case go higher than the contract rent. This Bill provides that the landlord can go to court and get the fair rent fixed. This so-called fair rent will be always higher than the contract rent in the case of coconut gardens. Coconuts are grown mainly in Ponnani and Kurumbranad taluks of Malabar, and in these taluks, I am sure, the fair rent of these coconut gardens will go up, because the contract rent here is fixed on the basis of giving some remuneration to the tenants who cultivate, and also on the basis of the labour they have put in. Under the Act, fair rent will be fixed on the basis of one-third of the gross produce where the coconut trees are planted by the landlord and one-sixth where the coconut trees are planted by the tenants without any reference to the labour put in. This will hardly suffice to meet the cost of labour that the tenants have put in. If this provision is left untouched, the contract rent will be raised by 10 or 20 times. I can definitely say that the rent for coconut gardens in my constituency will definitely go up to 20 or 25 times. There is no doubt about that. After three years, every landlord is free to go to court and get the fair rent fixed. It is only the interest of the landlords that is safeguarded in the Bill.

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"The ulkudi problem mainly concerns Ponnani taluk. About 25 per cent of the population of Ponnani taluk are tenants of ulkudis. 99.9 per cent of Harijans of Ponnani taluk are tenants of ulkudis. These ulkudi tenants will be at the mercy of landlords. Every landlord will be free to evict his tenant after giving him three years' notice. After three years, any ulkudi tenant will have no abode, and he will be driven out into the streets like beggars. As the hon. Member Mr. T. C. Narayanan Nambiar said, they will be sent away to Benares! The landlords will be greatly satisfied with this provision for eviction. And there is no wonder in that. Hon. Members like Gopala Menon welcome this Bill. I saw his statement in the 'Indian Express' welcoming this Bill. It is only people representing landlords' interest who will welcome this Bill. The tenants on the other hand will be driven out of Malabar, and they will have no abode in Malabar. The ulkudi provision is amended a bit, and that has very great significance. The definition of ulkudi in the amending Bill is given as follows:—

"*Ulkudi*" means a hut in any portion of a dry land or garden land in the occupation of a person who has been permitted by the person entitled to possession of such dry land or garden land to occupy the hut and who otherwise has no interest in such dry land or garden land.

In the old Act, ulkudi was defined as 'any portion of garden land wherein a hut is put up'. There is much difference between the two definitions. This difference in definition is made so that no tenant of ulkudi will have any right to the lands surrounding his hut. He will not be free to raise any vegetables around his hut. He will be deprived of even that right. So, this Bill is a retrograde piece of legislation. This is a reactionary piece of legislation. Twenty-five per cent of the population of Ponnani taluk will be thrown out into the streets, after three years if this Bill becomes law.

"I want to point out two more amendments that have been brought forward. One is the repeal of section 52-A. Sir, I am not here going into the details. This repeal of the entire section 52-A means the eviction of tenants from my constituency. In the whole of Malabar there are tenants of such a kind. Those tenants are there as if they are mortgagees. Section 52-A reads—

"52-A. (1) Notwithstanding anything to the contrary contained in any law for the time being in force, any person interested in any land may apply to the rent settlement authority for a declaration that a transaction entered into on or after the 1st January 1916, and purporting to be a mortgage of that land, is not in fact a mortgage, but a transaction by way of kanam-kuzhikanam, kuzhikanam, verumpattam, or other lease, and the decision of the rent settlement authority as to the nature of the transaction shall subject to the provisions of sub-section (2) be final, and the provisions of this Act shall apply accordingly:

Provided that in cases where the amount secured by the mortgage is, in South Malabar less than 60 per cent of the value of the Jenmi's rights in the holding and in other places less than 40 per cent of the value of such rights, the rent settlement authority shall, until the contrary is proved, presume that the transaction is not one of mortgage."

This amending Bill does not confine itself to deleting the words 'the rent settlement authority'. Its main purpose is to see that the tenants are termed as mortgagees, and thereby the landlords are enabled to redeem their mortgages and see that every tenant is

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ousted. This provision against eviction was brought forward as a result of long years of struggle. The tenants and kisans of Malabar have been struggling to bring in such a provision. In the last amending Bill this provision was brought in. Now the Government want to take away even that salutary provision.

11-30 a.m. "A new section—section 44-B—making a special provision in respect of redemption of mortgages is proposed to be inserted. It reads—

'Where a mortgage is redeemed and the mortgagee has been actually in possession of the land for a period of not less than twenty years immediately preceding the date of redemption, he shall, except where the person redeeming the mortgage wishes to cultivate the land himself, be entitled to continue on the land as a tenant in preference to any other person.'

This means that a poor and an aged widow who wants to get her land cultivated by her son will not be able to get possession of the land even after paying the entire amount due under the mortgage deed. The big moneylender who has been in possession of the land for twenty or more years may say that he wants to continue on the land. A mortgagor who wants to sell his land and redeem the mortgage may not get possession of his land from the mortgagee. Then he cannot give possession to the purchaser, and consequently the seller may not get the current market value of the land. The money-lender has been in possession of the land for the last twenty years or more, and this amendment gives sanctity to the possession by one who has been fleecing the poor peasant who owns the land! This obnoxious amendment cannot be accepted.

"The entire people are dissatisfied with this Bill. Mr. V. R. Krishna Ayyar narrated the history of the struggle of the people of Malabar from 1851 onwards. The struggle has been there for more than a century. Malabar land tenure is a complicated and complex system and it is entirely different from any system of land tenure obtaining in the rest of this State or anywhere else in India. It is almost a unique system. There are many intermediaries between the janmi and the actual cultivator. The tiller of the soil has been suffering from the overlordship of a pyramid of intermediaries. This amending Bill does not in any way relieve the suffering of the actual cultivator from the overlordship of the several intermediaries. I am sure that the heroic people of Malabar will reject this Bill *in toto*. If members of the Communist Party are there in the Joint Select Committee, they are there without committing themselves to the principle of the Bill and they want to go into the details of the original Act."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—"Sir, I do not know if any occupant of the Treasury Bench had more difficulty in piloting a Bill than the Hon. Minister for Law has to-day. In this Bill, there are difficulties of politics, difficulties of principles, difficulties of details and so on. I am glad that the Law Minister has given a very lucid exposition of the history of the tenancy legislation for Malabar and the substance of the proposed Bill. It was not the intention to have a completely new legislation overhauling all the fundamental principles of land tenure prevailing in Malabar.

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The only idea in introducing this legislation was to weed out from the old legislation those provisions which are obnoxious to the majority of the people of Malabar. I know personally that the people unanimously did not like two things. One is the visitation of the Rent Settlement Authorities throughout Malabar. The Government unhappily took Malabar for purposes of land reform experiments. They said that Rent Settlement Authorities shall be constituted whose duty will be to rove throughout the Malabar district and fix the fair rent in respect of all holdings, even where there was no dispute between the landlord and the tenant. The Government also provided for the maintenance of a record of rights which will contain all the rights of the landlord, the intermediaries and the tenants. These two things stirred up the feelings of the people, stirred up disputes where none existed, and naturally people resented this. The need for amending the 1951 Act in these respects was brought to the notice of the Ministry by many people by deputations and by Members representing various constituencies in Malabar. It was in pursuance of that persistent desire of the people of Malabar and their representatives that action was taken for amending the 1951 Act. If there is any difference in ideology, that is a matter on which neither the Government nor anybody else can do anything at present. I know that there is a strong feeling not only in Malabar but throughout India for abolishing the system of landlordism altogether and for making the tenants owners of the land they cultivate. That is a large policy which the Government of India should undertake and not the State Government. I know that in the recent elections in Malabar promises were held out by certain political parties to their constituents that there might be a change of Government and that there was every likelihood of the lands in Malabar being parcelled out and distributed among the tillers of the soil. That is a principle on which I do not feel that I am competent to speak. That is a very big problem. There are many hon. Members in this House who feel that this legislation does not correspond to their ideas, and any legislation of this kind will be opposed by them. Barring those ideologies, I think this legislation meets the needs of the people to a very large extent. After all, what does a tenant require? He requires three things—three F's—if I may so call them—fixity of tenure, fair rent and freedom for the sale of his right in the land. These are not new theories; these have been there for ages. Fixity of tenure is the paramount thing which any tenant requires.

"Some hon. Members have stated that no fixity of tenure has 11-40 a.m. been given to the tenant. I shall read to them section 10 of the Malabar Tenancy Act which says in unmistakable terms that fixity of tenure is given to the tenant. The section reads as follows :—

'Notwithstanding any contract to the contrary entered into whether before or after the commencement of this Act, every cultivating varumpattamdar, every customary varumpattamdar, every karamdar, every kanom-lushikanamdar, every kushikanamdar, and every tenant of a kudiyiruppu shall have fixity of tenure in respect of his holding, and shall not be evicted therefrom except as provided in this Act.'

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That section gives fixity of tenure to all tenants. There are details of cases where tenants could be evicted. For example, where the tenant does not pay the rent due, or if the landlord himself wants accommodation or wants to construct a building, he can evict the tenant. These are matters of detail into which the Joint Select Committee can go and change, if necessary. But to say that the tenants of Malabar have not been given fixity of tenure is not to say what is correct.

"Then, the other thing which a tenant would ordinarily require is that there should be fair rent fixed for the holding that he cultivates. That has been provided in the new enactment as well as in the 1951 enactment. Even in the 1930 enactment, there was provision for fixation of fair rent. Under section 9 (b), a machinery is constituted for the purpose of fixing fair rent. In respect of small holdings, in the place of the old Rent Settlement Authorities. Rent courts are established. This machinery will be speedier in disposing of cases and cheaper for persons who want fair rent to be fixed for their holdings.

"Then, Sir, the next thing is the freedom of disposal of the tenant's right. That is also allowed under section 39 of the Act which says that the tenant can dispose of his right whenever he likes. Therefore, the fundamental rights which a tenant has been agitating for not only in our country, but all over the world, have all been provided in this enactment.

"Sir, I have listened with very great care to the speeches of the hon. Members who have spoken against this Bill. They have said that this Bill is not acceptable to them that it is oppressive and that it is not conducive to the welfare of the tenants. Some hon. Members have opposed the Bill in strong terms. But, beyond these expressions, strong and violent expressions sometimes, I have not seen them point out to any provisions in the enactment which are detrimental to the interests of the tenants. I do not want to go very much into details because an opportunity will be given to all of us in the Joint Select Committee to put forward our views. I do not share the pessimism of the last speaker that this Bill will not be properly received in Malabar. Sir, I have still left in me some optimism and I believe that it is the duty not merely of those who represent the various constituencies in Malabar but of all of us here to see that contentment prevails in Malabar regarding these land tenures.

"I am very sorry, Sir, that the Leader of the Socialist Party, instead of coming forward to help all of us put our shoulders to the wheel, has decided to non-co-operate with, and not to be a member of, the Joint Select Committee. I submit that ought not to be the attitude that he should adopt. After all, the land we live in is the same and the prosperity of the people of that land is dear to us. All of us who come from Malabar and others should extend our co-operation and see what is wrong with this legislation. From the speeches that I have heard, I have not been able to see any hon. Member lay his hand on any particular provision and say that it is detrimental to the interests of the people.

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"Then, Sir, it was stated that waste lands had to be distributed in Malabar. There is already a provision in section 52-B of the Act which empowers the Government to take over waste lands belonging to jenmis and to give them to the cultivators for the purpose of cultivation. The fact that the Government, within the space of one year, did not implement that provision does not mean that the enactment is wrong. As I said, I do not see that there is anything fundamentally wrong in the new enactment.

"The hon. Member Sri Krishna Ayyar was talking about the fixation of fair rent. Sir, it may be that in some cases the provisions relating to fixation of fair rent are not acceptable to him. Whether one-fifth or two-fifths, or one-third or one-half of the produce should be given to the janmi is a matter of detail which ought to be gone into by the members of the Joint Select Committee. On principle, the Bill gives all that is good to the tenant and also safeguards the interests of the landlord.

"Reference has been made to sections 14 and 20 of the Act. Sections 14 and 20 state the grounds on which a landlord can evict a tenant. If a tenant does not pay the rent due, or if the landlord requires the holding for the purpose of putting up a building for his own occupation, or if the landlord himself is so poor that without cultivating the land he is unable to maintain his family, he has a right to evict the tenant in occupation of the holding. These are the main provisions of sections 14 and 20. I do not find any legislation in India laying down that the landlord who is himself so poor as to depend on the land he has to cultivate for his own subsistence should be deprived of his holding. The only recent legislation of the kind in Bombay prescribes a minimum acreage for the landlord. That is, I submit, a matter of principle on which this House or the Union Government may decide. On other matters, I do not find that any constructive help has been given by the criticisms on this Bill. I, therefore, think that this Bill should go to a Joint Select Committee and I would, if I can, appeal to the Leader of the Socialist Party to co-operate with us all in evolving a new Bill which may be satisfactory to the landlords as well as to the tenants."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister will reply at 1-15 p.m. Then I will put the amendments to the vote of the House. The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan will now speak."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, മലബാർ കടിയായ്ക്കു നിയമം 11-50 a.m.
മുദ്രാശി ബില്ലിനെക്കുറിച്ചു സംസാരിക്കുക എന്നുള്ളതു ഒരു അസംബു മെമ്പറെടെ നിലയിൽ ഏറ്റവും പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഒരു കർത്തവ്യമാണ്. ആൻ കരുതുന്നത്. ഈ ബില്ലു് ആകെമൊത്തമായി പരിശോധിച്ചതിനുശേഷം ഇത്രയും മോശമായിരിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബില്ലു്, ഇത്രയും കടിയായ്ക്കുക്കു് ദോഷം ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബില്ലു്, ഈ മന്ത്രിയുടെ കൊടുവണത്തിൽ എനിക്ക് യാതൊരു അസഹകാരത്തിനും തോന്നിയിട്ടില്ല. കാരണം കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയത്തെ കടിയായ്ക്കനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ള നേതാമറിച്ചു് അതിമോശ സഹായിക്കലാണ്. എന്നിടേ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി ശ്രീമാൻ കട്ടിക്യൂട്ടൻ നായരോടും ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട ശ്രീമാൻ ഗോപാല മേനോനോടും ചോദിക്കാൻ ഇതു് നിങ്ങൾ കോൺഗ്രസ്സിന്റെ പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ രാജ്യത്തെ എങ്ങനെ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഹേയ്ക്കു് പൂരിപ്പിച്ചും കറച്ചിയിച്ചും വെച്ചു പാസ്സാക്കിയ പ്രമേയങ്ങൾ നിങ്ങൾ

[Sri K. P. Gopalan]

[2nd April 1953]

മുതലായിത്തന്നെയും വന്നുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ജന്മിമാർ അവരുടെ കടിയെടുത്ത അടിമകളെക്കുറിച്ച് വെക്കുന്ന കഥ നാം വായിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുപോലെയാണ് ഈ ഉൾക്കടിയെടുത്ത മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തെ നോട്ടീസ്സു കൊടുത്താൽ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാം എന്നു പറയുന്നത്. ഇതു മൂന്നു കൊല്ലം അവരെ അടിമകളാക്കിവെക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു സമ്പ്രദായത്തിന്റെ പ്രതിഫലനം മാത്രമാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് ഞാൻ പറയുന്നത് നാടുവാഴിപ്രഭുത്വത്തിന്നു കൃഷിക്കാരെ അടിമകളാക്കിവെക്കാനുള്ള ഒരു ശൈലിയാണ് ഈ ഉൾക്കടിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ച ഈ ബില്ലിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ആകട്ടെ നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഈ ബില്ലിനെ തീർച്ചയായും മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ ജീവനരണ സമരമായി കരുതും എന്നുള്ളതിന്നു യാതൊരു സംശയവുമില്ല. ശ്രീമാൻ ഗോപാല മേനോൻ പറയുകയുണ്ടായി, മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ഈ ബില്ലിനെ സ്വാഗതം ചെയ്തു എന്ന്. ഇതിന്റെ സെപ്റ്റം കമ്മിറ്റി യോഗങ്ങൾ മലബാറിൽ വെക്കണം, കോഴിക്കോട്ട് വെക്കണം, കൃഷിക്കാരുടെയും കടിയന്മാരുടെയും അടുത്തു പോയി വെക്കണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയാവാനുള്ളത്. എന്നാൽ കൃഷിക്കാർ മാത്രമല്ല ഇടത്തരക്കാർ കൂടി ഈ ബില്ലിനെക്കുറിച്ചും എന്നെ നിങ്ങൾ മനസ്സു വാക്കണം. മലബാറിൽ വരുന്ന അവസരത്തിൽ ചക്കക്കുറുപ്പായ കൃഷിക്കാർ, അതുപോലെ ഇടത്തരക്കാർ, ജനാധിപത്യവാദികളായ കോൺഗ്രസ്സുകാർ, കമ്മ്യൂണിസ്റ്റുകാർ എന്നും, നോഷ്ടബിസ്റ്റുകാർ എന്നും, പ്രജവാദികൾ എന്നും, 'സ്റ്റാലിൻ' എന്നൊരു വ്യക്തതയോടെയും പരസ്പരമനുരൂപമായ ഒരു ബില്ലിനുവേണ്ടി തീർച്ചയായും മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ അണിനിരക്കും എന്നു നിങ്ങൾക്കു കാണുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. അതും കടിയന്മാരും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കും ദോഷകരമായിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ബില്ലാണ് കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഭൂമിയിൽ സ്ഥിരവാകുകയും കൊടുക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ്, ജന്മിസമ്പ്രദായം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കണം എന്നു പറഞ്ഞു കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇങ്ങനെ ഒരു ബില്ല് കൊണ്ടുവന്നതിൽ ഞാൻ വളരെ വ്യസനിക്കുന്നു. ശ്രീമാൻ ഗോപാല മേനോൻ ചോദിക്കുന്നു ഇത്രയ്ക്ക് മറെറൊരു കടിയാണ് ഒരു കാർഷികപരിഷ്കരണം വന്നിട്ടുള്ളതു എന്ന്. ചൈനയേയും റഷ്യയേയും എടുക്കേണ്ട ആവശ്യമില്ല, ഇത്രയ്ക്കുതന്നെ കാഷ്മീരിൽ എത്ര ഉണ്ടായി എന്നു നിങ്ങൾ ചോദിച്ചാൽ അഭ്യോചിക്കണം എന്നു ഞാൻ അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. അവിടെ കഷ്ടമായി അബ്ദുള്ളയുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിലുള്ള കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഭരണം കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുത്തതായ ഒരു ആനുകൂല്യങ്ങൾ കൊടുക്കുവാൻ ഈ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് തയ്യാറാണോ എന്നുള്ളതു മാത്രമാണ് എനിക്കു ചോദിക്കുവാനുള്ളത്. ഇത്രയും പറഞ്ഞുകൊണ്ടു ഞാൻ പ്രസംഗം ഞാൻ തൽക്കാലം അവസാനിപ്പിച്ചുകൊള്ളുന്നു.

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is with a heavy heart that I rise to speak on this occasion. We are here now considering an amending Bill to a legislation which was passed scarcely a year ago. Therefore, we expected that when a new legislation is brought in, things of the past would be taken into consideration and the Government would take a lesson from the past while such an amendment becomes necessary. I agree with Mr. Gopala Menon that the present Bill is brought forward due to persistent popular demand. But our demand was not to make the Bill more reactionary. Let me remind the hon. Member that the Congress rout in the recent elections in Malabar was not due to any fantastic promises that were held out by their opponents but due to the past betrayals of plighted words by Congressmen themselves. Sir, I would request him to read the two editorials written by 'Mathrubhoomi' immediately after the Congress defeat at the elections. 'Mathrubhoomi' is a nationalist paper which reflects Congress views and if I am permitted, I may call it the 'Malabar Hindu.' Such a paper wrote that the result of the general election in Malabar was a verdict on the 1950 Malabar Tenancy legislation. Therefore, instead of throwing the blame on the promises made by their opponents, let them indulge in a sort of self-introspection and let Mr. Gopala Menon give his helpful advice in making the measure agreeable to the majority of the people in Malabar.

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" Sir, we were crying for bread but what is thrown before us are literally stones. Before I speak on the main motion, I would place a few facts before the House regarding my amendments. I wish to assure the Government that my amendments are not intended to complicate matters or throw difficulties in the way of the Government. I move them with an honest intention. Some of them are formal amendments and if they are accepted, many a complicated problem can be solved. I would point out one or two instances. In the definition of 'cultivating verumpattamdar', it is stated 'cultivating verumpattamdar in respect of a holding means any verumpattamdar, who not being a janmi, intermediary or customary verumpattamdar of that holding, has expressly or impliedly, contracted cultivable lands in that holding and actually cultivates the same.' Sir, I lay emphasis on the words 'the same.' It has been held by courts that though the holding may comprise ten acres of land, if an inch of property is in the possession of a third person, he is not a cultivating verumpattamdar because he is not in possession of the entire land. Now, we know that holdings cannot be split up and in Malabar many of the holdings contain 'kudiyiruppus'. So if the tenant is in possession of ten acres of land and actually cultivating 9.99 acres and the other portion is in possession of the 'kudiyiruppu' holder he cannot get the benefit of the cultivating verumpattam. That this has not been the intention is evident from section 21. Then sections 14 and 20 allow the landlord the right to recover possession of property for his personal cultivation. Section 21 says 'that if he has not cultivated—or a substantial portion thereof' the tenant has the right to get back the land. Therefore when we say that the tenant should be in possession of the holding, it means the entire holding or a substantial portion thereof as is evident from the various other provisions. That is the one amendment that I have in my mind.

12-10
p.m.

" Then again, Sir, there is another provision, provision 6 (a) which gives special treatment to hilly tracts in respect of fair rent. It is stated it would be applicable to Wynaad, Gudalur and Nilgiris. We know it is intended to give some relief to persons who cultivate mountain areas, facing malaria and other dangers. We know that in Ernad and Walluvanad there are extensive areas which can be brought under cultivation and which the people are bringing under cultivation. If this provision is extended to those areas that would be a great help to them. So this section also needs some amendment.

" Then, Sir, this morning a question was answered about remission of rents. Section 29 (a) says that the tenant will be entitled for remission of rent only in the proportion of remission of revenue. We all know the bitter experience of this year. The whole second crop in Palghat and Walluvanad and a major portion in other taluks had failed. There has been no remission of the revenue because of the fact that double-crop lands are not included under the existing orders for grant of remission. In these cases if one crop is raised successfully, they are not entitled for any remission of revenue. There may be reason for that because the revenue

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is small when compared to the entire income from the land. But what about the poor tenant? One whole crop is lost to him. But he must pay the entire rent. Therefore section 29 (a) requires amendment, which will entitle him for remission of rent when the entire crop fails due to natural calamities beyond his control. Sir, in this connection I may mention that if the Select Committee is empowered by this House it can go into the other sections also and suggest amendments. There need not be another agitation or further amendments to the Act to give effect to the demands of the tenants. As I said before, it is far from my mind to complicate matters.

"Then, Sir, coming to the Bill itself I want to dispel the impression if it lurks in any part of the House that any probable legislation with regard to Malabar tenancy will have repercussions in other parts of the State as a whole. It is well known that the tenancy problem of Malabar is peculiar. I shall not here state my impressions or opinions. I will cite only what the experts and the landlords of Malabar themselves have said about this. In the memorandum submitted to the Select Committee on the Revenue Surcharge Bill, the Malabar Land Holders' Association observed: 'The peculiarities of different kinds of tenures by which lands are held in Malabar make it abundantly clear that the assessment is no basis by which the pattadar may be considered as big or small holder or as a poor or rich one'. Then the landholders of North Malabar say: 'In many cases between the actual cultivator and the jenmi there are several intermediaries, sometimes to the extent of six or seven who share the income in varying proportions! Then Poomulli Nambudripad, a big jenmi and a learned jenmi observes: 'The system of land tenure prevalent in Malabar from time immemorial is peculiar to that district only. It is totally different from the land tenures in other parts of the Madras State.' Then, Sir, I shall quote the opinion of the Special Officer Mr. Ragavendra Rao who was deputed to enquire into the matter in 1948. He said: 'One of the peculiar features in the land tenure of Malabar is the existence of a large number of intermediaries with rights in land. There are as many as 28 tenures of land in Malabar. Most of these tenure holders are not actually cultivating the land'. Sir, you will be surprised to know that the definition of the tenant in the Malabar Tenancy Act includes an intermediary of any description. We had also the opportunity to discuss the Tanjore Tenants' Act but nowhere you will find in that Act the description of a tenant as including the intermediary. Sir, even the United Nations experts have observed that the Malabar land tenure problem is the most complicated in the South East Asia. Therefore let not this House be carried away by the impression that what is given to Malabar will be sought for or agitated for by the rest of the people. Ours is a peculiar problem which will come more and more in evidence as we proceed hereafter.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister recounted the history of the Malabar land legislation which I wish also the House should remember. I shall here give the authoritative version given by the

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former Law Minister who introduced the Bill, because my subsequent argument has important bearing on his statement. He said: The Malabar Tenancy Act of 1929 however proved to be defective in certain respect. In 1938 therefore, the Government gave notice of a Bill to amend that Act but the Bill was not actually proceeded with. In July 1939 the Government appointed a Committee with Sri Kuttikrishna Menon, the present Advocate-General as Chairman, to study the nature and effects of the land tenures prevailing in Malabar and special areas where the same tenures are prevalent.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not read the whole thing. It is available in the Library for reference. It is enough if he just refers to it."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"What I want to impress upon the House is that in his statement the former Minister made it definitely clear that the draft Bill published by him in 1950 was the result of mature consideration and consistent with public opinion. That evoked a certain amount of response though it did not completely satisfy the people. The Bill went into Select Committee but as it emerged from there, it was a complete negation of all the amendments that were suggested in the original Bill that was published. 12-20 p.m.

"Sir, introducing the Bill as amended by the Select Committee, Mr. Madhava Menon observed: 'Considerable changes have been made by the Joint Select Committee in the Bill which was originally introduced. I must say with some personal regret that the changes that have been made are against the tenant and in favour of the landlord.' Therefore, Sir, let us ask ourselves, why in the Select Committee changes were made in favour of the landlord and detrimental to the interests of the tenants. The answer is not far to seek. Mr. M. P. Govinda Menon who was an active member of the Select Committee said that the majority of the members from Malabar in the Select Committee represented kanamdars' interests. There was the interest of Janab Uppi Sahib who admitted that although he belonged to the class of landlords, he supported the Bill of 1929. Therefore, the 1950 Bill that was sent to the Joint Select Committee was completely transformed because the representatives of Malabar who were in the Select Committee were really not the representatives of the toiling people or the real cultivators, but of the kanamdars and jenmis. I would request this House nothing more and nothing less than follow the procedure adopted by the previous Government. That Government, as the then Minister put it with some regret, made changes in the Bill because the majority of Malabar representatives were in favour of such changes. Now we do not want to incorporate any single change in this Bill as against the majority view now. If the Government are prepared to accept the advice, we want nothing more and we would request them to show as much concession and consideration as they were prepared to extend to the Members of the former Legislative Assembly in respect of the 1950 Bill.

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"My friend Mr. Gopala Menon was saying that no specific points were made out. If I am given two or three hours' time, I will point out hundreds of instances to him."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has got one minute more."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Sir, I want half an hour."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I will allow five minutes more."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Sir, I do not claim any special knowledge. But while the other Members are not lawyers, I know something of law."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I will allow ten minutes."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Sir, I have to hurry up though I may not be able to cover all my points."

"In the 1950 Bill as it was originally published, of course I too concede there are three important points. Two are most important, viz., fixity of tenure and fair rent and the latter without the former, I would say, is a mere mockery. In regard to fixity of tenure, the 1950 draft Bill promised the cultivating tenant that if he had been in continuous possession of land for 12 years, he would be given 5 acres of land and would be evicted by the landlord only from the rest. Indeed that was a great consolation and a great change made in the amending Bill. It also provided that no tenant could be evicted from the lands belonging to trustees or devaswoms. In regard to fair rent, it accepted the well known principle all over the world in any tenancy legislation, that the fair rent fixed by any legislation is the maximum rent payable by a tenant and in between he is entitled to contract for any less rent. In other words, the liability of the tenant is to pay a fair rent or contract rent whichever is less. This salutary principle was accepted in the draft Bill.

"Now, what were the changes made by the Select Committee? They took away completely that provision which gave the tenant the right to enjoy five acres of land had he been in occupation of it for 12 years. Then there is the invidious distinction that instead of saying that tenants in lands belonging to trustees and devaswoms cannot be evicted, they stated that trustees and devaswoms cannot evict. I shall show the anomaly and injustice done to the cultivating tenant. Suppose there is a plot of land 'X' belong to a devaswom 'A' and there are 2 or 3 tenants. 'A' gives the land to 'B' a kanamdar and 'B' gives it to 'C' who is the cultivating tenant. Devaswom 'A' cannot evict the kanamdar 'B', but 'B' can evict the cultivating tenant 'C'. Can there be a more discriminating legislation than this against the interests of a cultivating tenant? These were the important fundamental changes made by the Select Committee and it is no wonder that the people threw the Bill on the face of the Minister who stood for election. When we were agitating for restricted permanency when this amendment

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was brought forward, what we find is that the provisions regarding fixity of tenure and fair rent are much worse. Mr. Gopala Menon remarked that the one universally hated clause in the Bill was in regard to the compulsory fixation of rent. I would challenge him on that point. Sir, the proposed legislation at least has this merit. I am afraid I have no time to quote. Mr. Raghavendra Rao, Special Officer, has observed in many places that giving the right for the tenant to apply for fixation of rent when he is not given the fixity of tenure is a complete moonshine. Therefore if there was compulsory fixation of rent at least, the tenant would be liable to pay only fair rent. So long as the right to resume the land in favour of the landlord remains no other provision to fix fair rent will be of any avail. At this stage, I have to say something about the right of the landlord to resume land for personal cultivation. It is often times argued with some gusto and seeming justification, 'why should we not allow the landowner to resume the land?' I would request Mr. Gopala Menon to define the word 'landowner.' Sir, we are now in a state where we have no quarrel with words and phrases. But when once we attempt to analyse their content and define them, we part. We know, Sir, the meaning of 'agression.' But lawyers of international repute have not been able to define 'agression.' Ownership has been described as a bundle of rights and if we untie the bundle and hand over the sticks to different persons, can anyone of them be called the owner? I shall put it in another way. Suppose the notional value of ownership is one rupee or sixteen annas and we change it into four four-anna pieces and distribute them to four persons, can we say that all these persons are given one rupee each.

"Sir, here I want to explain the position between the tenant and the intermediaries. Suppose there is a plot of land belonging to a jenmi 'A'; 'A' leases the land to 'B' for Rs. 200; 'B' gives it to 'C' for Rs. 300; 'C' gives it to 'D' for Rs. 400 and 'D' in turn gives it to 'E' for Rs. 600. It has been observed that on an average there are four intermediaries on any land in 12-30 Malabar. When my friend says 'resumption for personal cultivation' I want to know whom he means by the word 'landowner'. Can he say all these four persons are landowners and subject the security of the tenant to all these people? If all of them are to be granted 5 acres each for personal cultivation, and if the tenant is to be evicted, he will be deprived of every inch of his land. That is why my friend Mr. Gopalakrishnan was so very vehement that these tenants who have been on the property for twenty, thirty and forty years, will be driven into the streets as wage-earners if we are to apply the principle of land being resumed by the landowner, giving definition for 'landowner' as I have given just now. It is really a very dangerous proposition. Any amount of benefit that you confer on the tenant will fail unless he is given the right to cultivate his land so long as he pays the rent. Sir, my friend read section 10; I want him to read sections 14 and 20, the sections by which the tenant's security can be defeated. We do not quarrel with any of the other rights of the landlord; we only say that the tenant's security should not be interpreted in any

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limited sense. It is a very important point in favour of the tenant, and without a proper provision in that regard, his position will become completely insecure.

"At the time of the discussion of the previous Bill, it was stated that such a provision would offend Article 19 of the Constitution. A good reply to that argument was no doubt given; I may add that we are not asking the Government to give him complete security and not to evict him in any way whatsoever. For instance, if he does not pay the rent, if he is in collusion with another person, or if he denies the right of the landlord, and for a hundred of other such reasons, he is liable to be evicted. Therefore I submit that no question of expropriation of rights can come in the way of bringing forward a provision conferring security of tenure on the tenant.

"Then, Sir, with respect to the machinery that is contemplated for fixing the fair rent, I submit it is certainly obligatory on the part of the State to compulsorily fix the fair rent. It has been stated by Mr. Raghavendra Rao throughout his report that it is the function of the State to fix such fair rent. Somebody stated that this process of fixing the fair rent would take a very long time. Even for that, a remedy is suggested in the report itself. Rack-renting to a very high degree is prevalent in the Walluvanad and Palghat taluks of Malabar. This House and the Minister, I am sure, will attach sufficient importance to the opinion of experts on this question of rackrenting. A recent American expert visited Walluvanad and Palghat and also Tanjore, and he has observed that in all these three places, the existing rent is 75 per cent of the gross produce. I would request the House to remember that this observation was made in the year 1952. According to the 1930 Bill itself, the share of the landlord was fixed at two-thirds of the net produce and in the 1950 Bill, it was fixed at half. It shows that in spite of the provision made in the 1930 and 1950 Bills, no tenant availed himself of the provision regarding fair rent. Of course no tenant can afford to displease his landlord, as Mr. Raghavendra Rao said; otherwise, he would be turned away from his holding. For the matter of that, even if you provide to-day that a tenant need not pay any rent at all, the landlord would somehow exact a good amount if only he is given the right to evict the tenant.

"One surprising thing here is that though the tenant is given the right to apply for fixation of fair rent, if an agreement is come to between him and the landlord, he must abide by it. For instance, if a landlord tells a tenant 'I would sue you for eviction unless you put your signature to this contract fixing the fair rent at Rs. 300' no tenant can dare refuse him; and that is the vicious provision we find incorporated here.

"Then again, I find that section 52-A is now being repealed. (At this stage Mr. Speaker sounded the gong.) I shall finish in a minute or two, Sir. The provision in that section was conceded only as a result of long years of struggle. When for the first time the first serious agitation for tenancy reform was started, all the

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janmis converted their lease deeds into mortgages. They were so converted in hundreds and thousands. That section empowered the court to . . .

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already allowed the hon. Member more than half an hour. Mr. Krishnan will now speak."

* SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ നിരന്തരമായ പ്രക്ഷോഭത്തെയും ആവശ്യത്തെയും മാനിക്കാതെ ജന്മിമാർക്കു കത്താക്കുവേണ്ടി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഒരു ബില്ലാണിതെന്ന് കരോററ നോട്ടത്തിൽ മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും. കഴിഞ്ഞ പൊതുതിരഞ്ഞെടുപ്പിനെ തുടർന്നാണ് കഴിഞ്ഞ മന്ത്രി സഭ പാസ്സാക്കിയ ബില്ല് നിർത്തിവെച്ചത്. പക്ഷെ ഒരു കൊല്ലക്കാലത്തിലധികം നീണ്ടു നിന്നതിനാലേക്കും വളരെ ഗൗരവമേറിയ ആലോചനകൾക്കുശേഷം കൊണ്ടു വന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ബിൽ കഴിഞ്ഞ ബില്ലിന്തിന്ന് ഒരു ഇഞ്ച് പോലും മുന്നോട്ട് പോയിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളത് വളരെ അധികം പരിതാപകരമാണ്. മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ വളരെ അധികം പ്രാർത്ഥിക്കുകയുണ്ടായി കാത്തിരുന്നിരുന്ന ഒരു ബില്ലാണിത്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട നിയമ മന്ത്രി ശ്രീമാൻ കെ. കൃഷ്ണൻ നായരുടെ നേതൃത്വത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ നിന്ന് എല്ലാ പാർട്ടികളിലും പെട്ടെന്നു എം. എൽ. എ. മാർ കണാച്ചിയേർന്ന് നിർദ്ദേശിച്ച സംഗതികളിൽ കാര്യമായവ ഒന്നുതന്നെ ഈ ബില്ലിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടില്ല എന്നുള്ളത് ഈ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ജനാധിപത്യ വിരോധ സ്വഭാവത്തെയാണ് കുറിക്കൽ കൂടി വെക്കിക്കാണിക്കുന്നത്. മലബാറിലെ ബഹുജനങ്ങളെയും എത്രയോ ഹരജികളും മെമ്മോറാണ്ടങ്ങളും ഈ പുതിയ കുടിയായ ബില്ലിലെ വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഇന്നിന്നതായിരിക്കണം എന്ന് ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ച് കൊണ്ടുള്ള ഗവണ്മെന്റിനു കീഴ്ത്തിയെന്നാണ് ആരും അറിയുന്നത്. എല്ലാ താലൂക്കുകളിൽനിന്നും കർഷക സംഘടനകൾ ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ അയച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. മലബാറിൽ എല്ലാ കർഷകരിലും പെട്ടു എം.എൽ.എ. മാർ ഇതിനെ പറ്റി നിർദ്ദേശങ്ങൾ സമർപ്പിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. ശ്രീമാൻ ഗോപാല മേനോൻ കഴികെ മറ്റു എല്ലാ കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് എം. എൽ. എ. മാർക്കും ഈ ബില്ലിൽ പ്രതിഷേധം ഉണ്ടെന്നാണ് എനിക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചത്. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ ഇത് മലബാറിലെ ജനങ്ങൾക്കുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു ബില്ലല്ല, കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുവേണ്ടിയുള്ള ഒരു ബില്ലല്ല, ജന്മിത്വത്തെ അതേപടി നിർവ്വഹിക്കുന്ന ഒരു ബില്ലാണ് എന്ന് പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർ ന്യായമായ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾക്ക് പ്രക്ഷോഭം സംഘടിപ്പിക്കുന്ന സമയത്ത് ഇതാ പുതിയ ബില്ല് വരുന്നുണ്ട് കുറച്ചുകൂടി കാത്തു നിൽക്കണം എന്നുപറഞ്ഞ് പ്രക്ഷോഭത്തെ തണുപ്പിക്കുകയാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ പരിവായ നയം. അങ്ങനെ ഒരു രണ്ടു കൊല്ലം നീട്ടിക്കൊണ്ടു പോയതിനാലേക്കും ഇപ്പോൾ ബില്ല് ഒരു സിംക്സ് കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് വെക്കുകയാണ്. ഇനിയും ബില്ല് വാഗ്ദാനത്തിന് വാഗ്ദാനം ഒരു രണ്ടു മാസം പിടിക്കും. ഇതിന് ശേഷം അധികമായി വാട്ടും ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥകളും അടങ്ങുന്ന ഒരു ബില്ല് കർഷാഭാരതെ തലയിൽവെച്ച് കെട്ടുകയാണ് ചെയ്യുക. ഇതാണ് കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയം എന്ന് വളരെ അധികം വ്യക്തമായിക്കഴിഞ്ഞു. മലബാറിൽ ഇന്ന് നാലായിരത്തിലധികം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കൽ കേസുകൾ കോടതികളിൽ നിലവിലുണ്ട്. 'മാന്ത്രിക' പത്രം ടി.വ.സേന ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നു എത്രയോ അധികം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കൽ കേസുകൾ കോടതികളിൽ നിലവിലുണ്ട്. ഇങ്ങനെയൊന്നെ വകവെക്കാതെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു ഒഴിപ്പിക്കും എന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥയോടുകൂടി മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു അവകാശപ്പെട്ട അതിർ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ബില്ലിനെ സ്വീകരിക്കുവാൻ ആരുംക്ക് നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. പക്ഷെ ഇന്ന് പി.എസ്.പി. എ.എൽ.എ. മാർക്കുവെച്ചെങ്കിൽ ഈ സിംക്സ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ സഹകരിക്കാതെ ഇരിക്കുന്നില്ല. സംഗതി എന്താണെന്നുവെച്ചാൽ ഈ ബില്ലിന്റെ നാനാവിശദങ്ങളെയും നാട്ടുകാർ വിവിരിച്ചു കൊടുത്തശേഷം അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ അറിഞ്ഞ് അതു സിംക്സ് കമ്മിറ്റി മെമ്പർമാർക്കു അറിയിക്കുവാൻ ഇപ്പോൾ ഉപയോഗിക്കാമല്ലോ? എന്നിട്ടും ഈ ബില്ല് ഇങ്ങനെയൊരു ധനികയോണിൽ കീഴ്ത്തുകയും ആരുംക്ക് സർവ്വകരിയ്ക്കും ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്താൻ സാധി വരും. ഈ ബില്ല് മലബാറിലെ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കു കഷ്ടനഷ്ടങ്ങൾക്കു കരുതിയാണെന്നു വരുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമല്ല. കൃഷിക്കാരുടെ പുധാന ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ എന്താണ്? ഒന്നാമതായി അവർക്കു കൂടുതൽ സ്ഥിരാവകാശം കിട്ടണം. അങ്ങനെയൊന്നില്ലാത്ത പക്ഷം മാത്രം മറ്റൊന്നാവാമെന്നും ഇന്ന് ജന്മിമാരുടെ പിടിച്ചുപറ്റിക്കൊണ്ടു

[Sri R. Krishnan] [2nd April 1953]

12-40 P.M. കൂടിക്കാർ പാപ്പരാണ്, കടക്കാരാണ്. അദ്ധ്വാനിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരുന്ന മുഴുവൻ നെല്ലും പാട്ടു രാജിട്ടും, പറവുശിശിയിട്ടും, കല്ലുവെച്ചിട്ടും പട്ടിണിയായി കഴിഞ്ഞുകൂടുന്ന മലബാറിലെ പാവപ്പെട്ട കൂടിക്കാർ അവരുടെ പാട്ടുള്ളവയ്ക്കു ചെയ്യുകിട്ടണം. എന്ന് പറയാൻ തുടങ്ങിയിട്ട് കാലം കുറച്ചായി. 1951 ലെ ബില്ലിൽ ഒരു ഏക സാമത്തിന് 22 പറ നെല്ലാണ് കൂടിച്ചെലവ് നിശ്ചയിച്ചത്. നാലുശതമാനം പറ നെല്ലെങ്കിലും കൂടിച്ചെലവ് വീണ്ടുകിട്ടണം എന്നാണ് കൂടിക്കാരുടെ ആവശ്യം. മലബാർ കിസാൻ സഭയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം 30 പറയെങ്കിലും വകയിരുത്തണമെന്നാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ 1951 ലെ ബില്ലിലെ മൗലുപാട്ടും വാസ്തവത്തിൽ മൗലുപാട്ടല്ല. ജന്മിമാർ പഴയവടി കുടിയാന്മാരിൽ നിന്ന് വിടിച്ചുപറിക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളും കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുള്ള സൗകര്യങ്ങളും നില നിൽക്കുകയാണ് അത് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ജന്മിക്ക് സ്വന്തം കൂടിനടത്താൻ ഉത്തമ വിശപ്പാ സത്തിൻമേൽ കൃഷിക്കാരും. അതിനെ ഉത്തമ വിശപ്പാസത്തിൻമേൽ കൃഷിക്കാർക്കുള്ള ആയിരക്കണക്കിൽ കേസ്സുകൾ ജന്മിമാർ ഫയൽ ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. പാട്ടുബാക്കിയുടെ കയ്യിൽ അഞ്ചു കൊല്ലത്തെ പാട്ടുബാക്കി കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന് പറയുന്നു. ജന്മിമാർ കൊടുത്ത പാട്ടുബാക്കി തന്നെ രാജിതി കൊടുക്കാതെ വീണ്ടും പാട്ടുബാക്കിയുടെ പേരിൽ കേസ്സ് കൊടുത്തു കൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കഴിഞ്ഞ മകരവിള തിരികെ മണൽ പോയതിനുള്ള പാട്ടുബാക്കികൂടി കേസ്സുകൾ കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. കഴിഞ്ഞ കന്നിയല്ലെ വീരിപ്പ് വിള നശിച്ചുപോയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്ന് ഭക്ഷണ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റേക്ക് റിപ്പോർട്ട് ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ട്. ആ പാട്ടും കൊടുക്കാൻ കഴിയാത്ത കുടിയാന്മാരുടെ പേരിലും കേസ്സുകൾ കൊടുത്തുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുന്നു. അങ്ങനെ മലബാറിൽ ഏവിടെ നോക്കിയാലും പാട്ടുബാക്കിയാണ്. ഈ പാട്ടുബാക്കി കൊടുക്കണം എന്ന് വ്യവസ്ഥ ചെയ്യുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഭൂമിയിൽ സ്ഥിരവകാശം കൊടുക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ കൂടി മലബാറിൽ ഭരണന കൂടിക്കാരനും ഈ ബില്ലിന് നിയമമാകുന്ന തീയതി മുതൽ അവിടെ നിൽക്കുവാൻ സാദ്ധ്യമല്ല. തീർച്ചയായും മുഴുവൻ ഭൂമിയും പാട്ടുബാക്കിയുടെ പേരിൽ കൂടിക്കാരുടെ കൈയിൽ നിന്ന് ജന്മിമാരുടെ കൈയ്യിലേക്ക് നീങ്ങുവാൻ പോകുകയാണ്. അങ്ങനെ മലബാറിലെ കൂടി സമ്പ്രദായം തന്നെ പാടെ തകരുവാൻ പോവുകയാണ്. ഇതിന് എന്തായി ശക്തിമത്തായ ഒരു ബഹുജന പ്രസ്ഥാനം മലബാറിൽ ഇളകിവരുവാൻ പോകുന്നുണ്ടെന്ന സൂചന അതിന്റെ ബീജം ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ഉണ്ട്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി ശ്രീമാൻ കട്ടിക്രസ്റ്റൻ നായരും ഇവിടെയുള്ള കോൺഗ്രസ്സ് എം. എൽ. എ. മാതും പ്രധാന മന്ത്രിയും ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ശ്രദ്ധവെച്ച് അടിയന്തരമായി, ഈ ബില്ലിൽ കൂടി കാർ അനുകൂലമായ മാറ്റങ്ങൾ വരുത്തിക്കൊണ്ട് സ്വീകരിക്കണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് അഭ്യർത്ഥനയായി പറയുവാനുള്ളത്."

* SRI A. APPU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are only four members from the Congress benches from Malabar; one is the Hon. Mr. Kuttikrishnan Nair and the others are Sri Gopala Menon, Sri Sankaravarma Raja and the other is myself. Sankaravarma Raja is a big landholder and Sri Gopala Menon too is a landholder. So far as I know, the Hon. Minister, Kuttikrishnan Nair, is also a landholder. But, I am a poor tenant. I belong to a very poor family and my family holds lands under Nambudiri janmis. I am not a tenant of the famous E. N. Sankaran Nambudiripad, but we own lands belonging to his brother. They have been very good to the tenants and there is no rackrenting and we are treated very kindly. But I am sorry that middle-class janmis are troubling their tenants very much."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. Appu is saying that he is a tenant of Sankaran Nambudiripad. He is not a landholder and he has no inch of property."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is not a point of order."

SRI A. APPU :—" I did not say I am the tenant of Sankaran Nambudiripad, but of his elder brother. He is a very good janmi!"

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If all the janmis are like him there is no necessity for any such tenancy legislation. But there are other janmis who treat their tenants very cruelly.

" Sir, this is not the occasion to deal with the Bill on its merits. The Hon. Law Minister has moved a motion referring the Bill to a Select Committee. On the Select Committee we can examine the pros and cons of the question. I am only sorry that my Friend, Mr. Narayana Kurup, has refused to be a member of the Committee. He is a gentleman who has studied the question very thoroughly. The Hon. Law Minister has mentioned the names of the members of the Select Committee, but I am sorry that his name is not there because his leader and the other members of his party refused to co-operate in regard to this Bill. If Mr. Narayana Kurup agrees to serve on the Committee I am prepared to request the Hon. Minister to delete my name, because as I said already he has made a special study of the subject."

" Sir, I do not wish to make a long speech but I wish only to make a few observations. The Bill in its present form will not do any good to the tenants and it requires amendment. What I wish to submit is, the tenants should be given fixity of tenure; at the same time, we should give fair rent to the janmis. This is my humble view."

" Another question is in regard to ulkudidars. I am sorry to submit that the provision in the Bill is not at all sufficient. Mr. Gopala Menon comes from an area where there are a large number of ulkudidars. I understand that he himself has a number of ulkudidars. Last August when we had an opportunity to discuss about this Bill with the Hon. Chief Minister I represented that they should be given relief. Mr. Gopala Menon said that ulkudidars should not be given any right at all. I told the Hon. Chief Minister that the ulkudidars there are treated as watch-dogs. But, Mr. Gopala Menon and others interested said that I do not know anything about the conditions of ulkudi in Ponnani taluk. I went to Guruvayur a place which is full of ulkudis and I consulted several ulkudidars. The cases of hardship they gave me were very many. In fact, one old gentleman said 'we can suffer anything but the poor girls in our houses are not safe' I am ashamed to say all that the landlords do. I would therefore say that the ulkudidars also should be given some rights. It was on the suggestion of the Hon. Chief Minister that the provision relating to three years notice to be given to the ulkudidars has been embodied in the Bill and I am very grateful to the Hon. Minister for it. I represented to the Hon. Chief Minister, 'So long as you are the Chief Minister we will get an enactment which will be acceptable to both the janmis and the tenants' and for that little provision regarding ulkudidars alone the whole of Malabar should be grateful to the Hon. Chief Minister."

" Sir, we are also grateful to the Hon. Chief Minister for another thing. A big staff was appointed for determining fair rent. They asked the poor tenants to produce this document and

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that document. We made representations about it to the Hon. Chief Minister and he heard us patiently. As a result of the discussion he immediately said, 'we will recall that staff.' For that also we, Malayalees, are very grateful to him.

"Sir, I was not prepared for a speech because I never thought that I will be given an opportunity to make a speech now. I thought we would get an opportunity in the Select Committee and then when the Bill finally comes to the Assembly for consideration we will be given opportunities to speak on the provisions of the Bill. But when I found other members were speaking I thought I should also speak; otherwise I would be misunderstood. I only want to make this submission to the House. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister, the Hon. Law Minister and the other members who are on the Select Committee will consider the grievances of the tenants of Malabar and revise the Bill accordingly. Thank you, Sir."

12-50 P.M. * SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my friend Mr. Appu remarked that I was a big landlord. I was born in a royal family, but I do not pose that I am a big landlord. If I want to become a big landlord, I am afraid that ten more people will have to die in my family. I am one of those who work hard and labour for their livelihood. So let not people misunderstand that I am a big man."

"Coming to the Bill, I am of opinion that fixity of tenure must be given to the actual cultivating tenant. As Mr. Narayana Kurup said, there are ever so many intermediaries in Malabar, who are collecting a high rent from the actual cultivator. The janmi leases his land to a tenant, the tenant leases to a sub-tenant and thus the chain goes on. But the janmi gets only very little. For instance, for a coconut garden which yields between 5,000 and 10,000 coconuts a year, the janmi gets only Rs. 2 or 3 per year excluding the revenue. The intermediaries are enjoying a greater portion of the benefit. Very little is left to the actual cultivating tenant after he pays to the intermediaries. I am of opinion that the actual cultivating tenant must be given permanency, and the Government must give him some protection in this regard."

"I am against eviction. We are all citizens of the Indian Union, and if one is asked to go away from a house in which he has been living for three years, it is unpardonable. Where is he to go? He must have some house provided by the Government, the landlord, the intermediary or whoever it is."

"To study the Bill thoroughly, it will take some time. I will have my say on the Bill after studying it thoroughly."

* SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഈ ബില്ലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് എന്റെ കക്ഷിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം ഏറ്റവും നിരാശാജനകവും വളരെ അതൃപ്തികരവും ആണെന്നുള്ളതു് ആൻ പ്ലാൻമെന്റുകൊള്ളട്ടേ. വാഗ്ദാനത്തിൽ മലബാറിൽ വളരെക്കാലമായി നടന്ന പ്രക്ഷോഭംകൊണ്ടു് കടിയൊന്ന് സ്ഥിരാവകാശം നൽകുന്നതു് ജന്മിക്ക് ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാൻ ഉള്ള അവകാശം നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്നതു് ഒരു ബില്ലു്— ആ നാട്ടിൽ അസാധ്യം കൂടാതെ കഴിക്കാൻ തക്കവിധത്തിലുള്ള ഒരു ബില്ലു്— അർത്ഥം

[2nd April 1953] [Sri Kunhi Mohamed Shafee]

കുറച്ചും എന്നായിരുന്നു ആരുടെ പ്രതീക്ഷിച്ചിരുന്നതു്. ശ്രീമാൻ കുട്ടികൃഷ്ണൻ നായർ ഉൾപ്പെടെയുള്ള മലബാറിലെ എം.എൽ.എ. മരായ ആരുടെ നടത്തിയ ഒരു ഇൻഫർമൽ കൂടിയാലോചനകൊണ്ടു് ആരുടെ ധരിച്ചതും അങ്ങിനെയായിരുന്നു. ആ കൂടിയാലോചനയിൽ നിഖവില്ലുള്ള നിയമത്തിലെ 14-ാം 20-ാം വകുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഉള്ള ആലോചനകൾക്ക് അധികസമയം എടുക്കുകയുണ്ടായതു്. അതിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് ഭീവിഗ്രാമങ്ങളായ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഉന്നയിക്കുവാൻ ഉണ്ടായി. ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങളെല്ലാം ആലോചിച്ച് തൃപ്തികരമായ ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ പുതിയ ബില്ലിൽ കൊണ്ടു വരാൻ തീരുമാനിച്ചതായി ആരുടെ ധരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്തു. നികാശവശാൽ ഈ രണ്ടു വകുപ്പുകളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് യാതൊരു മാറ്റങ്ങളും ഈ പുതിയ ബില്ലിൽ വരുത്തിയിട്ടില്ല എന്നു് പ്യൂസനത്തോടെ പറയേണ്ടിയിരിക്കുന്നു. ശ്രീമാൻ ഗോപാല മേനോൻ സർവ്വീസ് വകാശം ലഭിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള വ്യവസ്ഥ നിയമത്തിലെ 10-ാം വകുപ്പിലുണ്ടെന്നു് ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുന്നു. ഇതു് കേൾക്കുമ്പോൾ മലബാറിലെ സംഭവങ്ങൾ അറിയുന്ന ആൾക്കു് വളരെ അത്ഭുതവും പ്യൂസനവുമാണെന്നുള്ളതു്. ഇന്ന് മലബാറിൽ നാലുതൂണിരം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാൻ വ്യവഹാരങ്ങൾ പുതുതായി കോടതികളിൽ ഫയലാക്കിയിട്ടുള്ളതുള്ള സംഗതി വിസ്തരിക്കുവാൻ പാടുള്ളതല്ല. ഈ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കൽ വ്യവഹാരങ്ങളിൽനിന്നു് രക്ഷ നേടാൻ 10-ാം വകുപ്പു് കടിയൊന്നെ എത്രത്തോളം സഹായിക്കുന്നുണ്ടെന്നു് ആൻ ചോദിച്ചു കൊള്ളട്ടേ. 52-A എന്ന വകുപ്പു് വേണ്ടെന്നുവെന്നതു് കടിയൊന്നെ ഗുണത്തിന്നാണോ? ഈ പുതിയ ബില്ലിൽ കടിയൊന്നാക്കു് ചോക്കമായ കാര്യങ്ങൾ എന്തെല്ലാം കാണുന്നു? അതും ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിച്ചിട്ടില്ല എന്നു് ശ്രീമാൻ ഗോപാല മേനോൻ പറയുമ്പോൾ എന്തെല്ലാം ഗുണകരമായ കാര്യങ്ങളാണു് ഈ ബില്ലിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിച്ചിട്ടുള്ളതെന്നു് ഒരു ചോദ്യംഎത്രയും അദ്ദേഹത്തോടു് ചോദിക്കുവാൻ തോന്നുന്നു. യഥാർത്ഥത്തിൽ എന്റെ കക്ഷിയുടെ അഭിപ്രായം മലബാറിൽ അസാധാരണവും കടുപ്പങ്ങളും കൂടാതെ സമാധാനത്തോടും ഐശ്വര്യത്തോടുംകൂടി പുരോഗതിയിലേക്കു് പോകുന്നതിന്നു് ഉതകുന്ന ഒരു അന്തരീക്ഷം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻ പര്യാപ്തമായ ഒരു നിയമം കൊണ്ടുവരണം എന്നാണു്. ഈ ബില്ലു് അതന്നു് പര്യാപ്തമല്ല എന്നുള്ളതു് വളരെ വേദനാജനകമായ ഒരു സംഗതിയാണു്. ജന്മികളെ തീരെ അവഗണിച്ച് കടിയൊന്നാക്കു് മാത്രം ഗുണം ചെയ്യണം എന്നു് എന്റെ കക്ഷിക്ക് അഭിപ്രായമില്ല; ഇരുട്ടുടക്കം സുഖമായി ജീവിക്കുവാൻ ഒരു അന്തരീക്ഷം സൃഷ്ടിക്കുവാൻതന്നെ ചില വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിക്കണം എന്നുമാണു് ഞങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യപ്പെടുന്നതു്. ജന്മികൾക്കു് കഴികയില്ലെന്നു് കടിയൊന്ന കൂടാതെ കഴിയുമെന്നും ഉള്ള ഭൂമികളെ മാത്രം ഒഴിപ്പിക്കാൻ അവകാശം നൽകുന്നതരത്തിൽ ഒഴിപ്പിക്കലിനെ നിയന്ത്രിക്കുന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ബില്ലിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളിക്കണം. മലബാറിലെ ഇന്നത്തെ കലണ്ടിമെന്റു് കാക്കിക്കാ സാധനം, തെ കൂട്ടൽ കടുപ്പത്തിലേക്കു് വലിച്ചിടുകാതെ ആ പില്ലയെ സമാധാനവും ഐശ്വര്യവും ഉള്ള സ്ഥിതിഗതിയിലേക്കു് നയിക്കുവാൻ ഇടയാക്കത്തക്ക മാറ്റങ്ങൾ ഈ ബില്ലിൽ സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി വരുത്തണം എന്നു് എനിക്ക് അപേക്ഷയുണ്ടു്. മലബാറിലെ എല്ലാ നിയമസഭാ മെമ്പർമാരും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്നവിയത്തിൽ ഈ സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റി വിപുലമാക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഏർപ്പാടുകൾ ചെയ്യണമെന്നു് വളരെ വിനിതമായി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടു കൊള്ളട്ടേ. വാഗ്ദാനത്തിൽ വിവിധവിഭാഗങ്ങളെ പ്രതിനിധീകരിക്കുന്ന ജനപ്രതിനിധികൾ ഈ നിയമ സഭയിൽ ഉള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു് അവരുടെ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ ഉന്നം പറഞ്ഞു് ഈ ബില്ലിൽ വേണ്ടപ്പെട്ട മാറ്റങ്ങൾ വരുത്തിത്തീർക്കുവാൻ സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അവരുടെ സന്നിദ്ധ്യം അത്യാവശ്യമാണെന്നു് ഞാൻ കരുതുന്നു."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Member's time is up . . ."

* SRI O. KORAN :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, ഇപ്പോൾ ഈ യോഗത്തിന്റെ 1 p.m. മുറവക വന്നിട്ടുള്ള മലബാർ കടിയൊന്ന ബില്ലിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ച് മലബാറിലെ എല്ലാ സംഗങ്ങൾക്കും ശക്തിമത്തായ പ്രതിഷേധം ആണു് ഉള്ളതെന്നു് ഇവിടെ പ്രകടിപ്പിച്ചു കഴിഞ്ഞു. എനിക്ക് ഇതിൽ പ്രധാനമായി ഒരു കാര്യം മാത്രമാണു് പറയാവാനുള്ളതു്. മലബാറിൽ ഈ പുതിയ നിയമം വരുന്നതോടുകൂടി എന്താണു് മൂന്നു നാലു ലക്ഷം വരുന്ന ഹരിജനങ്ങളെ വെറും കൈവേക്കുന്നതിലൂടെയെന്ന വ്യവസ്ഥ ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു് വേദനാജനകമായും പ്യൂസനത്തോടുകൂടിയും വന്നുവരുന്നതാണു്. കാരണം, ജന്മിമാർ മൂന്നു കൊല്ലത്തെ നോട്ടീസ്സുണ്ടാക്കി ക്ലാസ്സുകളായ ഫലിജനങ്ങളെ കളി ഒഴിപ്പിക്കുവാൻ നിയമം അനുവദിച്ചുകൊടുക്കുന്ന ഒരു വ്യവസ്ഥ ഈ പുതിയ നിയമം

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

[2nd April 1953.]

satisfy any section of public opinion in Malabar. We must remember that tenancy reform has become the most necessary and immediate reform in all parts of this State. We must not tinker with the tenancy reform. We must take steps to decide the major and immediate task, namely, to stop evictions and reduce the rent that has so far been paid to the landlords. These are the two important factors that should be taken note of, and I find from the speeches of hon. Members from Malabar that these two conditions probably are not quite satisfactorily dealt with in this Bill. We all know the very big struggle in Malabar as in other areas to have a definite improvement in the tenants' condition. The present struggles are not of recent origin. They have been there for a long time—from the time of the national struggle for freedom. The tenants of Malabar were also part and parcel of the national movement for achieving freedom. The tenants of Malabar have laid down their lives for achieving national freedom. They expected that the national struggle which would give them freedom would also bring with it relief for the tenants of Malabar. We also remember that there was the huge Moplah rebellion. The rebellion was mainly to get rid of some of these slavish conditions under which they were working and suffering. Later we all know that the struggle developed into a bigger one and more than eight thousand odd Malabar compatriots laid down their lives to achieve a certain amount of tenancy reform and to better their conditions. Even to this day, I hear from my comrades that there are quite a number of persons behind the prison bars who have fought for the improvement of the conditions of tenants. These struggles must be taken note of when we think of the tenants' problems and try to bring forward a Bill to improve their conditions. I am afraid that none of these historical factors has been taken into consideration in preparing this Bill, which has not satisfied any section of opinion in this House, and naturally cannot satisfy any section of opinion outside this House. When we prepare a Bill for tenancy reform, I am sure that we cannot prepare a Bill which would be satisfactory both to the jenmis and also the tenants. It cannot be and it should not be. If it were to be so, I am sure that a tenants' Bill will not be the tenants' Bill. The tenants' Bill is to become law only to get more rights to the tenants than what they have now, which naturally means that the jenmis' rights will have to be curtailed. It does not matter whether it is the jenmis' rights or the rights of the middlemen. The hon. Member Mr. Raja from the other side was saying that even the jenmis were so much exploited to-day, and that to-day they were not to be condemned for all that had happened. Whether they are the jenmis or the middlemen, the jenmi system should go, because that is the system that has been responsible for so much poverty and revolt by the Malabar tenants. Hence we should take steps to abolish the jenmi system itself to give greater rights to the tenants. Let the Government take a better stand, and see that better protection is given to the tenants.

"A suggestion has been made by hon. Members from Malabar that it is better that all the Members of the Assembly from Malabar

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and the ministry sit and discuss together all aspects of the question and arrive at a certain working arrangement to improve the conditions of the tenants. After all, the number of Members from Malabar is about thirty, and it is certainly a good suggestion that they should all sit together and discuss the Bill. They may improve the Bill; if not scrap it, and produce a new Bill. I think that kind of working arrangement between the ministry and the Members of Malabar would help to bring forward a better Bill than the one under discussion. Sir, I hope the ministry would take into consideration all the suggestions that have been made in this House and give due weight to them to improve this Bill, and if that is not possible, I hope the Government would scrap this Bill and bring another in due course and very shortly."

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I need not reply regarding the points raised in respect of the sections not covered by the amending Bill. The first thing we have to consider is whether it is absolutely necessary to circulate this Bill for eliciting public opinion. It is not necessary, because, while moving the Bill, I submitted that on 15th March 1952 the old Act (Act of 1951) was put into effect. The matter has been engaging the attention of Government and the public of Malabar. Innumerable representations have been made to us. We have considered all the aspects of the question, and this Bill is the outcome of the consideration of all those things.

"Regarding the consideration of other sections, I may be permitted to state that the sections that we have now taken up are the most important sections. The sections which are not touched by this amending Bill are sections which require a more scientific examination, and considerations of principles or expediency cannot be applied here. Calculation of fair rent cannot be resorted to until we actually know the rent that is got in almost all the important places in Malabar. So, it is not possible to consider those things now. That is why the Government have not taken up those things. If hon. Members bring to the notice of the Government that it is necessary to examine them, and if the Members are prepared to give us sufficient time, we will examine each and every section of the Act, and try to see how much we can help the actual tiller. The bringing in of the amendment so early was necessitated, because there was a clamour—there was a real agitation and most of the Members here had even made representations—that the machinery for fixing fair rent must be scrapped. The Government implemented it, because it was a scientific method. Provision was made to meet the expense of this machinery from out of the budget allotment. But in spite of that, the people were afraid that it may take a long time, and the implementation of the scheme will take such a long time that it will not be of use either to the tenant or the landlord. It was also thought that maintaining records regarding the right to the properties contemplated by the Act was not necessary. We considered all these aspects, and it is because there was real agitation for cancelling that machinery that we resorted to cancel that machinery. Now we have given power

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1-20 to the Revenue Divisional Officers who are easily accessible. To
 P.M. give this power to the District Munsif's Court to assess the market value of all these items will prove very costly to the tenants and it has been the agitation on the part of the tenants that it should not be entrusted to the Munsif's Courts because they will not be able to bear the cost. This agitation on the part of the tenants has been there for a long time. It is a matter connected more with Revenue. That is why this power is given to the Revenue Divisional Officer.

"I have also to make another submission. We have considered all the burning questions regarding Malabar tenancy with a view to revise the relevant provisions, if possible, by this new Bill. The two important things were the bona fide eviction and displacement of tenants from *ulkudis*. According to the previous Act, a tenant could be evicted by a landlord who was perhaps poorer than the former. We have now made a provision for the payment of one year's gross income to the tenant if he is to be evicted in these circumstances. We have made this provision so that it may be more impossible or difficult to displace the actual tiller and he may also in the meantime find out some other land for cultivation. Sir, when both are poor, merely because a man is branded as a landlord, we cannot refuse to show consideration to him. With regard to eviction, hon. Members will find that two conditions have to be satisfied by the landlord. One is the bona fides and the other is that he wants the property for his maintenance. Between two poor people, we cannot prefer one to the other. It is a moot question. If one is selected, the other will criticise and if the other is selected, the person excluded will criticise. Therefore, it is a very difficult problem.

"Regarding *ulkudis*, as the law stands at present, anybody could be turned out. We have, by this Bill, made it absolutely necessary to give three years' notice, if the landlord wants to evict the tenant. In the alternative, he has to give a similar site to him in the same village.

"Sir, there are innumerable things which we have done for the tenant in this Bill. I have made mention of them in my speech while introducing the Bill and I do not want to cover them over again. The Bill has gone further. It may be that it does not come up to the expectations of some of the hon. Members, but it is a real step forward. That is all I can say. We are open to conviction. Hon. Members can represent matters. They can convert us and at the Select Committee we can come to any compromise, any workable scheme, consistent with the Constitution and our responsibility to all sections of society.

"Sir, an attempt was made to point out that Harijans would be ejected on a large scale and that about 10,000 of them would be displaced from their holdings. It is an exaggeration. That is all I can say."

2nd April 1953]

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—"On a point of order, Sir. May I know whether manuscript eloquence through and through is permitted?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister can refer to his notes."

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—"It is only a piece of paper on which I have noted down the points made by the hon. Members."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, written speeches are allowed. But, still he is not reading a written speech."

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—"Sir, I am a lawyer like the hon. Gentleman who made that representation. We are in the habit of looking at the records and arguing. It does not mean that we are reading out our speeches. Most of the hon. Members here remarked that the hon. Gentleman who raised this point was also reading out his speeches. (Laughter.) It would appear to a non-lawyer that the gentleman was reading from the paper. I suppose also that there is no harm in my reading out my speech. The speech I delivered while introducing the Bill was a written one. We are entitled to make written speeches.

"I was submitting that it was made to appear that the Harijans would be ousted from *ulkudis* on a large scale. It is not so. As the law stands at present, they have no fixity of tenure. If there is no document or lease deed, the tenant can be asked to quit. He might be living there only on sufferance. He can be turned out at any moment. Now, we have made a provision that three years' notice is absolutely necessary and no Harijan will be turned out within that period.

"Regarding waste lands, it was argued by many hon. Members that there were plenty of them in Malabar and that they could be taken and used for distribution among the landless poor. I have to submit that we have already made a provision for that purpose in the previous Act. Now, we are trying to evolve a machinery through which speedy distribution could be made. The population of Malabar is too much but the lands are limited. So, these limited lands will not be sufficient to satisfy the needs of most of the landless peasants.

"I have nothing more to say except that I oppose all the amendments because we are having a detailed consideration of all the contents of the present Bill by a Joint Select Committee. All the representations made by the hon. Members and the points made by them in their speeches here have been noted and we shall try our level best to modify the provisions consistent with the needs of the people. I can only appeal to the House to give us full co-operation. It is absolutely necessary that we should extend our full co-operation to whomsoever it might be who is running the administration."

[Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair] [2nd April 1953]

"Certain allegations were made about the failure of the Congress in the General Elections. I can answer them, but I think it is out of place for me and it does not become of me to answer them. I can only say that it was not the tenancy question that caused the failure of the Congress. It was due to other extraneous circumstances. If I may be permitted to say so, it was only the organisational disruption that caused the failure of the Congress in Malabar. The recent elections to municipalities have demonstrated that the Congress has a hold there."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"What about Panchayat Elections?"

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—"Simply because in one place, the Socialists have won, the hon. Member thinks that in all the other places also the Socialists have won. It is not like that. I am not concerned with that and I do not want to say anything more. I may ask the hon. Member who made a reference to the failure or defeat of Sri Madhava Menon, 'What is the meaning of winning in elections?' So, I am not concerned with the result of elections. As a politician, I would ask the hon. Member not to consider this Bill in terms of elections. If he thinks of opposing the amendments to the Act in terms of elections, he will be frustrated and he will also fail in the next elections. I am not concerned with the future elections. Sir, I request that the amendments to my motion may be rejected by the House."

1-30 p.m. SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"The Hon. Minister referred to an hon. Member who said that the failure of the Congress in the election was due to the Malabar Tenancy Act. I am the fortunate Member who had said that. Even now I stand by it and I would challenge—if 'challenge' is a parliamentary word—or I would invite the Minister to contest in my constituency on this issue. It has been proved that it was due to the Malabar Tenancy Act that the Congress was defeated."

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—"I may be permitted to state that I have defeated Mr. E. M. Sankaran Nambudripad, the greatest leader of the Communist Party on this issue." (Ministerial cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House one by one in the following order :—

- (1) Sri K. P. Gopalan's amendment,
- (2) „ R. Krishnan's amendment,
- (3) „ P. K. Gopalakrishnan's amendment,
- (4) „ T. C. Narayana Nambiar's amendment, and
- (5) „ M. Narayana Kurup's amendment.

2nd April 1953]

[Mr. Speaker]

"The question is—

'Add at the end the following :—
'and that representations from various representatives of tenants and other organizations, oral and written, be received and the report be submitted before 31st May 1953.'"

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'Add at the end of the motion the words "including all Malabar M.L.A.'s and M.L.C.'s."'

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion.'

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'That the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion especially from the people of Malabar and from those of the parts of the Kasargode and Guda-lur taluk of South Kanara and Nilgiris districts where the Malabar Tenancy Act is in operation.'

The amendment was declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus.

Ayes—61.

Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri K. Moidoo.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" B. Sankaraya.
" G. Bapanayya.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" K. T. Raju.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" S. Vadivelu.
" V. Madanagopal.
" S. Ramalingam.
" N. Sivaraj.
" A. K. Subbiah.
" K. V. Ramaswamy.
" T. S. Ardhanari.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" D. Seetha-amiah.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" R. Krishnan.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" C. V. K. Rao.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" M. Narayanaswamy.
" G. Anjaneyulu.
" V. Sri Krishna.

Sri D. Lakshmayya.
" G. Nageswara Rao.
" K. Ranga Rao.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" Chandra Ramalingayya.
" G. Rama Rao.
" M. Veerabhadra.
" K. Vinayakam.
" A. Senapathi Gounder.
" V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" A. Veloo.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
" Lakshminarayana Reddi.
" P. Kandaswamy Gounder.
" K. R. Sambandam.
" Saka Venkata Rao.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" Bojja Appalasamy.
" D. Dasarathan.
" S. Vemiah.
" K. Gaja athi Reddi.
" S. S. Kolkebail.
" P. Kunhirama Kidav.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
" K. T. Sridharan.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" O. Koran.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.

[2nd April 1953]

Noes—89.

The Hon Sri C. Subramaniam.	Sri V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" A. H. Shetty.	" A. A. Yanar.
" M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.	" V. Muthu.
Sri K. Rajaram.	" A. S. Subbaraj.
" B. Balthavatsalu Naidu.	" G. Govindan.
" C. Rajam Ramaswami.	" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.	" Ar. A. Rm. Chakkalingam Chettiar.
" B. K. Nallaswamy.	" P. Chellathurai.
" S. C. Virupakshiah.	" N. Rajagopal.
" P. G. Manickam.	" C. Muthiah Pillay.
" N. Mahalingam.	" I. K. Subramania Pillai.
" R. Kuppuswami.	" K. T. Kosalan.
" P. K. Thirumurthi.	" S. Somayajulu.
" S. R. Arumugham.	" P. Selvaraj.
" K. H. Bomman.	" R. S. Arumugham.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.	" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" M. P. Periasami.	" P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.	" K. Shunmugam.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.	" P. Venkataswami Reddi.
" Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	" R. B. Sudarsana Varma.
Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	" P. Gunnayya.
" T. N. Venkata Subba Reddi.	" K. Suryanarayana.
" K. Koti Reddi.	" P. Ranga Reddi.
" M. R. Ramaschandran.	" N. Gopal Menon.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.	" A. Appu.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" V. C. Chudamani Deo.
" S. Paneksharam.	" A. Balarama Reddi.
" H. M. V. Ganathanam.	" K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.	" M. Doraikanon.
" R. Thangavelu.	" G. Nagabhushnam.
" M. Kandam Padayachi.	" Ijari Sirasappa.
" L. Anandan.	" K. Kotra Basavana Goud.
" V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.	" N. N. Suvana.
" G. Vagheerani Pillay.	" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" A. S. Sahajanandam.	" T. Anantha Pai.
" O. A. Nanjappa.	" M. Jagannathan.
" M. Marimuthu.	" G. Latchana.
The Hon. Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.	" K. Appala Naidu.
" N. Sankara Reddi.	" B. Gangayya Naidu.
" D. Sanjivayya.	" K. V. Ramesam.
" S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.	" K. Venkatanarayana Dora.
Srimathi Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.	" M. Gangappa.
Sri M. S. Miniswamy Pillay.	" V. K. Kannan.
" V. S. Chinnaswami Naidu.	" Kunhi Mohamed Shafee.
	" G. Samia Koorayar.

Neutral—1.

Sri K. R. Viswanathan.

Ayes: 61; Noes: 89; Neutral: 1.

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

"That the following be added at the end:—

"It shall have power to scrutinize all the sections of the principal Act." "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall put the original motion to vote. The question is—

"That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses

2nd April 1953]

[Mr. Speaker]

consisting of 24 Members (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 from the Council) to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 and that the following Members of the Assembly be nominated as Members of the Joint Select Committee:—

The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair,

C. Subramaniam,

M. A. Manickavelu Naicker,

Sri N. Gopala Menon,

A. Appu,

E. K. Sankaravarma Raja,

Y. Manjaya Shetty,

K. Rajaram,

T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi,

V. R. Nagarajan,

V. Balakrishnan,

C. H. Kanaran,

T. C. Narayana Nambiar,

V. R. Krishna Ayyar,

P. Ramamurthi,

K. M. Seethi."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday, 4th April 1953."

The House then adjourned.

[2nd April 1953]

Noes—89.

The Hon Sri C. Subramaniam.	Sri V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" A. H. Shetty.	" A. Ayyar.
" M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.	" V. Muthu.
Sri K. Rajaram.	" A. S. Subbaraj.
" B. B. Bhavatsalu Naidu.	" G. Govindan.
" C. Rajam Ramaswami.	" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.	" Ar. A. Bro. Chakkalingam Chettiar.
" B. K. Nallaswamy.	" P. Chellathurai.
" S. C. Virupakshiah.	" N. Rajagopal.
" P. G. Manickam.	" C. Muthiah Pillay.
" N. Mahalingam.	" I. K. Subramania Pillai.
" R. Kuppuswami.	" K. T. Kosalani.
" P. K. Thirumurthi.	" S. Somayajulu.
" S. R. Arumugham.	" P. Selvaraj.
" K. H. Bomman.	" R. S. Arumugham.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.	" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" M. P. Periasami.	" P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.	" K. Shunmugam.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.	" P. Venkataswami Reddi.
" Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	" R. B. Sudarsana Varma.
Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	" P. Guunayya.
" T. N. Venkata Subba Reddi.	" K. Suryanarayana.
" K. Koti Reddi.	" P. Range Reddi.
" M. R. Ramachandran.	" N. G. ala Menon.
" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.	" A. Appu.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" V. C. Chudamani Deo.
" S. Panthaksharam.	" A. Balarama Reddi.
" H. M. V. ganapatham.	" K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.	" M. Doraikannu.
" R. Thangavelu.	" G. Nagabhushnam.
" M. Kandam Padayachi.	" Ijari Sirasappa.
" L. Anandam.	" K. Kotra Basavana Goud.
" V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.	" N. N. Suvarna.
" G. Vagheesan Pillay.	" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" A. S. Sahajanandam.	" T. Anantha Pai.
" O. A. Nanjappa.	" M. Jazannathan.
" M. Marimuthu.	" G. Latchanas.
The Hon. Sri K. Venkataswami Naidu.	" K. Appala Naidu.
" N. Sankara Reddi.	" B. Gangayya Naidu.
" D. Sanjayya.	" K. V. Ramesam.
" S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.	" K. Venkatanarayana Dora.
Srimathi Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.	" M. Gangappa.
Sri M. S. Miniswamy Pillay.	" V. K. Kannan.
" V. S. Chinnaswami Naidu.	" Kunhi Mohamed Shafiee.
	" G. Samia Koorayar.

Neutral—1.

Sri K. R. Viswanathan.

Ayes: 61; Noes: 89; Neutral: 1.

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

That the following be added at the end:—

"It shall have power to scrutinize all the sections of the principal Act." "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall put the original motion to vote. The question is—

That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses

[2nd April 1953]

[Mr. Speaker]

consisting of 24 Members (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 from the Council) to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 and that the following Members of the Assembly be nominated as Members of the Joint Select Committee:—

The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair,

C. Subramaniam,

M. A. Manickavelu Naicker,

Sri N. Gopala Menon,

A. Appu,

E. K. Sankaravarma Raja,

Y. Manjaya Shetty,

K. Rajaram,

T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi,

V. R. Nagarajan,

V. Balakrishnan,

C. H. Kanaran,

T. C. Narayana Nambiar,

V. R. Krishna Ayyar,

P. Ramamurthi,

K. M. Seethi."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Saturday, 4th April 1953."

The House then adjourned.

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 38 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd April 1953, page 742 supra.]

(a) & (b) A statement showing the State-aided concerns which have defaulted in payment of their dues, the dates of default and the steps taken to recover the dues is specified below :—

Statement showing defaulted state-aided concerns.

[2nd April 1953]

Defaulted state-aided concerns.	Serial number	Loans sanctioned.		Installments defaulted.												
Name of the concern.	(2)	Nature of industry.	(3)	Amount sanctioned.	(4)	Number of installments in which loan is repayable.	(5)	Date of completion of disbursement of loan.	(6)	Number of installments defaulted.	(7)	Due date.	(8)	Amount due	(9)	P. A. P.
	(1)															
Messrs. Boddur Paidanna & Sons, Vizianagaram.	1	Rice and Groundnut Oil Mills.		40,000	20	20	20	28th September 1951.		19th		1st April 1951.		3,923 0 0		
Messrs. The Metal Industries, Limited, Shoranur.	2	Steel Processing and Agricultural implements and cutlery.		(1) 1,00,000	10	10	10	20th July 1948.		20th 2nd		1st April 1952. 1st April 1951.		3,952 12 7 42,000 8 0		
Messrs. The Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited, Katpadi.	3	Oil Crushing Industry (Groundnut Oil—Vanaspathi).		(2) 75,000	20	20	20	20th June 1949.		3rd 2nd		1st April 1952. 1st August 1951.		12,950 8 0 6,018 0 0		
Messrs. The Mohan Industries, Limited, T. nali.	4	Manufacture of bricks and tiles.		1,00,000	10	10	10	14th April 1949.		2nd		1st June 1952. 1st June 1951.		80,243 0 0 12,951 0 0		
Messrs. The Vegetols, Limited, Chittoor.	5	Vanaspathi industry.		5,00,000	20	20	20	14th March 1949.		3rd 1st 2nd		1st June 1952. 1st September 1951. 1st March 1952.		12,951 0 0 47,491 5 8 41,797 4 7		
Sri Narayanappa, Sri Narayana Tile Works, Hoaur.	6	Manufacture of bricks and tiles.		5,000	10	10	10	10th June 1949.		3rd		1st October 1952. 1st July 1952.		40,961 14 0 647 8 0		

[2nd April 1953]

7	Messrs. Madras Vanaspathi, Limited, Madras.		Vanaspathi industry.		10,00,000	10	10	10	12th June 1950.		1st 2nd	1st June 1952. Do.			1,79,897 0 0 1,29,805 0 0		
8	Messrs. Sri Swarna Industrial Engineering Works, Vijayavada.		Industrial Engineering.		20,000	20	20	20	15th July 1950.		2nd	15th July 1952.			1,605 0 0		
9	Messrs. Pakkadi Oil Mills, Limited, Netham.		Oil Milling industry.		40,000	20	20	20	7th November 1949.		3rd	1st December 1952.			3,210 0 0		
10	Srinath Gajalakshmi Anna Messrs. Thanigal Murugan Metal Works, Limited, Sattavada.		Metal works.		25,000	20	20	20	21st March 1950.		2nd	1st April 1952.			2,006 0 0		
11	Messrs. The Hindupur Vegetable Oils and Refineries, Limited, Hindupur.		Vanaspathi industry.		2,00,000	20	20	20	28th February 1950.		2nd	15th September 1952.			16,450 4 0		
12	Messrs. The Guntur Vegetable Oil Industries, Limited, Guntur.		Do.		1,30,000	15	15	15	8th May 1950.		2nd	15th May 1952.			12,525 0 0		
13	Messrs. The South India Carbonic Gas Industries, Limited, Madras.		Manufacture of carbonic gas.		1,00,000	10	10	10	24th September 1951.		1st	1st November 1952.			13,375 0 0		
14	Messrs. The National Lime Works, Limited, Panyam.		Manufacture of lime, etc.		10,000	10	10	10	12th July 1950.		2nd	1st August 1952.			1,295 0 0		
15	Messrs. Iris Manufacturers, Limited, Madras.		Toys manufacturers.		40,000	10	10	10	2nd August 1950.		2nd	16th August 1952.			5,180 0 0		
16	Sree Venkat swara Paper and Straw Board Mills, Tirupati.		Paper and straw board industry.		2,50,000	20	20	20	18th November 1949.		...	...			Entire loan amount.		
17	Messrs. The Vasant Soap Works, Limited, Vijayavada.		Soap manufacture.		1,25,000	20	20	20	10th June 1950.		2nd	1st July 1952.			10,030 0 0		
18	Messrs. The Virudhanger Textile Mills, Limited, Madras.		Textile industry.		3,50,000	15	15	15	19th January 1951.		1st	1st December 1952.			30,039 15 0		
19	Messrs. Purnima Straw Board and Paper Mills, Limited, Moodabidri.		Paper and straw board industry.		80,000	15	15	15	Only Rs. 40,000 disbursed on 4th December 1951 and the remaini g loan of Rs. 40,000 was cancelled.		...	...			Entire loan amount.		

2nd April 1953]

[2nd April 1953]

Serial number. Payment made, if any, with date. Balance amount due. Other dues. Remarks.

(10)		(11)		(12)		(13)	
1	Rs. 1,000 on 28th March 1952, Rs. 500 on 10th October 1952 and Rs. 500 on 4th November 1952.	Rs. 4,000	1,327 5 0	Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 1,327-5-0 from 5th November 1952.		The Collector, Visakhapatnam, was first addressed to recover the 18th and 20th instalments as provided for under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. He is taking necessary steps for the recovery of the balance amount and the other dues.	
2	..	3,952 12 7		Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 3,952-12-7 from 1st April 1952.			
		Entire loan—		(1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 12,950-8-0 from 1st April 1951.		As the borrower had utilized the loans for unauthorized purposes, and also had unauthorizedly sold a part of the assets hypothecated to Government, and had defaulted in payment of the instalments, the entire loan amounts sanctioned to the company were ordered to be recovered as arrears of land revenue. The Collector of Madras has attached the properties of the company and is taking steps to bring them to sale for the recovery of the amounts due to Government.	
		12,950 8 0		(2) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 12,950-8-0 from 1st April 1952.			
		12,950 8 0		(3) Simple interest at 5 per cent per annum on Rs. 74,936 from 1st April 1952.		As the company had defaulted in payment of the instalments, had unauthorizedly sold a part of the assets hypothecated to Government and had failed to renew the insurance of the assets of the company hypothecated to Government, it has been recommended to Government that the entire loan be foreclosed. Government orders have been received according to the aforesaid recommendation and the Collector, Vellore, is being addressed for recovery of the entire loan amount from the borrower under section 18 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.	
		74,936 0 0		(1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 6,018 from 1st August 1951.			
		1,00,837 0 0		(2) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 6,018 from 1st August 1952.		As the company had defaulted in payment of the instalments, had unauthorizedly sold a part of the assets hypothecated to Government and had failed to renew the insurance of the assets of the company hypothecated to Government, it has been recommended to Government that the entire loan be foreclosed. Government orders have been received according to the aforesaid recommendation and the Collector, Vellore, is being addressed for recovery of the entire loan amount from the borrower under section 18 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.	
		Entire loan—		(3) Simple interest at 5 per cent per annum on Rs. 70,351 from 1st August 1951.			
		6,018 0 0		(1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 34,776-14-0 from 6th March 1952.		As the company had defaulted in payment of the instalments, had unauthorizedly sold a part of the assets hypothecated to Government and had failed to renew the insurance of the assets of the company hypothecated to Government, it has been recommended to Government that the entire loan be foreclosed. Government orders have been received according to the aforesaid recommendation and the Collector, Vellore, is being addressed for recovery of the entire loan amount from the borrower under section 18 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.	
		6,018 0 0		(2) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 80,243 from 1st June 1952.			
		70,351 0 0		(3) Simple interest at 5 per cent per annum on Rs. 70,351 from 1st August 1951.		As the company had defaulted in payment of the instalments, had unauthorizedly sold a part of the assets hypothecated to Government and had failed to renew the insurance of the assets of the company hypothecated to Government, it has been recommended to Government that the entire loan be foreclosed. Government orders have been received according to the aforesaid recommendation and the Collector, Vellore, is being addressed for recovery of the entire loan amount from the borrower under section 18 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.	
		89,337 0 0		(1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 34,776-14-0 from 6th March 1952.			
3	Rs. 80,000 on 3rd July 1951, Rs. 4,000 on 13th August 1951 and Rs. 37,425 on 6th March 1952 (towards interest).	80,243 0 0		(2) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 80,243 from 1st June 1952.		As the company had defaulted in payment of the instalments, had unauthorizedly sold a part of the assets hypothecated to Government and had failed to renew the insurance of the assets of the company hypothecated to Government, it has been recommended to Government that the entire loan be foreclosed. Government orders have been received according to the aforesaid recommendation and the Collector, Vellore, is being addressed for recovery of the entire loan amount from the borrower under section 18 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.	
				(3) Simple interest at 5 per cent per annum on the balance of principal Rs. 74,934 from 1st June 1952.			
				(4) Rs. 465-12-0 being the expenditure incurred by Government towards the renewal of the Fire Insurance Policy of the concern (sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 2800, Development, dated 29th May 1952).		Government have directed the recovery of the entire loan. The Collector, Guntur, has been requested to institute recovery proceedings against the company under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. In his letter, dated 29th December 1952, the Collector has requested for instructions in regard to the attachment of the concern's properties. Government have been addressed to direct the Collector to expedite the recovery proceedings.	

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Government have directed the recovery of the entire loan. The Collector, Guntur, has been requested to institute recovery proceedings against the company under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. In his letter, dated 29th December 1952, the Collector has requested for instructions in regard to the attachment of the concern's properties. Government have been addressed to direct the Collector to expedite the recovery proceedings.

Entire amount—	loan
12,951 0 0	
12,951 0 0	
74,934 0 0	
1,00,836 0 0	

The Collector, Chittoor, has been addressed to institute recovery proceedings against the borrower company for the recovery of the entire loan amount as they have failed to repay the instalment amounts in spite of several extensions of time granted to them.

- (1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 47,491-5-8 from 1st September 1951.
- (2) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 41,797-4-7 from 1st March 1952.
- (3) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 40,961-14-0 from 1st October 1952.
- (4) Simple interest at 5 per cent per annum on Rs. 4,52,331-0-9 from 1st May 1952.

4,52,331 0 9	
47,491 5 8	
41,797 4 7	
40,961 14 0	
5,82,581 9 0	

The Collector, Salem, has been asked to institute recovery proceedings under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act and he was last reminded on 31st December 1952. The Collector is taking necessary steps for the recovery of the amounts.

- (1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 647-8-0 from 1st July 1952.
- (2) Rs. 46 14-0 being the insurance premium expended by Government towards the renewal of the Fire Insurance Policy.

647 8 0	
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The request of the company for the extension of time for the repayment of the instalments was placed before the Board of Industries at its 12th meeting held on 12th January 1953 and the Board's recommendations are under the consideration of the Government.

- Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 3,18,182 from 1st June 1952.

1,88,977 0 0	
1,29,505 0 0	
3,18,182 0 0	

Serial Number	Payment made, if any, with dates.	Balance amount due.	Other dues.	Remarks.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
8	..	Rs. A. P. 1,605 0 0	Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 1,605 from 15th July 1952.	The Collector, Kriehna, has been addressed for the recovery of the instalment amount under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.
9	..	3,210 0 0	(1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 3,210 from 1st December 1952. (2) Rs. 818-12-0 being the unutilized balance of amount of the loan.	(1) The concern has requested for the postponement of the repayment of the third instalment amount and their request is under consideration. (2) The Collector, Chittoor, has been asked to institute recovery proceeding against the concern under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act for the recovery of the balance unutilized amount of the loan.
10	..	2,006 0 0	(1) Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 2,006 from 1st April 1952. (2) Rs. 18,827 being the unutilized balance portion of the loan amount. (3) Rs. 81-5- towards the expenditure incurred by Government towards the renewal of the Fire Insurance Policy of the concern till 3rd December 1952. (4) Rs. 81-5-0 towards the premium for the renewal of the Fire Insurance Policy till 3rd June, 1953.	The Collector, Chittoor, was asked first for the recovery of the dues under section 18 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. The request of the borrower for stay orders is under consideration of the Government.
11	..	16,450 4 0	Simple interest at 5 per cent per annum on Rs. 16,450-4-0 from 15th March 1952 to 15th March 1953.	Government have permitted the concern to repay the instalment amount on 15th March 1953.
12	..	12,525 0 0	Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 12,525 from 15th May 1952.	The Collector, Guntur, has been asked to recover the dues under section 18 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act. The Collector has reported that the concerned Talsildar is taking necessary steps for the recovery.

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13	..	13,375 0 0	Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 13,375 from 1st November 1952.				The concern has requested for the postponement of the repayment of the instalment by one year and the matter is under consideration.
14	..	1,295 0 0	Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 1,295 from 1st August 1952.				The Collector, Kurnool, was asked to institute recovery proceedings against the concern for the recovery of the amounts due under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.
15	..	5,180 0 0	Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 5,180 from 16th August 1952.				The concern has promised to the Director of Industries and Commerce to repay the amount within a week. The remittance is awaited.
16	..	..	Rs. 375 being the insurance premium towards the renewal of the Insurance Policy of the concern and all other charges such as wages to watchmen etc., incurred by Government.				Under liquidation. The Official Liquidator is taking steps to dispose of the assets of the borrower company and to recover the dues to Government.
17	..	10,030 0 0	Penal interest at 7½ per cent per annum on Rs. 10,030 from 1st July 1952.				The Collector, Kriehna, was asked to recover the amounts under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.
18	(1) Rs. 6,447-3-0 on 9th December 1952 towards interest. (2) Rs. 1,220 on 12th January 1953 towards principal. (3) Rs. 14,048-18-0 on 12th January 1953 towards interest.	15,000 0 0	Penal interest on Rs. 15,000 from 12th January to 1st March 1953.				The company have requested for the extension of time for the repayment of the balance amount due for six months. But they are being requested to repay the balance amount due with penal interest along with the second instalment amount which falls due on 1st March 1953.
19	..	..	..				The Collector, South Kanara, was asked to recover the entire loan amount of Rs. 40,000 disbursed from the concern under section 18 (1) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, as the concern has failed to utilise the loan for the purpose for which it was granted. The Collector has instituted necessary proceedings which are in progress.

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(xvi) Report on the Labour conditions in the Inland Transport Services for the International Labour Organisation at the instance of Government of India.

(xvii) A survey into the Cost of Production of Crops in Madras State on behalf of Food and Agriculture Department.

(xviii) Survey of Livestock population in South Arcot district, an exploratory survey undertaken in South Arcot district to examine how far the Livestock population estimated on the basis of the figures of 15 per cent of the villages selected at random in a district would give reliable results.

(xix) A survey of the economic utilities of Palmyra Palm in Madras State.

(xx) Preparation of a scheme for the survey of Cost of Cultivation of Sugarcane in nine districts having largest areas under sugarcane at the instance of Food and Agriculture Department.

(xxi) Indices of Agricultural prosperity.

(xxii) Estimates of the Agricultural Credit Requirements of Madras State.

(xxiii) State Finances in relation with the Centre.

(xxiv) A pilot survey for the census of agricultural holdings sponsored by Government of India.

(xxv) Problems of implementation of the agricultural plan of the Five Year Plan.

(xxvi) A review of Land Reform Legislation since 1945 in Madras and other States.

(xxvii) Role of Agricultural Economics in the Development of Agriculture.

(xxviii) Recent Developments in the theory of Welfare Economics.	} Papers to be read at the thirty-fifth session of the All India Economic Conference, December 1952.
(xxix) Decontrol of Food.	
(xxx) Measurement of Productivity in Indian Industry.	

(xxxi) Incidence of Taxation in India.

(xxxii) Economic Appraisal of Development Projects by the application of the principle of the Benefit-Cost Ratio.

(xxxiii) Preparation of a scheme for a scientific assessment of the benefits accruing from Famine Relief Works to the distressed population in Chittoor district for Revenue (Famine Relief) Department.

(xxxiv) Irrigation Rates *vis-a-vis* changes in value of money.

(xxxv) Organization and working of Government undertakings in Madras State

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 48 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 2nd April 1953, page 746 supra.]

The names of the dailies in which the advertisements of the various departments of the State Government are sent for publication :—

English—

- 1 The Hindu.
- 2 The Indian Express.
- 3 The Mail.
- 4 The Indian Republic.
- 5 The Statesman, Calcutta.
- 6 The Amrita Bazaar Patrika, Calcutta.
- 7 The Times of India, Bombay.
- 8 The Pioneer, Lucknow.
- 9 The Indian Nation, Patna.
- 10 The Hindustan Times, New Delhi.
- 11 The Deccan Herald, Bangalore.
- 12 The Hindustan Standard, Calcutta.
- 13 The Samaj, Cuttack.
- 14 The Free Press Journal, Bombay.
- 15 The Bombay Chronicle, Bombay.
- 16 The Praja Thanthra, Cuttack.
- 17 The Ceylon Times, Ceylon.
- 18 The National Herald, Lucknow.
- 19 The Deccan Chronicle, Secunderabad.
- 20 The Bharat, Bombay.
- 21 The Nagpur Times, Nagpur.
- 22 The Indian News Chronicle, Delhi.
- 23 The New Orissa, Cuttack.
- 24 The Eastern Review, Cuttack.
- 25 The Ceylon Daily News, Ceylon.
- 26 The Rangoon Times, Rangoon.
- 27 The Eastern Times, Cuttack.
- 28 The Hitawada, Nagpur.
- 29 The National Standard, Bombay.

Tamil—

- 1 The Dinamani.
- 2 The Swadesamitran.
- 3 The Bharat Devi.

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Tamil—cont.

- 4 The Thanthi Group.
- 5 The Nava India, Coimbatore.
- 6 The Tamil Nadu, Madurai.
- 7 Muslim.

Telugu—

- 1 The Andhra Patrika.
- 2 The Andhra Prabha.

Malayalam—

- 1 The Mathrubhumi, Kozhikode.
- 2 The Powrasakthi, Kozhikode.
- 3 The Malayala Manorama, Kottayam.
- 4 The Chandrika, Kozhikode.
- 5 The Deepika, Kottayam.
- 6 The Malayala Rajyam, Quilon.
- 7 The Kerala Kaumudi, Trivandrum.
- 8 The Gomathi, Tiruchur.

Kanarese—

- 1 The Samyuktha Karnatak, Hubli.
- 2 The Nava Bharat, Mangalore.
- 3 The Nava Yuga, Hubli.
- 4 The Visva Karnatak, Bangalore.

Urdu—

- 1 The Azad Naujawan.
- 2 The Hamdard, Hyderabad.
- 3 The Mushee-i-Deccan, Hyderabad.
- 4 The Mussalman, Madras.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide item II on page 746 supra]

Prime Minister's Statement on Andhra.

The following is the text of the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of the People to-day (March 25, 1953) in regard to the establishment of the Andhra State.

On December 19, 1952, I informed this House that the Government of India had decided to establish an Andhra State, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State, but not including the City of Madras, and that the Government were appointing Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to consider and report the financial and other implications of this decision and the questions to be considered in implementing it.

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Mr. Justice Wanchoo conducted this enquiry and presented his report on the 7th February 1953. A copy of this report is placed on the table of the House. Other copies will be available to Members.

Government have given the most careful consideration to Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report and to the other matters connected with the establishment of the Andhra State. Some of these matters, more especially those relating to financial implications and the effect on the services, require further detailed consideration which they are receiving. There are, however, certain questions of a political nature, which have given rise to some controversy, and which have to be decided immediately so that further progress may be made. In regard to these, the Government have arrived at certain decisions.

The basic considerations which have to be kept in view are that an Andhra State has to be established and that it should consist of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State. Further that the City of Madras is not to be included in the proposed Andhra State. The Andhra State, therefore, is to consist of what might be called the undisputed Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State. At a subsequent stage, as I shall indicate later, a Boundary Commission or Commissions may have to be appointed to determine the exact boundaries of this new State. As this investigation might involve some delay, it is desirable that the State should be constituted as early as possible on the basis of existing boundaries of the districts except, in one case, where the boundary might be according to taluks.

The Andhra State will consist of the following eleven districts :—

- (1) Srikakulam.
- (2) Visakhapatnam.
- (3) East Godavari.
- (4) West Godavari.
- (5) Krishna.
- (6) Guntur.
- (7) Nellore.
- (8) Kurnool.
- (9) Anantapur.
- (10) Cuddapah.
- (11) Chittoor.

It will also consist of a part of Bellary district as I shall indicate later.

It is clear that the Capital of the Andhra State has to be in the territory of the new State. The Government are of opinion that the site of this Capital should be determined by the Andhra people themselves through their Legislative Assembly.

A question has arisen about the temporary Capital of the Andhra State till adequate arrangements are made for the functioning of

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the permanent Capital. It has been suggested that there is some convenience in this temporary Capital being located in the City of Madras. While it is true that certain conveniences in regard to accommodation, etc., will result from this temporary location in the City of Madras, there are important and, in the opinion of the Government, overriding considerations against this proposal. It is desirable that, right from the inauguration of the new State, it should have its political headquarters in the State itself and should be enabled to function as a complete unit, freely and unhampered by any other considerations. The full integration and progress of the new State will thus be facilitated and any possible friction and complications, which might arise from the temporary location of the Capital in the territory of another State, would be avoided. The location of the political Capital of the Andhra State in Andhra territory, right from the commencement, will also result in the development of normal and co-operative relations between the new State and the residuary State.

The Government, therefore, are of opinion that the temporary Capital of the Andhra State should be located in the Andhra territory. This means that the seat of the Governor, the Ministers and the Legislature should be located in the territory of the new Andhra State. The decision as to the site of this temporary Capital should be left to the Andhra people themselves and may be taken by the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislature, who are likely, at a later stage, to form the Legislative Assembly of the new State. This decision should be indicated to the Government of India by the beginning of July 1953.

While the Capital of the State should be located within the territory of the new State from the date of the inauguration of that State, it is not necessary that all the offices pertaining to the Andhra State should also be transferred to the territory of the new State from that date. Some offices of the Andhra State might continue to be located in the City of Madras till arrangements are made for their transfer to Andhra territory. The Government are assured that the residuary State of Madras will make every effort to accommodate such offices.

The new Andhra State will be inaugurated on October 1st, 1953, which is considered a suitable and convenient date for this purpose.

It should be clearly understood that any proposals involving financial assistance from the Central Government would require the approval of the Central Government and would depend upon the capacity of the Central Government to render help. Therefore, any decision about the Capital or any other matter involving financial assistance would require the approval of the Central Government in so far as that financial assistance is concerned.

The Andhra Legislature, after the inauguration of the new State, should decide upon the location of the High Court within the territory of the new State. Till such decision is taken, the present Madras High Court will continue to function also as the

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High Court of the Andhra State. During this period, certain necessary conventions may be observed in regard to the administrative side of the High Court relating to Andhra as well as such other matters as may be considered necessary.

The Legislature of the Andhra State will consist of one Chamber only, that is, the Legislative Assembly, and there will be no second Chamber. As regards the residuary State of Madras, it should be left to that State to decide the future of its second Chamber.

The Members elected to the present Madras Legislative Assembly from the areas which would form part of the new Andhra State, should constitute, to begin with, the new Andhra State Legislative Assembly.

The case of Bellary district has to be considered specially and it cannot be treated as a single unit for attachment to any State. It is bilingual and a considerable part of it has a clear majority of Kannada-speaking people. There are at present ten taluks in this district. Six of these taluks, namely, Harpanahalli, Hadagalli, Hospet North, Hospet South, Sandur and Siruguppa, have, each of them, a very large Kannada-speaking population. Three taluks, namely, Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug, have each a large majority of Telugu-speaking people. The remaining taluk of Bellary has a very mixed population and there are certain other factors also to be considered. The Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the three taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadrug should form part of the new Andhra State and the six Kannada-speaking taluks mentioned previously should form part of the Mysore State. In regard to Bellary taluk, Government propose to consider the matter further and come to a decision later.

One part of the Tungabhadra Project is situated in Hospet North taluk. The other part of it is in Hyderabad State. That part of the project in Hospet North taluk will thus be in Mysore State after the establishment of the Andhra State. This great project will feed not only those areas which go to the Mysore State but also some areas in Andhra State. Both these States will be especially interested in this scheme. Special arrangements should, therefore, be made for the joint control and supervision of the project by the States concerned in co-operation with the Central Government. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power will, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission and the States concerned, work out the necessary financial and other arrangements and prepare a scheme for the purpose. Till the date of inauguration of the new State, the Madras Government will continue the work on the Tungabhadra Project, as before. From the 1st October, the States concerned will manage it with the assistance of the Central Government, in accordance with the scheme drawn up therefor. It is desirable that the work on the project should be continued under the present set-up till it is completed.

A Boundary Commission or Commissions will be appointed some time after the establishment of the Andhra State to determine

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the exact boundaries of that State and to recommend such adjustments as may be considered necessary in regard to the boundaries of that State with the residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State.

The question of services and the financial implications of the formation of the Andhra State will be considered separately later. As far as possible the officers now serving in the Andhra area should continue. A committee of senior officers of the present Madras Government should, in consultation with an officer appointed by the Central Government, consider the adjustments that might be necessary between the Andhra State and the residuary State of Madras in respect of the services.

Legislation to give effect to the decision to form an Andhra State will be undertaken during the next session of Parliament. Before the introduction of such legislation, the views of the State Legislatures concerned will be obtained, as required under Article 3 of the Constitution.

Government earnestly trust that the creation of this new State, so long desired by the people of Andhra, will take place in a spirit of friendly co-operation between all the people concerned, so that the State might start under the most favourable auspices and lead to the progress and happiness of its people. The formation of the new State should not and will not come in the way of the cultural life of the City of Madras in which the people of Andhra have had such a great share. Full assurances have already been given by those in a position to give them that educational, hospital and other facilities will continue to be open to the Andhras in Madras City.

I earnestly hope that the controversy which has accompanied this issue of the formation of the Andhra State, will now end and our united efforts will be directed to the successful establishment and working of this State.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 4th April 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.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have placed 54 questions before the House for answer to-day. It will not therefore be possible for me to allow a number of supplementary questions on each question.”

House-sites for Harijans.

Q. 250-H Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of draft notification and draft declaration cases relating to the acquisition of house-sites for Harijans pending with the District Welfare Officer, Krishna district, now; and

(b) (i) the number of draft notifications and draft declarations withdrawn after publication in the *Fort St. George Gazette*; and (ii) the reasons therefor this year (current year)?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Number of draft notifications pending—18.

Number of draft declarations pending—76.

(b) Number of draft notifications withdrawn—

(i) Three cases of house-sites.

(ii) In two cases the Harijans who possessed house-sites did not agree either to relinquish their sites or to bear the cost of acquisition. In the other case, enough space was available in the village for assignment.

Number of draft declarations withdrawn—Nil.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ Sir, during the past ten years actually no house-sites have been handed over to Harijans in Krishna district. Several cases were dropped or withdrawn after the Heads of the Departments including the Department of Public Health have certified that the site is fit for house-sites.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member will please put it in the form of a question.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ Is it not a waste of Government's money and time to proceed through the draft notifications and draft declarations and after all to drop or withdraw proceedings in the end when the bona fide needs of the Harijans are there? ”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Instructions have been issued that such notifications and withdrawals should be kept down to the minimum, and should be used only to make alternative proposals."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" May I know, Sir, whether Government have noticed the fact that many owners of land are taking to digging and other methods to make it useless for house-sites? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government are not aware of it, Sir."

Leave rules for the elementary school teachers.

* 266 Q.—SRI K. SUBBA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why the Government do not apply the leave rules of 1933 to all the elementary school teachers?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question of revising the existing leave rules is a general one applicable to all classes of servants under Government as well as local bodies, involving heavy additional expenditure to Government. The question of extending leave rules to all elementary school teachers also involves heavy expenditure. In the present financial position it will not be possible for the Government to consider this question."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" ప్రభుత్వ వారు ఇప్పటికీ ఈ విషయమును పరిశీలించి leave rules వర్తింపజేయగలరే? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The matter will be considered."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is there no discrimination in the application of the rules between the elementary school teachers and non-elementary school teachers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no discrimination so far as the services are concerned."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, however slender the finances of the Government may be, is it not invidious distinction which the Government show between elementary school teachers and the other teachers employed by Government? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The reference is to the difference between elementary school teachers employed in local boards and those employed in aided schools."

North Mappilla Elementary School, Mattool, North Malabar.

* 267 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to raise North Mappilla Elementary School, Mattool, North Malabar, into a Higher Elementary School?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No such proposal is at present under the consideration of the Government."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, in view of the fact that this particular place is a predominantly Muslim area and if the school is not raised into a Higher Elementary School, the Muslim girls will be denied the opportunity of higher elementary education, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire into the matter and take necessary steps? "

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

Midday meals in schools.

* 270 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the action taken on the proposals sent by the Member of the Legislative Assembly from Hindupur, some time back that midday meals should be supplied to Scheduled Caste boys studying in various schools in Rayalaseema?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No such proposal has been received by Government."

The scheme of supplying midday meals is at present confined only to the Harijan Welfare schools run by Government. The scheme could not be extended to other schools now on account of the heavy cost and the present financial stringency."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" Sir, I have personally submitted a proposal of that sort to the Hon. Minister even in the beginning of last year. Will the Government consider implementing my proposal for supplying midday meal at least for the duration of the famine period in view of the fact that these poor Scheduled Caste people are unable to send their children to schools for lack of food and on account of serious famine conditions prevailing in that area? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the matter will be considered taking into account the financial condition of the Government."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Sir, if the financial condition of the Government improves, will the Government consider the question of supplying midday meals to all Harijan students throughout the State? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, if the financial condition improves we will consider the question of supplying midday meals to all poor children throughout the State."

Representations from Sree Venkateswara Vilas Pustaka Bhandagaram, Yellamanchili taluk.

* 274 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that several requests were made to the Government by the authorities of the Sree Venkateswara Vilas

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Pustaka Bhandagaram of Upmaka Agraharam of Yellamanchili taluk, Visakhapatnam district, for recognition and financial help for the library; and

(b) if so, whether any of the requests was complied with and if not the reasons for the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The authorities of the Sree Venkateswara Vilas Pustaka Bhandagaram of Upmaka agraharam applied for aid from State funds only once on 21st March 1952.

“(b) The library could not be admitted for aid from State funds, as it was not registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860.”

Grant for the construction of school buildings to District Board, Anantapur.

* 282 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made on several occasions by the District Board, Anantapur, for allotment of building grants to Kadiri, Kalyandrug and Madakasira Board High School buildings under construction in Anantapur district; and

(b) if so, what is the allotment provided for in the budget for 1953-54?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) The District Board, Anantapur, submitted applications for a subsidy from State funds towards the cost of construction of buildings for the Board High Schools at Madakasira, Kalyandrug and Kadiri. The Government have admitted the schemes to aid and have sanctioned subsidies to the value of Rs. 71,000 towards the cost of the three schemes. The district board can claim the subsidy either in part while the schemes are in progress or in full after completing the works.”

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—“Are the Government aware that the previous Government assured the district board to provide grants for the construction of school building at Kadiri and directed the district board to start the construction? In view of the fact that the building is now under construction and it has come up to the roofing level and that the district board has stopped the construction for want of funds and in view of the fact that it is difficult for the district board to accommodate the growing strength of pupils, will the Government consider giving more grants especially to Kadiri Board High School which is the biggest High School in Anantapur district?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“During the current year, a total sum of Rs. 50,000 a very meagre sum was provided towards subsidies to local boards for the construction of buildings. Hence only a nominal sum could be allotted to the school at Kadiri. The matter will be considered.”

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SRI K. R. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Government have withheld payment of any grant or permission to any local body for constructing school building, and if so, whether they are going to revise their policy?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Government have not changed their policy in the matter of providing funds for the construction of school buildings.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that allotment of grant was made in previous years to the Madakasira Board High School and tenders were called for by the district board?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes, Sir. The district board is free to draw the money when it pleases.”

Alleged lathi charge by the police at Tuticorin.

* 283-A Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that there was a lathi charge by police on 25th March 1953 on the people at Tuticorin; if so, why; and how many persons got injuries?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, it is not true that there was a lathi charge at Tuticorin on the 25th March 1953.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have instituted any enquiry into the circumstances leading to the lathi charge and the conduct of the officers who ordered the lathi charge?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The answer is that there was no lathi charge and this question does not therefore arise.”

District Planning Board for Visakhapatnam district.

* 284 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a District Planning Board for Visakhapatnam district has been constituted;

(b) if so, with how many; and

(c) of them how many are non-officials?

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

“(b) Nineteen members, including the Chairman and the Secretary.

“(c) Five.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether the members of the district are included in the Planning Board?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, as I said there are nineteen members in the District Planning Board.

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The Board has to co-ordinate the activities of all officials dealing with various departments, like the District Collector, Executive Engineers, etc. There are five non-officials in the Board; viz., Chairmen of the Municipal Councils, and the President, District Board. So it is not possible to make it larger. But M.L.As. will certainly be entitled to be present and to take part. The Board has already nineteen members and it is no use making it larger."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" In view of the very important place that this District Planning Board naturally will have in the affairs of building up the district which is backward, would the Government consider taking full co-operation of the M.L.As. and giving them all the necessary materials that this District Planning Board members get and also taking their suggestions in the matter? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Most certainly, Sir, it will be done, especially in the particular case referred to. I was giving information practically about all the District Planning Boards and that the particular case was in line with that scheme. If any particular district M.L.As. want any information, they will certainly be given."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, if the Government are prepared to include the district M.L.As. in these District Planning Boards and treat them as non-official members for all practical purposes? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think, Sir, I have already answered the question if it is a question of practical purposes. But if we go on enlarging the Board, it will become a white elephant."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Sir, the Chief Minister said that the district M.L.As. are entitled to be present at the Board meetings. May I know whether they will get any special invitation from the Chairman of the Board? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" What I meant to say was that if any M.L.As. of the districts wished to take part in the Board meetings, they would certainly be entitled to ask and do so. But no invitation will go each time. As I have already said, these Boards when too much enlarged, fail to do any work."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, Sir, when the Board was constituted? What was its scope and the work turned out by the Board? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In G.O. No. 1495, dated 4th June 1952, orders were issued for the setting up of the District Planning Boards in the districts where community projects are not worked out."

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Construction of a Railway line between Hindupur and Cuddapah.

* 285 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government had received a suggestion from the District Development Committee, Anantapur, to recommend to the Government of India to lay a railway line between Hindupur and Cuddapah via Girantla and Kadiri;

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

(c) whether this Government have received any reply from the Government of India regarding the proposal?

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

" (b) No action was considered necessary, as the Government of India were not prepared to consider new schemes when funds were inadequate even for sanctioned proposals.

" (c) Does not arise."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" Is it not necessary for this Government to press upon the Government of India to execute his scheme immediately in view of the fact that it not only connects all the important business centres, but also provides employment in the highly famine-affected parts of the districts of Ananthapur and Cuddapah? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Various bodies like the District Boards, the Ceded Districts Economic Development Board and the Rayalaseema Development Board have since 1944 and again in 1946, 1949 and 1952, raised this question. The Madras Board of Transport also considered this decision and recommended it every time to the Government of India. We were told that the Government of India had decided to drop the proposal. No further action was therefore found possible."

Leave Rules of Non-Gazetted officers.

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

(a) whether the Non-Gazetted officers have represented to the Government to adopt the leave rules under Fundamental Rules instead of the Leave Rules, 1933; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in this matter?

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

" (b) The provisions relating to leave in the Fundamental Rules were considered unduly liberal and were accordingly revised in 1933 both by the Government of India and the Madras Government. The question whether the Madras Leave Rules issued in 1933 required liberalization (by replacement by the

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Fundamental Rules or by other means) was considered by the Government more than once, and it was decided that as the Madras Leave Rules, 1933, were sufficiently liberal, they needed no revision."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Is not this discrimination fundamentally wrong and against the Fundamental Rights of the Constitution to apply different leave rules to Government servants serving under the same Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is nothing against the provisions of the Constitution in the Madras Leave Rules."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" Under the Fundamental Rules, Government servants are allowed accumulation of leave up to two and a half years whereas under the Madras Leave Rules they are allowed to accumulate leave up to 90 days only. Will the Government remove this anomaly and treat all Government servants alike? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is no anomaly as far as the Madras Leave Rules are concerned. The maximum an officer can accumulate is limited to ninety days."

8-50 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We are told now that the rules being too liberal, they were revised. May I ask the Government, in view of the fact that Government are unwilling to be liberal so far as their salaries, allowances, etc., are concerned, do they realize that they must be somewhat liberal in the matter of these leave rules? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" More leave will provide no relief; it will make them lazy and they will remain at home, and nobody will be willing to put in much work when he has to."

Uniforms to Nursing orderlies in Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

* 287 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the male nursing orderlies of the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras, have not been supplied with uniforms this year; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Clothing to all workers in the hospital has not yet been supplied this year by the Superintendent of Stationery. The clothing indent was forwarded to the Superintendent of Stationery on 12th June 1952 and after some correspondence on the subject since then the indent was finally retransmitted to him for very early compliance."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Is there no rule that hospital workers should invariably be given neat dress, in the interests of cleanliness of hospitals, and if there is no such rule, will the Government make such a rule? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir; they are expected to wear clean dress, and steps are being taken by the Superintendent to supply the necessary material."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Are these uniforms to be made out of handloom cloth or from khadi? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Khadi, Sir."

Bench Court in Cuddalore, South Arcot.

* 288 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons for abolishing the Bench Court in Cuddalore Old Town, South Arcot; and

(b) whether the Government have received any mahazar from the rate-payers of Cuddalore for re-establishing the Bench Court; and if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) The District Magistrate (Judicial), South Arcot, reported that there was not enough work to justify the continuance of this Bench Court and that the working of the Bench Court was also not satisfactory. The Bench Court was therefore abolished as recommended by the High Court.

(b) Yes. In view of the report of the District Magistrate (Judicial), South Arcot, no action was considered necessary on the representation."

Alleged disappearance of a child in Kasturba Memorial Hospital, Madras.

* 289 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Maragatham was admitted as in-patient in Kasturba Memorial Hospital, Madras, in August 1952;

(b) whether her two-year-old child was admitted in the Children's ward;

(c) whether the child was found subsequently missing and the fact hidden from the mother for more than two months; and

(d) whether any enquiry, police or departmental, was instituted and, if so, the result?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) to (d) The mother of the child referred to was admitted for treatment in the Government Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Madras. As there was no one to look after the child, it was taken into the children's surgical ward on 16th June 1952 though no treatment was required for it. On the evening of 18th June 1952, the nurse pupil on duty discovered that the child was missing while she was distributing diet. She made a search for the child and not finding it, reported the matter

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to the hospital authorities who informed the Police. The Police notified the missing of the child and made local enquiries but the child could not be traced. As the mother of the child was too ill at the time, she was not informed about her missing child immediately. This is a sad case. Suitable instructions for undertaking detailed measures necessary to prevent the occurrence of such extraordinary incidents in future have since been issued to the Director of Medical Services."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Is it not the duty of the Government to see that the child which was admitted in the Children's Ward when the mother was ailing and was in the hospital, when found to be missing and representations were made by the mother as well as the father of the child, which was the only child and the whole future of the family, was in safe custody, and what action have the Government taken to relieve the family's grief and loss?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"As I said, steps have been taken to prevent such incidents in the future."

SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE:—"In view of this and many other similar complaints raised on the floor of this Assembly, and since they have been brought to the notice of the Government, will the Government realize that life has become insecure and intolerable inside the hospitals in the State and will the Government be pleased to appoint a non-official committee to conduct an open enquiry into the administration of these institutions?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"This is the only incident of its kind, and I have already said that all necessary steps have been taken in the matter to prevent such mishaps in the future."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Will the Government be pleased to consider the question of giving compensation to the family?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No such necessity has arisen so far, and it has not been considered."

Compensation to the family of P.C. No. 526 of Tanjore district.

* 290 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a Police Constable No. 526, named Shanmugam of Tanjore District Reserve Force, died on 28th October 1952 at about 7 a.m. all of a sudden while on Road March;

(b) whether the family of the constable is eligible for any compensation; and

(c) if so, what will be the amount?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) The report received from the District Superintendent of Police, Tanjore, shows that constable No. 726, Shanmugam of the Armed

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Reserve, Tanjore, died all of a sudden at about 6-30 a.m. on 28th October 1952, while on route-march from Tanjore to the shooting range in the Vallam Aerodrome—apparently due to heart-failure.

" (b) & (c) The family of the deceased constable is not eligible for any compensation under the rules as he had put in only about two years of service and death seems to be due to natural causes."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"From the answer given by the Hon. Chief Minister, it is learnt that though the constable's service is only two years, he died on a route-march because of heart-failure. Will the Government consider the question—it is not essential whether the service should be ten years or two years—of giving compensation to his family and affording them some relief, because he was forced to go on route-march though he was seriously ill and was in such a state of health that he died on the march?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There was no notice of his illness either to the Government or to the man himself. There was no question of forcing him to march. It was part of his duties, and he was in it. I admit, Sir, that a constable whose health was like that should not have been passed by the Medical people for appointment. But within two years, a man cannot get rights of the kind proposed."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Irrespective of the period of service being one year or two years, is the act not an act in the discharge of his duties, which hastened his death?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"We have certain rules in the matter which have been framed long ago and from experience have been found to be just and proper. There are conditions attached to such grants. The period of service as well as the cause of the death and all things are taken together. According to the rules, a man who has served only two years and who dies on account of natural causes is not entitled to compensation. But if we provide that every death, whatever it may be due to, natural causes or otherwise, whenever it may be, even if it is two days after appointment or one year after appointment or after ten years' service, if we say that every one must be given some grant, then the finances of the Government will not bear such a burden."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Since any way the death of the police constable has happened, will the Government consider the question of relief to the family by providing some compensation, despite the fact that there is no provision for it in the rules?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is possible to be compassionate and I am very glad the Opposition is compassionate-minded; but I am sorry they are not compassionate with regard to the finances of the Government. If I bring taxation measures and if the Opposition will agree, I will be

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more liberal with all these people—there is no difficulty about that. But apart from that, there are certain benevolent funds to which a constable of this kind would be entitled. Unfortunately, he did not become a member of any such fund."

Assignment of lands to Sri Rajababaiah of Repalle taluk, Guntur district.

9 a.m. * 291 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of land assigned to Guttikonda Rajababaiah and others at Adavuladeevi of Repalle taluk, Guntur district;

(b) the terms on which the said land was assigned;

(c) whether the Government have received any representation from the local people requesting the Government to cancel the assignment order; and

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

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) Three hundred acres.

“(b) No special terms were laid down for the assignment.

“(c) A petition was received in June 1952 from the President, Julu Agnikulakshatriya Class Society, Repalle taluk, containing certain allegations against the Revenue Subordinates as regards the assignment of these lands.

“(d) The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“Sir, in spite of the fact that a society was already formed in the area including the local landless poor, why did the Government assign the land to a man who is 20 to 25 miles away from the place?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The land was not assigned to one man but it was assigned to a number of people.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether there is any ceiling limit fixed for the extent of land to be assigned to any particular individual?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Sir, this assignment was made in 1950 and I do not have information about the question.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“May I know, Sir, what was the extent of land that was allotted to this gentleman, Rajababaiah?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“I think it was 10 acres, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Sir, in view of the clear-cut policy enunciated by the Government many a time that the landless poor and especially the Harijans, should get first preference in allotment

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of lands, how is it that the Government are yet taking time to consider the question of reallothing the lands to the landless poor and the Harijans?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Sir, as I said already, this assignment was made in 1950 and now that a petition has been received, the matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

Grant of loans to Burma evacuees.

* 292 Q.—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a special staff has been working in the district of Malabar for collecting loans granted to the dependants of Malayalees stranded in Burma and F.M.S. during the Great World War II;

(b) what is the total amount granted as loan in the district of Malabar;

(c) what amount has been collected from them so far by the special staff; and

(d) what is the total amount spent by the Government towards the pay and the travelling allowance of the special staff from the very beginning to date?

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

“(b) Rs. 1,24,44,890.

“(c) Rs. 2,42,012-4-0 up to the end of February 1953.

“(d) Rs. 1,76,579-5-0. (The entire expenditure is borne by the Government of India.)”

SRI A. APPU :—“Sir, how long has this staff been working? And, Sir, in view of the fact that the actual amount spent is more than the amount collected by the staff, may I know whether the Government consider it worth while continuing the staff?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Rules have been framed for writing off of amounts in cases where the financial condition of the persons who have taken loans is such that they are unable to re-pay the loans. As a matter of fact the Government of India have stated, that we have to concentrate our attention only in cases where the loans are Rs. 1,000 and more. With regard to other cases we are not so particular and the conditions also are, we have to write off where the evacuee is untraceable, where he has no immovable property either in India or Burma, or the evacuee died leaving no movable or immovable property and so on. We take all these facts into consideration.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“Sir, in view of the fact that these amounts were given more as a relief measure than as a loan, will the Government discontinue the recovery proceedings?”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I do not accept the proposition of the hon. Member that it is not a loan. In fact, it is a loan."

Sugarcane Research Stations.

* 293 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any proposal to wind up the Sugarcane Research Sections in the various agriculture farms in our State;
- (b) if so, why; and
- (c) how many employees are likely to be affected by this step?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) The answer is in the negative.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any cut in the Budget provision in regard to the various sugarcane research stations in the State? "

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

Alleged death of a student due to snake-bite in Harijan Hostel, Nuzvid taluk.

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

- (a) whether it is a fact that a student in the Harijan Hostel of Gollapalli, Nuzvid taluk, had a snake-bite either in June or July 1952;
- (b) whether the students of the hostel represented to the Government that the hostel building is not properly maintained; and
- (c) if so, what action the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) No; he is reported to have died of lung trouble.

" (b) & (c) No. However, as the building is in need of repairs, the Secretary of the hostel has been instructed to carry out necessary repairs to the building."

Construction of a reservoir across Sarada river, Visakhapatnam district.

* 295 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether there is any proposal to construct a reservoir on the Sarada river at Muddurti in Chodavaram taluk, Visakhapatnam district;
- (b) if so, when it will be taken up;

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- (c) what is the estimate for executing this project; and
- (d) what is the total extent of land that will be irrigated under this project?

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

" (b) The detailed investigation of the scheme is in progress. It cannot be stated at present when exactly it will be taken up.

" (c) Rs. 2,31,000 for ' works ' or Rs. 3,02,000 including direct and indirect charges, according to the preliminary reports.

" (d) 1,915 acres, including 500 acres of new land."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, at what stage the investigation stands to-day? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I can only say that the investigation is proceeding."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Sir, is it likely that the scheme will be executed at least in 1953-54? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The investigation is proceeding, but I cannot say when it will be executed."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the preliminary investigation is completed? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" That is very clear from my answer to clause (c) of the question."

Nandanar Institution, Chithambaram.

* 296 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether an officer in the grade of Deputy Tahsildar has been appointed to run the Government Nandanar Institution, Chithambaram?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No."

Report of the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee.

* 297 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) whether all or any of the suggestions of the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee have been approved by the Government and enforced; and
- (b) if any of them have not been approved and enforced, the reasons, why?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has been asked to take action on the lines suggested by the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee.

" (b) Does not arise."

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" This Government sent it to the Centre. So far as the other question is concerned, the hon. Member may address the Minister at the Centre."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Temporary repairs have already been effected as the hon. Member knows. So far as permanent repairs are concerned, the Committee recommended the construction of a road-cum-regulator bridge and that has been investigated by the Chief Engineer for Highways and also by the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. The Government have accepted the estimate prepared by the Irrigation Department and also by the Chief Engineer for Highways and they have sent up the estimates to the Centre. These estimates cost more than one crore of rupees and according to the rules, if any irrigation work should cost more than a crore of rupees, it should be approved by the Centre and the Madras Government have therefore sent up this report to the Centre for permission to execute the work.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I am afraid the hon. Member does not seem to make any distinction between the two. When I make a statement on the floor of the Assembly he should take my statement and if he does not want to believe me, he is at liberty to do so. (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.) I am not prepared to take notice of any statement which appears in the Press. So many statements are made

every day in the Press and on the platform and I am not expected to take note of all of them. But if any official notice should be taken I shall take note of it."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ But, let me tell my hon. Friend that so far as this road-cum-regulator bridge is concerned, it has not been before the public or before the Government for a very long time. It was only after the anicut was damaged it was enquired into and the Committee that was asked to go into the matter proposed that one of the measures would be to have a road-cum-regulator bridge as it would be more economical to combine both. It was taken up expeditiously also.”

MR. SPEAKER:—"We have to cover thirty more questions to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I would like him to have a talk about it with the Leader of the House and then come to a conclusion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I request the Hon. Minister for Public Works to give us a chance to go into the whole question—of course, in consultation with the Leader of the House—and I am sure that if both of them agree, they can give us at least half an hour to go into the whole question, because the public have been very much agitated over this question. I would therefore request the Government to give due consideration to this request."

Disbanding of Famine staff in Chittoor district.

* 298 Q.—SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to disband the Famine staff in Punganur, Palmaner, Chittoor, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no proposal to disband the famine staff employed in Punganur, Palmaner, Chittoor, Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks of Chittoor district."

Selection of Assistant Surgeons.

* 299 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri M. Kalaynesundaram): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many candidates were selected by the Public Service Commission in the years 1951 and 1952 for the posts of Assistant Surgeons;

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(b) how many of them have been posted; and

(c) what is the cause of the delay in posting all of them?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) to (c) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

Repairs of minor irrigation sources in Visakhapatnam district.

* 300 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many minor irrigation sources were repaired by the Revenue department in Visakhapatnam district in the year 1952-53;

(b) what is the total amount spent so far on carrying out these repairs;

(c) whether the Collector of Visakhapatnam made any request for additional grant in this respect;

(d) if so, how much; and

(e) whether the Government have complied with the request of the Collector?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) According to information available with the Government repairs to 110 minor irrigation sources were completed up to December 1952 and repairs to 209 works are in progress.

(b) The amount spent is Rs. 1,09,065-7-0.

(c) Yes.

(d) Rs. 2,34,997.

(e) An amount of Rs. 1,23,800 was sanctioned.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“Is it a fact that the Government have ordered the stopping of all the minor irrigation repair works under execution suddenly and, if so, why?”

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

Representations from the Secretary of the Illegal Eviction Protest Committee, Wynad.

* 301 Q.—SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government on the memorandum received by him on 25th October 1952 from the Secretary of the Illegal Eviction Protest Committee, Chekkanari Patta Hills, Tiruvambadi, Wynad constituency, alleging attempt of forceful eviction and requesting protection?

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

“No representation was received from the Secretary of the Illegal Eviction Protest Committee, Chekkanari Patta Hills, Tiruvambadi, Wynad, alleging attempt at forceful eviction and requesting protection.”

Direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

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

(a) the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police directly recruited during the years 1950-52 in the Northern Range; and

(b) how many of them are (i) Harijans and (ii) Christian converts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) 165, in three batches.

“(b) 19 and 6 respectively.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“Is any relaxation in qualifications allowed in respect of Harijans and Christians and is the general percentage reservation in the public services for Harijans maintained in the selection of Sub-Inspectors?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Relaxations have been made in a few cases. As a matter of fact, reservations were to the extent of 33, but including relaxations we could get only 19 candidates.”

Election to Villiappalli Panchayat Board, North Malabar.

* 303 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the voters who came for voting for the Villiappalli Panchayat Board election in Kurumbranad taluk, North Malabar, on the 14th February 1953 were lathi-charged by the police and whether the Government received any memorandum regarding the same?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“A report on the alleged incident has been called for from the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.”

Japanese method of rice cultivation.

* 304 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the names of the villages which are proposed to be selected in Srikakulam district for trying the Japanese method of rice cultivation?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“A statement* showing the list of villages is placed on the table of the Assembly.”

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SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ What facilities will be given to these villages for trying the Japanese method of rice cultivation? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ We have published a pamphlet giving the details of the method. Instructions will be given to the cultivators and they will be given facilities to purchase sulphate and other fertilisers without much difficulty.”

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“ May I know whether the scheme will be extended to the whole State? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Yes, Sir. A list of selected villages in all the districts has been made by the Director of Agriculture. Since the question is about Sri-kakulam district only, a list of villages in that district has been placed on the table.”

Price of paddy.

* 305 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have got any proposals to check up the rise of price of paddy and if so, what are the proposals?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes. Consequent on the policy of relaxation of controls the Government have withdrawn control over prices of rice and paddy in open market. With a view to regulate movement of rice and paddy from surplus areas to deficit areas and to avoid the possibility of one area being depleted of its stocks and thus bringing in its trail soaring rise in prices of paddy and rice, the Government have divided the State into a number of zones with one or two surplus districts supplying in free market the needs of a few deficit districts included in each zone. Within the zone, free private trade is allowed and there is no control as regards price or the quantity of rice to be distributed except through fair price shops.

The Government have also issued instructions to the Collectors to adopt one or more of the following steps in order to check the rise in the price of paddy and rice in the open market :—

- (1) To be on the watch to find out cases of cornering of stocks by merchants and to requisition such stocks.
- (2) To open more fair price shops in areas where prices show a tendency to rise abnormally; and
- (3) To ensure that all fair price shops keep adequate stocks for issue to the consumers.

The Foodgrains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, issued by the Central Government has been extended to this State. Under this Order persons dealing in foodgrains in excess of 15 maunds have to take out licences and submit stock

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returns. This system of licensing will prevent boarding of stocks and enable Government to requisition stocks when need arises.”

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—“ The price of paddy has gone up very high. May I know why it has not come down with all these efforts of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Whenever a large quantity of rice or paddy is available, the price goes down and whenever there is a relative scarcity, the price goes up. The price is fluctuating.”

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—“ The price in Tanjore is between Rs. 10 and Rs. 13 per kalam, and it has not gone down. I ask why the Government, in spite of all these efforts, have not been able to bring down the price to the pre-decontrol level? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If the reference is to pre-decontrol control price, the present price has not come down to that level. When there is normal production, we expect it to come down to that level.”

Village Vaidya Scheme.

* 306 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri M. R. Appa Rao who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI M. R. APPA Rao : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Village Vaidya Scheme launched by Madras Government is based on the recommendations contained in the Chopra Committee Report; and

(b) why the Government selected unregistered practitioners for training as Village Vaidyas?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The Village Vaidya Scheme was started by the State Government in 1947 and the Chopra Committee Report was published in 1948. However, there are certain common features in the Village Vaidya Scheme as implemented by this Government and the subsequent recommendation in the Chopra Committee's Report.

“ (b) The Medical Practitioners registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act are fully qualified to practise Medicine and Surgery and the Village Vaidya Scheme is not meant for them. This scheme is meant to give training to Vaidyas who have already established themselves in the villages, so as to ensure that the treatment they give is reasonably safe. They are also given training, in the preventive and public health aspects so as to make their work more useful to the villagers among whom they live and work. Though unregistered practitioners are selected for training

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under the scheme, practitioners registered by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine will be given the first preference. Graduates and diplomates of recognized institutions, if selected under this scheme, are exempted from the training.

Supply of chemical manures.

9-20 a.m. * 307. Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Director of Agriculture had recently issued any order to alter the usual procedure of supply of chemical manures through the tender firms and the co-operative stores;

(b) whether there had been rise in the prices due to this alteration and the consequent additional transport charges; and

(c) whether the Government have received any representations from the parties concerned expressing the inconveniences caused by this alteration?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) No. Supplies of chemical fertilisers to tender firms and Co-operative Societies were hitherto made both from Madras and from the Agricultural Department depots in the districts. Consequently, two prices were prevailing, one in respect of stocks supplied direct from Madras and the other in regard to supplies made from the Departmental depots, the latter being slightly more costly owing to the addition of transport charges and the Departmental overheads. With a view to avoid scope for malpractices in the sale of chemical fertilizers to the public which the existence of two prices may afford and to achieve a better regulation of supplies to the distributing agencies, supply of stocks direct from Madras, has been stopped and supplies are now made only from the Departmental depots.

“(b) No. There has been no increase in price as such. But the slightly lesser price applicable to stocks received direct from Madras, as compared to the price of stocks supplied from the Departmental depots is no longer in force.

“(c) Yes. Representations have been received from the ryots of Ramachandrapuram taluk (East Godavari district), Narsannapet taluk (Srikakulam district), Kakinada taluk (East Godavari district) and Chandole (Guntur district). A representation has also been received from a tender firm.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that chemical manures in excess of the usual requirements were taken delivery of from the Union Government and that last year some 90,000 tons of chemical manures were unsold? In view of the fact that prices in the Sindhri factory have fallen, what is the amount of loss incurred by this Government this year?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The question does not arise, Sir.”

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Police strike in Madras.

* 308 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of police constables who participated in the recent Madras Police strike?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“One hundred and eighty-nine men were actively involved in the recent affair of City Police constables.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“Sir, if the Government think that the recent non-violent police strike is not in order, what do the Government suggest to the police to have their grievances redressed? What have the Government done after the police have come to adopt peaceful ways?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I have explained all that the Government have done in this matter from time to time and on many occasions.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“This question has been put and answered a number of times.”

Applications from political sufferers of Anantapur district.

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

(a) how many applications of political sufferers who are landless poor are pending in Anantapur district;

(b) how many political sufferers who are landless have been assigned lands already; and

(c) what further action the Government propose to take in order to dispose of the pending applications quickly?

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

“(a) to (c) In Anantapur district the disposal of applications from political sufferers for assignment of lands is almost complete and in the month of August 1952, only one case was pending. Out of 315 cases, lands were granted in 276 cases and 38 cases were rejected. No other information is available with the Government.”

Price of sugarcane.

* 310 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any recommendation was made by the Provincial Sugarcane Advisory Board for increasing the price of sugarcane for the season 1953-54; and if so, what is the increase so recommended?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The latter part of the question does not arise.”

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Revenue remission in Visakhapatnam district.

* 311 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Collector of Visakhapatnam made a request to the Government that complete remission should be granted this year in view of the fact that crops have utterly failed in Visakhapatnam district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

"(a) & (b) The Collector of Visakhapatnam submitted proposals to the Board of Revenue for the grant of special land revenue remissions in the drought-affected areas of the district. But according to the principle laid down by the Government for the grant of special remissions, for a village to qualify itself for such remissions, crops should have failed in not less than 25 per cent of the dry lands in that village. As no village in the district has satisfied this condition, special remissions are not proposed to be granted in any part of Visakhapatnam district. Ordinary seasonal remissions will however be granted wherever necessary."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"In view of the fact that the situation is worsening every day as evidenced by the recent crop report of the Government, will the Government reconsider their position and declare special remissions in areas which are terribly affected?"

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

"I want the hon. Member to kindly note that 40,000 and odd acres of land were affected and remission to the tune of Rs. 2,24,728 was granted."

Extension of the Commercial Crops Markets Act to Kasaragode taluk.

* 312 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to include Kasaragode taluk (South Kanara) within the area of operation of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933; and

(b) whether the Government received any representation from the Kasaragode Taluk Tobacco Growers' Association with regard to the marketing of tobacco and, if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) In 1949, the Government declared the entire South Kanara district (including Kasaragode taluk) as a notified area under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act, 1933, in respect of coconuts, and its by-products and arecanuts.

(b) The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part of the question therefore does not arise."

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SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR :—" Sir, is tobacco included in the operation of the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Not in South Kanara, Sir."

Orange gardens in Wynaad taluk.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that orange gardens in Wynaad taluk, Malabar, are withering on account of certain pests; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any steps to control the pest and, if so, with what success?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) The orange industry in Wynaad has suffered during the past few years due to the 'Fruit and leaf fall', 'decline' and 'Stem borer' diseases.

(b) A statement * showing the measures taken by Government is placed on the table of the House."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, the net result of the statement placed on the table of the House is that in between the financial difficulties of the Government and the non-co-operation of the growers, the pest continues unabated. May I request the Government to compel the owners and growers to take proper steps or themselves to take proper steps in order that the pest may be prevented from spreading further."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The remedy for these diseases and pests has been discovered. The remedies have been made known to the owners of the orange orchards. The co-operation of the owners of the orange orchards is required in carrying out these remedial measures. It is impossible for the Government to take up the work like spraying and all that in private farms. It is a very difficult thing. No Government can undertake such kind of work."

Certified School, Kozhikode.

* 314 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state when the Certified School at Kozhikode was handed over to the management of the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, and under what conditions the management was given to the Poor Homes Society?

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 917-918 infra.

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The Government certified the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode, Malabar district, with effect from 1st October 1949, as—

“ (a) a Junior Certified School for boys;

“ (b) a Junior Certified School for girls; and

“ (c) a Senior Certified School for girls.

The Society has to fulfil all the conditions specified in the Madras Children Act, 1920, and the rules framed under that Act and also to furnish such returns as may be required by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service. The Government are paying an all-inclusive grant of Rs. 30 per head per mensem for each inmate admitted into the Certified Schools. The Society is running the institutions from 1st June 1950 in the Silver Hill Estate purchased by the Government. It is allowed to enjoy the usufructs of the trees in the estate subject to the conditions that it should bear the entire expenditure on the ordinary repairs to the buildings and maintenance of the estate and pay an annual contribution to Government, as well as the annual rent due to the jenmis, etc.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, the compound in which this institution is situated will cost about Rs. 5 lakhs. There are three bungalows in the compound, and there are one thousand fruit-bearing coconut trees. May I know from the Hon. Minister whether there is any written agreement between the Government and the management, and whether there is any other Government institution in this State given to a private management like this? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ There is an agreement between the Society and the Government. The Society should make a contribution of Rs. 1,000 for the first year and pay Rs. 2,000 for the second year. The Society should bear the entire expenditure on the ordinary repairs of the buildings and the maintenance of the estate. The Society should pay an annual amount of Rs. 32 due to the jenmis for the portions of the land in respect of which the Government have only a tenant's right. The contribution should be revised with reference to the actual receipts and expenditure for the first two years if the Society is allowed to run the certified school in the estate for a further period.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Since the function and work of the certified schools are very different from that of the Poor Home, will the Government consider the question of differentiating the two and handing over the certified school and the Poor Home to two different authorities? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The Government have a policy to run their own institutions and to allow private institutions also to run.”

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SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—“ May I know, Sir, the total amount of annual grant paid by the Government to this society in respect of the certified school which is now in question, and the number of inspections conducted by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools during the academic year 1952-53? ”

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

Allegation against the police from Valayanad, Kozhikode taluk.

* 315 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum, dated 19th December 1952 from the people of Valayanad, Kozhikode taluk, containing allegations against the police and their failure to detect the case of alleged poisoning of one Vadakkilath Vasudevan Moosad of Valayanad, and if so, what action has been taken on it? 9-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes. A petition, dated 19th December 1952 containing some allegations against the police was received from certain residents of Valayanad, and it was transferred to the Inspector-General of Police for disposal. Investigation by the police has shown that the death of Sri Vasudevan Moosad was due to natural causes and that there is no basis for the allegation that the deceased was poisoned.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Is it a fact that when the post mortem examination was conducted, symptoms of arsenic poisoning were discovered and it was sent to the Chemical Examiner for examination? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes. Sir. There was a post-mortem examination and the alleged poisonous contents were sent to the Chemical Examiner who reported that it was not a case of poisoning.”

Alleged murder of Pallikkara Muhamad of Kattipparuthi amsam, South Malabar.

* 316 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received any resolution passed at a public meeting on 31st January 1953, by the public of Valancheri regarding the investigation of the alleged murder of Pallikkara Muhamad of Kattipparuthi amsam and desam in South Malabar, and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Yes. A copy of a resolution regarding the investigation of the Kattipparuthi murder case passed at a public meeting at Valancheri, Malabar district on 31st January 1953 was received by the Government on 7th February 1953. The matter however had come to the notice of the Government earlier, and

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Government had already called for a report from the Inspector-General regarding it. Necessary action has been taken by the Police and the matter is now *sub judice*."

Alleged molestation of Indian citizens near Pondicherry.

* 317 Q.—SRI T. NAGI REDDI (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received reports of molestation of Indian citizens on the bordering villages of French Indian Settlement of Pondicherry by the French Police and hooligans from Pondicherry;

(b) what are the details of the different incidents that were brought to the notice of this Government; and

(c) what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) to (c) I place a statement * on the table of the House.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“In view of the very poisonous and disgusting stench that has arisen from Pondicherry, dangerous to our own Indian Union, will the Government immediately request the Government of India to act without showing any consideration and see that the whole of Pondicherry area is brought into our own country?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I deprecate such language when dealing with a great Power with whom we are on friendly terms. The Government of India are doing their best in the matter and their convictions and opinions in the matter are no less strong than those of the hon. the Leader of the Opposition.”

Prosecutions under the City Police Act.

* 318 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any quota of cases to be compulsorily charged by the Station-house Officer under the provisions of the City Police Act for offences relating to Hackney Carriages and Nuisances in public streets is fixed for each Police station in the City of Madras and if so, the monthly quota of cases fixed for each station;

(b) whether a proportionately larger number of cases is in consequence filed in the last week of every month in courts in the City to fulfil the quota fixed for each station?

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

“(b) The question does not arise.”

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Promotion of Head constables.

* 319 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state, the number of Sub-Inspectors promoted from Head constables who had completed their probation and were reverted as a result of direct recruitment during the years 1950-52, i.e., up to 31st December 1952 in the Northern Range?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“One hundred and ten, Sir.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether there are any Police Standing Orders to the effect that 30 per cent of the posts should be reserved for departmental promotion and that the rest only should be filled by direct recruitment?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“That is a convention observed. There are no Standing Orders to that effect.”

Special Revenue Inspectors.

* 320 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Special Revenue Inspectors appointed in 1949-50 in connexion with assignment of lands to political sufferers are still continuing?

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

Sale of poramboke lands.

* 321 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any orders have been issued by the Government in the last week of February for the sale of poramboke lands under the encroachment of the landless poor, including the Harijans; and

(b) if so, whether a copy of the orders will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) No such orders were issued by the Government in February.”

Subramaniam Committee Report.

* 322 Q.—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have dropped or postponed the question of considering the Subramaniam Committee report on Land Reforms?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee are being examined and it may take some time before final decisions are taken by the Government on them.”

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SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" In view of the fact that during the last one year this Government could not solve any problem facing the agrarian population, will they seriously consider the question of implementing the recommendations of the Committee immediately? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" If the hon. Member had not agitated for the separation of the State, it would have been done."

Promotion of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 323 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of (i) Harijans and (ii) Christian Converts promoted as Sub-Inspectors of Police and Sergeants of Police during the years 1950-52 in the Northern Range?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—

" Number of Harijans promoted as Sub-Inspectors of Police during the years 1950-52 2

Number of Harijans promoted as Sergeants during the years 1950-52 2

Number of Christian Converts promoted as Sub-Inspectors of Police during the years 1950-52 2

No Christian convert was promoted as Sergeant during the years 1950-52 in the Northern Range."

President of the Panchayat Board, Badvel.

* 324 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri V. Chidanandam who gave notice of the question is not in his seat. So, the question and answer will be printed in the official proceedings."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received a copy of the telegram sent to the Inspector of Local Boards, dated the 9th August 1952 and a letter addressed to him on the 11th August 1952 with a post copy of the telegram sent by the Rate-payers' Association, Badvel, Cuddapah district, against the continuance of a disqualified person as the President of the Panchayat Board, Badvel; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) On a representation on the same subject received by Government from the Rate-payers' Association, Badvel, an enquiry was made which disclosed that the President of the Badvel Panchayat was not disqualified from continuing in office."

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Hereditary rights of village officers.

* 325 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to discontinue the principle of the hereditary rights of village officers (munsifs)?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" One of the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee is that the hereditary system of village offices be abolished. The recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee are under the consideration of Government."

Direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 326 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" As the hon. Member Sri M. S. Mogral who gave notice of the question is not in his seat, the question along with the answer will be printed in the official proceedings."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Head constables who have passed the S.S.L.C. or higher examinations and who have undergone training at the Police Training College still working as Head constables in the district of South Kanara; and

(b) whether the Government will stop direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors until all such qualified and trained Head constables are absorbed by promotion as Sub-Inspectors?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Four, Sir.

" (b) The Government have issued orders stopping direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police for one year with a view to provide for the re-promotion of as many of the suitable reverted Sub-Inspectors as possible in existing vacancies. Head constables who are qualified and considered suitable for promotion as Sub-Inspectors will get their chances in due course as and when vacancies arise."

Drinking water-supply for Vijayavada.

* 327 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a resolution passed in July 1952 by the Vijayavada Municipal Council to purchase two Studebaker Water lorries to alleviate the water scarcity and to supply drinking water to those places where water mains have not yet been extended has been received by the Government, and if so, what action has been taken on the same; and

(b) whether the Collector, Krishna, recommended suspension of the resolution to the Government?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

As regards the action taken by the Government, the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department (General and Buildings) who was consulted in the matter recommended the purchase by the Municipal Council of two Bedford Chassis in preference to the Studebaker trucks. This recommendation of the Chief Engineer has been communicated to the Municipal Council and it has been advised to reconsider its previous resolution. The reply of the Municipal Council in the matter is awaited.

“(b) The answer is in the negative. The Collector in forwarding a minute of dissent by 13 Councillors merely requested that necessary orders may be passed by the Government on the dissenting minute.”

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“When was the Chief Engineer's opinion sent to the Municipal Council?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I have no information about the date, but it was sent recently.”

*Local Fund Dispensary at Gulla Sithampuram,
Srikakulam district.*

* 328 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any representations have been received by the Government not to shift the Local Fund dispensary from Gulla Sithampuram in Palakonda taluk, Srikakulam district, and to open Health Centre there instead, and if so, what action has been taken so far?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes. The matter is under consideration.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“As the dispensary at Chilakalapalli where the Government propose to start a Health Centre now stands closed, will they consider the question of opening a Health Centre at Gulla Sithampuram where the Health Department has suggested and recommended the opening of the Health Centre?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The Director of Medical Services has suggested that a regular Local Fund Dispensary may be opened by the District Board at Santakavity in place of the existing rural dispensary. The District Board was asked to consider the above suggestion and communicate its views at an early date. The reply from the District Board is still awaited.”

Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

* 329 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Central Government are sending some Japanese families to Madras to demonstrate the Japanese method of paddy cultivation;

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(b) whether it is done at the cost of the Central Government or the State Government; and

(c) the number and name of centres that are chosen in the State for that purpose?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer furnished on 23rd March 1953 to question No. 128 (939) (starred) asked by Sri K. Aranganathan.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“May I know whether this work of demonstration is entrusted to the District Agricultural Officer and whether the centres chosen will be properly distributed among all the firkas of the State?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The supplementary question does not arise at all out of the main question.”

SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—“May I know whether the Government are coming forward to give bonuses or prizes to those who cultivate the lands intensively by means of the Japanese system?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Certain bonuses and prizes will be awarded later on. The matter is not at present under consideration.”

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“May I know what is the difference in cost of cultivation per acre between the Japanese and the Indian methods of cultivation and what is the yield per acre under each method?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“I would like to have notice, Sir.”

SRI A. RAMASAMI THEVAR :—“Will the Government be pleased to send the Hon. the Agriculture Minister to Japan to study the method directly?” (Laughter.)

*Representations from the Government Soap and Oil Factory
Workers' Union, Kozhikode.*

* 330 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum from the Government Soap and Oil Factory Workers' Union, Kozhikode, regarding the bonus for the years 1950-51 and 1951-52 and other grievances of the workers; and if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to the starred question No. 11 (46)* put by Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“In view of the fact that the workers were not given any bonus for two years, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to give instructions to the management of the Kerala Soap Institute to give the bonus as early as possible?”

* Answered on 10th March 1953.

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The matter is under the consideration of the Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Questions are over."

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

II.—MESSAGES FROM THE COUNCIL.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House the following Messages received from the Hon. the Chairman, Madras Legislative Council, dated 2nd April 1953 :—

' I transmit a copy of the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953 (L. A. Bill No. 5 of 1953), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

' I transmit a copy of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1953), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

' I transmit a copy of the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1953), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

' I transmit a copy of the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1953), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.

' I transmit a copy of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1953), as agreed to by the Council without any amendment and signed by me.' "

III.—MOTION UNDER RULE 22 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

9.40
p.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I move—
' Under Rule 22 (3) of the Madras Assembly Rules, the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken up first '."

The motion was put and carried.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL*, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and move—

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

" The term of office of the present members of all the District Boards except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam as extended by the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952 (Madras Act VII of 1952), will expire on 1st July 1953. The normal term of office of the present members of the District Boards of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam will expire on the 29th December 1953. Normally elections should be held before the end of June 1953 to all the 23 district boards whose term of office has been extended up to

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 28th March 1953.

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1st July 1953, and early in December 1953 for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam District Boards. But a new situation of a very serious and important nature, namely, the formation of the Andhra State, which deserves all our attention has now arisen and it is not fair and desirable to throw the entire State into a turmoil of general election at this juncture. Moreover it is not wise to hold elections in the Andhra area now when a portion of Bellary district is to go to Mysore and the adjoining districts of Anantapur and Kurnool are to be reshaped with additions of adjoining Andhra taluks from Bellary nor is it desirable to hold elections in the residuary area of the State also. Thus, Government are compelled to postpone elections and to think of two alternatives, namely, to extend the term of office of the present members, or place the district boards in charge of special officers when the term of the present members expires. There was discussion at great length on the floor of the House when a non-official resolution for extending the term of office of the present members was brought before the House on the 30th of last month. The resolution was defeated. Then the only other alternative is to place the district boards in charge of special officers. Government therefore propose to adopt it. It is proposed to appoint special officers to all district boards from the date of expiry of the term of office of the existing members to be in charge of them until such time as the two new Governments that come into existence hold fresh elections to the district boards at a time convenient and suitable.

" With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion is—

' That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.' "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe this Bill is out of order because the motion violates the rule enunciated in the Madras Assembly Rules for purposes of procedure. Rule 60 says—

' A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session.'

A motion had been brought forward for discussion which said that election to district boards would not be held in July and so the term of office of the existing members might be continued till December. That was defeated. As such another motion that elections should not be conducted and that special officers should be appointed to carry on the business of the district boards cannot be brought forward here in this session. Therefore, I request the Chair to rule this motion out of order under Rule 60."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have another point of order to raise, Sir. The Bill before us raises the question of the place of the district boards in our Constitution and whether this House is competent to suspend the constitution of the district boards and

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whether we can do away with the normal and uninterrupted functioning of the district boards. In this connexion, I would like to invite attention to Article 12 of the Constitution which defines the State. It says:

'The State includes the Government and Parliament of India and the Government and the Legislature of each of the States and all local or other authorities within the territory of India or under the control of the Government of India.'

The thing is very clear. Any rule which regulates the suspension of the Assembly is also applicable to the suspension of the district boards. If we take the State List in the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution, we will find that 'Local Government' is included there. It says:

'Local Government, that is to say, the constitution and powers of municipal corporations, improvement trusts, district boards, mining settlement authorities and other local authorities for the purpose of local self-government or village administration.'

So, it is clear that the List speaks of the constitution and does not speak of the suspension of the district boards. It does not speak about the abolition of the district boards."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not following what the hon. Member says. He is referring to the Constitution and all that."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I was attempting to say that the rule relating to the suspension of the Legislature applies with equal force to the abolition of district boards. Article 12 of the Constitution speaks with the same force about the Parliament, the Legislative Assemblies and local bodies. Item 5 of the Seventh Schedule (State List) empowers us to constitute district boards and vest them with powers. It does not give us any power to take away their powers or to suspend them. A thing which gives a power would not work for the negation thereof.

9.5 a.m. " Then, Sir, Article 171 of the Constitution defines the place of the local bodies and the Legislative Assembly in the matter of election of members to the Legislative Council. The local bodies in this respect are placed on a par with the Legislative Assembly. Therefore, any rule that affects or governs the suspension of the Legislature can also apply to the suspension of the local boards. In this connexion I would invite attention to the Sixth Schedule which mentions about the tribal areas in Assam. Article 16 in the Schedule talks about dissolution of district boards. Therefore this question was there before the Committee which framed the Constitution. What they said was that we as a democratic body cannot do that. As an analogy, I may tell the House that even the Union Parliament has no power to suspend this House. So we cannot suspend the district boards, we cannot set aside the working of these boards because they are a part and parcel of the State structure just as much as the Legislative Assembly is a part and parcel of the State structure.

" Another thing is, a democratic body cannot suspend the democratic working of another democratic body. That is a great principle of law. If this Legislature or the district boards are to go

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out of function we have to invoke part XVIII of the Constitution, that is, recourse should be had to the use of emergency powers. Therefore, my point is that the very same emergency powers should be invoked to suspend operation of the district boards. My point is that our Constitution says that the Union Parliament, the State Legislature, the district boards, the village panchayats are a part and parcel of the same democratic structure. Anything done which affects the working or continued working of the democratic institution must be governed by part XVIII of the Constitution, that is, the use of emergency powers. We are only part of the democratic set-up of the Republic of India and we are therefore barred from doing anything which is anti-democratic, which suspends the Constitution in one particular part of this whole set-up of the Republic. Sir, the latest ideas about democracy seem to be to do away with the rights of the people, to do away with democratic practice. This is severely restricted in the Constitution. I would in this connection also invite attention to the Charter of the United Nations, and the Potsdam decisions. According to the declarations contained in these, nobody, not even the Parliament, not even ourselves have a right to suspend the working of a democratic body or to do away with them and bring about something like the suspension of the Weimar Constitution which brought about fascism. It is worth noting that the Potsdam decisions, and the Charter of the United Nations came into being only after the defeat of Hitlerism. Therefore my point is, our doing away with the district boards or suspending the working of the district boards would tantamount to doing away with the Legislative Assembly and doing away with Parliament even. It is only under extraordinary circumstances that we can use the emergency powers."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have understood the point raised by the hon. Member. He says that the suspension of the working of the district boards would amount to suspending the working of this Assembly. Is it so? "

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I have indicated that in so far as these three constitute together the State, suspension of the one would amount to suspension of the others. The other point is that in so far as the Members of this Assembly and the members of the district boards elect each one-third of the Members for the Legislative Council, we only form different parts of the whole democratic set-up of the State which together with Parliament make up the Republic of India. Therefore these district boards, which occupy a particular part in the whole structure of the democratic set-up, cannot be suspended by anybody. We cannot try to replace a fundamentally irreparable part . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member finish. I have given him sufficient time to explain his point."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" The point is, under the Constitution, we have no powers to suspend the functioning of the district boards or to do away with the district boards even for a minute.

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We do not have that power. This is very clear from the spirit of the Constitution itself. I would also lay particular emphasis on the Sixth Schedule."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The point raised by the hon. Member is now clear. Hon. Member says we have no power to suspend the working of the local bodies which are equal to the Legislative Assembly."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Even the Parliament has no power. It is by the use of the emergency powers that this can be done . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now the point is as clear as day-light. Let the hon. Member resume his seat. His point is that this House or even Parliament has no power to suspend the working of the district boards. Let me now hear the Hon. the Chief Minister."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I deal with the points of order, allow me to tender my congratulations to the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao and the hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao."

(The hon. Member Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah stood up in his seat.)

"I would request the hon. Member Sri Gopalakrishnaiah to sit down for a minute."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will give an opportunity for the hon. Member to speak."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Before my hon. Friend Sri Gopalakrishnaiah interrupted my talk, I was tendering my congratulations to hon. Members C. V. K. Rao and Krishna Rao. They have excelled themselves this morning. So far as the point of order raised by the hon. Member Sri C. V. K. Rao is concerned, his contention is this: 'that the non-official resolution which was rejected by this House the other day bars this Bill.' I submit it is so obviously wrong that I need not deal with it at all. The resolution simply disposed of the particular point that was raised. The decision negatived the resolution, that is to say, the extension of the period of the district boards was disapproved by the House. It does not mean that we should not do anything else and the district boards should be left to themselves. It means that we should take steps other than what was proposed to be recommended in the resolution. Apart from technicalities, even from the common sense point of view the resolution that was rejected the other day leads us to this Bill rather than the other way about."

"With regard to the point of order raised by the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao, I particularly congratulate him. I am sorry he is in this House instead of practising on the writ cases in the High Court. He has shown extreme competence in that matter, and he may win in quite a number of cases. Apart from it, the question is: does the fact that the 'State' includes every district board, give the same rights to every organization in the State as to the

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Union Parliament or the State Legislature? That is the simple point he has raised. His point is, because the State includes the district boards, the district boards must enjoy the same rights as any other organization, any other Assembly, or the Union Parliament. It is obviously an untenable proposition. The very Article and Schedule he quoted, shows that this Legislature has power to deal with the constitution of the district boards. The word 'constitution' there means, the formation and all things connected with the formation of the district boards. So it naturally follows from the Article he quoted that this Legislature has full powers to deal with the Boards. Otherwise his point would lead to a *reductio ad absurdum*. All normal procedure would become impossible."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I am sorry the Hon. the Chief Minister has tried to confuse the issue. The issue is very simple. No doubt the Seventh Schedule gives power to the Legislature to deal with the constitution of the district boards. The power is circumscribed with reference to the constitution of the district boards. According to this very Constitution, Members of the District Boards elect members to the Upper House."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry I did not deal with that point."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Therefore the point is very simple. If the State Assemblies are empowered to deal with the constitution of the Boards in such a way that all the Members of the Boards cease to exist, then the other provision which empowers the Members to elect Members for the Upper House ceases to exist altogether. Then there will be no meaning whatsoever in these provisions, because there would be no District Board Members to elect Members for the Legislative Council."

"The Legislature has power to deal with the constitution of the district boards. The constitution can be framed in any manner; it may be with limited franchise or adult franchise; but the delimitation of the constituencies, the number of members to be elected to the district board and even the powers the district board should have, all these matters are within the purview of the State Legislature. But any legislation which attempts to do away with the elected members of the district boards obviously is something which is repugnant to the very spirit of the Constitution."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I have got a right of reply."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has no right of reply. The hon. Member has not moved any motion. I shall give an opportunity to the hon. Member afterwards."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, there was a Resolution four days back and the verdict of the House was not to continue the district boards and not to have any other alternative except to go to the polls and get the verdict of the people. Now we are trying through the back door to violate the verdict of the House. The present Bill is therefore against Rule 60 of the Assembly

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Rules, viz., 'A motion must not raise a question substantially identical with one on which the Assembly has given a decision in the same session.' The verdict of the House was to have another democratic body elected and not to extend the term of the present body. Instead of holding fresh elections, the Government now say that we will have special officers. Probably the Hon. Chief Minister thinks that he has already indicated something of this in his last speech. His speech is not binding on the Assembly whereas the Resolution is binding. His speech is always like our speech and nothing else."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Hon. Member reads the Explanation to that rule, he will get the answer to his point."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, the Explanation reads:

"The Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill into law or has rejected the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What was passed the other day was not a Bill, but only a Resolution."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"The sum and substance of rule 60 is that there must be no Resolution at all. That is my submission."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Please read the Explanation again."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"I read it twice."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then the hon. Member has not understood it clearly."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"The sum and substance is, by defeating the Resolution, that we should have elections."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, Mr. Ramamurthi has reminded me that I should say something more in continuation of what I said. Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah's last speech is just a further explanation of what Mr. C. V. K. Rao has said and I need not say anything more about that. It is quite clear that a decision against a particular recommendation will bar all other methods of solving the problem."

"As regards one of Mr. K. Krishna Rao's points which I did not touch upon and which Mr. Ramamurthi has referred to, that because there is a provision in some other part of the Constitution or in the Regulations relating to some other organization, under which an electoral right is given to the members of the district boards, we should not touch the district boards in any way whatsoever, I only say this. If the contention is about the right of members who had been elected and who will be entitled, as long as they hold office, to take part in such elections as take place, this Bill will not in any manner interfere with that right. They cannot

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exercise the right when their term comes to an end after June. If the prospective members of the district boards would have had the right to vote in some election or other somewhere, that cannot interfere with the powers given to the State Legislature in the Schedule to the Constitution, to deal with the constitution of district boards."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"In further clarification, I would say that the Schedule does not speak about the denial of the constitution of district boards. I would, in this connection, also refer to paragraph 16 of the Sixth Schedule about the dissolution of a District or a Regional Council. The intention of the framers of the Constitution was that there must be certain procedure followed in the case of tribal areas before the dissolution of bodies tantamount to district boards. I would like to know whether even the safeguards that are applicable to the district councils in Assam should be done away with or should be ignored in the case of dissolution of district boards or in the case of a Bill seeking to do away with the district boards altogether. Our State is a 'A' Class State and Madras has produced a galaxy of leaders on Local Self-Government. Therefore our State is entitled to see that we don't have that right at all. The Fifth Schedule does not confer upon us that right and we have only got to put the district boards on their feet and enlarge their powers. We cannot curtail their rights and we cannot do away with the constitution of district boards. We can do it only under emergency provisions. There was a precedent in history when the district boards were superseded during the war. Sir, it is strange for a Government calling itself democratic and arrogating to itself the right to do away with the district boards, or crying for a democratic order on the one hand and doing away with the democratic bodies on the other. I therefore submit that this cannot be discussed by the Assembly."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Sir, I want to say a few words in elucidation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will call the hon. Member afterwards."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, it is not a question of some prospective member of a district board being denied the right of electing a member to the Upper House and we are not concerned with it. Suppose there are going to be a number of vacancies after June in the Upper House from among the members who have been elected by the district boards; it is not a question of the prospective members of the district boards having the right to vote or not. How is the Upper House going to be constituted if there are no district board members to elect their quota of members to the Upper House?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the right is given to certain persons holding certain positions; the right is to be exercised by those who hold certain positions and it is intended for those people. It is not as if those people are intended for the exercise of the right. My friend seems to think that because a certain right is given to people of certain standing, we must be creating

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people of that standing in order that that right may be exercised. Because teachers have a vote as teachers, it does not mean we cannot close any school."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I am sorry the fundamental question involved in this is still missed. (Interruption from the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.) If all the schools are closed down and if all the teachers are sent out, that is certainly a matter within the purview of the Constitution. The point is where a State is to be governed under the Constitution by two Houses, the Lower House and the Upper House, and where the Upper House is to be constituted in a particular way, whether this legislation can be enacted to see that the Upper House or a part thereof is altogether abolished. That is where the present legislation will lead to. And when no members are going to be elected because there is no constituency itself, then it seems the Upper House which has got to be constituted in a particular way has ceased to be constituted in that particular way. That is the position, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" My question is straight, Sir. If a member who has been elected from the district board constituency of the Upper House resigns to-morrow and a vacancy is created, who will form the

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Not only district boards; 'local bodies' includes union boards, district boards and other boards too.

" Now I wish to know whether the Hon. Chief Minister wants to say anything? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not think, Sir, I need add anything more."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Sri C. V. K. Rao and Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah raised the point that simply because the House has passed a resolution the other day the House has now no power to deal with this Bill. They have not, I am afraid, studied the Explanation given to rule 60. The Explanation says: 'The Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill into law or has rejected the Bill.' What the House passed the other day was a resolution and not a Bill. Now, we are dealing with a Bill. The House is entitled to deal with it, and it is not repugnant to the rules here."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Whether it is a Bill or a resolution, it is the same, because it is a motion before the House. It makes no difference whether it is a Bill or a resolution, so long as a decision has been arrived at. I would therefore request

Mr. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member read the rule; he need not request me to do anything."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Then what is a 'motion'? A motion is anything moved, whether it is a resolution or a Bill, which comes up before the House. Here too it is a motion."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has not understood the difference between a resolution and a Bill. That is all I can say. For the matter of that, a Bill is a motion, an amendment also is a motion and a resolution also is a motion. And what you have passed the other day was a resolution. Here in the Explanation, however, it is said 'The Assembly shall not be deemed to have given a decision in respect of a Bill unless it has either passed the Bill into law or has rejected the Bill.' So, the point raised by the hon. Member is out of order."

" Again, Mr. Krishna Rao has raised a point of order that this House has no power to pass this Bill because in his opinion it nullifies the Constitution. In my opinion, however, the House has power to deal with this Bill. I rule that the point of order raised by Mr. Krishna Rao is also out of order. The Hon. Minister will now move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I have already moved the motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Mr. C. V. K. Rao will now move his amendment."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" May I know how much time will be allowed for each member? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let us see how the Bill progresses. Then we shall be in a position to fix the time."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

'For the words "at once", substitute the words "six months later".'

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" I second it."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon.'

It was duly seconded.

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, viz.,—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

It was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now the main motion as well as the three amendments are before the House for discussion."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" My amendment, Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Please read out your amendment."
SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, my amendment is this :

"For the words "Special Officer", substitute the words "constitute every district board"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let these three amendments be disposed of first. We will then take up your amendment. I am afraid the hon. Member has not realised that he has given notice of an amendment to a clause, and not to the motion for taking the Bill into consideration."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I have given notice of an amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" An amendment of a similar nature has been moved by Mr. Gopalakrishnan."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" I wanted to bring it to your notice lest it goes away unnoticed by the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The whole thing has been roneoed and circulated to the Members of the House. The hon. Member's amendment is similar to the one moved by Mr. Gopalakrishnan."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the motion is that the Bill be taken into consideration at once and some amendments have been moved. My point is this : I propose to oppose the motion itself completely. If that is taken up first, there will be no need to discuss these amendments now. They can be taken up after my motion is disposed of first."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But suppose that motion is dropped, it will be a waste of time to take it up now."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I do not think so, Sir; we are confident that as the general opinion has been already expressed by the House, there is every possibility of the main motion being defeated in the first stage itself."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If that is disposed of first, we will be, on the other hand, saving a lot of time."

MR. SPEAKER :—" By discussing the amendments first, we will be saving a lot of time."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If the motion to take it 'at once' is defeated, there will be no further question to be discussed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The main motion has been moved by the Minister for Local Administration and the other motions are amendments to that motion. All of them shall be taken up together."

* SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in support of the amendment, I want to say a few words. This is a very important subject. After the general elections, we have not yet held any elections to the district boards, and we want to continue

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the present kind of local administration. The administration can be entrusted to special officers provided there are advisory committees consisting of M.L.As. in the district to assist the Special Officer. Then only it will be possible to administer the local boards in a fairly efficient manner. During the last election I was elected as a member of the district board. I was there for about a year and then my election was set aside and for three years there has been no member to represent Sembanarkoil and Periyar range. The authorities have not come forward to conduct fresh elections. The president and members have been there for a very long period and they do not care for public opinion; they get on with their own administration as usual, and nepotism and favouritism are prevalent everywhere. That is why I suggest that there should be an advisory committee in addition to the Special Officer.

"Coming to the question of local board teachers, I submit that the teachers are being used for canvassing votes for district board members and the president. For each and everything they want the teachers to work for them. The teachers are there only to teach the students in the schools and not for participating in any public activities. If the teachers do not obey them, then they are transferred according to the whims and fancies of the president and they do not adopt any democratic principles in running the administration. So far as the Tanjore District Board is concerned, the president has been seriously ill and naturally in his absence, all powers must be exercised by the vice-president. No such thing was done; the administration is now being run by an ordinary member and for the past seven or eight months he has been all in all there. I submit this state of things ought not to be allowed any longer. Even in this Assembly, if the Hon. Speaker is not here, it is the Deputy Speaker who occupies the Chair. In the same way, I submit the vice-president must be allowed to administer the board whenever the president is ill or is absent. That is why I say, after this experience, there is no use of extending the life of the present boards. A Special Officer, of course, will be necessary, but I suggest that an advisory board should be constituted to assist him in the administration. Otherwise, I am sure the board's administration will tend to be a dictatorial one. The man at the top will not care for public opinion and will do things according to his own whims and fancies."

"Again, Sir, many schools have been closed and many teachers have been thrown out of employment, and yet we find many schools are being started. I do not know what the reason is for closing the schools in certain areas and opening schools in certain other areas. The policy of the Government must be to educate more and more people. If not, at least they have to continue the old schools, but, even that they are not doing. So, I say this maladministration should not be allowed to continue for a very long time. Another point I wish to say in this connection is that all the members of the district boards are Congressmen. So, they can give

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every support to the members who are elected as Congress candidates. Of course, in certain cases, Independents also get elected and they also participate in the administration of local boards, but their requests are not at all considered. For instance, there are many village roads which have not at all been taken care of and the result is the villagers get no benefit from them. Even small bridges are not cared for, in spite of the representations of the villagers and members to the presidents of district boards concerned. So, Sir, if real relief is to be given to the villager, it can only be done by conducting fresh elections. If that is not possible, at least Advisory Committees should be formed in each district board in order to help the special officers. With these few words, I resume my seat."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, this Bill is very unnecessary. That is my feeling. In the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Bill it is stated ' pending the formation of the Andhra State it is considered unnecessary to hold elections to the district boards this year.' The point is this. The Government feel that it is unnecessary to hold the elections. Of course, it is not a question of ability or inability to hold the elections. Why the Government feel that it is unnecessary to hold the elections is by itself a mystery. I am afraid that this feeling is due to the fact that they want to stabilise their position first before holding the elections. Probably the results of the last municipal elections and also the panchayat board elections—even though they were held in an open form by lifting of hands—has had a shocking effect on the Government that they do not want to hold the district board elections here and now. They are trying to consolidate their position still further before the elections are held. But the point is, will the Assembly allow this kind of attitude on the part of the Government? They say ' it is unnecessary to hold the elections this year.' They do not say that they find it impossible to hold the elections. As I have already pointed out, the Statement of Objects and Reasons says ' Pending the formation of the Andhra State it is considered unnecessary to hold elections to the district boards this year.' (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ' It should be " undesirable " and not " unnecessary " .') The wrong word has come there only, after it has crept into the heart of the Government. So, the heart of the Government has come straight into paper in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Now, Sir, my point is this. Why is it unnecessary to hold elections? My contention is that it has been considered unnecessary by the Government because of their recent experience in the municipal elections wherein the Congress found itself in a tight corner and did not get elected anywhere and only Independent candidates got elected, and also on account of their experience in the panchayat board elections where also the Congress found itself in a tight corner even though the elections were conducted in an open fashion by show of hands. These are a pointer to the Government as to what the future elections to the district boards are going to be. Hence this political manoeuvre. Manoeuvres of this type should not be allowed to go unchallenged. I therefore appeal to the members of the Assembly, to all the democratic members, who

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had liberty to vote as they liked the other day—to get the same liberty to-day also and see that they vote according to their conscience and defeat the Bill so that the elections may be held immediately. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ' Do not lay too much stress on a misprint '.) That is the attitude of the Government and I am measuring the attitude of the Government by a correct thermometer.

" Now, Sir, the second point I would like to mention is this. This Bill has to be defeated and should be defeated by every conscientious Member of the Assembly because when we passed the Bill on the last occasion the idea was that the elections would be held before the end of June. Now, the Government have postponed the elections without consulting the Legislature. Why should they postpone the elections against the wishes of the Assembly? Where is democracy in thus trying to postpone the elections which were ordered to be held by the unanimous voice of the Assembly when we met last time? Now this action of postponing the elections is a complete disregard of the voice of this Assembly. Now again, this disregard of the views of the Assembly is going to be extended still further and we are asked to condone it. That is not democracy. I therefore appeal to hon. Members to oppose the Bill. In fact the elections could have been over before the end of June and nothing could have come in their way. Even now I can say, as I said in my previous speech when I spoke on the resolution the other day, that we on this side will be ready to co-operate with the Government in seeing that the elections are finished as early as possible and we guarantee that they will be held in a most peaceful and orderly manner. We give this co-operation and it is very important that the Government should take the hand of co-operation and go forward with the holding of elections immediately without saying ' look here, we are not going to hold the elections till the Andhra State is formed and till we consolidate our position in both the States. It is only after we sit firm in the saddle we will hold the elections; let me see what you are going to do? ' That is not the way and the manner in which the Government should function and postpone the issue.

" Lastly, Sir, the point to be understood in this connection is this. There is the eagerness of the Government for a bureaucratic set-up. It is there. I would like to know why the Government should be so eager for a bureaucratic set-up. Last time when we defeated the resolution for the continuance of the powers of the presidents of district boards, we did it only with the intention of seeing that this Bill also is defeated. Of course, hon. Members would ask me, why? At that time I thought the Government would not press the issue of either the continuation of the district boards or the presidents and the appointment of special officers. That was a very important thing. Then, the only question was, the defeat of the resolution automatically meant the continuation of the Act that was passed already last November or December. That is to say, the Government should go back to the original Bill, see that the elections are held immediately. That was the natural

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10-30 a.m. corollary of the defeat of the non-official resolution. We thought that the Government would take note of it and act accordingly. But they did not. The question that is now posed before the Assembly is whether it wants the appointment of special officers. Let all the 375 Members think about this matter very carefully and closely. If a close examination is made, I am sure they will realise that decency and democracy require that this Bill should be thrown out. This will pave the way for the holding of elections and enable the newly-elected district boards to come into office at least by August or September. I commend that this Bill should be defeated and thereby widen the conception of democracy to which we have been accustomed in this Assembly."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, with your permission I wish to intervene at a very early stage of this debate in order that we might be able to understand one another better than we seem to be doing just now. I am hoping that we shall deal with this Bill in the spirit in which I desire that it should be dealt with. On a previous occasion we discussed this matter thoroughly and decided that the boards which existed and operated should continue till the end of June this year. That was in November or December. At that time we had no idea that we would be precipitated into the Andhra partition problem. That has happened now and a new situation has arisen. The only alternatives were to hold elections if possible, to continue the existing presidents and members if elections are not possible, and to appoint special officers for such period as elections could not be held. Sometimes prolonged deliberation leads to clarification and sometimes to the opposite of it. We have discussed this matter so long that I think a little re-examination has become necessary since matters have got confused. On the non-official resolution moved the other day, every Member voted freely apart from party considerations and the resolution was lost by a small majority. The question posed in that resolution was whether we could agree to the compromise of extending the lifetime of the present boards, and that was negatived by the House. Starting from that point, we have to decide what we should do next. The hon. Members—I hope they will not misunderstand me if I name them—Messrs. K. Krishna Rao and C. V. K. Rao are in the habit of suspecting the motives of the party to which they are opposed and imagining that every Bill that is brought before the House is intended to further the interests of that party. I am intervening at an early stage of the debate for the purpose of denying the existence of any such motive and for requesting the hon. Members to accept my assurance in that matter. I assure the hon. Members who are not in contact with the Members of my party who hold the office of the president of the district board in their respective districts that they do not desire to continue and they are clear in their minds. They have nothing to gain by continuing in office. If there was any wish to continue, that had ceased to exist after the House gave its verdict on the non-official resolution the other day. They do not wish to continue if for no other reason, for the reason that it is not a pleasant task. The second reason is the financial condition of the district

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boards. They are shrewd enough to understand that the longer they continue in office, the greater will be the difficulty in remaining as popular as they are now. There is no interest whatever either moral or political which makes them desire to continue in the present state of things. It may be taken for granted that they do not wish to continue. The only question we have to consider now is whether we should have Special Officers or whether we should hold elections. Let us not harp on the motive of continuing in power. It is said or believed or feared or apprehended, whatever the appropriate word may be, that the party to which I belong hopes to consolidate its position by having Special Officers. That is not the way in which the Congress Party has been acting. At any rate, the tradition of the leadership in the Congress Party has been quite different and the leaders will not be moved by such considerations. All that they want is fairness, justice and a tolerable amount of good administration if possible. The last Member who moved an amendment and spoke made it clear that from his point of view the district board presidents were misusing their position. The Special Officers were often referred to as a caste by themselves. They are not a caste. Who are the Special Officers that are proposed to be appointed? Permanent Government servants who are amenable to the discipline which the Government impose upon them, who are governed by permanent rules and whose activities will be subject to examination and debate in this House from time to time. They will be Collectors, Deputy Collectors or people like that—people who are given and are holding responsible positions in the State. Collectors are responsible Government servants. They are allowed to continue in the districts and we do not want to dismiss them. So also, the Revenue Divisional Officers and other officers who are proposed to be appointed as Special Officers are persons who have been found fit. If we trust the Collectors, the Revenue Divisional Officers, etc., who are dealing with the lives of the people all round and in all respects to the very large extent that we are now trusting, how is it that we object to their appointment for conducting the activities falling within the scope of the district boards? I have a shrewd suspicion that this is not an objection to the Special Officers or their character, temperament or capacity but an objection to losing power to some extent from our own hands. When we tolerate Collectors and other officers who are in charge of the magistracy, lands and several other things, we object to their doing the few functions of district boards like running of schools and dispensaries, laying of roads, etc. Even under the present arrangement, district board schools are managed more by the Education Department than by the district board, and the roads are managed more by the Public Works Department than by the district board. What is it that we lose by entrusting this work to Special Officers for a brief period? Nothing. That is why I expect that the House will accept a temporary arrangement of this kind. However there is the apprehension and I recognize it that the Government will prolong the life of the Special Officers so that the popular representatives may not come in. I can only say 'no' to that, and ask hon. Members to accept what I proceed to say in that connection.

10-40 a.m.

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I have no doubt in my mind that I would be doing an injustice if I induce my Cabinet and the House to take up the question of district board elections immediately. It is not ordinarily undesirable. It should be very good ordinarily to hold elections. But I am firm in my opinion, and I am clearly convinced and strengthened in that by such consultations as I have held, that it is not desirable to push this local issue—it will be a parochial issue in the district—to the forefront now and throw the Andhra State that is to be newly constituted into an election—a general election in the sense of its widespread character, but parochial in the sense of the particular issues for which the election is to be held in each place. I think I will be doing something more unfair if I did that than anything that is wrongly attributed to me now in respect of the formation of the Andhra State. So many charges are made against me regarding the Andhra State which are very unfair, and I do not wish to go into them now. I am clearly convinced that, if I allow myself to be convinced that we should hold elections now, and if I should order elections now, I would be doing substantial injustice to the Andhra State. I have no doubt about that in my mind. I say once again that I am confirmed in my opinion by such consultations as I have held in the matter. But I promise on behalf of the Government and whether I am here or not, they will carry out the promise that I make now, namely, that, apart from a general order, in each district from time to time, whether it be in the Andhra or the Residuary State, as soon as it is conveniently possible and becomes desirable, elections will be held. The Bill that is now moved does not fix a time limit or a definite period for the appointment of the Special Officers. The fear is that it may be prolonged. That is why I make it up by saying that it is limited by the promise of the Government that as soon as possible and when the Government think it practicable and desirable to hold elections in any district they will hold the elections. If this assurance is not to be accepted, then we cannot understand one another. It is on the basis of this understanding that I asked my colleague to move this Bill, and I shall not just now proceed with this point. I say that the tradition of the leadership of the party to which I belong is not to be led away by partisan interest. We shall do our best to prevent error. I gave a definite assurance that elections will be held as soon as possible. Some Members of the Opposition said that elections could be held at once and now. I beg to differ from them. It is not possible to hold elections now. Elections will only make matters worse, and they will not produce good feeling. They will produce confusion and nothing else. We must have patience, and we must wait till at least the preliminary processes of the partition are over and a peaceful atmosphere is created for the constructive work that is necessary for the new State. It should be possible to hold elections then (Interruption.) I want hon. Members to drop that complex and to accept what I suggested. If I am proved to be wrong, then it will be easier and time for the Communist Party to say 'here is a statement made by such and such a person; I expressed my apprehensions then, and my apprehensions are proving true; hereafter, do not trust the Congress at all.' I am only giving hon. Members a further opportunity to strengthen their party. But I hope that

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such opportunity will not arise, and it will not arise. I am certain about it, because my promise will be respected. Of course we can misunderstand one another. The Andhra State will not take long to be formed. Some, of course, will think that even the preliminary steps that we are taking in respect of the formation of the Andhra State, are intended to delay or procrastinate. The Andhra State will be formed, and I hope the Members of the Opposition who can help in the matter will bring about a state of affairs by which the Andhra State can begin to function even in July. There is nothing very difficult in re-adjusting the dates. (Cheers.) If that is done, this particular business of district board elections is only a flea-bite. If once the Andhra State is formed, hon. Members now sitting on the Opposition will be there in sufficient numbers commanding great influence, and they will be able to compel an early democratic step being taken to which they are entitled under the Constitution as has been repeatedly admitted on all hands. I want hon. Members to pass this Bill understanding the things that I have said and not to misunderstand and unnecessarily entertain apprehensions for which there is no justification. This is a very necessary compromise that we have to make. I admit that ordinarily district boards should be run by elected representatives. Last time Mr. T. Viswanatham and I agreed that the period of the district boards should be extended till the end of June. I had every hope that elections would be over by that time. But within 15 days of that settlement, this Andhra State agitation took a particular form and we could not possibly get it out of the way. In January and February things were at their climax, and now the Andhra State formation is going on. Statements have been published, and Committees have been going on. We all feel that there will be no difficulty and the new State will soon be starting. I find very good symptoms. I should not attach undue credence to what appears in the Press. But the signs are clear that the Centre is willing to help the new State in a liberal manner to put it on its feet as they should. It will give me the greatest pleasure to see that Andhra State functions from as early a date as possible. But I am asking to-day that this necessary compromise should be agreed to in the spirit in which it is proposed, the compromise that since the House has expressed its opinion by a small but clear majority that we should not have an extension of the term of the district boards, and since elections are undesirable ('unnecessary' is not right), and since in one part of the State (which is not a small part) there are even boundary divisions still to be settled, let us agree to the appointment of Special Officers. We shall agree on the understanding that the Government undertake, as soon as possible (no period, maximum or minimum, is fixed it is left to their honour) to hold elections even in any particular area, apart from the general election. I give that assurance, and I hope that the Bill will get through smoothly, so that there may be no doubt as to the assurance that I have given. If we go on discussing the assurance, we reduce the value of the assurance. I want hon. Members to take me at my word, and give cent per cent value

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to the assurance that I have given, and demand the pound of flesh afterwards when they are in a position to demand it."

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

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The point is that when we have decided to divide, after the division, I am afraid, whether this assurance of the Hon. the Chief Minister on the floor of this House where we are now both together, will be accepted by the other House."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I here and now bequeath all my spiritual influence to the hon. Member Mr. Nagi Reddi in that matter. He should not be down-hearted."

*** SRI C. KANDASWAMI:**—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் உதவி ஸ்தாபன மந்திரி அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக் கூடிய இந்த மசோதாவைப்பற்றி கனம் பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் சில விளக்கங்களை தெரிவித்தார். உதாரணமாக பொதுஜனங்களுடைய நம்பிக்கை, இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய நிர்வாக நெருக்கடி, ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை முதலிய காரணங்களால் இந்தத் தேர்தலை தள்ளிவைக்கவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது என்றும் வேறு ஒரு காரணமும் இல்லை என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இந்த சண்ணைட்டத்தில் அதை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் இப்பொழுது வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த மசோதாவை நான் முழு மனதுடன் எதிர்க்கிறேன். இன்றைய நிலைமையில் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகம் எப்படி நடக்கிறது, இதன் வருமானம் என்ன என்பதையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். நிவாரண வேலைகள் பொறுத்தவரையில் குறிப்பாக ஒன்றும் செய்யப்படவில்லை. எனவே இப்பொழுது நிர்வாகத்தில் குறிப்பாக ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து வருகிறேன். இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு எந்த அளவு கிராமப் புறங்களில் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துகிறது. ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்தலவரி முதலியவை வசூலிக்கும்போது கிராமங்களில் எவ்வளவு ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துகிறது என்பது நாம் ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் அங்கிருந்து வரக்கூடிய அங்கத் தினர்களுக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். எங்களுடைய ஜில்லா போர்டு சரித்திரத்திலேயே ஏற்கனவே 15 வருஷங்களாக ஒரே President இருந்துவந்தார். அதன் பிறகு இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய President-ம் சுமார் 15 வருஷ நபரின் சொத்தாக பாபாலிக்கப்பட்டுவருகிறது. இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு ஒரு தனி வரைக்கும் 30 வருஷங்களாக ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன சரித்திரத்திலேயே இது பிரதிபலித்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில்தான் இன்றையதினம் தேர்தலானது பிசுவம் மக்கியத்வம் வாய்ந்துள்ளது. இப்பொழுது முதல் தடவையாக 18 வயது வந்தவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வாட்டிங் மை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன்படி இப்பொழுது தேர்தல் நடத்துவது அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. கட்டவிரும்புகிறேன். 1949-ம் ஆண்டு தேர்தல் அவசியம் என்பதை சுட்டிக் பங்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாமல் அடக்குமுறையை கையாண்டு தேர்தல் கள் நடத்தப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டி விடும்புகிறேன். இத்தையெல்லாம் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டுதான் மக்கள் ஓரளவில் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை நடத்துவதில் அக்கரை காட்டுகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சென்று பார்த்தால் இந்தக் போர்டைப்பற்றியும் வருத்தம் தெரிவிக்கிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவரும். மக்கள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்களென்றால் தேர்தல் வார்டும் தேர்தலில் அவர்களுக்கு நல்ல புத்தி கற்பிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். இந்த விவற்றை நடட்டில் நிலை இருக்கிறது. எந்த அளவிற்கு அவர்கள் உதாரணம் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பது தெரியவரும். மூன்று நான்கு வருஷங்களாக எங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவருடைய நடவடிக்கையைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். உண்மையிலேயே மக்களுடைய மனதிலுள்ள எண்ணத்தைக் குறிப்பிட்டு சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன் என்பதையும் எதையும் மிகப்படுத்தி யாரும் புண்படும்படியாகச் சொல்லவில்லை. உதாரணமாக

[Sri C. Kandaswami] [4th April 1953]

கனம் அங்கத்தினர் சுவயம்பிரகாசம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி பேசியபோது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர் ஒன்பது மாத காலமாக படுத்த படுக்கையாக இருக்கிறார் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அவ்விதம் அவர் படுத்திருந்தும் தன்னுடைய தலைமையே பதவியை உப தலைவரிடமும் கொடுக்காமல் யாரோ ஒரு அங்கத்தினருக்கு தலைமை பதவியை கொடுக்கப்பட்டு நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருகிறது. இப்பொழுது 15 வருஷங்களாகியும் உவாகளுடைய மலம் மாறவில்லை 15 வருஷங்களாகியும் அதே ரீதியில்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். அங்கு பொது தேர்தல் நடந்த பிறகு நான் கைதுசெய்யப்பட்டு ஜெயிலில் இருந்தேன். பிறகு 15 நாட்கள் கழிந்து விடுதலை அடைந்து என்னுடைய ஊருக்குப் போனபோது சகல சட்டியாளர்களும் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் உள்பட எங்கு வரவேற்பு அளித்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் வரவேற்பளித்தபோது போட்டோ எடுத்தார்கள். அந்த போட்டோவில் ஒரு மூலையில் ஒரு ஆதி திராவிட உபாததியாய் நின்றிருந்தார். இதைப் பார்த்துவிட்டு எங்கள் ஊர் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகிகள் அந்த ஆதிதிராவிட டீச்சரைக் கூப்பிட்டு 'நீ என்ன கம்யூனிஸ்டாக சேர்ந்துவிட்டாயா? கம்யூனிஸ்டுளுக்கு தேர்தல் களில் பிரசாரம் செய்கிறாயா? அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்கிறாயா?' என்று கேட்டுவிட்டு இன்றையதினம் அந்த டீச்சரை ஒரு தண்ணீர் இல்லாத காட்டிற்கு சாப்பாட்டிருக்கூட வழி இல்லாத காட்டிற்கு மாற்றி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த அளவிற்கு

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—"வேலையை விட்டுவிட்டுபோகச் சொல்லவில்லையா?"

*** SRI C. KANDASWAMI:**—"வேலையை விட்டுபோகச் சொல்லவில்லை. வேலையில் தானிருக்கிறார். எந்த அளவில் கேவலமான நிலைமையில் நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதைப்பாலவே எவ்வளவோ ஸ்த்யாசம் காட்டப்படுகிறது. போட்டோவில் நின்றதற்காக 50 மைலுக்கு அப்பால் தண்ணீரும் சாப்பாடும் இல்லாத காட்டிற்கு மாற்றி வதென்றால் எந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த நிர்வாகம் நடக்கிறது என்பது தெரியுமா. ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகம் இன்றையதினம் இவ்வளவு கீழ்த்தரமான நிலைமைக்குப் போய்விட்டது. ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தை தங்கள் கையிலவைத்து மாகாண நிர்வாகத்தை கைப்பற்றி நடத்த ஒரு கருவியாக உபயோகப்படுமபடியாக இருக்கிறது. மத ஸ்தாபனமும், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனமும் இந்த இரண்டும் மாகாண ஆட்சியை நடத்த ஒரு கருவியாக இருக்கிறது. நிலைமை இவ்விதமிருப்பதால் மக்கள் வாடிவதங்குகிறார்கள். சென்ற நான்கு வருஷங்களாக நிர்வாகம் சரிவர நடக்கவில்லை. மக்களுடைய அபிலாஷைகளை கவனிக்காமல் அரசியலை நடத்துவதற்கு உதவியாக இருப்பதை எல்லோரும் தேர்தல் வரவேண்டும் என்றுதான் விரும்புகிறார்கள். ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காரணம் சொல்லும்போது மாகாணப் பிரிவினை வரப்போகிறது. இன்னும் மற்றும் பல தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன, ஆகவே தோதலை தள்ளிவைக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார், அது சரியான காரணம் இல்லை. நான் கேட்கிறேன், ஆந்திர பிரிவினை காரணமாக எந்த வேலை நின்றுவிட்டது என்று. சிதம்பரத்தில் நடக்கும் அடக்கு முறை நின்றுவிட்டதா? ஜனங்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் வரக்கூடிய அரசாங்க நடவடிக்கைகளை நிறுத்திவிட்டார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆனால் ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை மட்டும் ஏன் நிறுத்தவேண்டும்? பொதுத் தேர்தல் நடந்தபோது இப்பொழுதுள்ள கொள்கைகளை மக்கள் விரும்பவில்லை என்று தீர்ப்பு கூறிவிட்டார்கள். அவ்விதம் தீர்ப்பளித்த பிறகும்கூட தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அது சரியல்ல. ஒத்திவைத்துவிட்டு கூடிய கீழ்க்காத்தல் தேர்தலை நடத்துகிறோம் என்று ராஜாஜியின் உறுதிமொழிகளை நம்புகிறோம். ஆனால் ராஜாஜி இந்த ஸ்தானத்திலேயே உட்கார்ந்திருப்பாரா என்பதுதான் சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. அவருக்குப் பிறகு என்ன நடக்கும் என்பதை யார் கண்டா கள். இன்றையதினத்திலுள்ள அரசியல் சூழ்நிலையின் அடிப்படையை வைத்துப்பார்க்கும்போது கனம் ராஜாஜியின் உறுதிமொழியின்பேரில் நம்பிக்கை இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இன்றைய சூழ்நிலையைப் பார்த்தால் அது வெறும் உறுதிமொழி என்று தோன்றுகிறதே. யொழிய எந்த விதத்திலும் பிரயோசனம் தரப்போவதாக தெரியவில்லை.

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[4th April 1953]

“அதிகாரிகளைப் பற்றியும் வருமானத்தைப்பற்றியும் இரண்டொரு வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில்கூட அதிகாரிகள் பழைய நிலையில்தானிருக்கிறார்கள். மக்களுக்கு நன்மைகள் ஏற்படும்படியான நிலைமையில் அதிகாரிகள் இப்பொழுது வேலை செய்வதில்லை. மக்களுக்கு அதிகாரிகள் கட்டுப்பட்டு நடப்பதில்லை. அதனால் அதிகாரிகளிடையே மக்களுக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லை. இப்பொழுது ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கு Special Officer-களைப் போடுவதாக இருந்தால் ஜில்லா அதிகாரிகளையும் காரியதரிசி களைப்போன்றவர்களையும் தான் அனுப்பிவைப்பார்கள். அப்பொழுது பழைய ஊழல்கள் நடந்துகொண்டுதான் இருக்கும். இப்பொழுது தேர்தலை நடத்தினால் மக்கள் கோபமாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள் எதிராகத்தான் தீர்ப்பளிப்பார்கள். ஆறு மாதம், ஒன்பது மாதம் தள்ளிவைத்தால் அதற்குள் அவர்களுடைய கோபம் தணிந்துபோய்விடும். எல்லா ஊழல்களையும் மறந்துவிடுவார்கள். பிறகு தேர்தல் நடத்தினால் வெற்றியடைந்துவிடலாமென்று தேர்தல்களை ஒத்திவைப்பதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது. இப்பொழுது மக்கள் கோபமாக இருக்கும் போது தேர்தல்களை நடத்தினால்தான் சரியானபடி தீர்ப்புக் கொடுப்பார்கள். இந்த அளவில் மக்கள் கோபமாக இருக்கும்படியாக நிர்வாகம் நடைபெற்று வந்திருக்கின்றன. மக்கள் அவ்வளவு தூரம் கஷ்டப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பாபாபட்சமாக மக்களை நடத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆறு மாதம், ஒன்பது மாதம் தள்ளிவைத்தால் அதற்குள் மக்களுடைய கோபத்தை ஆற்றிவிடலாம் அதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படும் என்பதேயொழிய வேறு எந்தவிதமான நோக்கமும் இல்லை என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைப்போல எவ்வளவோ உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“ஜில்லா போர்டின் வருமானத்தைப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போதுகூட பாபாபட்சமாக நடந்து வந்திருக்கிறது. நாகபட்டணம் பரிசல் குறைமுகம் சம்பந்தமாக ரூ. 16,000 வருமானம் வருவதை ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட நபருக்கு கொடுத்து ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கு வரவேண்டிய வருமானம் குறைத்துவிட்டது. எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் அதிக தொகைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள தயாராக இருக்கும்போது ஒரு தனி நபருக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதைப் போலவே எவ்வளவோ உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கலாம். பள்ளிக்கூடங்களுக்கு கட்டடங்களைக் கட்டிக்கொடுக்கிறோம். வாடகைக் கொடுக்கவேண்டாம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை திறக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியும்கூட அவ்விதம் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அடைப்பதில்லை. வோட்டுப் போடாததால் பையன்களை நடக்கவைத்து பழிவாங்க வேண்டுமென்று பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அமைக்கிறார்கள். பள்ளிக்கூட கட்டடங்களையும் பழுதுபார்ப்பது கிடையாது. வோட்டுப் போடாததால் பையன்களை பழி வாங்குவதற்காக கட்டடங்களை கட்டிக்கொடுக்கிறோம் என்றாலும்கூட பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை அமைக்க மறுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இதைப்பற்றி தலைவரைக் கேட்டோம்கூட இன்னும் பதில் வரவில்லை. அதிகாரிகளிடமிருந்து இன்னும் பதில் வரவில்லை என்கிறார்கள். இந்த ரீதியில் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகம் நடந்து வருகிறது. இந்த ரீதியில் இந்த மசோதா விரும்பத்தகுந்தது அல்ல. எல்லோரும் இதை எதிர்ப்பார்கள் என்ற எண்ணத்துடன் நானும் இதை எதிர்த்து மற்றவர்களுடைய எதிர்ப்பையும் எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

11 a.m. * SRI N. N. SUVARNA :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. The real issue is whether the reasons that have been advanced by the Government are sound and cogent. There is no gainsaying the fact that the time is not propitious for holding State-wide elections since the formation of the Andhra State is impending. The Hon. the Chief Minister has given us adequate reasons for saying that the time is not opportune for holding elections. For instance, we have got the case of Bellary which is a disputed area. Nobody will say that elections to the district board of Bellary could be held at this juncture. In fact, it will be unwise

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and undesirable. There are so many other districts which occupy the same position as Bellary. Besides, statistics and data have to be collected by almost all the departments of the Government in this connection. In these circumstances, if the work of conducting elections is to be undertaken, the Government will be put to very great difficulty and the strain will be too much. As a matter of fact, this Bill could have been avoided if, on the last occasion, the Government Bill laying down that the term of office of the present members and presidents of the district boards should be extended up to December had been accepted. But, unfortunately, on that occasion a lot of allegations were made that it was with a motive and purpose that the elections to district boards were being postponed. Therefore, in order to show their bona fides, the Government agreed to a compromise that the elections should be held before June 1953. But, at that time, the question of the Andhra State was not in the forefront. The decision to form the Andhra State was not expected or foreseen. Now this question supervened and the Government thought that the opinion of the House might be taken once again. That is why they gave the members of their Party freedom to vote on the Resolution which was moved to extend the term of office of the members of the district boards. The House ultimately rejected that Resolution. I supported that Resolution and in doing so, I really took a parochial attitude. I was justified in it because we had got in South Kanara a district board of which we could really be proud. It has had a career of efficient and upright administration for about forty years. The foundations of this efficient administration were laid by that great man Diwan Bahadur Mahabala Hegde. We are proud that the present district board is carrying on the tradition of upright and efficient administration. So, I wanted that the term of office of the existing members of the district board should be extended because no evil would come out of it. Certain allegations were made about district boards by hon. Members who belonged to other districts. But such allegations cannot be made against the president of our district board. There has been no allegation that he misused or abused his powers. Since that resolution giving extension of term of office has been thrown out, it is absolutely necessary that this Bill about appointment of special officers should be accepted. That is the only way out of the difficulty. Unfortunately, there is a certain amount of prejudice against the special officers. As the Hon. the Chief Minister said, they are only a set of people selected from the several departments of the Government. If we can tolerate them in the ordinary departments of Government, I do not understand why they cannot be tolerated as Special Officers. It has been said that generally Collectors or Deputy Collectors are appointed to these posts. If I may say so without being misunderstood, we have got a Collector in South Kanara who has endeared himself to the people and I would not be found fault with if I say that he is a gem of an officer, an ideal officer, who is accessible to all persons at all times and who is untiring in his devotion to duty. But, South Kanara is not fortunate to have such good officers for a long time. This Collector, within six months, is on transfer to Madurai. I really congratulate Madurai on its good fortune.

[Sri N. N. Suvarna]

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"An amendment given notice of wants that an advisory body must be appointed to advise the president. I should say that it is a retrograde step. These special officers were condemned and adverse remarks were made against them. But, I should say that we are the people who spoil them. This proposed advisory body is not competent to pass resolutions. It can only act in an advisory capacity. It will only be offering advice which may or may not be accepted. It is we that approach these special officers with requests that cannot be complied with and afterwards howl against them and condemn them. It is these things that create difficulties for the special officers. Therefore, I say that I would even accept a nominated body with the special officer as president. That body can pass resolutions. If advisory bodies are created, they will not be responsible for the advice they give and if the special officer, in order not to discriminate between one and the other, rejects their advice, they will condemn him. In these circumstances, the best course would be to leave these special officers untrammelled by any of these advisory bodies. After all, this arrangement is to last for only a short time. The Hon. the Chief Minister has assured us that as soon as possible the regime of special officers will be ended and that elections would be held. The only way out of the present difficulty is to have special officers."

"With these words, I support the Bill."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—"Sir, ఈ బిల్లుకు ప్రతిపాదించడములా ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ఉద్దేశ్యము స్పష్టంగా కనబడుచున్నది. ఇదివరకొకసారి యీ బిల్లు చర్చకు వచ్చినప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చినటువంటి వాగ్దానాలకునూ, యీ రోజున ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబిస్తున్న విధానానికీ చాలా వ్యత్యాసము కనబడచున్నది. విదో ఒకవిధంగా యిప్పుడు భర్తయివంటి జిల్లా బోర్డులను ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయాలనేటువంటి దురుద్దేశ్యము తప్పు. ఇందులో ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలను పాటించాలనే తలంపు ప్రభుత్వం ఆవలంబించడం లేదు. ఈ నాడు యీ జిల్లా బోర్డులలో జరుగుతున్నటువంటి పరిపాలన ప్రజలను ఆ నేక విధాల యిబ్బందులకు లాగు జేస్తున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా జనరల్ ఎన్నికలు ఆయివ తర్వాత ఎక్కడ వేలమంది ఉపాధ్యాయులను మారు మూలలను గ్రామాలకు బదిలీ చేస్తున్నారు. ఎక్కడ వేలమంది ఉద్యోగస్థులను dismissals, suspensions చేశారు. అట్లా చేయడంలో జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన అధిష్టానంగా ఉన్నట్లు స్పష్టంగా కనబడుతున్నది. ఇటువంటి పరిపాలన అరికట్టించుకు ఎన్నికలు పెట్టాలని ప్రజలు అంతోళన చేస్తున్నప్పటికీ, ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలను మన్నించకుండా యీ శాసన సభలో ఒకసారి తీర్మానము ఓడిపోయిననూ, ప్రభుత్వం యీ జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు జరపకుండా నిరంకుశ పరిపాలన special officers ద్వారా ప్రవేశ పెట్టాలనే తలంపుతో ప్రభుత్వం యీనాడు మరల ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశ పెట్టుతున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం యీ నిరంకుశ పరిపాలన ఎంతకాలం చేయించడమవుతున్నో నిర్దిష్టంగా (definite) చెప్పడం లేదు. మాట మాటికి ప్రభుత్వం చేసేటువంటి వనలు ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకముగా ఉంటున్నవి. అంధ రాష్ట్రాన్ని అడ్డు పెట్టి ఆ పేరుతో యీ బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయాలనే కారణం సమర్థమని కాదు. ప్రభుత్వం జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన స్వాధీనం చేసుకొని special officers లేకుండా పెట్టాలని ఉద్దేశించడం దురస్థాయం. ఇదివరకు ఎన్నో సార్లు special officers ను ప్రభుత్వం వేశారు. ప్రజల సొమ్ము యీ పరిపాలన సాకుతో విదో

[4th April 1953]

[Sri K. Rajagopala Rao]

విధంగా ఎంతో డబ్బు అపహరించారు. వాళ్లు ఏ విధంగా అపహరించారో నాడ మనం చూశాము. వారందరూ లండన్లో తనానికి అలవాటుపడి ప్రజల డబ్బు ఎంతో అపహరించారు. ఈ విషయాన్ని గవర్నమెంటు రికార్డులు తిరగవేస్తే మనకు విశదమవుతుంది. ఇటువంటి పందాళ్లలో ప్రభుత్వము యీ బోర్డు పరిపాలనకు మరల special officers ను వేస్తామంటున్నారు. ఇది ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకమంటాను. ఈ special officers పరిపాలన కాలపరిమితి గూడా ప్రభుత్వం నిర్వచించలేదు. ఈ పరిపాలన indefinite గా యీ special officers కు ప్రభుత్వం కట్టపెట్టాలన్నప్పుడు, ప్రజల సొమ్మును వృథాగా లంచగొడ్డకు, అకస్మాత్తులకు corrupted officers కు కట్టి పెట్టాలని ప్రభుత్వం ఉద్దేశ్యమని చెప్పకతప్పదు. ఇదంతా తద్దమని చెప్పుతున్నాను. కాలపరిమితి లేకుండా యీ special officers ను నియమించడం ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకమంటాను. కాంట్రీ సభ్యులు యీ special officers కు నిరంకుశాధికారం కట్టి పెట్టడం నేటి ఆంగ్లకరించబడిన అంటాను. అందువల్ల యీ బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు ఎంతమాత్రం అలభ్యము చేయకుండా జరపమని వదేపదే ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ప్రజలు కొరుతున్నప్పటికీ, ప్రభుత్వం యీ ఎన్నికలు ఎందుకు జరపగూడదని అడుగు తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వానికి యిప్పుడు వచ్చిన అడ్డు ఏమిటి? మునిసిపల్ ఎన్నికలు జరిగలేదా? పంచాయితీ ఎన్నికలు జరపడము లేదా? మేజరు పంచాయితీలకు గూడా ఎన్నికలు జరుగుతాయని ప్రభుత్వం ఆనడం లేదా? యిటువంటిప్పుడు జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలకు అంధ రాష్ట్రం అడ్డువస్తున్నదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇంత కన్న ఎక్కువ అడ్డు వచ్చినప్పుడు గూడా ప్రభుత్వం special officers వేయలేదు. అసలు స్థానిక పరిపాలనా శాఖామాల్యులు దినయొక్క original బిల్లును ప్రవేశ పెట్టినప్పుడే ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క నిజమైన ఉద్దేశ్యము కనబడింది. జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలు కట్టమని చెప్పడం యిప్పుడు మన ముఖ్య మంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చెప్పక పూర్వమే స్థానిక పరిపాలనా శాఖామాల్యులు కలకర్ రెడ్డిగారు నిర్ణయించియున్నారు. ఎన్నికలు ఇప్పటికీ అవసరమని అంటున్నారే కాని అసాధ్యమని చెప్పలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా యీ బిల్లుకు అందుకొరకైతే మార్పుకోవాలని చెప్పితే చెప్పవచ్చు. ఈ బిల్లులో చెప్పిన విషయాలను బట్టి గవర్నమెంటు ఉద్దేశ్యము ఏమైందన్నీ స్పష్టమవుతున్నది. ఎన్నికలు జరపడం అవసరమంటే, పరిపాలన తగ్గించడం గూడా అవసరమే అంటాను. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం తమయొక్క విధానాలను, పాలిసీని నిర్వచించలేదు. రమే అంటాను. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం తమయొక్క విధానాలను, పాలిసీని నిర్వచించలేదు. స్థానిక సంస్థలు special officers ద్వారా నిరంకుశ పరిపాలన ఒక సంవత్సరమూ, రెండు సంవత్సరాలూ ఏదోవిధంగా జరిపి, ఆ తర్వాత సంవత్సరాల కొద్దీ ఖాయముగా కాలపరిమితి లేకుండా పరిపాలన సాగించవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్దేశ్యము స్పష్టమగుచున్నదని సభ్యులను హెచ్చుస్తున్నాను. ఎన్నికలు జరపడం అసాధ్యమని ప్రభుత్వం చెప్పడం హాశ్యోపదము. ఇప్పుడు అసాధ్యమని చెప్పినా, ఎన్నికలు జరపడం అవసరమని ప్రభుత్వం ఉద్దేశిస్తున్నట్లు కనబడుతున్నది. జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనకు special officers రావడం మంచిదే అని కొంతమంది మిత్రులు అంటున్నారు. ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా బోర్డు పరిపాలన నిరంకుశాధికారాన్ని కట్టి పెట్టడం ధర్మమా? ప్రజాభిప్రాయాలకు వ్యతిరేకము కాదా? ప్రజాపరిపాలనను నాశనం చేసి, ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలను పాటించకుండా special officers కు కాలపరిమితి లేకుండా పరిపాలన కట్టి పెట్టడమనేది సరమ కద్దలేనా అని సభ్యులు గ్రహించాలి. ఇటువంటిప్పుడు ప్రజల అవసరాలు తీరవు. ప్రజలకేసుత్రం ప్రమాదకరం ఉండదని అంటాను. పంచాయితీ ఎన్నికల విషయములలో గూడా క్రిందటిసారి కాంగ్రెసు బెంచీలవారు ఇరివై ముచ్చది మందిగూడా వారివారి అభిప్రాయాలను వెలిబుచ్చారు. మేజరు పంచాయితీలలో బహిరంగ ఎలక్షనుల విషయం

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ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యుల అభిప్రాయాలను పాటించకుండా ఎన్నికలు జరుపుతున్నందున తగాదాలు ఉన్నాయి. యీ విషయంలో గూడా ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు యిచ్చే అభిప్రాయాలు పాటించకపోతే యీ బోర్డుల పరిపాలన యీ special officers చేతులలో సక్రమంగా జరుగునా అని అంటున్నాను. బోర్డుల పరిపాలన లంచగొండ్లకు కట్టిపెట్టి ప్రజల డబ్బు అనుభవించుటకు ప్రభుత్వం వోహదమిస్తున్నది. కాంగ్రెసు జేబులలో కూర్చునియుండేవారు బోర్డుల పరిపాలన ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాల కనుగుణంగా పడకుండా ప్రజాస్వామ్యాలను మన్నించడమవుతో కానో, సభ్యులు మరొకపారి ఆలోచించ గోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజాస్వామ్యాలను మన్నించి బోర్డుల పరిపాలన పాగినిస్తే, ప్రజలకు ఆ పరిపాలనయందు విలువవుతుంది. అట్లుగాకుండా ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాస్వామ్యానికి వ్యతిరేకముగా పరిపాలన పాగించాలని ఉద్దేశించుచున్నది. ఈ విధానమును ప్రజలు యే మాత్రం అంగీకరించరు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ విషయం నిరాశాపూరితంగా నమ్ముతుంటును.

“మరొక విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈనాడు ఏ జిల్లా బోర్డు లోనున్నప్పటికీ ఎన్నికలు యివ్వక పట్టి, రేపు special officers ను వేస్తే, ఆ ప్రత్యేకస్తులు లంచగొండ్లుగాను, అవినీతిపరులుగాను మారక మరేమవుతారు. ప్రజల హక్కును నిరంకుశంగా మరుతుంది. విదేశీ భూమిలో ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన special officers ద్వారా ప్రజల సొమ్ము 4 రుప్యేయడం ధర్మం లేక ప్రజలసొమ్ము ప్రజల చేత పరిపాలన చేయించి ఖర్చుపెట్టించడం ధర్మం? అని అడుగుతున్నాను. సభ్యులు, ప్రభుత్వం యీ విషయం ఒక సారికి పరిపార్శ్య ఆలోచించాలి. ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాస్వామ్యాలను మన్నించాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యమే వుంటే, వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు జరగమంటును. Special officers కు కాల పరిమితి లేకుండా పరిపాలన దాఖలుపరచవద్దంటును. ప్రభుత్వం సాక్ష్యాన్ని ఈ విషయాలు గుర్తించి జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనకు తగిన విస్తృతత చేయగోరుతున్నాను. ఇంకను ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనలో అనేక లోపాలు ఉన్నవి. అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వచ్చిన తర్వాత నైనా ఈ ఎన్నికలు జరిగే విషయంలో యిచ్చే నెలలలో, వారాలలో విడివిడియయి కాల నిర్ణయముచేస్తున్నదా అంటే ప్రభుత్వం అది వెళ్ళకపోతే Indefinite గా ప్రజాస్వామ్యాలకు విరుద్ధంగా special officers ను ప్రభుత్వం వేస్తూంటున్నారు. ప్రజల హక్కు లను మన్నించి ఎన్నికలు ఇంక కాలములోపుగా జరుపుతామని వాగ్దానం చేస్తూరా అని అడగగా, ముఖ్యమంత్రి యిదివరకు ఎక్కడా వాగ్దానం చేశారు. అదే మాదిరిగా యీ రోజునగూడా చేస్తున్నారు. ఇదివరకు చేసిన వాగ్దానాలను వారు ఒకదానినిలాడ క్షేపించలేదు. అందుల్లో యీ రోజున చేసే వాగ్దానానికి విలువ ఎక్కడవుంది అని అంటున్నాను. చేసిన వాగ్దానాలను వెల్లి చింపుడే, ప్రజలకు విశ్వాసము, విలువ ప్రభుత్వం యందు వుంటుంది. జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు ఇప్పటి కప్పుడే జరపమని కోరడం లేదు. జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు అని ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులగూడా కోరుతున్నారనే సంగతి ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించడం లేదు. ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులు ఎన్నికలు జరపమని కోరుతుంటే, ప్రభుత్వం పాటించడం లేదు. ప్రభుత్వ పక్ష సభ్యులగూడా ఎన్నికలు కావాలనే కోరుతున్నప్పుడు, ఈ నిరంకుశాధికారాలు ప్రజలమీద ఎందుకు పెట్టాలి. అర్థం కావడంలేదు, పోనీ ఆ ప్రకారం వచ్చిన తరువాత నైనా బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు ఇచ్చి వారాలు తర్వాతకా, నెలలకా, ప్రభుత్వం వారికా, కాల పరిమితి కేరేంచి, ఎన్నికలు జరుపుతామని ప్రభుత్వం వెళ్ళకపోతే, ఎన్నికలు ఫలానా రేదీనుండి, ఫలానా రేదవరకు జరుపుతామని ప్రభుత్వం వెళ్ళకపోతే, అట్లా వెళ్ళకపోవడమనేది ప్రభుత్వం ఈ బోర్డుల పరిపాలన special officers కు సర్వకాలం కట్టిపెట్టాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యము స్పష్టమగుచున్నది. అందుచేత ఈ బిల్లులో

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ఉన్నటువంటి ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని బట్టి ప్రభుత్వం special officers యొక్క term నిర్ణయించాలి. ఆ ప్రకారం వచ్చిన తర్వాత కూడా ఎన్నికలు నెలల వరకు ఉంటాయి. సంవత్సరం వరకు జరిగకపోతే, ప్రజాస్వామ్య పరిపాలన ప్రభుత్వం భగ్నం చేసిందని వెళ్ళకపోతుంది. అందువల్ల యీ బోర్డుల పరిపాలన నిరంకుశాధికారం దాఖలు పరచ నివ్వవద్దని సభ్యులు హెచ్చరించేస్తున్నాను. ఉచితముగా ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలను గుణంగా జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలు సాక్ష్యమైనంత త్వరలో జరిపి ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాలను మన్నించమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. సభ్యులందరు యీ విషయాన్ని గుర్తించాలి.

“మరొక విషయం. ఈ సంగత్యములో బిల్లు లోలక్ష్య 3 వ పేజీను చూస్తే—

The power to remove difficulties.—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of the Act or of the principal Act, the State Government may, as occasion may arise, by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

అంటే దీని అర్థం ఏమిటి? ఈ పేజీలో జిల్లా బోర్డులలో ఉన్నటువంటి వారు నామమాత్రపు పరిపాలనను నాశనంచేసి ప్రభుత్వం సంపూర్ణ అధికారాన్ని సంపాదించుటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఉద్దేశ్యం కనబడుతున్నది. జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన special officers కు కట్టి పెట్టాలని ప్రభుత్వం మోచిస్తున్నది. ఈలాంటి అధికారం ఎంతకాలం ప్రభుత్వం కట్టిపెట్టడానికో నిర్ణయించాలి. అంటే కాకుండా ఈ బిల్లు యొక్క statement of objects and reasons చదువగా ప్రభుత్వం ఉద్దేశ్యము స్పష్టంగా కనబడుతున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టడం వల్ల ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలన్నియు మంటుకుంటున్నాయి నిరంకుశాధికారుల చేతులలో పరిపాలన పెట్టే లక్ష్యం కొలది డబ్బు దాఖలు పరచి కాల పరిమితిలేకుండా ఈ డబ్బును వారి యిష్టానుసారం అపహరించి అనుభవించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం వోహద మిస్తున్నది. అందుచేత మిత్రులందరు ఈ విషయం వాగా ఆలోచించి, జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన special officers యొక్క నిరంకుశాధికారానికి దాఖలు పరచటానికి సమ్మతించవద్దని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. అట్లా చేయవలసిన ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలను నిలబెట్టుటయగును. కాబట్టి ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలను వ్యతిరేకించేటటువంటి ఈ బిల్లును ఓడించమని ప్రభుత్వ సభ్యులను ప్రతిపక్ష సభ్యులందరిని కోరుతున్నాను.”

SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR:—“Mr. Deputy 11.20 Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. But in so doing, I want to make some suggestions with regard to the wording of the title of the Bill. Usually an amending Bill will be a Bill which will amend the main Act and when that amending Bill is passed into law, it will have its impress on the principal Act. But here, though the title given to the Bill is that it is an amending Bill, it stands separately by itself and even when it is passed into law, its terms will not be incorporated in the principal Act, the District Boards Act. Therefore the very title itself is a misnomer. It cannot be called an amending Bill. It can very well be called an enabling Bill. The wording of the Bill being what it is, when it becomes law, it will not in any way have its impress on the District Boards Act. So, Sir, with regard to the title, there may be effected some change in the Bill. I am in entire agreement with the Minister in charge of the Bill with regard to the object of the Bill. When I support it I want that the title be changed suitably.”

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* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with rapt attention I have listened to the eloquent arguments advanced by the Chief Minister in connexion with this Bill. I am sorry to let him know he has left some snags unanswered. The snags are very simple, and I request the Hon. the Minister in charge of the Bill to explain them while winding up the debate.

“ Sir, we are supposed to live in a land of democracy. What is the special contingency that has arisen for the suspension of the district boards and the appointment of special officers? The chief objection of the Opposition is to the appointment of special officers to district boards. The reason is this. Special officers are usually Government officials who are not responsible to the electorate in the land. On the other hand the president and members elected to the district boards are directly responsible to the masses with the result that the president and the members are always having the interests of the people at heart and make it a point to carry out the suggestions of the people. Thus the will of the people is fulfilled. But the special officers are not responsible to the people; they are directly responsible to the appointing authority, namely, the Government. Their only look-out is to satisfy the Government by carrying out their orders faithfully. We have a legitimate fear that these bureaucrats will be there only to safeguard the interests of the Government and not those of the masses. For instance, what is the present financial position of the district boards? In a recent review of the district boards' administration, I remember to have read that the Government called upon the Chittoor District Board to explain why it should not curtail its expenditure and thus balance its budget which had fallen into a deficit of, I believe, 5 lakhs of rupees. The fear of the Opposition is this. Now the district boards have gone beyond their capacity to satisfy the needs of the people. They have started schools, put up new roads, opened rural dispensaries and have undertaken several other activities for the benefit of the people. With the institution of special officers, the Government will instruct them, for instance, to close some schools, some rural dispensaries and if possible to leave the roads unrepaired with the main objective of seeing that the budgets of the District Boards are balanced. That is our fear. Even in the Chingleput District Board, this fear will be an accomplished fact in course of time. There, the District Board authorities have started very many good works and can the Government give a guarantee to this House that special officers, when appointed, will not be instructed to close some of the schools, etc., on the simple pretext that they are uneconomic units?

“ Sir, taking the other side, there are equally strong arguments in favour of termination of the present District Boards. The administration of District Boards still stinks in our nostrils. To our dismay, we have found that the District Board administration is nothing but—if the Chair will permit me to use a stronger term—political gangsterism. It is political brigandage. The party that is in power has nullified the very tenets of democracy. The party that has come into power in almost all the District Boards in our State has

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only catered to the needs of the members belonging to it and not to the needs of the people according to the urgency and necessity felt by them. They have opened schools and dispensaries not for the sake of the people but to satisfy the interests of members of the party. Such has been the woeful experience which some of us have had in the District Boards. Take the Chingleput District Board. Seventy-five per cent of its members are from the Congress party. Those who had the misfortune of opposing the Congress Party in the District Board elections have been relegated to the background. The necessity has been strongly felt in their constituencies for more schools, rural dispensaries, water-supply schemes and roads. The party in power has neglected their needs because they do not belong to the favoured party. That is the grievance which some of the Opposition members have got. Sir, the same system is obtaining in the United States of America which is known as the 'spoils' system. As soon as a new president is elected, he brings in his own men. He replaces the Executive with his own men and even the Judiciary is replaced. That is the system that obtains in the district boards when the Congress Party is in power there. This 'Tammany Hall' method must be put an end to.

“ Sir, why we invite this Bill to-day is, at least we will have the special officers for some time and not the rule of the Congress party. Only members supporting the Congress party have had so far the privilege of having more roads. When a special officer is appointed, he is not usually a man of any political colour. He is not a man to be influenced by these khaddar shirts. (Interruption.) I do not mind disturbance. I invite interruption. I do not get upset so easily as Members on the other side. What we feel is that the injustice done to our constituencies can be rectified at least by a Government official. We can represent our grievances to him. We can represent to him the faults committed by the party in power and we can convince him to carry out some of the improvements which were totally neglected by the party in power. Therefore, I would once again request the Government to give us an assurance that works that are already on hand, schemes that are already afoot, etc., should not be given up. For instance, schools that have been opened already should not be closed on the pretext that they are uneconomic units. That is going against the spirit of democracy. Arguments can of course be very easily advanced to dub a work 'uneconomic'. After all it is the rudimentary principle of democracy that we should give compulsory primary education free to all children in our country. Suppose the District Board has opened a school which has run for three or four months. The Government should not after this period turn round and say: 'The school is uneconomic in that sufficient number of children do not attend: the money needed for running the school is not forthcoming: so close it.' This kind of flimsy arguments should not be put forth and the school closed. If the Government can give us such an assurance, then we commend the Bill to the acceptance of the House.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ Sir, this is an extra-ordinary measure. Stripped of the constitutional niceties and a.n.

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legal quibbling, this Bill is really opposed to the decision taken by the House on a previous occasion. Now the alternative placed before the House is this: 'Which do you want, the continuation of the existing Boards or Special Officers?' It is just like asking a man: 'Which do you prefer, hanging or electrocution.' Sir, we do not want either. As a democratic people, we want elections and the matter decided according to well-recognized principles.

"Sir, the reasons advanced for postponing elections are neither sufficient nor satisfactory. We have seen nations going to the poll during the world wars with the enemies knocking at their doors. I think the formation of the Andhra Province need not be magnified to this extent that the local board elections in all parts of the State should be postponed. I have a feeling that the Government were only waiting for an opportunity to postpone these elections and fortuitously enough this Andhra Province issue came before them. They were too willing to snatch at it. Sir, it was only just a few months ago that our Hon. the Chief Minister appealed to us to trust each other. We also know that it is only trust that will beget trust. The criminal suspects his own shadow as that of a policeman. The local boards as they are constituted to-day are merely the handmaid of the executive Government. Still it seems as though the Government do not trust them. After the advent of Independence we all thought that we will have decentralization of power and these local boards will be allowed to function as real autonomous units with sufficient power. But what do we find to-day? To-day the Central Government do not trust the Provincial Government. The Provincial Governments do not trust and have no faith in local self-governing institutions. Gandhiji said: 'Freedom meant, even freedom to commit wrong if that became the question.' But now we find the local boards are there only in name. Our Government excel the foreigners in instituting enquiry committees not with a view to solving the problems but with a view to postponing them. A committee was constituted long ago to consider the re-organization of these local boards and it is many months since the committee submitted its report. But nothing has been done so far to give these bodies real power and to see whether they can manage their own affairs. One thing is certain. If we are to retain the local self-governing institutions they must be given real power. Otherwise scrap them. You cannot hold the strings from above and then blame the institutions for not conducting themselves properly. A man cannot learn swimming without entering into water. Therefore, rather than bringing such measures which are really intended to establish a sort of dictatorship from top to bottom, let the Government give real powers to these institutions if they really want these institutions to function or scrap them.

"Another small point I wish to mention in this connection is this. It has become the fashion to bring in legislative measures couched in vague and indefinite terms and then allow the executive to do everything by the rule-making powers. If we are not here to check this tendency of delegated legislation, I am sure, it will

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not only encroach upon the privileges of the House but ultimately supplant the legislature itself. Look at the wide powers conferred on the executive by this Bill. They can do anything they want. They can even abrogate the principle contained in the District Boards Act itself. The Legislature is not empowered even to scrutinize the rules framed by the executive Government. That is not the way of bringing proper legislative measures. Therefore, Sir, I oppose this measure."

*SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER :—“கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்கள் நியமிக்கும் மசோதாவை நான் எதிர்த்தேன். இந்த மசோதாவானது ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு எதிரிடையாக உள்ளது. அதாவது 1946-ம் ஆண்டில் தேர்தலுக்கு முன் இருந்த அரசாங்கத்தார், இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைத்து ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமித்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது சுமார் மூன்று ஆண்டுகள் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் எல்லாம் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களின் நிர்வாகத்தின் கீழ் இருந்தது. அந்த நிர்வாகத்தைக் கொண்டுதான் நான் உதை எதிர்க்கவேண்டியவனாக இருக்கிறேன். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்கள் நமது முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள். அரசாங்க ஊழியர்கள் எல்லோரும் மிகவும் நல்லவர்கள் என்றும், மிகவும் திறமையாக, நியாயமாக வேலை செய்வார்கள் என்றும் நம்மால் சொல்லமுடியாது. ஆனால் ஒரு விஷயத்தில்தான் அவர்கள் மிகவும் திறமையாக வேலை செய்வார்கள். அதாவது சென்னை சர்க்கார் அதன் நிர்வாகிகளாகிய மந்திரிகள் ஏதாவது ஒரு உத்தரவைப் போட்டால் உடனேயே அதை நிறவேற்றிவிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் உத்தியோகப்பற்றற்ற தலைவர்கள் யாராவது இருந்தால் அவ்வாறு அவர்களைப்போல் உடனேயே செய்யமாட்டார்கள். எளிதில் இந்த ஒரு விஷயத்தில்தான் அவர்கள் மிகவும் திறமையுள்ளவர்கள் என்று யாரும் சொல்லலாம். அதை நாம் நன்றாகப் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். நமது முதல் மந்திரியார் சென்னையிலே ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் போதுமான வருமான மில்லை. முக்கியமாக வரும் வருமானத்தை யெல்லாம் நமது ராஜ்ய சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொண்டுவிடுகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு ஏதோ குறிப்பிட்ட அளவுதான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. அந்த அளவும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் வற்புட்ப காலத்தில் அதாவது 1920-ம் ஆண்டில் எவ்வளவு பணம் கொடுத்தார்களோ அவ்வளவுதான் இப்பொழுதும் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு அந்த அளவிற்குமேல் கொடுக்கக் கூட கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் தற்போலத்தில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் செலவோ நான்கு நாள் பெருகி வருகிறது. அப்படிப் பெருகுவதற்கு என்ன காரணம் என்றால் அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்களுக்கு எல்லாம் குடிதண்ணீர் வசதி, கல்வி வசதி, சுகாதார வசதி போன்ற எல்லா வசதிகளையும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. மேலும் ஜனங்கள் இதையெல்லாம் ஜில்லா போர்டு செய்து தரவேண்டுமென வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். ஜனங்களின் தலைவர்கள் வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். ஆனால் அந்தச் செலவுகளையெல்லாம் செய்ய ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்குப் போதுமான வருமானமில்லை. அதனால்தான் நமது முதல் மந்திரியார் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் தலைவர்கள் இன்றையதினம் பதவியில் நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென ஆசைகொள்ளவில்லை. இருந்தாலும்கூட இன்றையதினம் இருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும், தலைவர்களையும் பதவியில் இருந்து நீக்கிவிட்டு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமிக்கும் யோசனையினால் விளையக்கூடிய ஆபத்துக்களைத்தான் நான் எடுத்துக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றையதினம் ஜில்லாக்களிலுள்ள ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்களும், அதிகாரிகளும் அங்கத்தினர்களின் வேண்டுகோளுக்கு இடையாக பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளையும், பல புதிய புதிய ரோடுகளையும் எடுத்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். கல்லி அபிவிருத்திக்காகப் பல பல பாடசாலைகளை ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் பணம் இல்லாவிட்டாலும் இன்றையதினம் உள்ள தலைவர்கள் தங்களுக்கு மக்களிடத்தில் உள்ள செல்வாக்காலும், மக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரே

[Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder] [4th April 1953]

கொள்கையாலும் செலவைக்கூட லட்சியம் செய்யாது சர்க்காரிடம் கடன் வாங்கியாவது செய்துகொண்டுதான் வருகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் இப்பொழுது சற்றேறக்குறைய மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக புதிய புதிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையெல்லாம் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். இவ்வாறும் புதிய பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் பல ஏற்படுத்த திட்டம்போட்டோம். ஏன் இதற்காக நாங்கள் இவ்வளவு பாடுபடுகிறோம் என்று கேட்கலாம்? நமது அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் என்ன சொல்லியிருக்கிறதென்றால் ஒரு குறிப்பிட்ட ஆண்டுக்குள் இதை நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களைப்பெல்லாம் கவையிறிவு உளளவர்களாக ஆக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதை சாதியமானதாகச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள்தான் நிறையப் பள்ளிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி கிராமங்களிலுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லோரும் படிப்பதற்கு வசதியளிக்கவேண்டும். இதற்காகவேதான் ஆண்டுதோறும் பல பள்ளிகளை ஏற்படுத்திக்கொண்டே வந்தோம். ஆனால், 'உங்களுக்குப் போதுமான வருமானமில்லை. உங்கள் பட்ஜெட்டில் ஒரு லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்க்குமேல் துண்டு விழுகிறது. ஆகவே இனிமேல் புதிதாக ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையோ உயரதரப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையோ ஏற்படுத்தக்கூடா' தென்று உத்தரவு அனுப்பியிருப்பதாக பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேன். இப்படி பொதுஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகள் இருக்கும்பொழுதே சர்க்கார் உத்தரவுகளைப் பிறப்பித்து அவர்கள் செய்யும் காரியத்தைத் தடை செய்யும்பொழுது ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்கள் நியமிக்கப்பட்டால், பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழுகிறது. செலவைக் குறைக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் உடனேயே அவர்கள் குறைத்துவிடுவார்கள். எந்த வேலை இன்று எந்த நிலைமையில் இருந்தாலும்கூட டணத்திற்காக எல்லா வேலையையும் நிறுத்திவிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் பொதுஜனப் பிரதிநிதிகளோ, அங்கத்தினர்களோ இருந்தால் சர்க்காருக்கு அதன் அவசியத்தையும், சர்க்கார் போட்டுள்ள உத்தரவினால் விளையப்போகும் கேடுகளையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்லுவார்கள். நிதி வசதிக்கு தக்க ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்து எப்படியாவது அவைகள் நடைபெறும்படியாகச் செய்வார்கள். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமித்துவிட்டால் நச்சுமாக அவர்கள் சர்க்கார் போடும் எல்லா உத்தரவையும் நிறைவேற்றி வைப்பார்களே தவிர உண்மையில் மக்களின் நன்மையைக் கவனித்து எதையும் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். பட்ஜெட்டை சரிக்கட்டத்தான் அவர்கள் எப்பொழுதும் விரும்புவார்கள். ஆகையினால்தான் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை ஏற்படுத்துவதைவிட இருப்பவர்களின் பதவிக்காலத்தை நீடிப்பதுதான் நல்லது. நாங்களும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளை எடுத்து விரும்படி ஜில்லா போர்டில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் போட்டு அனுப்பினோம். குறிப்பாக இன்றையதினம் சேலம் ஜில்லா மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. பொதுமான பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இல்லை. பல இடங்களில் குடி தண்ணீர் வசதியே கிடையாது. இருக்கும் கிணறுகள் எல்லாம் ஆழமாகப் படவேண்டும். அதனால் பல பேர்கள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற உணவுக் கமிட்டிக் கூட்டத்திலே ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடம் கூறினோம். அவர் உடனே என்ன பதில் 'நிறை' என்றால், 'சென்ற ஆண்டில் இம்மாதிரி கிணறுகளை வெட்டியதாலும், மற்றும் பல வேலைகளைச் செய்ததாலும் செலவுகள் அதிகமாகிவிட்டன. நமது சர்க்காரின் நிதி வசதியும் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் இம்மாதிரி அதிகச் செலவினங்கள் ஆகக்கூடிய வேலைகளை இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொள்வது சாத்தியமில்லை, ஜில்லா போர்டுகள்தான் கிணறுகளை ஆழப்படுத்த வேண்டும்', என்று சொல்லி விட்டார். நிதி விஷயத்தில் அதிகாரிகளின் மனப்போக்கு எப்படியிருக்குமென்பதை ஓரளவு நாம் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளலாம். குறிப்பாக இன்றையதினம் எல்லா ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் நிதி நிலைமையும் மோசமாகத்தான் இருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே உடனடியாக ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர்களை யெல்லாம் எடுத்துவிட்டு நமது மந்திரிகளின் நேரிடையான கவனத்திற்கு வைத்துக் கொண்டு நடத்தலாம். இல்லாவிடில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமிப்பதைக்காட்டிலும் உடனடியாகத் தேர்தலை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன்."

Sri S. RAMASAMI NAIDU:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I congratulate the Government for their insight and the

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consistency with which they have been asking for time for holding elections for the district boards. There were three alternatives open to the Government, viz., extending the life of the present District Boards, or holding fresh elections or appointing Special Officers. The Government came forward with a Bill in the last session to extend the life of the present District Boards up to the end of this year. Then the House decided that it should not be extended beyond June 1953 and the Government accepted that position. The next alternative was holding fresh elections after June. With the impending partition of the State and with the elections we are now having for the Panchayats, Government think that it is not practicable to hold elections at this juncture. The third alternative was the appointment of Special Officers for the District Boards. The fact that the Government consented to accept the Resolution if passed by the House, extending the life of the District Boards even at the cost of going against their decision to have Special Officers which was announced in the Governor's Address was proof of the willingness on the part of the Government to accept the extension of the life of the District Boards. Sir, the Government has been left without any alternative but to appoint Special Officers at this juncture. It has been said that the motive behind this decision of the Government is that they are trying to consolidate the position of the party to which it belongs. I would simply say that that is not the case. If the Government had wanted to consolidate the position of the party to which it belongs, it could have easily had the other Resolution passed without being thrown out, by issuing a whip to the members to vote for the Resolution. It was itself proof positive that the Government were not trying to consolidate their position.

"Sir, the Special Officers after they are appointed will not be party men and they are not going to do things which the party members ask them to do. They are there to carry on the administration during the short period before elections are held. Even granting that the Congress President and the Congress Members of the District Boards have been such bad characters as my friend Mr. Vinayakam and others tried to depict, it will be to their own advantage to give the Congress Presidents and the Congress Members a long rope and allow them to be in office for some more months and damn themselves so much that they will not be returned in the next elections. Anyway, Sir, now that there is no other alternative, I must say that this Bill should be passed by the House. Having come to the conclusion that elections cannot be held in July and as it is not possible to hold elections at this juncture when the Andhra State is going to be formed and in view of the fact that the elections to panchayats are still on, I would suggest that the third and best alternative is to appoint Special Officers for the District Boards. We can rest assured that the people who will man these district boards during the interim period will be people of integrity and of the grade of District Collector or at least Senior Deputy Collector, who will carry on the administration without fear or favour. It cannot be said that the Government will be asking them to do certain things for the party

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in power. That is quite unthinkable and if anybody says it, I would say it would be unkind of him to think in those terms. With these few words, Sir, I support the Bill."

11-50 a.m. * SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this Bill is brought before this House out of sheer necessity. The Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to give reasons for the introduction of this Bill at this juncture. Of course it is not for me to say whether all the reasons are well-founded. We know this, that the district boards are creatures of statutes passed by the Legislature of this State and their existence is governed by the provisions of the statutes passed. They have no justification to exist after the date fixed by statute. If their life is to be extended, it should be done only by amending the statute. The life of the existing boards came to an end in the month of November 1952; but, as the circumstances were not then favourable for the holding of elections, the Government brought forward a Bill for extending the life of the boards by a period of one year; but the Assembly was not in favour of extending their life by one year but only by a period of six months, i.e., up to June 1953. It was stated then that conditions would be favourable for holding elections just before June 1953. But subsequent to that, as explained by the Hon. Chief Minister, the formation of the Andhra State came to a prominence and the officers of Government and the Government are very busy now with this partition affair. So, it is not unreasonable to say that the present time is not propitious for holding fresh elections. The other day, the House expressed its opinion that it was not in favour of extending the life of the existing boards; no doubt it was only a recommendation to the Government, and although Government are not bound to accept that recommendation, yet since the House has indicated its feeling in the matter, the Government are now obliged to adopt one of these two alternatives, viz., either to hold elections now or to appoint Special Officers, since somebody has to be in charge of the administration if an immediate election is not possible. Reasons were given by the Hon. Chief Minister for not holding the elections just at present and therefore this Bill is brought forward for enabling Government to appoint Special Officers. Although I for one do agree to the proposal for the appointment of Special Officers, I have got my own fears in that respect. I agree with the reasons given on the other side that it will interfere with the democratic set-up and all that; but when there are two evils, and both of them are unavoidable, naturally we must choose the lesser of the two evils. I take it that way. Of the two, the appointment of the Special Officer is not more harmful. The question of partition is in the air and our officers are at present busy in connexion with work relating to the partition, the setting up of the Boundary Commission, the demarcation of the boundaries, etc., and it is not therefore just or reasonable to insist on the holding of elections now. And so far as the appointment of Special Officers is concerned, I must say leaving them as autocrats to run the administration even for a brief period, or even a day is undoubtedly against all democratic principles. I know from my own experience, when Special Officers

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were appointed some time back, what atrocities were committed by them. These Special Officers who are generally Collectors and Deputy Collectors do not look into things themselves but are guided by some Personal Assistants or other officers and in their turn these Personal Assistants are guided by the heads of departments; and these heads of departments have their own way of doing things. Our experience shows that local administration must be in the hands of people elected from the areas concerned, because it is they who can understand the needs of the locality and it is they who can advise on matters pertaining to the people of any locality. If it is simply stated that the officers can very well take care of everything, then I submit it is something which we cannot think of. In such a case, we can as well be without these local boards. These bodies are specially created with a view to look after certain branches of the administration; and to make some officers responsible for running such administration is something unthinkable and undemocratic. As Mr. Vinayakam said, these Special Officers are not answerable to the electorate directly; they are answerable to the Government who give them the necessary orders. My humble submission therefore is that they must have the assistance of some local men; then only can we call the administration democratic. I think there are some amendments coming up before the House which suggest the appointment of advisory committees consisting of local M.L.As. and local M.Ps. who are all representatives of the people and who will be in a better position to advise the officers regarding the day-to-day administration. If the Special Officers are left to themselves, I am sure the administration will become dictatorial and there will be much red-tapism. Our Chief Minister wants us to believe that there will be no harm done to the State by our appointing these Special Officers for a short period of three or four months. Of course, I do not question his *bona fides* but it looks as if we are going against all democratic principles. I submit that in the interests of one and all, these Special Officers should not be left to themselves; they should be made to consult an advisory committee in each district consisting, as I said, of members of the State Legislature and Members of Parliament. In my district of South Arcot, when the District Board was in the hands of a Special Officer previous to the present board, the then engineer in charge was asked to submit a five-year programme; he submitted one to the Government and got it sanctioned, even before the existing board came into office. The result is that the present board is not able to take up any work at all now and we are still to go on like this for another two years. He calculated the income for the coming five years, framed a programme for five years according to his own whims and fancies and got it sanctioned. As I said, not even a single small road can be taken up by the existing board. That is why I suggest that the Special Officer must be made to consult the local representatives of the people. The term of the existing District Board members expires by June but the local M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. and M.Ps. can be trusted to give advice which will be

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valuable to the Special Officer in exercising his powers and in discharging his duties and performing the functions of the board. I therefore submit that if the Hon. Minister is convinced about the reasonableness of the suggestion for appointment of an advisory committee and declares that he is in favour of it certainly we here will support the Bill and see that it is passed."

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noon. *SRI D. DASARATHAN :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, இன்று இங்கு கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மசோதாவை எதிர்த்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் பேச ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் அமர்ந்திருக்கும் பிரசிடெண்டுகள், மெம்பர்கள் அவர்களின் குறைபாடுகளை யற்றி அநேக அங்கத்தினர்கள் சேஷிகள். குறிப்பாக ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்தாபனங்களில் வேலை செய்யும் ஆசிரியர்கள் அகிலும் ஹரிஜன ஆசிரியர்கள் மாற்றுக்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களால் மிகவும் மோசமான நிலையில் நடத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் படுப்பாடு சொல்லி முடியாது. ஏதாவது ஒரு ஊரில் ஒரு நபரை மாற்றவேண்டுமென்று நினைத்தால் அந்த நபருக்குப் பதிலாக வேறு எந்த ஆசிரியரைப் போடலாம் என்ற ஒரு பிரச்சனை எழுகிறபோது இந்த கேப்பார்து ஹரிஜன ஆசிரியரைத்தான் அவர்கள் சாதகமாக உபயோகப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். அப்படி இது போன்ற ஆசிரியர்கள் கிடைக்கவில்லை என்றால் அந்த பள்ளியில் ஒரு ஆசிரியரையும் போடாமலேயே காலியாகவே வைத்துள்ளார்கள். கந்த தேர்தலில் தோல்வியுற்று மனது வெறுப்படைந்திருக்கும் பிரசிடெண்டுகளுக்கும், அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் தங்களுடைய கோபதாபங்களை இந்த பரிதாபகமான நிலையிலிருக்கும் ஏழை அப்பாவி ஆசிரியர்களிடம்தான் செலுத்த முடிகின்றது. அகவே தற்போதுள்ள ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் கட்டுவோற்றுமையோடும் ஜாகிப் புலோரும் பழி தீர்க்கும் படைத்திர்தான் இறங்கி இருக்கின்றன. இந்தப் பழி தீர்க்கும் எண்ணத்தை உடையவர்களுக்கு நல்லபாடம் மக்கள் கற்பிக்க வேண்டுமானால் சரியான தீர்ப்பு கூற வேண்டுமானால் உடனடிபாக தேர்தல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப் படுகிறேன். அவர்கள் காலம் இருக்கும் நிலையில் ஹரிஜனங்கள் தங்களுக்கு இழைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் அநீதிகளை மறந்து விடுவார்கள் என்ற எண்ணத்தில்தான் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமித்து நடத்தலாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

“ ஹரிஜனங்கள் வாழும் சேரிக்குக் குருவிதமான செளகரியமும் இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு செய்து கொடுப்பதில்லை. பாதைகள் போடுவதற்கும் கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கும் அனுமதி இருந்தும் அங்கு கவனிப்பாற்றா நாதியற்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறது. பெரிய ரோடுகளிலிருந்து இணைப்பு பரம் பாதைகள், கிராமங்களுக்கு இணைக்கப்படுமே தவிர ஹரிஜனங்களின் சேரிக்குச் சேர்க்கப்படுவதில்லை. இதன் காரணமாக ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கும் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கும் சம்பந்தம் எவ்வளவுதாம் என்று குறிப்பிட முடியாது. பருகிறேன், ஜில்லா போர்டுக்கும்தான், மற்ற ஸ்தாபனங்களுக்கும், ஹரிஜன அங்கத்தினர்களாக நியமிக்கப்படுகிறவர்கள் பெருபான்மையோர் எழுத்தறி வில்லாதவர்களாகவும் எதிர்த்துக் கேட்பதற்கு தைரியம் இல்லாதவர்களாக வும் இருப்பார்கள். மேலும் General seat மெம்பர்களின் பண்ணை யாட்களாக இருப்பவர்கள். இத்தன்மை போன்றவர்களை அங்கத்தினர் களாக ஏற்படுத்தினால் ஹரிஜன சமூகாயத்திற்கு என்ன நன்மை செய்யக் கூடும் என்றுதான் எனக்குப் புரியவில்லை.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்களைப்பற்றியோ அல்லது தலைவரைப்பற்றியோ இந்த சபையில் அவதூறல் பேசுவது சபையின் ஒழுங்கு நடவடிக்கைக்கு உகந்ததா என்பதை உதவி சபா நாயகர் அவர்கள் ஒரு Ruling கொடுக்குமாறு கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

Mr. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—“ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்களையும் அங்கத் தலைவர்களையும் பேசுகிறார்களே தவிர குறிப்பிட்ட யாரையும் பேசவில்லை.”

4th April 1958]

* **SRI D. DASARATHAN:**—“ எந்த குறிப்பிட்ட அங்கத்தினர் பற்றியோ, தலைவர்களைப்பற்றியோ அவதூறுகளையோ அல்லது மரியாதையற்ற (முறை)யிலோ தான் பேச விரும்பவில்லை. அவர்கள் தற்போது நடைமுறையில் எவ்விதம் நடக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைத்தான் கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். வேண்டுமென்றால் எத்தனையோ அத்தாட்சிகளைக் காண்பிக்க முடியும்.

“சுதந்திரத்திற்குமுன் அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் ஆங்கிலேயருக்கு அடிமையாக இருந்தார்களென்று புகார் செய்தபடியே இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் அதிகாரிகளின் மேல் எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களாகிய நாங்கள் தற்போதுள்ள அரசாங்கத்தின் அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் நம்பிக்கையில்லாமல் இருப்பது நியாயமானதே. எனக்கு முன் பேசியவர்கள் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களால் செய்ய முடியாத அனைக நன்மைகளையும் வசதிகளையும் ஜில்லா போர்டுகள் செய்திருக்கின்றன என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இது தவிர கட்சி வேறுபாடு உடையவர்களும் தற்போது அமர்ந்திருக்கும் ஜில்லா போர்டு களுக்கும் மக்கள் நல்ல கீர்ப்பு கூற வேண்டுமென்றால் உடனடிக்குடன் மறு தேர்தல் வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட சமீமேனத்தின் சார்பாக சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு இழைத்திருக்கும் அநீதிகள் விரும்பத்தக்கதாயில்லை. குறைபாடுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தந்த அங்கத்தினர்களோ பிரசிடெண்டுகளோ அங்கு வேலை செய்யும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களிடம் கட்சி வேறுபாட்டினால் பாடிப்பாடித் தாடு நடக்கிறார்கள். இவையெல்லாம் தீருவதற்கு உடனடியாகத் தேர்தல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கூறிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[illegible]

[Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni] [4th April 1953]

[illegible]

* SRI S. N. SOMAYAJULU :—“ கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்கள் நியமிக்கும் மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்பதை பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கும்படியாக நான் எதிர்க்கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களையும், எங்கள் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்கள், அங்கத்தினர்கள் முதலியவர்களையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்ற சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்தின்போது இது விஷயமாக கணிசமான ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்தோம். அதாவது இவ்வாண்டு ஜூன் 30-ந்தேதிக்குள் ஜில்லா போர்டு மெம்பர்கள் என்ன ஆயுள் முடிந்தாலும், அதற்குப் பின்னால் தேர்தலை நடத்துவது என்று ஒரு நியாயமான முடிவை அடைந்தோம். அந்தக் கூட்டத்திற்குப் பிறகு நாட்டில் நாம் எதிர்பார்க்காத காரியங்கள் பல நடந்து விட்டன என்பதை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை சம்பந்தமான கிளர்ச்சி உச்ச நிலையை அடைந்து விட்டது. பொட்டி மீராமலு மகாணப் பிரிவினையைக் பிராணத்தியாகம் செய்தார். அதைத்தொடர்ந்து ஆந்திராவிலே பெரிய கிளர்ச்சி ஏற்பட்டும், இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி பார்லிமெண்டில் அறிக்கை விடுத்ததும், ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை சம்பந்தமான விஷயங்கள் எல்லாவற்றையும் பரிசீலனை செய்ய ஜெண்டிய் வாஞ்சுவை மத்திய சர்க்கார் நியமித்ததையும் அனைவரும் அறிவர். பிரிவினை சம்பந்தமான ஏற்பாடுகள் ஜூராக நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அதே சமயத்தில் இன்றையதினம் இரண்டு ஜில்லாக்கள் எஸ்ஸேமிரா நிலையில் இருந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. பெல்லாரி ஜில்லாவின் இரண்டு தாலுகாக்கள் ஆந்திராவுடன் இணைக்கப்படுவதாக இருக்கின்றன. இந்த எதிர்த்து பெல்லாரியைச் சேர்ந்த மாண்புமிகு ஹர்தால் செய்வதும், கோஷ்டிட்டுக்கொண்டு ஹர்வல்லம் போலீஸ் நிலையம் நிறுத்தவதும் ஆம். மாசிலிடன் ஆகலே அந்த ஜில்லாவின் நிலையம் எஸ்ஸேமிரா வாக இருக்கிறது. அதேபோலவே சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே தமிழ் மகாணத்துடன் இணைந்து இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்கு பல கிளர்ச்சிகள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அப் பிரதேசங்களை ஆந்திராவுடன் சேர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதற்கு எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிப்பதா? நியமிப்பதால் எப்போது உண்பதாகவெல்லாம்பல தகராறுகள் நானுக்கு நான் பிரிவினை

4th April 1953] [Sri S. N. Somayajulu]

சம்பந்தமாகக் கிளம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இந்த மாதிரியாகப் பிரிவினைப் பிரச்சனை பேசப்படும் காலத்தில் தேர்தலை சிறிது ஒத்திப்போடுவது நல்லது. இடைக்காலத்தில் தற்பொழுது பதவியில் இருப்பவர்களின் பதவி காலத்தை பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் விரும்பாததால் சர்க்காரே ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமித்து நிர்வாகம் தொடர்ந்து நடைபெறும்படியாக பார்த்துக்கொள்ளவே இந்த மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை நமது முதல் மந்திரி ராஜாஜியும் ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன மந்திரியும் விளக்கிறார்கள். இதைச் சிலர் எதிர்த்துக்கொள்ள. ஆந்திரர்களும் தேர்தல் வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள் ; தமிழர்களும் தேர்தல் வேண்டுமென்கிறார்கள். அவ்வித மிருக்க தேர்தலை என் நடத்தக்கூடாது ? ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை எப்படி குறுக்கே நிற்கின்றது என்பதாக வாதம் செய்கிறார். இவ்விதம் வாதிப்பவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எதிராக வாதம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே இப்படி உணர்ச்சி வயப்பட்டு பேசுகின்றார்களே அன்றி நிதானமாக, யோசித்துப் புர்த்தாரக்கார என்பதை நான் தெரிந்துக்கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. தற்போது இருக்கும் ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்களின் பதவிக் காலத்தை நீடிப்பதை யாரும் விரும்பவில்லை யென்பதைத் தெரிந்து கொண்டு கனம் ராஜாஜி ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமிப்பது என் முடிவுக்கு வந்துள்ளார்கள். தேர்தல் நடத்தினால் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்கள் தோற்றுப் போய்விடுவார்கள் என்ற அச்சத்தால் அவர் அவ்விதம் சொல்லவில்லை. மகத்தான கிளர்ச்சிக்குப் பின் பல நாட்களாகத் தவம் கிடந்துகொண்டிருந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணம் கைக்குக் கிட்டியிருக்கும் சமயம் வந்ததுள்ளது. ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பூர்ணமாக அமைக்கப்பட்டவேண்டுமென்றால் ஆந்திராவிலுள்ள சகல கட்சிகளுக்குள்ளும் கணிசமான ஒத்துழைப்பு, ஒற்றுமையும் நிலவ வேண்டியது அவசியம். அதிரஷ்டவசமாக இன்றையதினம் சமுகமான சூழ்நிலை நிலவி வருகிறது. இச்சமயத்தில் தேர்தலைக் கொண்டுவரப் படுத்தினால், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் சம்மா இருக்க மாட்டார்கள். கம்யூனிஸ்ட்களும் சம்மாயிருக்க மாட்டார்கள். கே.எம்.பி. கட்சியும் வாளா இருக்காது. அவரவர்கள் தங்கள் கட்சிக்கு வேண்டிய பலத்தைத் திரட்ட, தங்கள் கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் வெற்றிபெற, தொகுதிகளிலே ஒரு கட்சியை மற்றொரு கட்சி தாச்சிப் பேசிவோட்டு சேகரிக்க வேண்டியதும் அப்படிப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலை ஏற்படுமாயின் இன்று நி வி வரும் சமுக ஒற்றுமை நிச்சயமாக பாதிக்கும். அதனால் பிரிவினை சம்பந்தமான பல விஷயங்களிலும் அதன் தாக்குதல், எதிர்ப்பு பலமாக இருக்கும். இவையனை கருத்தில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு இன்றையதினம் தேர்தலைக் கொண்டுவரப் படுத்ததுவது சரி யல்ல, தேர்தல் நடத்துவதற்குத் தக்க சூழ்நிலை அல்ல இது. தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போட்டு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை சர்க்கார் நியமிக்க உத்தேசிப்பது நல்லது. இதையாதி காரணங்களால் மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபன மந்திரி கோருகிறார். இதை எல்லாரும் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டியதும் மிகவும் அவசியமாகும்.

“இரண்டாவதாக இன்றையதினம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லாத் தலைவர்களையும் கணக்கிட்டுப் பார்த்தால் பெரும்பாலாக இருக்கக்கூடிய தலைவர்கள் எல்லோரும் காங்கிரஸ்ஸ்காரர்கள். அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் நியாயமாகவும் நடக்கலாம். சில சில இடங்களில் சில தவறுதலான காரியங்களும் நடந்திருக்கலாம். ஜில்லா போர்டு அங்கத்தினர்களின் பதவிக்காலம் இனிமேல் நீடிக்கக்கூடாது. ஸ்டால்கள் ஸ்டால்கள் நியமிக்கப்படுவர். என்கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்வதை ஆதரித்து தங்கள் பதவிகளையும் இமீடிட்கையாயும், நியாயம் செய்ய முடிவு செய்து விட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் முன்வந்த தியாகம் செய்ய முன்வந்ததை கவனித்தால் காங்கிரஸ்ஸ்காரர்களுக்கு பதவியில் நீடித்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்று ஆசையிருப்பதாக எவராவும் சொல்ல முடியுமா? காங்கிரஸ்ஸ்காரர்களுக்கு பதவியில் நீடித்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையில்லை. தாங்களே திரும்பவும் பதவிக்கு வரவேண்டும், என்னியோர்கள் வரக்கூடாது எனும் கெட்ட எண்ணமும் பதவிக்கு வரக்கூடாது இல்லாது என்பதை நன்றாக நிதானமாக யோசித்துப் பார்த்துக்கூடியவர்கள் ஸ்டால்கள் ஸ்டால்கள் நியமிப்பதற்கு அவர்கள் சம்மதித்திருக்கிறார்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளலாம்.

4th April 1953

“எது எவ்விதமிருந்தபோதிலும்கூட எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் நினைப்பது போல காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் யாரும் தேர்தலைக் கண்டு பயப்படவில்லை. தேர்தல் வந்தால் நாங்கள் ஜெயிக்கமாட்டோமென்று நடுங்கவில்லை. தாங்களேதான் பதவியில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற பேராசையும் எங்களுக்குக் கிடையாது. தேர்தலுக்கு பயந்துகொண்டு பயங்கொள்ளிகளாக நாங்கள் தேர்தலை நடத்தவேண்டாம் ; ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸ்களையே நியமியுங்கள் என்று சொல்லவில்லை யென்றதைத் தான் நாள் திடி வட்டமாகச் சொல்லுகிறேன். உதாரணமாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சமீபத்தில் நடந்த பஞ்சாயத்து பேரூர்து, முனிசிபாலிட்டி தேர்தலிலே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் நூற்றுக்கு 99 விடையும் ஜெயித்து வருகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாய் நாங்கள் தேர்தலிலேயே பிறந்தவர்கள் ; தேர்தலிலேயே வளர்ந்தவர்கள் ; தேர்தலிலேயே போராடியவர்கள் ; தேர்தலிலேயே வெற்றி கண்டவர்கள் ; மீண்டும் வெற்றி கொண்டேயிருக்கிறவர்கள். ஆகவே நாங்கள் தேர்தலுக்கு பயப்படவில்லை ; தேர்தலுக்கு நடுக்கமில்லை. மெஜாரிட்டியாக இன்றையதினம் பதவியில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நாங்கள் இருக்கப்பட்ட சூழ்நிலையை உத்தேசித்து தியாகம் செய்ய மனமுயற்சி இருக்கிறோம். தங்கள் பதவிக்காலத்தை நீடிக்க வேண்டுமென்று யாரும் வற்புறுத்தவில்லை. அதிலிருந்தே அவர்களுக்குப் பதவியில் நீடித்திருக்க வேண்டுமென்ற ஆசை கிடையாது என்பதை ஒருவாறு எல்லோரும் உணர்ந்து கொள்ளலாம். நாங்கள் ஜனநாயக முறைப்படியேதான் நடக்க விரும்புகிறோம். ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு கிரேதமான எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் நாங்கள் செய்யமாட்டோம். செய்யும்படியாகத் தூண்டினாலும்கூட செய்யமாட்டோம். அவ்வாறு செய்பவர்களுக்கும் உடந்தையாகவும் இருக்கமாட்டோம் என்று இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“கடந்த தேர்தலிலே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டில் பெருவாரியாக வெற்றிபெற்றார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் வெத சில ஸ்தானங்களையே கைப்பற்ற முடிந்தது. சில ஸ்தானங்களிலே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் தோற்றார்கள். அவ்விதமிருந்தும் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு இந்தத் தேர்தலில் பெரிய தோல்வி ஏற்படுவிடாது. நாலவும், காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்காரர்களின் ஆட்சியை மக்கள் எல்லோரும் வெறுப்பு போலவும் பேசுவது சரியல்ல. ‘பூனை கண்ணை முடிக்க கொண்டு விட்டால் உலகமே அஸ்தமித்துப் போய்விட்டதுபோல என்னுமாம்.’ அதைப் போல ஓரேரு ஸ்தானங்களிலே எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் ஹயித்து விட்டால் எல்லா இடங்களிலுமே அவர்கள் ஹயித்துவிட்டவர்கள் போல எண்ணிக்கொண்டு பேசுவது முறையல்ல. சரியானதொரு சந்தர்ப்பம் வரும் போழுது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களாய் நாம் தங்கள் தேர்தலுக்குப் பயந்தோமா, அதையொரு இருந்தோமா பெண்பதை நிரூபித்துக் காட்டுவோம். இன்னையினம் ஆந்திர பிரிவினை சம்பந்தமாக காரியம் ஜூராக நடந்திருக்கின்றிருப்பதால் தான் இவ்விய தேர்தல் பூசலெனெப்பிவிடவேண்டாமென்று தான் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போடவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் விரும்புகிறது. பெரும்பாலான அங்கத்தினர்களும் இதை விரும்புகிறார்கள். அதற்காகத் தான் நாங்கள் இந்த மசோதாவை ஆதரிக்கிறோம். இடைக்காலத்தில் தாராளமாக ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமிக்கலாமென்கிறோம். இதைத் தவிர வேறு எந்தவிதமான காரணமும் கிடையாது. நாங்கள் ஒருக்காலும் இதைக்குப் பயப்படவில்லை. ஆந்திராவிலுள்ள கட்சியின் நினைவுகளை உத்தேசித்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் நினைவையும் உத்

[Sri S. N. Somayajulu]

தேசித்துச் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்படுவதற்கு ஆந்திரா வுள்ள கட்சிகள் எல்லாவற்றினையேயும் ஒற்றுமை இருப்பது மிகவும் இன்றியமையானது. ஆகவே இச் சமயத்தில் தேர்தலைக் கொண்டு போய் புத்ததினால் பல பூசல்கள் ஏற்படும். ஒரு கட்சி மற்றொரு கட்சியைத் தாக்க நேரிடும். அதனால் மாறுபட்ட அபிப்பிராயங்கள் ஏற்படும். இந்த விரோதத்தால் ஒரு பொதுவான விஷயத்தில் ஐக்கியம் ஏற்படாது தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போட்வண்டுமென்ற சர்க்காரின் போச்சியை கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஒருமுகமாக ஆதரிக்கவேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். ஆகவே விரும்பி வெறுப்பு இன்றி ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை இடைக்காலத்தில் ஏற்படுத்துவதை எல்லாரும் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ”

*SRI. G. C. KONDAYYA:—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేయుటకుగాను ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన ఈ బిల్లు ప్రజాస్వామిక స్ఫూత్రాలకే విరుద్ధమైనటువంటిది. ప్రజలకు నష్టాలుచేయుచున్న స్వపరిపాలనాధికారాన్ని రద్దుచేయుటకే ఇది ఉద్దేశించబడింది. స్థానిక పరిపాలన విషయములగురించి కూడా ప్రజలు బోక్సయ్య కలగ జేసుకొనకుండా అరికట్టుటకే ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ ఎత్తు ఎత్తారు. ఇదివరలో బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు కూడా ఇటువంటి ఆనివృద్ధి నిరోధక మంథాను అనుసరించేవారు. ఈ నాడు కార్మిగ్లెవారు బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల అడుగుజూడలలో నడుస్తున్నారనుటకు ఇది ప్రబల నిదర్శనం. ప్రభుత్వ పక్షానికి ఆమకూలైనవారే ఈ స్థానిక సంస్థలను నడిపించ వలసి నేటి అధికార పృచ్ఛ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశ పెట్టుటకు తిరి గొల్పినదని భావించవలసియున్నది. ఇందుకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం, నిర్మాణము ఈ పాతగా మూతిమే చూపబడింది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం పరిపాలనను ముగ్గుర జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఎన్నికను ఎందుకు నిలుపుదలచేయవలెనో మరువచ్చు. రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సమయంలో వివిధ పక్షములవారి మధ్య సుహృద్భావం పెరుగవలెనని, ఎన్నికలు జరిగినట్లుంటే ఇందుకు అవకాశముండదనిసార్వీకణులు, విద్వేషాలు పెరుగవలెనని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కారణం చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ కారణం ఎంతమాత్రం సబబైనదికాదు. నిజంగా ఆంధ్రులపట్ల రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి సహృద్భావం ఉన్నదా అనే విషయం సందేహస్పదం. జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేయడం కేలం తన తాబేదాడలకు వాటిని వస్తునించుటకు మూతమీకాని వేరుకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఎప్పుడో రేలం తడవాత ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం బిర్పడబోతోంది. అందుకు ఇప్పటినుంచి జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేస్తామని, వాటిని Special Officer ల హస్తగతం చేస్తామని అనడం ఎంతమాత్రం భావ్యంకాదు. అధికార వ్యాపారం, ముతాతత్వమే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ఇందుకు పురిగొల్పినదని మరల తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజాస్వామ్య సిద్ధాంతాల ప్రసక్తేవారు పెట్టుకొనరు. వారికి జనుత్తగా ఉన్నట్లు లోచితవ్యమే ఏ కుంటి పాకో దూపి ప్రజాస్వామ్య విధానాలను కరుగచేయుటమే వారి సార్వభదాయంగా కనపిస్తోంది. బ్రిటిష్వారి హయాములో జిల్లా బోర్డులు వారి అహయాముల చేతులలో లేనప్పుడు ఏవో కుంటిపాకులు దూపి వాటిని రద్దుచేసి Special Officer ల చేతులలో ఉంచేవారు. అదే విధంగా ఈనాడు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేసి వారి చేతులలో పెట్టే ఉద్దేశ్యం ఉందని అప్పగిస్తామని చెబుతున్నారు. జిల్లా బోర్డులకు ఎన్నికలు జరిగి వందలవల్ల జిల్లాలకు వచ్చే కష్టనష్టాలేమీ బోధపడకుండా ఉన్నది. ఈనాడు విశాఖ తట్టుం, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో కాసన సభకు ఎన్నికలు జరుగవలెన్నాయి. కాసన సభ ఎన్నికలు జరుగవచ్చునుగాని జిల్లా బోర్డులకు ఎన్నికలు జరగవలెనని సబబు, సందర్భం ఎంతవరకు ఉన్నదో సభ్యులు గురించగోరాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి ప్రజాస్వామ్యం అనేది, ప్రజాస్వామిక స్ఫూత్రాలలోను ఎంతమాత్రం సంబంధంలేదు. వారికి మనస్థిమనస్సులో ఏదో తోకలు జనిస్తాయి. వాటిని కార్యాయంలా పెట్టడానికి

[Sri G. C. Kondayya] [4th April 1953]

వారు విమర్శించినా ఆవలంబించారు. వివాదం నేనా చేస్తారు. ఇది వారి కిది పాలనా విధానం, ఇది వారి నిర్ణయం, న్యాయం, ప్రవృత్తి. కేవలం ధర్మోద్ధారం కోసం, తానేదో న్యాయంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నానని చెప్పుకోవడంలాంటిది కానన సభ్యులను, ప్రజలను మభ్యపెట్టడంలాంటిది. కేవలం ఆడియన్స్ మాత్రమేనని వారు గుర్తించుకోవాలి (హర్షం.)

12-30
p.m.

“ముతాతత్వం, సంస్కృతియత్వం పెచ్చు పెరిగిపోతున్నట్లు నేను ఈ రిల్లు నేపడింది. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ముద్రావారి ప్రాబల్యం పెంచుటకై ఇది ఉద్దేశించబడింది. నేనున్న జిల్లా బోర్డుల అధ్యక్షులలో చాలామంది ప్రజావిశ్వాసాన్ని కోల్పోయినవారు. వారిని వెంటనే తొలగించవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. వారి స్థానే ప్రజావిశ్వాసాన్ని మార్గదర్శించేవారు అధికారంలోకి రావాలి. ఇటువంటి మార్పు రావడం రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి ఇష్టంలేదు. అందువల్లనే ప్రస్తుతమున్న జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేసి వాటిని తమ ముతా ప్రాబల్యంతో సంపాదించుకోవాలని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఎత్తువేశారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విభజనను ఇందుకొక సాకుగా మార్చి వారు మార్పుచేస్తున్నారు. అసలు వారి ఆంతర్యం చేరు మనస్సులో ఒక ఉద్దేశం కనిపిస్తుంది. ఒకే మరొక విధంగా వాదించడంలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కడు సమర్థులు. (హర్షం.) జిల్లా బోర్డులకు special officers ను నియమించుటకు బదులు ఆయా జిల్లాలలోని ఉభయ శాసనసభల సభ్యులను చేర్చి ఒక సంఘంగా ఏర్పరచి తాత్కాలికంగా బోర్డులను వారి పర్యవేక్షణ కింద ఉంచడం చాలామంచిది. ఇప్పుడు జిల్లా బోర్డులకు special officers ను నియమించబోతున్నారంటే, వారివల్ల లంబ గొండితనము ప్రబలుతుందేగాని మరేమీ ప్రయోజనముండదు. అప్పుడు జిల్లా బోర్డు పరిపాలన అంతా ఒక నియంతృత్వ విధానములో కొనసాగించబడుతుంది. ప్రజల పరిస్థితులు, కష్టసుఖాలు ఈ special officers కు స్వయంముగా తెలియకపోగా నష్టము వచ్చినట్లు పరిపాలన సాగిస్తారు. ఈ విధానములో అసలు democratic principle అనేది బొత్తిగా పోతుంది. ప్రజాస్వామికము, ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వము అని చెప్పుకొనే ఈ ప్రభుత్వము ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డులకు special officers ను నియమించే విధానాన్ని ఎట్లు అనుసరిస్తున్నారో ఆర్థం కావడంలేదు. ఈ మంత్రులు వీరి ప్రభుత్వము ఉండుటకు మార్గము పరిజ్ఞానాన్ని సిద్ధాంతాన్ని వర్తిస్తుంది గాని జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనకు ఈ సిద్ధాంతము వర్తింపజేయడానికి అనుగుణమున్నది. ఇప్పుడున్న జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రాతినిధ్యంపై నమ్మకములేదంటూ, వీరి స్థానే special officers ను నియమిస్తున్నామని అంటున్నారు. అయితే, నేను ఒక విషయము అడుగుతున్నాను. మన ప్రభుత్వములోను, ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు నమ్మకం లేదంటే, మంత్రివర్గాన్ని ఈ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని రద్దుచేసి నివర్తన పరిపాలనకు అంగీకరిస్తారా? ఇది మార్గము ఎందుకు కావాలి అడుగుతున్నాను. మీ ప్రభుత్వము, మీ మంత్రివర్గము శ్రమించుకుంటున్న మార్గము ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ముందు పెడతారుగాని ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డుల విషయములో ఇదే సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఎందుకు పరిపాలన చేయరు? కనుక ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని అనుసరిస్తున్నట్లుంటే ఈ ప్రభుత్వము నిజంగా ప్రజా ప్రభుత్వమని అనడానికి వీలున్నదేమో అలా చించుకోవచ్చును. కనుక, ఈ special officers ను నియమించడమనేది ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతానికి విరుద్ధమైనది కాబట్టి, సభ్యులందరు, వారు విశ్వాసితులైన వారైనట్లుగా, కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ సభ్యులు తదితర సభ్యులు, అందరూకూడ, ఈ విల్లును వ్యతిరేకించుట వారి విధులకే ధర్మమని మనవిచేస్తూ ఈ విల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, much has been said again and again about the District

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Board elections. The other day the motion for the extension of the life of the present District Boards was defeated by a narrow majority and even though our Chief Minister gave us freedom to vote, many of us kept aloof without canvassing. Personally speaking, as I have already stated before in this House, I know that many of the Presidents of District Boards are not at all anxious to continue as presidents. ('Hear, hear.') If we had only wanted to do so, we could have canvassed support and tried to stick on. Further, Rajaji, if he is really anxious to continue the existing Presidents in office, he could have easily carried the resolution. That is the position. Now, Sir, that motion was defeated. Many of the members have also expressed the idea, that elections should take place immediately. We also pressed for election and said that special Officers should not be appointed. There were unwarranted remarks against some of the Presidents of District Boards. Take, for instance, my own district of Chingleput. My hon. Friend, Mr. Vinayakam, has been remarking about so many things that are said to be happening in my district. I may say that at his request and at the request of my other friends, I have opened many schools and formed many roads and yet it is most unfortunate that he should have cast aspersions against me. One thing, in this connection, I should say. He does not know things about Chingleput district. He is a native of Chittoor district and though he remains in Madras he talks about the Chingleput district. Further he stood in some corner of the district and was defeated in the District Board elections. That is the position. Somehow or other, he is carried away by some tales and I do not know how he is justified in making such remarks. I can prove with reference to records, whether what I have done was justified or not. (Interruption.) So far as my district is concerned—and even against my party—nobody can say anything disparaging. Whenever people come forward with requests either for the construction of roads or for the opening of dispensaries or schools, I have been doing my best in the discharge of my duties, as far as possible, consistent with rules. So also, many of my colleagues in many of the districts have been discharging their duties very faithfully. Of course, here and there some people, on account of personal animosities, might have done things in a partisan spirit. In spite of these things, it is our wish that the elections should take place immediately and nobody is anxious to have Special Officers because they will not be in touch with the masses. But there is this great difficulty, namely, on the eve of the partition, it is not at all desirable to have elections and moreover both the residuary State and the Andhra State will not be in a position to face this mass election which will have to be conducted on the Assembly election scale. That is the plea put forward by our revered leader. We agree with him in that view. But, I support this motion on the distinct understanding that he will hold elections in July and see that the district boards are entrusted to the popular presidents. If not in July, we hope that at least the elections will be held as early as possible because nobody wants the Special Officers to continue for long. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: You support my amendment.)

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Let it come for discussion and then we will see. As I said, Sir, nobody is anxious to continue Special Officers and but for these practical difficulties even Rajaji would have considered about the elections being conducted early. Even now, I request Rajaji and he has given an assurance also to hold the elections as early as possible. Even otherwise, if elections are to take place, the boards will have to be entrusted for a period of time to the care of Collectors before elections are held and that is the proper procedure. So, Sir, I once again request the Government to hold the elections and see that the Special Officers are not continued for a long time. With these words, I support the motion."

12-40 p.m. * SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, the Government who have brought forward this Bill have not at all been paying any attention to local self-government and its development. The provisions of the Bill show that the Government are not keen on making improvements in local self-government and give facilities to people to elect their own representatives and do things in their own way. The way in which the elections were conducted by the Government for the panchayats shows that they are not interested in democracy and elections. There are hundreds of instances where the panchayat elections were not conducted fairly and in a democratic way. Recently at Vinjamoor in the Nellore district, the election officer had been there, he conducted the elections and after the elections were over he declared elected the candidates who got lesser number of votes. In Putlagudur, the election officer did the same thing. That shows that democracy in the country is being nullified in an indirect manner. So also in the case of district boards. District boards are very important and they are constituted for giving some power to the people to manage their own affairs. Elections to several district boards were held four or five years ago, and the boards have continued for a pretty long time. During these five years, they have developed some bias and their rule has become almost bureaucratic. Teachers are transferred from one place to another indiscriminately, funds are mismanaged and roads are not properly maintained. Instead of holding fresh elections, the Government have come forward with a Bill for postponing elections and appointing Special Officers. This Bill is intended to sidetrack the main issue and deny to the people the right of having their elected representatives in the district boards. The Hon. Chief Minister and the other Hon. Ministers are repeatedly putting forward the plea of the Andhra issue for evading the main issue and for denying democracy to the people. I think it is not fair to deny democracy to the people on the plea of the formation of the Andhra State. In the course of the discussion on the non-official resolution relating to district boards, the Hon. Chief Minister said that the Andhra issue was giving trouble and that that was why the Government were proposing the postponement of the elections. I think it is very bad for him or for the Government to say that the Andhra issue is giving trouble. Andhra people expect that the Andhra State will be ushered in with the district boards consisting of members elected by the people. They do not want district boards to

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be run by Special Officers. The issue is different. The Government want to deny democracy to the people and rule the local boards through Special Officers. I request the House to reject this Bill and see that district board elections are held within a short time."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose this Bill in its present form and will like to support the Bill if one of the many amendments proposed could be accepted by the Government. If the Bill is allowed to pass as it is, it will be a black spot on the otherwise fair regime of Rajaji. During the days of the British imperialist rule, the leaders of the Congress, who were also the leaders of democracy, raised a hue and cry and loudly protested whenever a person of the eminence of Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar, Dr. R. K. Shanmugam Chetty or Mr. A. Ramaswami Mudaliar was nominated to any public body. The leaders of the very Congress Party who then said that democracy was in danger and that the people were being deprived of their right to elect their representatives and who introduced democracy in this country are now calling upon this House consisting of elected representatives at the State level to sack the representatives at the district level and instal a one-man rule or rule by a Special Officer. I am in complete agreement with the statement made by Rajaji in the early stage of the discussion of this Bill. But who is responsible for the blunder? Rajaji seems to have been responsible for it. He rarely commits any blunder. But he committed a blunder and put this House into a confusion, and that confusion was made worse confounded by my hon. Friends belonging to the Communist Party by their attitude to the resolution seeking extension of the life of the boards. Last time when a Bill was passed for extending the term of the district boards for a period of six months, it was solemnly agreed that elections would be held so as to enable the newly-elected boards to take up office at the end of that period. Rajaji and his Government were sincere about it. But, unfortunately, as has been said by Rajaji, the Andhra partition question has been precipitated, we in Tamilnad have been subjected to a series of famine, drought and other natural calamities and there are difficulties at every stage. Rajaji does not want to distract the attention of the Andhra people from the formation of the Andhra State so that the new State may blossom forth and prosper. We of the residuary State are prepared to give our blessing and all co-operation for starting the new State on a peaceful footing. With that object in view, he brought forward this Bill. But why did he make the mistake of permitting a member of his party to move a resolution for the extension of the term of the district boards? If he was not sure of holding elections, he should not have given the permission. Having got the verdict of the House that the term of district boards should not be extended, the alternative is to hold elections immediately. When the Members of the Communist Party voted against the resolution, I believe they had in their mind that elections would be held immediately. But they did not make it plain on the floor of this House. I and those other members with me and around me who voted for the

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resolution did so because we were convinced that the Government were not in a position to hold elections immediately. If the alternative is the appointment of Special Officers, it will be preferable to extend the term of the members and presidents of district boards for a further period of six months and nothing will be lost thereby. My friends of the Communist Party loudly complained that Collectors were unapproachable and inaccessible and that therefore matters pertaining to district board administration could not be brought to their notice. I am one of those who think in the same strain. The usual reply of the Collectors is that they are overworked, and that they do not find time to chit-chat with people on this topic or that topic. If Special Officers are appointed, how will the position improve? District Boards are concerned with vital nation-building activities which go to make the every-day life of the people happy and prosperous. If we are not given an opportunity to contact our elected representatives, but asked to contact Special Officers, I do not know what the purpose of democracy is and where we stand. If we accept the principle underlying this Bill, we will be violating the Fundamental Right contained in Article 13 (2) in Part III—Fundamental Rights—of our Constitution which says:

'The State shall not make any law which takes away or abridges the rights conferred by this Part and any law made in contravention of this clause shall, to the extent of the contravention, be void.'

I do not for a moment say that we are violating it in substance. I say that we are violating it in spirit.

"I would like to know what would happen if a Member of the Legislative Council elected by electorates consisting of members of municipalities, district boards and such other local authorities in the State as may be specified, resigns and a vacancy occurs calling for the holding of a bye-election. The Leader of the Opposition raised this point and the Hon. Chief Minister did not give a reply. The reply of the Speaker on behalf of the Chief Minister was that the members of municipalities and panchayat boards would constitute the electorate. But then, district board members throughout the State are not inconsiderable in number. By appointing Special Officers, the Government are depriving the people of the right of exercising their franchise through their representatives in the district board.

"Taking the situation as a whole, I am in entire sympathy with the Government. As a democrat, I am anxious that elections should be held. Many members complain that District Board Presidents misbehave. If they misbehave, the remedy lies in the hands of voters and the leaders who can hound them out of public life if and when the time comes. The Special Officer will be a sort of a district dictator. We must look at the Government from the practical point of view. Rajaji suggested some sort of compromise. I believe the leaders of the Communist Party will be in a position to come to some compromise with him and see that democracy is maintained. (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.) If the Government are also prepared, there is an end of it. And it will be a

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happy ending. I am only particular that the democracy or its element must be preserved. The difficulties of the Government must be appreciated, and they should not be put in a tight corner."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister was telling us that because there were District Collectors and because there were Revenue Divisional Officers who were exercising certain functions, there should not be, and ought not to be, any objection to the very same kind of special officers exercising similar functions in the name of the district boards. That was the first contention that he put forward. The second contention was that, as a matter of fact, the district boards to-day were, what is called in Telugu *Ajakalastanam*: that means they are like the teats that hang down the jaws of the goats that serve no purpose. He made that very clear. He said that so far as public health was concerned, the powers of the Presidents of District Boards were exercised by the District Health Officers, and so far as education was concerned, the powers of the Presidents were exercised by the District Education Officers, and so on and so forth. He said that as a matter of fact the district boards were non-entities, and, therefore asked, 'why do you worry about them'. While that is the position now, my contention is that it is so because we have such an irresponsible autocracy in the districts. We want a district board elected on adult franchise responsive and responsible to the people's opinion. We think that district boards are organs not so much of power as of struggle. They are organs of struggle to increase the peoples' will and control over the bureaucracy. If really the Congress Presidents of District Boards had not carried out the directives of the people, if they simply surrendered the powers which, as representatives of the people, they ought to exercise in favour of the people, and if they surrendered the powers in favour of the bureaucratic officials who are responsible to none but to themselves, that shows that the old franchise under which they were elected does not serve the needs of the people. A district board elected under adult franchise is qualitatively different from a district board elected under the Government of India Act, 1935. That is why we say that district board elections are long overdue. Our constitution, as you know, Sir, was passed in November 1949, and to this day district board elections have not been held. That means that there is a gap so far as the Constitution of India is concerned. We have not implemented the Constitution. The Constitution has not spread to the four corners of the land. That is why we say that the question is all the more urgent, and that is the reason why we say that the district board elections should be held very quickly and that the Bill should not be passed. Our administration in the country is in the hands of irresponsible people. There is a feeling that if it is kept in the hands of elected representatives, they would cater to the needs of one political party or another political party. In fact, that is not the position. There is also a feeling that the bureaucratic officials are above party, they are non-partisans, that they are like the statue of justice with blind eyes and so on. That is not the position. As it is, the bureaucrats take the side of the rich feudal landlords and the reactionary

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vested interests. Therefore the Congress Presidents do not feel sorry that their places are taken over by the Special Officers. They will be able to have their own say still through these Special Officers. We want to give up this kind of administration—a bureaucratic administration which is not responsive to the people, which is not elected by the people, and which the people do not consider to be their own. We want a state of things wherein the Collectors will be responsible and will be answerable through the elected representatives of the people to the district boards. We want the district boards to be for the districts what the legislative councils are for the State. We want the district boards to be district councils where the District Collector will be responsible and will be answerable, and can be dismissed at the will of the district board. That is exactly what we want. Unless we do that what happens is that even this House becomes an absolutely useless House. If we want that in a particular locality a particular thing is to be done, we will have to go to the Ministers, cajole them, and get things done. One of my friends in the Assembly was elected on an Independent ticket. He told me that he wanted to join the Congress. I asked him, 'why do you want to join the Congress party; you opposed the Congress in the election as an independent candidate'. He said, 'if I join the Congress and if I cater to the wishes of Mr. Rajagopalachari, a road can be laid out in my constituency; a particular canal can be dug in a village', etc. That is the position. The fact that district boards are not being constituted on the basis of adult franchise under the Constitution is really corrupting even this House. As a matter of fact what do we find in this House to-day? We are a House here for the entire Madras State. But we are not taking up the question for the State as a whole. As a matter of fact, we are missing the wood for the trees. If one Member talks of Coimbatore another Member talks of Nellore. So much so, we do not get a general picture of the entire State. The Assembly also is not able to concentrate upon the general problems and upon the general policy of the Government, which actually is disastrous. In fact the attention of the Assembly should be concentrated upon general questions. There is no authority right from the ordinary man in the village up to the State Assembly to enforce and voice forth the people's will. There is nobody whose voice is heard. We hear here promises of getting things done according to the wishes of the people. What we want is that the district boards must be composed of men who would consider that they should not surrender their rights and the rights of the people to a Collector, however high placed he be, and whatever may be the number of rupees that he may get as salary. That is the kind of people who will be able to safeguard the interests of the people and who would really be the champions of the democratic interests of the people. The district boards must be full of such members. We find that is not the case to-day. This will be possibly only in the case of the district boards constituted on the basis of adult franchise. Just as this Assembly is qualitatively different from the old Assembly, the district board elected under adult franchise will be

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qualitatively different from the district boards that we have to-day. We really want district boards to be constituted under adult franchise to-day, and that is why we say that elections must be conducted, and that the Bill must be opposed."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Mr. Deputy ^{1 p.m.} Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill as such. I have heard the speech made by the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari with great attention and tried to understand the arguments adduced by him. He tried his level best to sugarcoat the pill. Unfortunately, he has done it in such an open manner that any body can easily understand all his efforts or rather his tricks. Let us just take up the arguments adduced by him in putting forth his viewpoint. Nowhere has he tried to convince the House that there are great difficulties in conducting elections to district boards immediately. He did not explain the difficulties in taking that step. He did not explain the difficulties of the offices or the Heads of Departments in this connection. I know for certain that there will be no difficulty if the Government are really serious about conducting the elections. We know that on many difficult occasions elections were conducted. Now, when the Congress Party is itself in power, I do not know what difficulty there can be in conducting elections to district boards immediately. Even now, I request the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration to explain to us what the difficulties are. Supposing there is difficulty in Krishna or Guntur or any other district on account of the Andhra State question, let us take those issues one by one. The question of formation of the Andhra State is being handled by the Heads of Departments, at the top level. There will be partition committees to go into the matter. They will go through the matter and do what all is needed. Therefore, I would like to know what the district officials and the staff in the lower rung of the ladder are doing and how they are involved in this matter. I put it straight to the Hon. Minister to explain how it will be difficult for the staff to conduct the elections to district boards.

"Then, the issue of the mind of the people is raised. Of course, the mind of the people has to be taken into consideration always. Everyone to-day wants elections to district boards to be conducted immediately. This is not my opinion alone. Even an hon. Member from the other side Sri Ramaswami Mudaliar, president of one of the district boards, himself came forward and gave the assurance on behalf of the district boards that most of the presidents of the district boards wanted immediate elections. I know there are exceptions. For example, the President of the Krishna District Board will never want any election because it is certain that he will lose even his deposit if he contests any election. But I take the statement made by the hon. Gentleman at its face value that most of the presidents of the district boards wanted elections. How is it that the Congress Government do not take this opinion into consideration? We will remember that on the Resolution extending the life of the district boards, the Hon. the Chief Minister posed the issue whether we wanted extension of the life

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of the district boards or whether we wanted Special Officers to be appointed. Many Congressmen voted against the Resolution and we on our side were mainly responsible for throwing out that Resolution. We voted against it not because we wanted Special Officers to be appointed but because we did not like the extension of the life of the present district boards and we wanted immediate elections. We made it perfectly clear, all the groups in the Opposition made it clear, that elections should be conducted immediately. Knowing full well the mind of the House, the Government have now brought forward a Bill for the appointment of Special Officers. Sir, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari wants us to believe what all he says. That being so, I expected him to give freedom of vote to all the Congress Members, on this Bill. If he had done so, he could have known the opinion of the House. He could have then known whether the whole House or even the majority was behind the proposal to appoint Special Officers. That freedom he denies to-day. He knows what the result of giving of that freedom will be. Most of the Congressmen who voted for the Resolution extending the life of the present District Boards did so because they did not like the appointment of Special Officers. When that is the unanimous opinion of the House, I do not know why the Congress Ministers try to sit tight over the Members and thrust this Bill down their throats. The general consensus of opinion of the House has to be taken into consideration if they have any respect for it. If they do not care for it, they will go the same way the other Chief Ministers have gone. Taking the opinion expressed both inside and outside this House, it is clear that people generally want immediate elections. I do not understand why the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari does not appreciate the arguments put forward by others. At the same time, he wants others to keep their minds open. Of course, our minds are open. The only gentleman who does not speak out his mind is the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari. He wants others to be convinced but he does not want to be convinced himself. That is the whole trouble. I suggest to the Hon. Ministers to go to the people immediately, and hold elections. The issue of the Andhra State does not stand in the way. The Leader of the Communist Party, Sri Nagi Reddi, categorically gave the assurance that the Communist Party would see that the elections were conducted in a peaceful manner. What else do the Government want? There are only two main parties, one the Congress and its allies and the other the Communist with its allies. On our part, we have given the assurance to see that elections are conducted in a peaceful manner.

"Now, let us take Tamil Nad. In Tamil Nad, there is question of the Andhra State involved. What stands in the way of holding elections at least in Tamil Nad? In order to prove the *bona fides* let the Government hold elections at least in Tamil Nad. Then we may be able to appreciate what they say is correct.

"Then, the issue of the border areas is brought in. Regarding Bellary, the question has not yet been decided. There are alternatives so far as that district is concerned. One is to

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conducting elections to the district board of Bellary. The other is to hold elections even to the district board of Bellary and after the question is decided one way or the other, we can make adjustments. The Hon. the Chief Minister said that there would be a Boundary Commission, that many boundaries might be changed, and that this would all result in a wastage of money. That is the very reason why we want the elections to be conducted immediately, because what does his argument indicate? It only shows that after the partition, there will be a Boundary Commission which will take at least six or seven months to complete its deliberations and there will be further postponement of elections, not only in Andhra but also in Tamil Nad. From the very argument adduced by the Hon. the Chief Minister, it is clear that elections will not be held for long after the division of the State. In this connexion, he said 'Take my word of honour.'

(At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.)

"Sir, Madras State is going to be divided. In Andhra there will be a Cabinet which will not be under the control of the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari. Even in Tamil Nad there is no guarantee that the present Cabinet will continue. It is not certain that the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari will continue to be the Chief Minister of the residuary State, because he himself has said many times that he is going to resign. After the partition, there may be no need for his continuing as Chief Minister. He himself has expressed this opinion in so many ways on so many occasions. Therefore, how can we accept his word of honour? Then, there is no use, in politics, of anybody saying, 'Take my word of honour'. All these words will not convince anybody. That is not real politics. Here, we say that there is every possibility of conducting the elections in the most peaceful manner and nothing will stand in the way. (Mr. Speaker sounded the gong.) Sir, I commenced my speech only a few minutes back. You came just now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member may take one or two minutes more."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, clause 1-10 p.m.
2 (ii) provides that the Government can from time to time advance or postpone the date fixed under clause 1 and fix instead another day. It is clear from this provision that they want to postpone elections from time to time. It is going to be a permanent measure. As one of the Members put it, Rajaji may not hold elections at all. That is a possibility. Perhaps elections may take place after five years. Then, Sir, if you examine clause 3 of the Bill, you will find that the State Government can issue orders or make rules to remove any difficulty they may find in giving effect to the Act. That is, the State Government are saddling themselves with utmost powers. So, though this Bill seems to be a temporary measure it is going to be a permanent one. That is why I say this Bill should be opposed. In this connexion I appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Local Boards to go through all

[Sri P. G. Manickam]

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“அடுத்தபடியாக ஜில்லா போர்டுகளுக்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களைப் போட்டால் இந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் நிர்வாகம் சரியானபடி நடக்குமா அல்லது நடைபெற்றுமல் போய்விடுமா என்பதுதான் சந்தேகம். ஆகவே எல்லா மெம்பர்களும் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் நியமிப்பதைப்பற்றி வருத்தத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டார்கள். அபிமானத்தினை நானும் வருத்தத்தை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமித்தால் ஹரிஜன நன்மையையும் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தையும் சரிவர கவனிப்பாரா அல்லது கவனிக்கமாட்டாரா என்பதுதான் எங்களுக்கு சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. மறு எலெக்ஷன் நடைபெறும் வரையில் ஹரிஜன முன்னேற்ற வேலை நடைபெறுமா அதுவும் தொடர்ச்சியாக நடக்குமா என்பதுதான் சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. ராஜாஜி சொன்ன பிரகாரம் கூடிய சீக்கிம் தேர்தல் வரலாம். மறுபடியும் காரியங்கள் நடைபெறலாம். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் நியமித்தால் இவைகள் சரிவர நடக்குமா என்பதுதான் சந்தேகமாக இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமித்தால் நாலு மாதம், ஆறு மாதம், ஒரு வருஷம் அவர்கள் இருந்தாலும், அவர்கள் எவ்வளவு காலம் இருந்தாலும் அவர்கள் முக்கியமாக சவனிக்கவேண்டியது அவர்கள் அங்கங்கே பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளை தொடர்ந்து நடத்த வேண்டும் அதற்கு முழுப் பொறுப்பையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். முக்கியமாக இதை நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்தில் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறவர்கள் நெரு ஹரிஜனங்கள்தான். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்கள் முக்கியமாக இந்த வேலைகளில் பங்கெடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். கிணறுகள் வெட்டுவது முகலியவைகளில் சவனம் கொடுத்தவேண்டும். கலெக்டரடன் சம்பந்தம் வைத்துக்கொண்டு எல்லா காரியங்களையும் செய்தவரவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற்போல் கவர்ன்மென்ட் அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு warning கொடுக்கும்படியாகவும் நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆகவே அதிகமாக இதைப்பற்றி பேசுவதற்கு ஒன்றுமே இல்லை இந்த மிசாதாஸை ஆதரித்து என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* **MR. A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:** —“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு களுக்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் மிசாதாஸை நான் எதிர்த்தேன். ஜனநாயகத்தில் நம்பிக்கையுள்ள கட்சி காங்கிரஸ்தான் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஜனநாயகத்தை கொலை செய்யும் கட்சி ஒன்று இருக்கிறது என்று சொன்னால் அது இந்த காங்கிரஸை தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை என்பதை நான் ஒப்புக்கொடுத்த விரும்புகிறேன். ஜனநாயகமானது டில்லியிலிருந்து சென்னை வரையிலும் இந்த காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியினால் கொலை செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை எடுத்துக்காட்டமுடியும். பொது மக்களால் தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்ட கனம் சந்தானத்தை கவர்னராக நியமிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பது ஒன்று; இங்கு செங்கற்பட்டு ஜில்லாவில் பெரிய மக்களால் தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்ட மாஜி மந்திரி பக்தவத்சலம் அவர்களை மறுபடியும் கவனித்துக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருப்பது இரண்டு; கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் தோற்று விட்டார், மறுபடியும் கவுன்சிலில் அவரை தேர்ந்தெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோధி என்று இதே காங்கிரஸ் மெம்பர்கள் கூறினார்கள். இப்பொழுது கனம் பக்தவத்சலம் எப்படி வந்திருக்கிறார் என்பதுதான் தெரியவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை ஒத்திவைத்ததற்குக் காரணம் ஒன்று சொன்னார்கள். அதாவது போட்டர் ஓபிதா அச்சடிக்கப்படவில்லை என்று காரணம் சொல்லி காலதாமதம் வேண்டுமென்றார்கள். இப்பொழுதும் போட்டர் ஓபிதா அச்சடித்தாவிட்டாலும் இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா யென்றுதான் பதில் வரும். அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர பிரிவினை பிரச்சினையை ஒரு காரணமாகக் காட்டி தேர்தலை ஒத்தி வைக்கிறார்கள். ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைக்கும் தமிழ் நாட்டில் தேர்தல் நடப்பதற்கும் என்ன தடை இருக்கிறது. எல்லைப் பிரிவினை கூடம் இல்லாத இடங்களில் தேர்தலை நடத்தினால் ஒரு தகறரும்

[4th April 1953]

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

இருக்கமுடியாது. ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய பிரிவினையில் எல்லா கட்சிகளும் ஒத்துழைக்கும் சமயத்தில் தேர்தலை வைத்தால் கட்சிகள் பிரிந்து ஒற்றுமை குலைந்துவிடும் என்று கனம் காங்கிரஸ் மெம்பர் சோமயாஜுலு வெகு அழகாக கூறினார். தமிழ் நாட்டில் எல்லைத்தகறறு இல்லாத இடங்களில் என தேர்தலை நடத்தக்கூடாது என்று கேட்கிறேன். ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினை குழப்பத்தில் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் ஒத்திப்போடுவதால்தான் மேலும் மேலும் குழப்பம் அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. அப்படி வரும் குழப்பத்தை மேலும் மேலும் சமாளிக்கும் நிலைமை அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஏற்படும். இப்பொழுது நமது கனம் மது விலக்கு மந்திரி V. C. பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் திருத்தணி சென்று அந்த நாடு தரிசு செய்து சொந்தம் என்கிறார். கனம் வேங்கிடசாமி நாயுடு திருப்பதி தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தது என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஒவ்வொரு பக்கத்திலும் பரசாரம் நடந்து வருகிறது. எங்கு சென்றாலும் மந்திரிகள் இயக்கத்தை நடத்திவருகிறார்கள். மற்றும் திரு. கே. விநாயகம் திருத்தணியில் எல்லைப் போராட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கப் போகிறார். இன்னும் மறுபடியும் தேர்தலை ஒத்திப்போட்டால் அபாயம்தான் வரும். இப்பொழுது ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர்களை நியமிக்க வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் எவ்வளவு காலத்திற்கு என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஜனநாயக முறையில் ஆட்சி நடத்துகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்கள் தேர்தல் எப்பொழுதுவரும் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசருடைய காலம் எவ்வளவு காலம் என்றும் குறிப்பிடவில்லை. ஏற்கனவே நடந்த அசெம்பளி கூட்டத்தில் நான் சொன்னேன், தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகம் வெகு ஊழலாக நடக்கிறது என்றும் ஆசிரியர்களை அனாவசியமாக மாற்றுகிறார்கள் என்றும் ஆசிரியர்களாக வேலைபார்க்கும் புருஷனையும் மனைவியையும் அனாவசியமாக பிரித்து விடுகிறார்கள் என்றும் சொன்னேன். பலவித கொடுமைகளை இழைக்கிறார்கள் என்றும் கூறினேன். முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் வண்ணப்பூம் மக்களும் சொடுத்தோம். விசாரிப்பதாக கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறினார். இரண்டு நாளில் பதில் வரும் என்று சொன்னார். மொத்தம் ஆறு மாதங்களாகியும் இன்னும் பதில் வரவில்லை. கடந்த தேர்தலில் ஆசிரியர்கள் சரியாக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுக்கு ஒத்துழைக்காத காரணத்தால் சுமார் 150 ஆசிரியர்களை அனாவசியமாக மாற்றி விட்டார்கள். தென்னாற்காடு ஜில்லாவில் President தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்டார். அவர் தோற்கடிக்கப்பட்டதால் தேர்தல் காரணமாக அவர்கள் பழி வாங்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இதன் காரணமாக பல பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் கட்டப்பட்டு திறக்க தயாராக இருந்தும் கூட ஜில்லா போர்டு அவைகளை எடுத்து நடத்த முன்வரவில்லை. கிராமங்களில் ரோடு வசதி இல்லாமலிருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் இல்லாத இடங்களில் ரோடுகள் செப்பனிடப்படுவதில்லை. ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் இடக்கின்றன, ஆனால் மருந்து கிடையாது. கட்டடங்கள் இருந்தும் கூட டல் இடங்களில் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களை மூடிவருகிறார்கள். இவைகளெல்லாம் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியாது என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு முதல் மந்திரி வந்தார். அப்பொழுது அவருக்கு வரவேற்பு பத்திரிகை வாசித்தனிக்கப்பட்டது. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பதிலளிக்கையில் பிரசிடெண்ட் அவர்களுக்கு அப்பாவி என்ற பட்டம் சூட்டினார்.”

Mr. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may continue his speech on Monday. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, 6th April 1953.”

The House then adjourned.

[4th April 1953]

APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 299 asked by Sri S. Ramalingam (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1953, page 844 supra.]

The Commission issued a notification in 1950-51 for the recruitment of candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons, Class II. The candidates who applied in response to this notification were also interviewed. But before the announcement of the results, the Supreme Court held that the Communal rule of this Government was *ultra vires* the Constitution of India and so the recruitment had to be deferred pending the issue of a new rule relating to reservation of appointments. In the meanwhile, the cadres of Assistant Surgeons, Classes I and II, were unified to form a single cadre of Assistant Surgeons and revised rules had to be issued before candidates could be recruited to the unified cadre of Assistant Surgeons. After the issue of these rules, the Commission was asked to readvertise the vacancies and select 352 candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons. The Commission readvertised the vacancies and the candidates who had already applied and whose applications had been admitted were asked not to apply again. The Commission considered the applications already received in response to its previous notification along with the applications, received in response to the fresh notification, and selected 352 candidates. The Government have appointed 341 candidates as Assistant Surgeons. The Director of Medical Services will issue shortly orders of posting to these candidates. The question of approving the selection of 11 more candidates is under the consideration of Government.

The Commission was also asked to recruit 6 candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons in X-ray department. In April 1952, the Commission selected two candidates for the appointment. The Government appointed them as Assistant Surgeons in X-ray departments in August 1952.

4th April 1953]

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 304 asked by Sri L. Lakshmana Das at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1953, page 845 supra.]

LIST OF VILLAGES SELECTED IN SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT FOR PROPAGANDA FOR THE JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION.

Srikakulam taluk.

Badullapeta.
Balaga.
Killipalem.
Rayapadu.
Ragolu.
Arasavalli.
Khazipeta.
Oppangi.
Sampalem.
Thotada.
Srikakulam.
Ramakrishnapuram.
Depavali.
Ippili.
Kanugulavanipeta.

Gara.
Omaravilli.
Salihondam.
Kalingapatnam.
Gonti.
Singupuram.
Karajada.
Bhyri.
Ronanki.
Patrunivalasa.
Amadalavalasa.
Akkulupeta.
Mandadi.
Krishnapuram.

Chittivalasa.
Korlakota.
Kanugulavalasa.
Muddadapeta.
Borrampeta.
Lakshminarasupeta.
Miriypalle.
Ravichandri.
Sidhantham.
Komanapalle.
Achyuthapuram.
Suravaram.
Budithi.
Avalingi.

Narasannapeta taluk.

Vedullavalasa.
Metapetta.
Polaki.
Dola.
Pallapeta.
Edulavalasa.
Killam.
Ravulavalasa.
Santhalakshampuram.

Deergasi.
Davidi.
Madapam.
Makivalasa.
Komarthy.
Pothayyavalasa.
Urlam.
Nadagam.

Chintadapeta.
Narisingunayudupeta.
Sundarapuram.
Chodavaram.
Kameswaripeta.
Lerkalam.
Paraselli.
Kobagam.

Pathapatnam taluk.

Rompivalasa.
Ramadala.
Pathapatnam.
Seedhi.
Boragam.
Tumara.
Gangupeta.
Kosamala.
Jagannadhapuram.
Nadasandra.
Vasandra.
Rathini.
Chapara.
Padmapuram.

Thenburu.
Pedisariyapalli.
Saravakota.
Vanirai.
Jagannadhapuram.
Aludu.
Lakshmipuram.
Hiramandalam.
Thulagam.
Kondakorada.
Patha Hiramandalam.
Padali.
Bhagirathipuram.
Thurgathampara.

Gotta.
Avalingi.
Chorlangi.
Nivagam.
Ramanagaram.
Kotturu.
Parapuram.
Kuntibhadra.
Bathili.
Vaddangi.
Loharajola.
Bhamini.
Solikiri.

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Palakonda taluk.

Chalivindri.
Nrasip ram.
Kettulakviti.
Kambara.
Kakakella.
Tudi.
Talavaram.
Neelanagaram.
Vandava.
Nevagam.
Tampatipalli.
Basuru.

Velazada.
Bukkuru.
Tumarada.
Burja.
Totavada.
Rajupeta.
Peddapeta.
Guttavilli.
Unukuru.
Penubaka.
Soperu.
Ummini.

Gadimudidam.
G. S. Puram.
Lingalavalasa.
Ungarada.
Sankili.
Burada.
Kottisi.
Vangara.
Sivvam.
Koppera.
Chilakalapalli.

Parvathipuram taluk.

Karupam.
Chinna Merangi.
Pedamerani.
Gadabavalasa.
Dalayyapeta.
Nagoor.
Ravivalasa.
Lakhanapuram.
Pedaburidida.
Karivalasa.

Sunki.
Thotapalle.
Uthbhadra.
Ardapusila.
Gadabavalasa.
Chibabondapalli.
Patabondapalli.
Venkampeta.
Mrutyujavanagaram.
Narisipuram.

Jagannadhapuram.
Belagam.
Laxminarayanapuram.
Balagudaba.
Pedagudaba.
Vikramapuram.
Artam.
Komarada.
Chollapadam.
Parasuramapuram.

APPENDIX III.

4th April 1953]

[Vide answer to starred question No. 313 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1953, page 851 supra.]

Statement showing diseases affecting the orange cultivation in Wynaad and the results achieved by the measures undertaken by the Agricultural department to control the diseases.

Name of the disease.	Measures taken to control the disease.	Results achieved.
Fruit and leaf fall	Investigations on the control measures were taken up by the Agricultural department. It was found that the disease was a fungus one and it could be controlled by spraying the trees and fruits with one per cent 'Bordeaux mixture' twice a year, once just before the commencement of the south-west monsoon and again in September before the advent of the north-east monsoon.	Many fruit growers did not take up to spraying while others failed to take proper precautions in the preparation of the 'Bordeaux mixture.' The result was that the control was not very effective.
Decline	In 1948, the Government sanctioned a scheme for the investigation and control of orange diseases in Wynaad for a period of three years with the financial assistance of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The scheme was, however, terminated prematurely on 31st May 1951, as the leading growers, who had promised to co-operate with the Agricultural department did not do so and interfered with the experimental plots raised under the scheme.	The investigations disclosed that the disease was really the result of a large number of factors including— (a) the establishment of plantation on defective sites, (b) failure to prevent soil erosion, (c) failure to apply manures or fertilizers to the trees in adequate quantities, (d) ineffective or defective spraying of Bordeaux mixture against 'fruit and leaf-fall' disease, (e) failure to control the 'stem borer' attack, (f) failure to control 'frenching' and powdery mildew diseases, and above all, (g) the prolonged spells of dry weather from November to April resulting in low moisture content of the top two feet layer of soil from January to March. This period of drought has been particularly severe during the past few years, consequent on which the trees which had already been devitalized, as a result of a large number of other factors, succumbed too easily.

The Director of Agriculture subsequently submitted a fresh scheme for giving aid to the growers for the control and prevention of 'Decline' disease through large-scale employment of the plant protection measures. But this has been deferred in view of the difficult financial position.

Name of the disease.

Orange borer

Measures taken to control the disease.

.. A scheme for research on orange borer was sanctioned with financial assistance from the Indian Council of Agricultural Research for a period of three years in G.O. No. 2488, Development, dated 10th May 1949, and it started working on 12th August 1949. The scheme was terminated on the expiry of the sanction.

Results achieved.

The Agricultural department has been able to devise and advocate a cheap and practical method of control of this pest. This consists in removing the wilted twigs of the trees during the months of June to August. This operation has to be done before the young grubs start burrowing into the twigs. Although this is a very efficient measure, it is required to be done by all the growers in their respective plantations, in order that the pest may be controlled effectively in the entire tract. Some of the enlightened growers have adopted this measure with very satisfactory results, though a majority of the growers have not taken up to it, with the consequence that the pest continues to be a menace. Propaganda is being confirmed by the department.

NOTE.—It will be seen from the above that, while the deterioration in the orange plantations of Wynad is no doubt a serious problem, it is one which requires the combined efforts of the growers and the Agricultural department for effecting a lasting solution.

[4th April 1953]

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 317 asked by Sri T. Nagi Reddy (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 4th April 1953, page 854 supra.]

It is fairly well-known that since the advent of freedom, there have been a number of cases of assault, arson and hooliganism inside the French territory against persons holding pro-merger opinions. Gangs of bad characters have also crossed the border to commit offences inside Union territory, and during 1952, there were over 20 such major raids, and in some of these, the French Indian Policemen and men are reported to have taken part.

A large number of such raids across the Union territory took place during September-October 1952, particularly after the attack on Sellane Naicker inside Pondicherry. These included an attack on the Indian subjects of Pudupet village, an assault and stone throwing on the villagers of Uchimedu and an attack on Union residents, almost two miles from Cuddalore on the Cuddalore-Pondicherry road. About the same time, the villagers in the Bahour Commune were being troubled by hooligans, and as a result of which about 50 families took refuge in Union territory.

In the last four or five months, however, there has been a comparative lull in the activities of goondas, till a clash took place on 21st February 1953 when the French Indian Police trespassed into Indian territory and forcibly kidnapped a refugee, Thulasingham. During the course of the scuffle that ensued, a French Indian constable is reported to have sustained injuries and later succumbed to them. A strong protest has been lodged with the French authorities in this connexion and further action in the matter is also under the consideration of the Government.

Adequate measures have been taken all along to protect the residents of the Indian Union villages near the border. In September-October 1952, on two occasions, when our Union villagers were exposed to danger, our Police promptly arrived on the scene and chased away the raiders. Unfortunately, when these outrages take place inside French territory, this Government are unable to interfere, but victims seeking refuge in Union territory are given all the protection; it would be of interest to note that over a thousand families from Pondicherry alone have sought refuge here since 15th August 1947.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 6th April 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.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Questions relating to Hon. Ministers for Education and Industries will be taken up tomorrow.”

Khosla Committee Report.

* 333 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ As the hon. Member Sri S. Narayanappa is not in his seat the question and answer will be published in the proceedings.

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Khosla Committee asked for the opinion of the Madras Government regarding the High Level Channel of Tungabhadra; and

(b) if so, what were the remarks offered by the State Government?

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

“(b) Does not arise.”

Tungabhadra High Level Channel.

* 334 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when Tungabhadra High Level Channel will be taken up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The detailed investigation of the scheme is in progress. The question of sanction and execution of the scheme will be considered after the plans and estimates are received.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Will the Hon. the Chief Minister assure us that this High Level Channel will be included and taken up before he relinquishes office here?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Does the hon. Member want a reply from the Hon. the Chief Minister or the Minister concerned?”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ I want the answer of the Cabinet as a whole.”

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regard to the question of placing of the estimates before the House, that is never done. The estimates are prepared by the Chief Engineer and they are approved by the Government. They won't come up for sanction to the House."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" During the budget session the Hon. Minister for Public Works said that 25 T.M.C. feet of water was allotted for the High Level Channel. When 150 T.M.C. feet of water is available at the dam-site, may I know, Sir, why only 25 T.M.C. feet was allotted and when and by whom it was allotted? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, I only said that so far as the agreement of 1951 relating to the sharing of waters between Hyderabad and Madras was concerned, the Madras State would get a portion of water of which 25 T.M.C. feet was reserved for the Tungabhadra High Level Channel. This is entirely different from what the hon. Member is asking."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Khosla Committee suggested that the waters intended for the High Level Channel should be diverted to the K.C. Canal and that the High Level Channel should be dropped, and whether that was the reason for delay? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I may state that it is not very clear from the Khosla Committee Report whether the waters meant for the High Level Channel or the Low Level Channel should be used for the remodelled K.C. Canal, but they have said that Tungabhadra waters can be used for the remodelled K.C. Canal till Siddeswaram is built in the second stage."

Diesel Thermal Station for Kadiri.

* 335 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether Rayalaseema Development Board recommended to the Government for the installation of Diesel Thermal Station at Kadiri in Anantapur district and for its inclusion in the current budget;

(b) what is the estimated cost of this scheme;

(c) what is the extent of total acreage of land to be brought under cultivation;

(d) why this scheme has not been taken up; and

(e) when this scheme was investigated and the estimates were prepared?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) Rupees 5.588 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 12.507 lakhs in ten years.

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" (c) The acreage cannot be forecast now with any accuracy. The scheme when implemented will help considerably irrigation under wells.

" (d) The scheme has not been taken up on account of financial stringency. It is proposed to consider it in connection with the final budget.

" (e) The scheme was investigated during 1949-50. The original estimate prepared in 1951 was revised in October 1952 and the revised estimate is as stated in the answer to clause (b)."

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—" As the scheme will help large scale irrigation under wells, will the Government consider executing the scheme as early as possible so as to aid agriculture? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" This will be taken up again in May, Sir."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Will the Government extend the scheme to the other taluks in Anantapur district? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I believe the present scheme covers only an area of five villages in Kadiri taluk."

Thiruvazhamkunnu Cattle Farm, Malabar.

* 336 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many artificial insemination Officers were appointed in the Thiruvazhamkunnu Cattle Farm in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district;

(b) the number of cattle inseminated so far and the amount spent for the same;

(c) whether it is a fact that the apparatus for artificial insemination were removed from that farm, but the staff is still retained; and

(d) if so, what is the strength of the staff so retained and the reasons for their retention?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) One Veterinary Assistant Surgeon and four Veterinary Livestock Inspectors.

" (b) Thirteen animals were inseminated. No separate expenditure was incurred for the artificial insemination done here.

" (c) With the transfer of the artificial insemination centre from the farm to a breeding area where the scheme is expected to work successfully, the apparatus for the artificial insemination has also been removed from that farm. No staff for artificial insemination work has been retained at the farm.

" (d) Does not arise."

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SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—“ Was this artificial insemination conducted in Thiruvazhamkunnu Cattle Farm as an experimental measure? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ No, Sir. It was organized and well tried out. It was not exactly an experimental measure. It was regular work.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ Is there any other cattle farm in Malabar? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ No, Sir. The present one is a nice, good, big farm and I do not think we need any more in Malabar.”

Local fund dispensaries at Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug, Anantapur district.

* 338 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any proposal for taking over by the Government the local fund dispensaries at Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug in Anantapur district; and

(b) if so, what action was taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Proposals for the provincialization of Local Fund Dispensaries at Dharmavaram and Kalyandrug were received along with other institutions from the Director of Medical Services.

“ (b) The Government have not yet decided about the provincialization of any institution during 1953-54.”

SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI :—“ As the District Board of Anantapur is facing a heavy deficit, will the Government consider taking over these dispensaries as early as possible? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ That matter can be considered only in connection with the next budget, Sir.”

Provision of a ring bund in Krishna Lanka, Vijayavada Municipality.

* 339 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the residents of the area known as Krishna Lanka, 19th Ward, Vijayavada Municipality, requesting the Government to provide permanent protection to their lives and property from floods by erecting a revetment and a ring bund;

(b) whether the Government have prepared any scheme in this regard;

(c) if so, why the scheme has not been taken up so far; and

(d) whether the residents have expressed their willingness to contribute one-third of the cost of the scheme?

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

“ (b) & (c) A comprehensive scheme for the area is under preparation. Pending examination of the comprehensive scheme, and in order to prevent marginal erosion revetment work for protecting M.O.2-165 to M.O./6 in the Krishna Lanka residential area in Vijayavada municipal limits was sanctioned in advance and this work has already been completed.

“ (d) The residents have agreed to contribute a betterment fee at the rate of Re. 1 per square yard.”

Chipurupalli Estate, Anakapalle taluk.

* 340 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the boundaries of the Chipurupalli Estate in Anakapalle taluk have been demarcated?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The boundaries of Chipurupalli Estate in Anakapalle taluk abutting Vizianagaram Estate and the villages of Sarvasidhi taluk have been surveyed. The remaining boundaries have not yet been surveyed, except on the side of Devada Mokhasa which was surveyed under Soil Block Survey.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ The Chipurupalli Estate is a separate estate by itself and does not belong to Vizianagaram Estate. As there is a dispute about the boundaries, will the Government expedite the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir, the dispute will be gone into.”

Women's Co-operative Cottage Industries Society, Visakhapatnam.

* 342 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any complaint was received by the Government that the Women's Co-operative Cottage Industries Society at Visakhapatnam is being mismanaged; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ (a) No, Sir.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Was it not a fact that there was an audit objection last year to the effect that the manager of the society Srimati Burra Kamaladevi was drawing car allowance without the sanction of the society? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Apart from this audit objection, I may tell the hon. Member that there are some defects in this society and the departmental officers are taking steps to see that those defects are rectified.”

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“ఈ సొసైటీలో అంతా అడవాల్సి
manages చేస్తున్నారా, లేక మరలా ఏమైనా ఉన్నారా?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“నోటీసెండ్.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—“May I know, Sir, what articles are produced in the Women's Co-operative Cottage Industries Society and whether those articles are finding ready sale in the market?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“I cannot exactly tell the hon. Member as to the nature of articles that these societies are manufacturing. But I may tell him that those articles that are manufactured there are finding good sale.”

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA:—“అయ్యో, ఈ Co-operative Cottage Industries Society యొక్క ఆఫీసుకు telephone connection ఉన్నదా? ఉంటే, అది ఆఫీసులో ఉన్నదా, లేక కమలాచేరిలో ఉంటే ఉన్నదా?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“నాకు తెలియకండి. విచారిస్తాను.”

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH:—“May I know whether the Government are giving any aid to this society?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“We give some aid; but I cannot exactly tell as to the nature of the aid at the moment.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“The Hon. Minister said that there were certain defects in the society? May I know the nature of those defects?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“There are some defects and I cannot tell their nature. But they are not of very serious nature.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—“Is the society working on a profit or loss, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“I am afraid I cannot answer this question, Sir.”

Representation from Sri Veeraswami of Pedamushidivada village, Anakapalle taluk.

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

(a) whether a petition, dated 10th July 1952, from Jannarapu Veeraswami of Pedamushidivada village, Anakapalle taluk, regarding the dispute about banjar lands was received by the Government; and

(b) if so, what was the action taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No, Sir. But a petition, dated 28th August 1952, has been received from Jannarapu Veeraswami and others.

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“(b) The Government examined the petition and found that all the lands referred to in the petition were not in the occupation of the petitioners. Some were in the occupation of caste-Hindus. The Government have, however, ordered that assignable banjar lands in the village be assigned to landless poor applicants likely to take to direct cultivation at a rate not exceeding five acres of dry land each, after evicting encroachers who are not landless and poor persons. The Government have also ordered that the lands should not be assigned to persons who own five acres of dry or more.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—“Sir, as most of these people are Burma evacuees and most of them are Harijan landless poor people, will the Government categorically direct the District Collector to assign land to these particular Harijans?” 8-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The Collector has been directed to assign the lands to the landless poor, and the Harijans and the Burma evacuees also come under this category, I suppose.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—“May I know, Sir, what is the extent of land available for assignment to the landless poor?”

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

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“Why did it take such a long time as five long years to dispose of this matter, please?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“There seem to have been some disputes over that; and naturally it took a long time to enquire.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—“In assigning the lands is there any distinction made or preference given to the landless poor only, as between Harijans, Burma evacuees and the backward classes?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Landless poor are landless poor; but it depends upon the particular officer. He may have a slight bias for the Burma evacuees.”

Assignment of lands in Anakapalle taluk, Visakhapatnam district.

* 345 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a number of representations were made to the Government by the Harijan labourers of Pedamushidivada, a village in Anakapalle taluk, Visakhapatnam district, requesting assignment of banjar lands in the village to them in preference to the landlord who had also applied for the same; and

(b) if so, what the Government had done so far in this respect?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) A petition, dated 28th August 1952 was received on the subject from the Harijans, etc., of the village.

“(b) Attention is invited to the answer to clause (b) of Legislative Assembly Question No. 344 (194) (Starred) by Sri M. Veerabhadram, M.L.A.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“Were specific instructions to the Collector of Visakhapatnam issued by the Government that the banjar lands should be assigned only to the landless poor and not to the political sufferer?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The hon. Member's conscience will be satisfied if I say that the application by the political sufferer had been rejected.”

Questions 346 to 348.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, questions Nos. 346, 347 and 348 all relate to the same subject. I shall give the answers together for all these questions.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“They will all be taken up together. Mr. Gopalakrishnan's question will be taken up first.”

Price of rice in Malabar.

* 346 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the price of rice supplied in Malabar through ration shops has been enhanced recently and if so at what rates; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representations that the price be lowered to pre-decontrol rates and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes, there has been a slight increase. The present average retail selling prices are reported to be Rs. 22-12-6 per Imperial maund for I sort rice and Rs. 21-5-8 per maund for II sort rice.

“(b) No representation has been received except a resolution tabled by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar, M.L.A., recommending the reduction of the price of rice issued through ration shops in Malabar to the 1946 level.

It is not possible for the Government to reduce the price of rice in Malabar as uniform pool prices have been fixed for the State as a whole, on a ‘no profit, no loss’ basis, taking into account the total quantity of rice under Government control that will be available for distribution in the current year (imported as well as locally procured) and the total cost thereof. The slight enhancement in selling price is due mainly to the increase in purchase price of rice from the several sources of supply. The Government have issued

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instructions that incidental charges should be kept down at the minimum by avoiding unnecessary movements and handling.”

Supply of rice in Malabar and Nilgiris.

* 347 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the quota of rice allocated by the Centre for distribution in Malabar and Nilgiris where ration shops are still maintained;

(b) the price at which rice is so supplied by the Centre; and

(c) whether the Government are actually distributing the rice in Malabar at this price and if not the reason therefor?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Two lakhs tons of rice.

“(b) The Government of India are supplying rice to this State from various sources such as Overseas, and other States in the Union, e.g., Orissa, Madhya Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh. The prices of the rice supplied varies of from source to source and approximately ranges between Rs. 31 per maund for Overseas rice, Rs. 23 for Uttar Pradesh rice, Rs. 19 for Madhya Pradesh rice and Rs. 18-6-0 per maund for Orissa rice.

“(c) No. The Government are not distributing rice at the rates mentioned in the answer to clause (b) above in any part of the State including Malabar. With effect from 1st February 1953 the Government have fixed uniform pool prices for rice to the wholesalers throughout the State on a ‘no loss, no profit’ basis, taking into account the total quantity of rice available for distribution in the State during this year (imported stocks as well as locally procured) and the total cost thereof. If the price of rice obtained from the Government of India alone is taken into consideration the price will be higher than the pool price now fixed.”

Price of rice in Malabar.

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

(a) the present rate at which rice and paddy are sold in the fair price shops in Malabar;

(b) whether there has been increase in that price recently; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The average retail issue price of rice supplied through ration shops in Malabar is Rs. 22-12-6 per imperial maund for I sort and Rs. 21-5-8 per imperial maund for II sort. The price of paddy is not reported, as it is not supplied.

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(b) Yes. There has been a slight increase in February as compared with the prices in January 1953.

(c) From 1st February 1953 the Government have revised the selling price of rice throughout the State. They have fixed a pool price for all rice imported from different sources and the rice locally procured based upon actual cost of purchase. The pool price so fixed, including transport charges and incidentals from station of import to the stage of distribution by retailers works out roughly to Rs. 22-8-0 per maund of rice I sort and Rs. 18-12-0 per maund of rice II sort. However, in the case of districts like Malabar which are in a corner of the State, the transport charges from sources of import like Madhya Pradesh and Orissa are bound to be high. Sometimes sea transport is resorted to for movements from the circar districts and this is costlier than transport by rail. Further, to prevent breakdown in rationing it often becomes necessary to make internal transport of rice from one Society to another, transport charges being high in a hilly district like Malabar. These too result in an enhancement of the selling price. The slight increase in the selling price of I and II sort rice is due to these factors. The Government have already issued strict instructions that movements should be restricted as far as possible so that the consumers' price is not unduly enhanced. They are again instructing the Collector of Malabar to see that adequate stocks are moved in the first instance to each centre of consumption and that unnecessary movements within the district are avoided."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was telling us that there has been a slight increase in the price of rice supplied by ration shops in Malabar. The price of rice supplied in ration shops three months ago was 9 annas 3 pies per adangazhi—which is equal to half a Madras measure—but the price now is 12 annas 6 pies and the increase is almost 34 per cent. Is this 'slight increase'?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I was comparing the price prevailing in January and February and I said there had been a slight increase from January to February."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, it is a very big trick; because, the price was gradually being increased during the months of November, December, January and February. The price of rice supplied in ration shops in November was 9 annas 3 pies per adangazhi or half a Madras measure, while now the price is 12 annas 6 pies. This is 35 per cent increase, and it is not a 'slight increase': in fact it is a very heavy increase."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is arguing his question."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" I am putting the question, Sir, whether this is a 'slight increase' or a 'heavy increase'."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, formerly we were being subsidized as far as overseas rice was concerned and we

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were getting at the pool price of Rs. 23 per maund, but now overseas rice costs us Rs. 31 per maund or about 35 per cent more than the price at which we were getting it, and this has certainly to be borne by the consumers. That is why the increase. We cannot afford to subsidize for Malabar alone, and even if we do subsidize at the rate of Rs. 2 per maund, Malabar alone will cost us a crore of rupees."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, what is the likely loss to the Government if a reversion is made to the price level of 1943 as required by the hon. Member?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" He wants 1946 level and if we revert to that level in the case of Malabar alone we have to pay one to one and a half crores of rupees."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Sir, may I know the percentage of deficit to Malabar alone compared with the entire State?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are procuring from internal sources 2½ lakhs tons; we are getting another 2½ lakhs tons from the Centre having been allotted from overseas rice and from other States and out of this 2 lakhs tons will go to Malabar."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, what is the method of fixing pool price? Is the pool price fixed at the beginning of the year or is it fixed month after month or from time to time?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have fixed it for the whole year from 1st February 1953 and if there is any variation we will have to change it. I am hoping that I will be able to make a favourable price change very soon, because it is reported we may be able to get a greater quantity from Orissa which is the cheapest source compared to other sources."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Will the Hon. Minister please tell us what proportion of the 2½ lakhs tons of rice that is coming from the Centre is overseas rice and what proportion is internally procured rice?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" One-third is from overseas, Sir."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Sir, the agricultural season in Malabar is just beginning and due to the failure of crops last year the labourers are paid in cash only and so, as a special case will the Government be pleased to supply paddy to the labourers of Malabar at least at a reduced rate during the next two months?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Unfortunately, we cannot distinguish between labourers and the other sections of the population in the district, but anyhow I am trying my best to reduce the price in Malabar and I may be able to make some statement if the Assembly is in session some time later."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying that there were various difficulties and of course, I am not unsympathetic to the difficulties of the State Government. But

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my point here is that in view of the naked fact that more than 50 per cent of the people of Malabar are not in a position to purchase even this meagre ration on the ground that their purchasing power has completely gone down, in view of the fact that there is great unemployment prevailing in the country, in view of the fact that Malabar people are very sadly having the reminiscences of 1943 cholera and also in view of the fact that the rainy season is fast approaching, will the Hon. Minister be kind enough to see that at least the poor people who are unemployed and starving are given food? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Unfortunately these conditions are not confined to Malabar alone and every other hon. Member may also give so many 'in views'. But, the point is whether we will be able to subsidise and to what extent we will be able to subsidise. So far as Malabar is concerned, the question is whether we can make any distinction between area and area. As I have already told the hon. Member, the matter is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am afraid, Sir, I have to be a bit explanatory in putting the question. The Hon. Minister told us that one-third of the rice that is supplied by the Centre is from foreign sources. Therefore, of the total quantity of rice available for distribution, hardly 15 per cent would be rice got from foreign sources. And the increase in price of this foreign rice is from Rs. 23 to Rs. 31 or 35 per cent. If the price of one-sixth of the total quantity of rice that is available for distribution is increased by 35 per cent, how is it that the price of all the rice that is supplied in ration shops, as a whole, is increased by about 33 per cent? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Only the price of overseas rice has been increased. Other sources like Orissa and Madhya Pradesh have put up prices. Orissa was originally charging only Rs. 15 per maund and it has now gone up to Rs. 18 and odd. Madhya Pradesh was charging Rs. 14 in 1951 and Rs. 15 in 1952 and now Madhya Pradesh rice costs Rs. 23 per maund. So, taking all these things into consideration we have worked out that the first sort rice costs Rs. 20 and odd. I am prepared to place the figures before the hon. Leader of the Opposition and he may find out whether the arithmetic is correct or not."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that Malabar district alone accounts for nearly 40 per cent of the deficit in the entire State and also in view of the fact that the Central Government get large income from taxes and from dollar exchange from commercial crops that are grown in Malabar, will the Government of Madras impress on the Centre to give a special subsidy to feed the Malabar district alone? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry that it is not possible to show special consideration for subsidising a

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particular district. The representatives of Malabar in the Union Parliament may take up this issue and if necessary press it on the Government of India."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, are the Government aware that because the grains are not stored in places where they are wanted and on account of indiscriminate transport, the grains after a circuit in the whole district, come to the same source and are sold for 50 per cent extra price? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have taken note of this defect and we are now seeing that they are stored in proper places so that they may be distributed to places where they are wanted."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying that the Government are paying a higher price for the rice they are getting from the Centre. Will the Government consider the question of increasing the procurement price in the Madras State so that they can get more rice from the State itself and also increase the quota of supply in fair price shops? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It will further increase the pool price and I am afraid it cannot be done. Though the people of Malabar are asking for more food, they are not prepared to take wheat and I am told that any wheat that is sent to Malabar gets deteriorated because nobody is prepared to purchase it and I would request hon. Members from Malabar to help the Government by popularising wheat in Malabar."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Sir, considering the drought condition and the large scale unemployment in Malabar which has come to the notice of the Government now, will the Government which is mainly responsible to the people of the State consider reduction in price to the pre-decontrol level? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have already answered this question. It is now put in a different form."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, I wanted to know whether the Government will consider the question of paying the same price which they are paying to the Centre for the rice they are getting from overseas and from other States, to the rice procured in the Madras State so that they can procure more rice in the State itself and also issue a greater quota through fair price shops? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If payment of higher cost would increase the quantity of rice that is available here, I am prepared to do it, but whether the price we may pay, the quantity that is available is the same."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, is the difference in price between Malabar and non-Malabar area so wide as to be an irritant, an intolerable irritant? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Certainly not; it depends upon the mental attitude of the Member concerned."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, may we know what efforts the Government are making to popularize wheat in Malabar so that Members may co-operate with the Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are making it available in fair price shops, but unfortunately the complaint is, no fair price shop-keeper is prepared to keep it because nobody purchases it. We had very sad experience of the wheat having been allowed to deteriorate and become completely useless. Hon. Members may popularise wheat by carrying on propaganda among people and telling them to purchase it, because it is cheap and good food."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, last year during the debate on the food policy, the Hon. Minister was saying that Malabar was being allotted two lakhs tons of rice and that the price would be about Rs. 18 per maund and that for another half a lakh ton of rice which they supplied to other parts of the State the price would be Rs. 30 or so. So, when the Hon. Minister was then prepared to make a distinction in the price of rice for Malabar, now he says that no special consideration will be shown to Malabar. Will the Hon. Minister go through his own speech and give special consideration for Malabar now? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I made that statement on the promises then made by the Central Government, but unfortunately the Finance Department of the Central Government stood in the way and they have now come to the decision that there will be no subsidy at all, so much so, we are now allotted this rice at cost price."

Repairs to Marutla tank in Kuderu firka, Anantapur taluk.

* 349 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI (on behalf of Sri S. Narayanappa): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how much has been provided for the repairs of Marutla tank work in Kuderu firka (Anantapur taluk) in the year 1952-53;

(b) why the work has not been taken up for execution in 1952-53; and the reasons for its delay; and

(c) when the work will be taken up and when it will be finished?

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

" (b) The proposals have not yet been finalised and the scheme has not therefore been sanctioned.

" (c) It cannot be said now whether the scheme will be taken up or finished."

9-10 SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" When were
a.m. the proposals brought to the notice of the Government? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" In December 1945."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know the reasons for the delay in considering the proposals which have been before the Government since as early as 1945? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" There is no delay."

Standardization of weights and measures in Malabar.

* 350 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government know that different janmis of Malabar are using different kinds of measures for collecting rents; and

(b) whether there is any proposal of the Government to standardise the measures?

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

" (b) The Madras Weights and Measures Act, 1948, has been enacted for the purpose of regulating the use of weights and measures in the State. The Act has not been brought into force pending the issue of rules under it, and this is under the consideration of Government. With the enforcement of the provisions of the Act in the State, the use of weights and measures throughout the State will be standardized."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" As far as Malabar is concerned this has become a very acute problem. Janmis are changing their paras every year to the detriment of the tenants. Will the Government consider the enforcement of the Act there immediately? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government have deputed an officer to go to Bombay and study the rules prevailing there. Rules on the same lines will have to be framed here. Villagers in different places are accustomed to different weights and measures and we are going to standardize them. It is a great change-over. It is a rather complicated thing and the Government have to consider the rules carefully. As soon as the officer returns, the rules will be framed."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Do the Government know that the devaswams under the control of this Government are using measures bigger than the standard measures and, if not, will the Government ascertain the position? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In this State there are different varieties and sizes of measures. That is why the Government propose to standardize them. As I said, it will take some time to frame the rules."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" The Hon. Minister said that the Government had deputed an officer to Bombay to study the rules

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relating to the standardization of weights and measures prevailing there. Are we to conclude then that the Government have been so far abetting the crime of irregularities in weights and measures? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There is no question of abetting. The hon. Member has not properly understood me. In order to frame the rules on right lines, we have sent an officer to Bombay to study the rules prevailing in that State."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Apart from the difference in measures in different places, there is difference in the measures in the same place such as the vara para and the rent para, mention of which can be found even in the documents coming within the cognizance of the Government. Will the Government see that a particular class of people are not given the right to have their own measures? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Weights and measures also are peculiar in Malabar, as other things are peculiar in Malabar."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—" Are the Government aware that the janmi is using different sets of paras or edangazhis, one set for receiving rent and a different set for giving wages? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There are varying measures. That is why the Government propose to fix one edangazhi at two-thirds of a Madras measure and one para at 6-2/3 of a Madras measure. The rules will be framed on this line."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. The question is about the use of two sets of paras by the same janmi, one set for receiving rent and a different set for giving wages. That question has not been answered."

Co-operative Marketing and Sales Society, Anakapalle.

* 351 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Co-operative Marketing and Sales Society of Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam district, was superseded by the Government;

(b) if so, when;

(c) whether the Government propose to conduct an election in the near future to hand it over back to the elected body; and

(d) if so, when?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The Committee of the Society was superseded for a period of one year from 25th February 1952.

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" (c) & (d) The supersession of the Committee has been extended for a further period of one year from 25th February 1953. The normal management can be restored only on the expiry of the extended period."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the Society has returned to normalcy, why did the Government extend the period of supersession by one more year? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" I am not prepared to accept the first part of the question that the Society has returned to normalcy."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :—" What were the irregularities that warranted the supersession and were those defects rectified after the appointment of a Special Officer? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" There are very many defects. If the hon. Member wants to know all the defects, I will supply him with a list. But for satisfying his curiosity, I will mention two defects. The first is that the ex-president violated the Gur Control Order of 1950 and sold jaggery at a price higher than the ceiling rate fixed in the order during the jaggery season 1950-51. The second is that the Committee failed to take prompt action to recover the amounts due to the Society."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, Sir, what are the conditions that forced the Government to extend the period of supersession? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" The only condition is that the society has not come to the normal status."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was telling us the reason why the society was superseded and a Special Officer appointed. The supersession has been extended by another year. May I know whether the Special Officer has failed in his duties and all the defects that were being committed by the society are persisted in by the Special Officer also now? "

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" Sir, the Special Officer will not commit such mistakes. As a matter of fact, it will take much longer time than one year to rectify the defects committed by the ex-president."

Attappady-Thadakam road, Malabar district.

* 352 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any work has been started in the Attappady-Thadakam road in the Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" No. Investigation on the work has been completed and the estimate and plans are under scrutiny."

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SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" As this is the only road in the village the area of which is about 300 square miles, will the Government consider the matter and take up the work immediately? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" That is why, Sir, the work has been taken up."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" Sir, the other day, answering a question, the Hon. Minister was saying that famine conditions prevailed in Attapady area. Considering the famine prevailing there, will the Government expedite the work? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already answered the question, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, what is the cost of construction of this road, and why is there so much delay in entrusting this work to a contractor? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" This work is estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs. It is to be met from the State allocation from the Central Road Fund. The estimate is now complete."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Hon. Ministers, especially the Finance Minister and other Ministers, are saying now and then that Malabar is a hill tract, and as a consequence thereof, the price of rice has increased so much for want of transport facilities. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to note that investment on the construction of roads is only to enable the Government as well as the people to get rice at cheaper rates, and will the Hon. Minister give preference and prominence to the construction of these roads in this unfortunate hill tract? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already answered the question."

Relaxation of age-limit for Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes.

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

(a) whether the State Government allow a relaxation of age-limit in the case of Government servants who are members of the Scheduled Castes and Backward Classes; and

(b) if so, in which cases?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) Relaxation of age rule for first appointment to a service by direct recruitment or transfer is made in deserving cases. Members of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and Backward Classes are given special consideration."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" In view of the fact that most of the people are not getting benefit out of this concession, will the Government consider it desirable to extend the concession to

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those people who have been sent out of the Province on Government business and hereby denied the chance of getting through the examination within the specified period? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The supplementary question is put in a general form, but obviously it refers to some particular cases. If the person aggrieved brings his case to the particular attention of the Government, it will be looked into."

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, is this concession extended to Agency Tracts people who are backward? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The question was about relaxation of age-limits already prescribed. The first concession is the prescription of different age-limits for Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes. Then the question of relaxation of this age-limit arises. Deserving cases get relaxation among these classes. If we go on extending the concession to every one, it would not be right. The public services should retain some quality after all."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" As the rules stand at present, age relaxation is shown only to Backward Classes and Scheduled Castes for ministerial and clerical posts. Will the Government consider the desirability of relaxing the age-limits for the recruitment of backward and scheduled classes to the category of Deputy Collectors and Superintendents of Police and such other covenanted services? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It depends on the number of people to whom relaxation is to be given. If the relaxation is to be given to a very large number of people, say to 60 per cent, it will amount to a change in the rule itself, and it need not be called relaxation."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, will the Government in the case of war service candidates take their first appointment in the war service as the date of their first appointment? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A separate question may be put. I am sure that something has already been done."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI :—" Will the Government consider the cases of people who could not be promoted in the Revenue department for want of relaxation from age-limit? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is a distinction between first appointment and promotion. Apart from this, if we make so many concessions in favour of the older people, hon. Members should remember that the younger men will be hurt very badly."

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Representation from road maistris.

* 354 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representation from road maistris under Highways and district boards to give them all the benefits of leave, provident fund and pension now enjoyed by members of regular and permanent establishments; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Representations have been received from Highways maistris associations for provincializing the services of the maistris and for allowing them time-scales of pay and the benefits of leave, travelling allowance, joining time and Contributory Provident Fund. No request has been made for the grant of pension.

" (b) The matter is under consideration."

Upper Division posts in the Revenue department.

* 356 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from the Non-Gazetted Officers' Association to increase the number of permanent upper division posts in the several offices, mainly Taluk, Revenue Divisional and Collectorate offices; and if so, what action the Government have taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No such representation has been received."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, there are at present one or two upper division clerks' posts in an office consisting of 20 to 30 clerks. It is needless to say how heavy the work would be in taluk offices with unnecessary supervisory staff. How can we expect efficiency when there is no hope of any promotion, and they have to carry on their overburdened work with the meagre pay they get? Will the Government consider this question and increase the number of upper division posts in the interest of public work and welfare? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" They will be increased as and when necessary."

Area Committees under the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act.

* 357 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Sri S. Narayanappa is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

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SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether Area Committees have been formed in this State and, if so, how many of them are functioning; and

(b) what are the statutory functions of the Area Committees?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (a) Area Committees have been formed in this State. There are 20 Area Committees and all of them are functioning.

" (b) The Area Committees have jurisdiction over temples (other than those notified under Chapter VI of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951) with an annual income of less than Rs. 20,000.

Their statutory functions mainly relate to the following :—

(i) To appoint trustees for the religious institutions;

(ii) to scrutinize and forward to the Commissioner the section 25 register containing the names of the past and present trustees, particulars of schemes of administration, particulars of endowments, etc.;

(iii) to scrutinize and forward to the Commissioner annual statements showing the alterations or additions or omissions to the register;

(iv) to inspect the property and documents of religious institutions;

(v) to approve the standard scales of expenditure for the religious institutions;

(vi) to approve the budget of the religious institutions;

(vii) to scrutinize and forward to the Commissioner the audit report of the religious institutions;

(viii) they are also empowered to exercise the powers and duties imposed by a court scheme on any court or Judge or any other body of persons not being a trustee or paid or honorary officer or the servants of religious institutions; and

(ix) to appoint and control executive officers of the religious institutions."

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

II.—ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE HON. SPEAKER.

(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to announce to the House the following message received from the Governor of Madras, dated 4th April 1953 :—

" 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 Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, and in pursuance of clause (3) of Article 207, I also recommend to that Assembly the consideration of the said Bill."

[Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu] [6th April 1953]

மாக ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமிக்க சபையின் அனுமதிக்கோரும்பொழுது அதை எதிர்ப்பதாயிருந்தால் நாம் எப்படி ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு வாயக் கொண்டுதான் சந்தேகம் உண்டாகிறது. ஜில்லா கலெக்டர்களை எடுத்துக் கொண்டோமானால் அவர்களுக்கு நிறைய அதிகாரங்கள் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. பெரிய பெரிய பொறுப்புகளையெல்லாம் அவர்கள் நிர்வகிக்கிறார்கள். ஆதலால் அவர்களை நம்பி அதிகாரத்தை ஒப்படைக்கக் கூடாது என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஆகவே இந்த விஷயத்திற்கு மிகவும் அதிகமான நாட்கள் கொடுத்தாகிவிட்டது. இனிமேலும் வீணாக விவாதத்தை வளர்த்திக் கொண்டேபோகாமல் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீஸர்களை நியமிக்க அனுமதிக்கொடுக்கும் மசோதாவை ஆகஸ்டுமீன் எதுவுமன்றி எல்லோரும் ஆதரிக்கும்படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I oppose the motion of the Hon. Minister and support the amendments. In doing so, I want to tell the Government that appointing special officers in place of elected district boards is not a democratic method. I suggest to the Government to conduct elections to district boards immediately so that the newly elected members may assume office as soon as the term of office of the present members is over. I now want to point out the several defects of district board administration which is dominated by the Congress Party. The teachers in district board schools are faced with innumerable difficulties. In order to benefit their favourites, the authorities concerned transfer the teachers frequently from one place to another. A teacher is posted to some place and by the time he assumes charge there, he receives another order posting him to some other place. I have seen several women roaming about the district board offices for the purpose of getting transfer. The President of the district board usually says that it does not lie with him to transfer a person from one place to another. Then the party pleads, 'You are the topmost authority for this. You are empowered to make transfers. You can redress my grievances.' Then, it is asked, 'Who asked you to enter this service?' I have come across one instance where a teacher represented that he had not received his salary for about six months. Then the President of the district board and the District Educational Officer asked him, 'Who asked you to start a school there?' This is how things are taking place. If special officers are appointed, the position will be much worse.

"Regarding hospitals and schools, the buildings are in a very bad condition. Most of the hospital staff are whiling away their time saying that the requisite stocks of medicine have not been received. Then, I have seen several places where pupils are studying in the shade of trees.

"Maintenance of roads is neglected not because there is no money for the purpose but because the contractors happen to be the favourites of those who are in power.

"Once again, I request that elections to district boards may be conducted immediately. I oppose the Bill and support the amendments."

9-50 a.m. * SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thought of refraining from taking part in the discussion on this Bill, but especially after hearing what my colleagues

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in the House have said both on this Motion and also on the non-official resolution the other day, I thought I should say one or two things. The subject-matter of the motion has not been viewed dispassionately. It appeared as if the Presidents of District Boards were taking their trial in the Assembly. The Hon. the Chief Minister rightly remarked that in this job some Members even excelled Burke.

"Sir, while the Governor addressed the joint session of the Legislature on the 7th March 1953, he made mention in his Address that the Government were considering the question of appointment of special officers to district boards. We were all made to believe on that occasion that the Government, that is, the Cabinet had discussed this matter and come to a decision and that naturally the Governor made a reference to it. But when the Assembly is in session now, to our great surprise, we find a Member belonging to the party in power bringing forward a non-official resolution asking that the term of the members of district boards should be extended. I do not know why such a strange procedure is followed. Does it mean that the Cabinet did not come to any decision? Or does it mean that the Cabinet came to the decision it did without consulting the party which is supporting the Government? Why was this strange procedure followed? Even in such a case, the correct procedure should have been that a resolution asking for the appointment of special officers must have been tabled and Members of the party in power should have been allowed freedom to vote as they felt right. But it has not been done. I am however happy that the Chief Minister intervening in the debate made the position quite clear. He made it quite clear that either the term of office of the existing members should be extended or special officers should be appointed. And after hearing the Chief Minister the House took a decision and rejected the non-official resolution. Under such circumstances, I see no reason why two days should be taken for coming to a decision. The appointment of special officers is a natural corollary to the decision we took the other day. Notwithstanding all this, I cannot agree with the stand taken by the previous speaker, Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, on principle. I cannot agree to the appointment of special officers because, in my humble opinion, it would be a most retrograde step to take. If they are appointed, the very purpose of the establishment of district boards will be defeated. The appointment of special officers has a history in our State. In the year 1946, a similar Bill was discussed in the Assembly and if we go through the statement of objects and reasons to that Bill we will find that the present statement of objects and reasons in no way differs from that. Sir, on the floor of the House, the then Minister for Local Administration gave on that occasion a very clear assurance that elections would be held immediately thereafter and that special officers were appointed only for the interim period. What happened later? Dates were fixed for election. But on the day prior to the filing of nomination papers by the candidates, telegraphic instructions were issued to all the

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district authorities postponing elections and for three years special officers were allowed to continue in office depriving the people of their electoral right to have their own representatives. But after hearing the Chief Minister, I hope that the same mistake will not be committed again. I would have been quite happy if the Chief Minister had indicated that elections would be completed by a particular date of a particular month. Many Members on this side of the House, including myself, want elections to be held as early as possible. But I wonder whether anybody, including the Government, would have thought about the magnitude of the job. The people have elected 375 Members to this House. The same voters have to elect 1,200 members to district boards. What great strain it will be on the permanent services of the Government and what great cost it will be to the State or to the district boards neither the district boards nor the Government have considered. The Government should consider this question thoroughly. At least during election to the Assembly, the district board employees were taken as election officers. Now for the district board elections, I think the rules prevent them from working as election officers. I really wonder how the Government are going to conduct these elections. This aspect of the matter, I am quite sure, the Government have not considered. Taking into account these difficulties, I would request the Chief Minister to give a date when elections will be completed. Let him make a specific declaration that elections would be completed by at least the 31st December 1953 so that in the residuary State at least, we can have elected representatives on the district boards on the 1st January 1954. I once again feel, Sir, that the House having committed itself to a certain course of action, need not keep discussing this Bill for another day but proceed with the next item on the agenda."

* SRI G. JOSEPH :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డులకు సంబంధించిన ఎన్నికల సమస్య గతంలో మనకు చర్చించాము. దానిపై ప్రభుత్వం ఒక నిర్ణయానికి వచ్చి రాబోయే ఆరు మాసాలలో జిల్లా బోర్డులకు ఎన్నికలు జరుపుకొనునని వెల్లడి ప్రభుత్వం ఒక నిర్ణయానికి రావడం జరిగింది. కాని యీ సమస్య యిప్పుడు ఎందుకు వచ్చిందో నాకు అర్థంకావడం లేదు. దీని అర్థం ప్రభుత్వం జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఎన్నికలకు భయపడి, జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనకు special officers ను నియమించి, వీటి పరిపాలన అంతయు ప్రభుత్వం వెళ్ళు చేతులలో ఉంచాలనేదురుద్దేశ్యముతో యీ చిట్టన యీ శాసన సభలో ప్రతిపాదించబడ్డదని నేను అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. గత జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలు చాలాభాగము నిరంకుశంగాను, క్రమ పద్ధతికి విరుద్ధంగాను జరిగినవి. నేను 1949 వ సం॥లో జిల్లా బోర్డుకు పోటీచేస్తే నన్ను జైల్లో పెట్టి ఎన్నికలు జరిపింది. అంద్రలో అనేకచోట్ల యిలాగే జరిగింది. చాలాసార్లు నిర్బంధం తొలగించింది. కాబట్టి అటువంటి ఎన్నికలు ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతికి విరుద్ధంగా జరిగి నందున, యీ బోర్డులకు వెంటనే రద్దుచేసి, క్రమబద్ధంగా ప్రజాస్వామ్యనుగుణంగా ఎన్నికలు జరుపాలని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇప్పుడు జిల్లా బోర్డులలో జరిగే అక్రమాలు ఇంతంతని వెల్లటానికి ఏమి లేకందాయన్నది. జిల్లా బోర్డుల ప్రెసిడెంట్లుగా వున్నవారు ఎవెంటికి కాన్సిలుకు

[Sri G. Joseph]

పోటీచేసి ఓడించబడినవారు. వారికి తమ ఉపాధ్యాయులు ఒట్టు యివ్వలేదనే కమిషన్, వారిని ఒక చోటనుంచి మరొక చోటికివస్తూ, పెట్ట ప్రదేశాలలోనున్నవారిని మాగాణి ప్రాంతాలకునూ, మాగాణి ప్రాంతాలలో నున్నవారిని మారముగా వున్న పెట్ట ప్రాంతాలకునూ, విచక్షణారహితంగా మార్చుతూ వున్నారని బదిలీచేస్తున్నారు. ఈ బదిలీలవల్ల యీ ఉపాధ్యాయుల యిక్కట్లు యంతంతని నిర్వచించ వీలులేకున్నవి. ఉదాహరణకు నా నియోజకవర్గములోవున్న కొన్ని గ్రామాలలోను, రేపల్లి తాలూకాలో ఒక ఉపాధ్యాయుడు జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంటు, M.L.C. పదవికి పోటీచేశారు. ఆ ఉపాధ్యాయుడు ఆ ప్రెసిడెంటుకు ఓటు యివ్వలేదన్న కారణముతో, ఆయనను యిబ్బంది కరచటానికి ఎక్కడో మారుమూలకు బదిలీచేసినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇటువంటి అక్రమ చర్యలు యీ ప్రెసిడెంట్లు యింకను ఎన్నో చేస్తున్నారు. ఒట్టకొరకు యీ ఉపాధ్యాయులను అనేక యిబ్బందుల పాలుచేస్తున్నారు. జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన సక్రమంగా నడపబడుట లేదు. కాబట్టి యీ జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేసి, వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు జరపాలని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇంతేకాకుండా జిల్లాలోవున్న రోడ్ల విషయంలోగాని, మరన్నుత విషయంలోగాని యీ ప్రెసిడెంట్లు సక్రమంగా పనులు నిర్వహించడము లేదు. జిల్లా బోర్డు డబ్బును దుర్వినియోగం చేసినటువంటి విషయముల నేకములు గలవు. వైగా, ఉపాధ్యాయులను రిట్రంక్ చేయడంగాడ జరుగుతున్నది. ఇటువంటి రిట్రంక్ చేయడము న్యాయ సమ్మతమైనది కాదు. కార్పొరేషన్లు కూడిన రిట్రంక్ చేయడము అని స్పష్టంగా తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇటువంటి పద్ధతులు వెంటనే ఆరేకట్టవలసియున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం యిప్పుడు తలపెట్టిన special officers ను బోర్డుల పరిపాలనకు నియమించాలనే పద్ధతి సక్రమమైందికాదు. ప్రజాస్వామ్యానికి విరుద్ధమని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. కేవలమైన యీ ఉపాధ్యాయులకు న్యాయం కలుగజేయవలసియున్నది. Special officers వేస్తే, వీరికి న్యాయం జరుగదు. అధికారవ్యాధిచాటువల్ల యీ special officers నిరంకుశత్వానికి, పాల్పడుదురని ప్రజాకోరున సాగుతున్నది. తిరిగి ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతి కనుగుణంగా పరిపాలన సాగించలేగాని, పరిపాలనను క్రమంగా జరుగదు. అందువల్ల ఎన్నికల వెంటనే జరిపించాలని కోరుతూ, యీ బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, నేను యీజిల్లాబోర్డుల 10 బిల్లును వ్యతిరేకిస్తూన్నాను. అయితే జిల్లాబోర్డులకు ఎన్నికలు జరపకుండా వాయిదా 10 వేస్తూ పరిపాలనకుగాన special officers ను నియమించాలని ప్రభుత్వం ఉద్దేశిస్తున్నది. Special officers ను నియమించడం ప్రజలకు వివిధంగాను ఉపయోగము జరుగదు. ఖాళీ 30 వ లేదీజిల్లా జిల్లాబోర్డులన్నికలు పూర్తిచేయాలని గతసమావేశములో యీశాసనసభ నిర్ణయించింది. దీన్ని తిరిగి ప్రభుత్వం ఎన్నికను వాయిదా వేస్తూండంటే, చాలా అన్యాయము. జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనక్రింద చాపకడ ప్రజానీకులయొక్క కళ్ళపై భయపడటానికి మాస్ట్రోయే యీ ఆశీస్సును నియమిస్తున్నారు. నిజంగా దీనివల్ల పరిస్థితులు యేమీమారవు. యీ special officers కూడా భాస్వానుల, జమీందార్లు కులతత్వవాదుల వెళ్ళు చేతులలోఉండి పరిపాలిస్తారు. జిల్లాబోర్డు ప్రెసిడెంట్లు, వైసు-ప్రెసిడెంట్లు వారియిష్టానుసారము పరిపాలన సాగిస్తూవున్నారు. అప్పుడు యీ ఉపాధ్యాయులకు ప్రజలకు అన్యాయమే జరుగుతుందని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. ప్రెసిడెంట్లు, వైసు-ప్రెసిడెంట్లు వెళ్ళేవిధంగానే యీ Special officers కూడా నడుస్తారు. అక్రమపరిపాలన సాగించిన యీ ప్రెసిడెంట్లయొక్క నుకుగు వాడలలో యీ special officers నడుస్తూఉంటే, ఉపాధ్యాయులకు

[Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

[6th April 1953]

శాస్త్రం ఎక్కడ జరుగుతుంది? ఇంతవరకు ఎట్టి ఆక్రమాలు, యా ప్రెసిడెంట్లవల్ల జరుపబడినాయో, యికముందుగా యీ special officers ద్వారా అవినీధిగా జరుపబడతాయని ప్రజలు, ఉపాధ్యాయులు భయపడుతున్నారు. అందువల్ల యీ ప్రజాపాలన సక్రమమయింది కాదంటారు. ప్రజల కుపయోగపడని పరిపాలన వద్దని నేను సలహాస్తున్నాను. ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతులకు గుణంగా పరిపాలన సాగించకపోతే, ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాపరిపాలన అనిపించుకోదు అందువల్ల మరల ఎన్నికలు వెంటనే జరిపి ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతుల కనుగుణంగా పరిపాలన విస్తరణకు ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను. ప్రజల శ్రేయస్సేగనుక ప్రభుత్వంలోకి యీ Special officers వేయకుండా వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు జరపాలి. అందుచేత రాజీవు జాకానెల ఆఖరులోగా ఎన్నికలు జరపడం మంచిది. అంతేకాని ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయడమనేది మంచిపద్ధతికాదు న్యాయంకాదుగా. ప్రజాస్వామ్యానికి విరుద్ధము. జిల్లాబోర్డులలో యీనాడు ఉపాధ్యాయులకు జరిగేటటువంటి కేసులు, అన్యాయాలు చెప్పనలవికాదు. ఇప్పుడు ఉన్న ప్రెసిడెంట్లు యీ ఉపాధ్యాయులను అనేక చోట్లకు బదిలీచేసి నానా యిబ్బందులపాలుచేస్తున్నారు. న్యాయం అన్యాయమనే వివక్షణలేని దురంతాలు జరుగుచున్నవి. తూర్పుగోదావరి జిల్లాబోర్డు నిర్ణయం కుశంగాను కులతత్వముతోను నడుస్తుంది. ఈ అన్యాయాలు అన్ని గమనించేవారు లేకుండా వున్నారు. ప్రపాధ్యాయులైన భార్యభర్తలను ఒకచోట పనిచేయడానికి అవకాశము కల్పించడమలేదు. ఒకరిని ఒకచోటకు, మరొకరిని యింకొక చోటుకు బదిలీచేస్తున్నారు. రిపోర్టు న్యాయమైనదా, కాదా అనే విచారణలేదు. ప్రెసిడెంట్లకు, వైసు-ప్రెసిడెంట్లకు, వారికి కావలసినవారు వారికులమునకువెందిన వారిని మంచివసతులగల చోట్లలో వారి యిష్టానుసారం బదిలీచేసి, తక్కిన దిక్కులేని ఉపాధ్యాయులను మారుమూలలకు బదిలీ ఆక్రమంగా చేస్తున్నారు. కులము గోత్రము చూస్తూ బంధువర్గములోనివారు, వలుకుబడిగలవారు, వారివారి పనులు నెరవేర్చుకుంటూ, ఉపాధ్యాయులను అనేక చాడలకు గురిచేస్తున్నారు. తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో హరిజన ప్రపాధ్యాయులకు ఆసలు విమాత్రం యీబోర్డులలో తాళలేకుండా యున్నది. వివిధంగానో యీహరిజనులు వారివారి తాలూకాలో వాళ్లకు దగ్గరగా ఉన్న స్కూలు లోవుంటే, అటువంటివారిని బదిలీచేసి, వైసు-ప్రెసిడెంటుకు కావలసినవారిని తెచ్చి పెట్టుతున్నారు. కాళీలైన స్కూల్లలో మాకు అవకాశమిప్పించడని హరిజన ప్రపాధ్యాయులు ఎన్నిసార్లు వైసు-ప్రెసిడెంటుగారిని కోరుతున్నా దిక్కులేకుండా పోతుంది. అవిధంగా కాళీఅయిన స్కూలువుంటే తమకులానికి వెందినవారినే ఆయన నియమిస్తున్నాడు. వారి కులానికి వెందినవారికి మాత్రమే ఉద్యోగాలు యిచ్చి, మరొక కులంవారియొక్క సంగతి ఆలోచించబడుటలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా మా తూర్పు గోదావరిజిల్లా, అమలాపురం తాలూకా, అంబాడేపేట మార్కెటులో పన్నులు వసూలుచేయుటకు యీ ఉపాధ్యాయులకు ప్రత్యరువుచేసి వసూలుచేయించారు. యిది ఎంత ఘోరమో అలోచించండి. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వంయొక్క దృష్టికి వచ్చేటటుంది. ఈ కారణాలవల్ల, యీ జిల్లా బోర్డులయొక్క ఆక్రమాలు అరికట్టేందుకు ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయకుండా, వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు జరిపించమని కోరుతున్నాను. ఉపాధ్యాయుల కష్టాలు తీర్చటానికి చట్టం ఎన్నికలు జరిగేనేతప్ప, special officers వేయడం సరియైన పద్ధతికాదు. వారికష్టాలు తీర్చుటని గట్టిగా చెప్పుతున్నాను. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం వచ్చిన నిర్ణయాని కనుగుణంగా రాజీవు జాకానెల ఆఖరులోగా ఎన్నికలు జరపాలంటున్నాను. మరొకవిషయం. ఈరోజున ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణమనే మిషనుతో

6th April 1953]

[Sri G. Nageswara Rao]

ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయడము చాలా అన్యాయము, ఈనాడు ఎన్నికలు జరిపితే, ప్రజలు సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. ప్రజలలో నూటికి నూరుమంది ఎన్నికలు జరపాలని ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వం యీ విషయం ముఖ్యంగా గమనించాలి. ప్రజలు పత్రికలద్వారాను, అనేకవిధాల ప్రజలు ఆందోళన చేస్తున్నారు. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వం యీ జిల్లాబోర్డు ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయకడం అక్రమం, అన్యాయం. ప్రజాభిప్రాయం సాగించాలంటే, ప్రభుత్వం special officers ను వేయకుండా వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు జరపాలి. అంతేకాని ప్రభుత్వానికి యీ special officers ను వేసి, ప్రభుత్వం యీబోర్డు పరిపాలన స్వాధీనంచేసుకొని నిరంకుశాధికారాన్ని సాగించాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో యీ special officers ను వేస్తామంటున్నారేకాని, మరొక కారణం కనబడడంలేదు అది సరియైన పద్ధతికాదు కాబట్టి వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు జరపమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :— "ఉపాధ్యాయ, మొన్న

మొలాపూరులో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ, నేను యిక్కడ తొలిసారి సభలో తెలుగులో మాట్లాడుతున్నాను గనుక వారుకూడా ఆరవములోనే మాట్లాడు తాననిచెప్పారు. అవిధంగా అందరుకూడా తమతమ మాతృభాషలో మాట్లాడుతున్నందుకు వారిని అభినందించుతున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా తమతమ భాషలను తెచ్చుకోవాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యము ఉంటుంది కాబట్టి, నేను నా మాతృభాషఅయిన తెలుగులో మాట్లాడదలచుకున్నాను. నేను యీ బిల్లు విషయంలో మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు భుటారేమో అని అనిచానుకాని, కాకిని గడ్డతన్నకుపోయినట్లు ముత్యయ్య కెట్టియారు గారు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కాస్తా యిక్కడలేకుండా తీసుకొని పోయారు. వారు యిక్కడ ఉండినట్లయితే చాలావారుండేది. వారు యిక్కడలేనందున చింతించు చున్నాను. అయినను నేను చెప్పదలచుకున్నది కాస్తా చెబుతున్నాను. జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్నికలనుండి ప్రభుత్వం ఎట్లాగైనా తప్పించుకోవాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్ని కలు జరపకుండా వాటిపరిపాలనకు special officers ను వేస్తామనిఅంటూ ప్రభుత్వం ఇప్పుడు యీ బిల్లును తీసుకొనివచ్చింది. ఇది చాలా అన్యాయమని అంటున్నాను. ఇంతకుముందు యీ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వం పక్షంలో ఒక non-official తీర్మానం తీసుకురావడం, అది ఒడిగోవడంకూడా జరిగింది. అట్లాంటప్పుడు జిల్లా బోర్డు ఎన్ని కలు జరపకుండా special officers ను నియమించి బోర్డుల అధికారం అంతా ప్రభు త్వం చేతులలో పెట్టుకోవాలని ప్రభుత్వం చూస్తున్నది. కండిట్ జవ్వారలో నైకూ గూడా మునిసిపల్ చేర్సనుగా ఉన్నప్పుడు executive officers యీ పరిపాలనలో ఉండడమనేది పరిపాలనకు చాలా ప్రమాదమని చెప్పారు. ఇక స్పెషల్ ఆఫీసరులసంగతి తలచినచో వచ్చేదు. ఆయన కాంగ్రెసు నాయకత్వానికి వచ్చినప్పుడు మనది శ్రేయో దాత్తము అని చెప్పారు. అధికారం అంతాకూడా ప్రజలదేనంటూ చెప్పారు. కాని నేడు పరిపాలన ప్రజలచేతులలో ఉండాలని ప్రయత్నాలుచేస్తూ regional officers బోటివారేగా స్పెషల్ ఆఫీసరుగావచ్చేది. వారు వచ్చినప్పుడు జిల్లా బోర్డులలోని schools, hospitals అన్నీకూడా తీసిపారవేయబోతున్నారు. అలాగే యిప్పుడు ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారుకూడా విమిచెబుతున్నారంటే జిల్లా బోర్డు ప్రెసి డెంట్లకు, వైసు ప్రెసిడెంట్లకు తీసిపారవేసి, ఏకంగా special officers ను వేసి అధికారం అంతా ప్రభుత్వం చేతులలో పెట్టుకుంటే బాగుంటుందని అంటున్నారు. ఆ ఆశయ సిద్ధికొరకు యీ బిల్లును తెచ్చారు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అమలుజరుప నన్న విధానం వివిధంగాను ప్రజాస్వామ్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు అనుగుణంగా వున్నది,

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

[6th April 1953]

లేనిది లేనిపోతుంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తుందనేది దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని రాజ్యాధికారం గారు 1954 వ సంవత్సరం జనవరి 1 వ తేదీకి residuary state లో జిల్లా బోర్డులకు elected representatives ఉంటారని హామీ ఇవ్వవలసిందిగా రాజగోపాలాచారి గారిని అడిగారు. అట్లాంటి హామీ ఇవ్వటానికి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఎవరు? ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విభజనకాగానే residuary state కు భక్తవత్సలం ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా వస్తాడని యిప్పటికప్పుడే వదంతులు సాగాయి. అప్పుటికి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా ఉంటారని నమ్మకమేమిటి? ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో ఈ హామీ విమిశ్రుతికి వస్తుంది. కాబట్టి మాకు వారిహామీలతో పనిలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వచ్చినతర్వాత మూతం యిప్పటిమంత్రిలే ఉంటారో మరెవరు మంత్రిలుగా వస్తారో లేక గవర్నరు పరిపాలనే ఉంటుందో, ఎవరెరుగుదురు? ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం రాగానే ఎన్నికలు జరగడం ఏలు కాకపోవచ్చు. Special officers ఇంకా కొంతకాలం ఉండాలంటే చూడండి. ఎవరికి తెలుసు? ఇప్పుడు 2 మాసాలుఅయ్యేది రేపు రెండు సంవత్సరాలు కావచ్చు. గనుక యిప్పుడు యీ బిల్లువల్ల special officers ను వేస్తే జిల్లా బోర్డు పరిపాలనలో democratic elements అనేది జాతిగాలేకుండా పోవవి. ఈ democratic elements ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలనలో పూర్తిగా ఉండాలని మేము కోరడము. అందుకే గవర్నరుపాలన ఆక్రమింపబడకుండు. మొదట గవర్నరుపాలన కావాల్సిన అనిన చివరకు Provincial Congress Committee కూడా గవర్నరుపాలన ఆక్రమింపబడని ప్రజా సామికలను కాపాడటం ఉండాలని అంగీకరించారు. ఈనాటికి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాజ్యాధికారం దానివైపు, యిప్పుడు ఎన్నికలు పెట్టటానికి ఏలుకాదని special officers ను నియమించుకొనుంటున్నారు. మరొకవైపు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తే గవర్నరు రూపంగా రాజ్యాధికారం అని అంటున్నారు. ఇది అంతామూస్తే, యిది autocratic rule కు దారి చేపడం అనే చెప్పవలసివస్తుందికాని, democracy అనటానికి ఏలులేదు. మంత్రి శంకర రెడ్డిగారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వచ్చినతర్వాత ఎన్నికలు జరుపుకొనుంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వచ్చినతర్వాత ఉండే మంత్రివర్గంలో యీ శంకర రెడ్డిగారు భుటారని నమ్మకమేమిటి? వారు హామీయిచ్చినంత మాత్రాన ఆ హామీ ప్రకారం ఎన్నికలు జరుపుకొరని నమ్మకంయేమిటి? ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చేటటువంటి హామీలు, వాదనాలు అప్పుడు జరుపుకొరని నమ్మకంలేదు. ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన ఈ రెండు మాడు సంవత్సరాలు వివిధంగా ఉన్నదిన్నీ, మనం అంతా చూస్తున్నాము. వారు చేస్తున్న దుష్పరిపాలన, అక్రమాలు అన్నికూడాచేరి పరిపాలనను అభ్యాసనీతిలోకి తెచ్చారు. ఇకమీదట వారు ఆ పదవులలో ఉండటానికి అర్హులుకారనే అంటాను. ప్రభుత్వం మరల ఎన్నికలు జరుపకుండా special officers ను వేస్తామంటున్నారు. గాంధీగారు పరిపాలనను విశేషాధికారాలచేయాలని వాదించేవారు కాని రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు యీ పరిపాలనను శీఘ్రాధికారాల చేయాలంటున్నారు. ఈ ఉద్దేశ్యముతో జిల్లా బోర్డు పరిపాలన అంతా special officers ద్వారా స్వాధీనంచేసుకొని అధికారాన్ని అంతా తనవెళ్ళు చేతులలో పెట్టుకోవాలని దురుద్దేశ్యము పూర్తిగా పెట్టుకున్నారు. లోకంలో ఆయన ఒక్కడే democrat అనిన్నీ, ఇతరులెవ్వరు కానిన్నీ ఆయన ఒక్కరికితప్ప మరెవ్వరికీ ప్రజలమీద విశ్వాసంలేదని అనుకొంటున్నారు. అంతే కాకుండా ప్రజలను తనమీద విశ్వాసంఉంచి తనను నమ్మాలంటున్నారు. ఆయన వెళ్ళేది అంతయు నిజమని నమ్మకుంటారు. అయితే వాస్తవంగా ఆయనచేసేది అంతయు విమిశ్రుతే, ఆయన జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన అధికారవర్గానికి కట్టబెట్ట ప్రజల హక్కులను ఆక్రమించే ప్రజలమీద అధికారం చలాయించాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యము తప్ప మరొకటి ఆయనలో కనబడలేదు. ఇందుకనే కాబోలు తనను నమ్మకుంటున్నారు”.

[6th April 1953]

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

“ఇంతలోనే Deputy Speaker గారు నాకు ప్రేమలయింది కూర్చుండని గంట కొట్టబోయారు. ఆయన నన్ను కూర్చోండి అని అనకముందే నేను కూర్చోవాలని అనుకుంటూ, యీ బిల్లును oppose చేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Mr. Deputy 10-10 Speaker, Sir, when the House the other day rejected the non-official resolution regarding district boards, we were glad that the Government would order fresh elections. But the Government have unfortunately brought forward this Bill. Let us see what the motive of the Government is in bringing in this measure. I feel that it is quite clear that it is a political conspiracy; they want to strengthen themselves. After the lapse of some six months when the people would have forgotten the mal-administration of the district boards run by the Congress Party, they feel that the party would be in a better position to face the people than it is now and they feel that they would be able to secure more seats than it would be possible for them if the elections were to be held now. But I am sure the people will remember how the elections had been put off when any democratic Government would have agreed to hold the elections. The Bill now before the House therefore deserves to be opposed by all sections of the House. It must be remembered, Sir, that the district boards had been continuing in office since 1949 and now it is time for the voters to have new boards; they are anxious to send new representatives to the district boards to represent them. When people are thinking like that, special officers are sought to be imposed upon them. Intervening in the debate the Hon. the Chief Minister the other day said that Collectors will be appointed as special officers. We have seen them and we know how it will all function; there will be Deputy Collectors or Personal Assistants to the Collectors and we have had enough of experience of such type of officers in connexion with affairs pertaining to the administration of famine areas. Whatever representations were made to them regarding the famine areas, they did not care and they went their own way and I am sure the same thing will continue under the special officers. We do not mind what members are returned to the district board, let them belong to the Congress party or to any other party and that is not the point at issue because the point is the representatives will be eager to satisfy the needs of the people who had returned them to the board but the special officers will not care for the wishes of the people and they will only be carrying out the orders of the Government and Ministers sitting here at the seat of Government will be issuing orders and they will be carrying out those orders without regard to the interests of the people. Therefore, I submit that the appointment of special officers is not really in the interests of the people. So, I earnestly appeal to hon. Members to support the holding of elections because the postponement of elections is really denying to the people the democratic rights that they have a right to enjoy.

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"Another thing I wish to tell the House is that we are not at present in any period of emergency or danger, like war and we are having a normal period. Mention has been made about the formation of the Andhra State but that I think need not deter us from having elections. There are instances when in other countries elections have been held even during war period and there is no reason why the formation of the Andhra State should be pleaded as an excuse for not holding the elections. As a democratic party, let them not unnecessarily postpone the elections and let not the Government follow the fascist policy of postponing the elections. When we saw the Hon. Rajagopalachari taking up the administration, we expected a good regime and though that democratic principles would be observed. But now people who really sympathised with the position of the party and who knew the administrative capacity of the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari are forced to believe that he is also following pro-fascist policies in the matter of postponing the elections. I earnestly want that the elections should be held and the people should be given the chance of electing their own representatives at a fresh election. Everything concerning the district board administration, particularly the problem of the teachers has not been properly handled by the presidents of district boards and if the special officers continue to deal with the problem as these people have done, they will be driven to despair. I am sure the problems could not be solved by the special officers and I earnestly urge that elections should be held in the interests of the people as early as possible. I oppose the Bill and resume my seat, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the purport of my amendment is that the bill should be opposed tooth and nail. Let me tell the House how many blunders the Government have committed in the matter of holding elections to district boards. First, the Government committed the grave blunder of bringing the resolution. Last time, a bill was discussed extending the term of office of the district board up to the end of June and it was definitely agreed that the elections will be held by July and by July elections should have been held. The gentleman's agreement was that the elections should be held in June and that was the reply that the Hon. the Chief Minister himself made in the House at that time. That gentleman's agreement has been broken. We discussed the non-official resolution the purpose of which was that the term of office of the district boards should be extended but that was defeated and what should be the result of it? The result should be that elections should take place according to the act passed in December. By bringing this Bill, the Government have gone back on the decision of the House. For the second time, the Government have committed another grave blunder. Now the only excuse that the Government are giving is that the Andhra State is going to be formed and therefore, special officer will have to be appointed. For that reason the Government have no business to appoint special officers. The Government, on the other hand should trust the Andhra people and allow

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them to elect their own representatives to the district boards. This argument concerning the postponement of the elections because of the formation of the Andhra State is a fallacious argument, and if the Government really wanted to assist the new Cabinet for the Andhra State they should have allowed elections to take place according to the free will of the people. Denying the exercise of free will of the people in the matter of elections to the district boards is the third mistake of the Government. Because, it indicates that they have no trust in the working of democratic set up in the Andhra State. They have no belief in the administration of the boards by the Andhras after an election. It is well to remember that the special officers will be under the direction of this disintegrating Cabinet and they are trying to hoodwink the people and making political manoeuvres. For these reasons every thinking person in the House must oppose the bill. If really the Government want that all members should think and act freely, I wish the Government to give freedom of vote to the party, which they claimed they gave last time when the resolution was put forth. But that will not be done. They are dictatorial towards their own party and not only that they are dictatorial towards the coming Andhra regime also and for that reason also this bill deserves to be opposed. I wish to ask Sir, what are the handicaps standing in the way of the Government. There are no handicaps at all. Elections could have been held quite freely and in a peaceful manner and it will not stand in the way of the Government's proper functioning. I feel that for the Andhra parts they would like to have special officers while at the same time they would like to have elections to the residuary area. That also seems to be the purport of the Bill; that is the meaning of the Bill. That way a great injustice is going to be done with regard to the whole State. The Government should have at least ascertained the wishes of the people regarding the holding of the elections. Many district boards have passed resolutions stating that it is better to hold elections immediately. I wish the Government will follow the same course and withdraw the Bill at the earliest moment. Thank you, Sir."

*SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் நியமிக்கும் பிரேரணையை தமிழ்நாடு உழைப்பாளர் கட்சி பெருத்த ஆதரவு அளிக்கிறது என்பதை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு தலைவர்களின் மோசமான நிலைமையைப்பற்றி மிக அதிகமாகச் சொன்னார்கள். ஆகையால் அதைப்பற்றி நான் பேசவிரும்பவில்லை. ஆனால் தமிழ்நாடு உழைப்பாளர் கட்சிக்கும், இந்த பிரேரணைக்கும் உள்ள தொடர்பைக் கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்."

"சில நாட்களுக்கு முன்பு தமிழ்நாடு உழைப்பாளர் கட்சியில் 10, 12 பேர்கள் கையெழுத்திட்டு ஒரு மகஜரை கனம் மந்திரியிடம் சமர்ப்பித்தோம். அதில் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தைப்பற்றி விவரமாகக் கூறி உடனே ஒரு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமிக்கும்படியாக வற்புறுத்தியிருந்தோம், இப்பொழுது ஐக்கிய முன்னணி வீராயத்திகளும் கனம் கோவிந்தசாமி அதில் கையெழுத்திட்டிருக்கிறார்."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—"Point of Personal explanation sir, இந்த மகஜரில் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நியமிக்கவேண்டு

[Sri D. Lakshmayya] [6th April 1953]

మాడిపోతూ ఉడయం 10 ఘంటలు మొదలు సాయంకాలము వరకు నిలవబెట్టితే, ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వాని నియంతృత్వ పూరుకుంటారా? రహస్యపు ఓటింగు అయితేనే ప్రజలు సమ్మతించును ఈ విధంగా ప్రజలను చాడవేట్టే ఓటింగువద్దలివల్ల ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క పలుకుబడిని పోగొట్టుకున్నది. చేతులెత్తే కథలన్నీ పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలు జరగడంవల్ల గ్రామాలలో ఉన్న కొద్దిపాటి స్వతహాసాధికారం నిరంకుశులైన ఖాస్వాముల హస్తగతమైపోతుంది. పంచాయతీల ఆదాయం దుర్వినియోగం అయ్యే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి. ఈ నాడు కాంగ్రెసుకు అడ్డుగా ఉన్నది. ఖాస్వాములు పెట్టుబడిదారులే కనుక అటువంటివారికి అధికారాన్ని హస్తగతంచేసే సంకల్పంతో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ పద్ధతి ఆరాలు జరుపుతున్నారు.

“అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో 6 మాసాల తరువాత కాని ఎన్నికలు. ఈ లోపుగా జిల్లా బోర్డులకు ఎన్నికలను జరిపించువల్ల వచ్చిన చిక్కెమి లేదు. ప్రజలకినాడు వయోజన ఓటింగు వచ్చు ఉంది. కత సాధారణ ఎన్నికలలో ముఖ్యంగా అంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో కాంగ్రెస్ ఖాస్వాముల తెత్తనందార్లకు పట్టిన దుర్బితి గురించి ఉన్నాడు జిల్లా బోర్డులలోనికి కూడా ప్రజాస్వామిక శక్తులు ప్రవేశించకుండా చేయబడినట్లే. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇటువంటి అభివృద్ధి నిరోధక విధానాన్ని అనుసరిస్తున్నారు. కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీ ప్రజాసాలను మాత్రమే కాక యావత్ ప్రజల అభివృద్ధిని, దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని జిల్లా బోర్డులకు పెట్టిన ఎన్నికలను జరిపవలసిన కోరికూ, ఈ జిల్లాలను వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ ఇంతటితో నిలిచిపోవడమూ.”

10-30
a.m.

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, last time when the Bill for extending the present life of the district boards came before this House, every one of us agreed that the life of the district boards should be extended up to June this year. Now when new developments are taking place, I think, every one of us should view things in the light of the present circumstances and see whether it is advisable to have elections now or to postpone it to a future date. Most of the hon. Members who come from famine-affected areas—whether they are from Rayalaseema or other areas—will agree with me when I say that elections to the district boards, at this juncture, are not in the interests of the people, at least to the people in the famine-affected areas. Due to the partition of this State, now the attention of the Government is not paid to the required extent at least in redressing the sufferings of those people in the famine-affected areas. When that is the case, I do not find any reason or urgency in demanding elections now. I think, therefore, it is the duty of the Government to have special officers with an advisory board to advise them so that the permanent officials may not do things as they please.

“ Sir, the only alternatives left to us, are either to have elections or to have special officers. When most of the hon. Members have spoken bitterly against the present administration of the district boards, I think, the best thing is to have special officers for district boards.

“ Some hon. Members talked about democracy and other things but my only appeal is that all these things should be subordinated to the national interest, and therefore we cannot but agree that the elections should be postponed to a future date.

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“ Some other hon. Members suspected that there is every likelihood of further postponement after the advent of the new States. Sir, when the Government promised that the elections would be held as soon as time permits or circumstances permit, I think, we must take them at their word. Once again, at the risk of repetition, I say that it is not so urgent to have elections at the present juncture. Therefore, I humbly request the Hon. Minister-in-charge of Local Administration to constitute advisory boards consisting of representatives of the people to assist the special officers in administering the district boards. This is a *via media* policy which will go a long way in solving the problem and, at the same time, it will satisfy the hon. Members. With these few words, I support the Bill.”

* DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister when he intervened, day before yesterday, in the discussion, made an impassioned appeal to the Opposition to cast away all suspicions and to co-operate with him. In the course of his talk, he raised one or two points, about which I would like to say a few words.

“ In the first place, he said, that the Opposition regarded the special officers as a class or caste by themselves. I am quite sure that the Hon. Chief Minister himself is aware of the fact that there is a class-consciousness or caste-consciousness among the superior officers in the Civil Service. Even in the Secretariat right in the city, there is a civilian caste which considers itself to be the elite of the officialdom and which would not move with or talk to other officers unless they belong to its own class. When that is the case, is it any wonder if the Opposition regard the special officers as men who constitute themselves into a caste? Our opposition to the Bill, that we are discussing, is not primarily based on the fact of the fear that they may constitute themselves into a caste, but our opposition is based on the fact that the Civil Service reflects only the mind of the Government and that they are not capable of reflecting the popular opinion. Insulated as they are and isolated as they are also from the public and accustomed as they are to take orders from the Government, the Opposition is rightly afraid that those officers, in whose hands the destiny of the district boards is to be vested, may abuse their powers and that the Government themselves may make use of them as tools to carry out their wishes or the wishes of the party in power.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Government themselves imagine that they reflect the popular mind.”

* DR. K. B. MENON :—“ The Hon. Chief Minister should allow me to agree to differ.

“ The second question that was asked was, ‘ what is it that we, the Opposition, lose by entrusting the district boards to special officers?’

[Dr. K. B. Menon]

[6th April 1953]

10-40
a.m.

" This is a very naive question which I would not have taken notice of very seriously, if it had not come from a seasoned and experienced politician like the Chief Minister. My answer to the question that was asked, namely, 'What is it that we of the Opposition lose by entrusting the district boards to the special officers?' is that we lose everything. We lose the precious gift of democracy, namely, the right to elect representatives to positions of responsibility. What the Bill seeks is to displace these elected representatives by nominees of the Government. This is not a small step, a step to which the Opposition can very easily surrender. Though I may agree with the Speaker in the rulings that he gave with regard to the points of order that were raised, I must say that, though this Bill does not contradict or go against the very letter of the Constitution, I am afraid that it does seriously go against the spirit of the Constitution. Whatever be the rank of the district boards in the rung of democratic institutions, whatever be the powers that these boards enjoy,—even though they may be very limited—even though they may be inefficiently run, ill-manned and ill-financed and even though these factors are there, I wish to submit that these district boards are elected by the people and as such they have a status and a stature which we cannot ignore. On this point, I believe, we should not displace these elected representatives with special officers. This is the second time that the Cabinet is coming to us with this proposal. From the trend of the discussions and from what I have watched in the Assembly, I have a feeling that the Government were not very serious about the resolution that was moved for the extension of the life of the district boards. I believe that it was just an effort to find out whether the Opposition can be made to accept the resolution by holding the threat of another resolution against it, but it has come almost as a boomerang against the Government themselves. Now, I wish the Government gave the same privilege to the Congress Members, to those right-thinking men who voted with the Opposition in throwing out the resolution, the freedom of vote, because this Bill is much more reactionary than the resolution. I hope that those right-thinking Congressmen who voted with the Opposition will throw out this Bill."

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

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister while intervening in the debate on this Bill has stated that as a result of a good deal of discussion having taken place on this subject, a lot of confusion was likely to have been created and he sought to dispel that confusion. Let us now see whether there has been any confusion, or, really the confusion was created by the Hon. the Chief Minister himself. The other day the House discussed a non-official resolution. What was the issue involved in that non-official resolution? The issue was a very simple and straightforward one. Under the existing Act as amended last year, the life of the present district boards expire by about the 30th June of this year. The non-official resolution that

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was brought forward by Sri N. Gopala Menon wanted the extension of the life of these district boards by another period of six months or so. The House therefore discussed the specific issue whether the life of the present district boards should be extended or not. It was a simple and straightforward issue that we discussed. The House gave the verdict that it is undemocratic to continue the present district boards which were elected in 1949 under certain conditions into which I do not want to go now. From the very fact that in the year 1951 when elections were held throughout the State, they returned a result which was entirely different from the results that were returned in the 1949 elections or even the 1946 elections, it was quite obvious that these members of district boards have ceased to represent their constituencies. Therefore, it is very necessary and very proper that the life of these district boards should not be extended and the elections to them should not be postponed. This was the straightforward and simple issue before us. When this non-official resolution to extend the life of the district boards was not accepted, the normal thing that is expected of the Government is to hold the elections to these boards because it is the verdict of the House itself. But, the Hon. the Chief Minister now comes forward and says that this is not the verdict of the House, and that when the House decided that the life of the district boards should not be extended, it did not follow that fresh elections must be held as a matter of course and that some other course was also open to us, namely, to suspend the working of these district boards and have special officers appointed to administer them. Thus, the Hon. the Chief Minister has split the issue and this is a new issue which he has brought into the question."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" With great respect to the Leader of the Opposition, I wish to point out that there was a specific amendment recommending immediate elections to the district boards which was negatived by the House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Well, if there was an amendment to that effect, it is quite possible that the House thought in terms of the existing Act and that if the Government chose to bring some other resolution or some other Bill, it could then consider the question before it. As far as the position of the House is concerned, here is an Act which categorically states that elections to the district boards must take place before the 30th June 1953. This is the position which the House was concerned with."

" Now coming to the merits of the Bill itself, the Hon. the Chief Minister gave a lot of assurances. First of all he stated that the members of his party who happened to be presidents of district boards did not desire to continue in that office for a single day longer but we know the manner in which they talked about this matter in this House. Many of the presidents of district boards—I can give their names—who happen to be members of the Congress Party in the Legislature actually spoke in favour of this non-official resolution for extending the life of the district

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boards. Some of them actually voted in favour of this particular resolution. Therefore their actions speak louder than what the Hon. the Chief Minister told us the other day and the Chief Minister also corrected himself and stated that whatever might have been their opinion earlier, after the throwing out of this non-official resolution, the presidents of the district boards who belong to the Congress Party in the Legislature have changed their minds. In this connection, I am reminded of the particular saying: *Vridha nari pathivradha*."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There are some *vridha naris* who are not *pathivradhas* ! "

10-50 a.m. SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Coming to the next point, Sir, why is it said to-day that elections cannot be held? Is it because we are in a state of war in this country or is there such big civil commotion in this country that elections cannot be held? None of these factors are present and the only consideration is the fact that the Andhra State is going to be established and these elections could not therefore be held. I entirely fail to understand how the creation of the Andhra State or the various steps that have got to be taken with reference to the establishment of this new State can come in the way of holding the elections for these district boards. The formation of the Andhra State need not, cannot and should not come in the way of all these questions which have got to be tackled by our Government and which have got to be tackled by our people. The Hon. the Chief Minister stated the other day in the course of his speech on this Bill as follows :—

"It is not desirable to push these local issues, which will be purely parochial to the forefront and throw the State that is to be newly constituted into the turmoil of an election, a general election in the sense that it is widespread in character, and parochial in the sense that only a particular issue will agitate the minds of the voters."

I must submit, Sir, that this line of argument flows from a certain understanding with regard to the role of the people in all these matters. What does it matter if, in the course of elections to district boards, local issues are raised or, for the matter of that, even general issues are raised. After all, we have had experience of the election propaganda carried on in 1936 when the Congress contested the elections, again, in 1946 when general elections were held and recently in 1952. One of the biggest results of these elections is that the political consciousness of the people is roused to a very great extent. As a result of these elections and as a result of the people moving together and concentrating their attention on certain important issues, a certain amount of constructive enthusiasm is created among the people. Even in the new Andhra State that is to be formed shortly there are a number of problems that have got to be tackled, and the tremendous amount of enthusiasm for constructive activity that will be created as a result of holding elections to district boards in the Andhra area now will be vitally necessary for the people of that State in solving many of their problems. Why should we think that the enthusiasm that is created or likely to be created

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will lead to 'turmoil'? I do not feel that elections will result in any 'turmoil' at all. At the time of elections to district boards, people have got to concentrate on local issues, small issues, day-to-day issues, etc. It is by concentrating on these small local issues that the general consciousness of the people can be roused and be made fit to tackle the other general problems of the State. The training that the people of the Andhra State will receive as a result of these elections to the district boards will prove to be the biggest asset in the matter of the handling the affairs of the new State. Therefore I feel that this argument that it is not desirable to conduct elections to district boards now and push local issues to the forefront and thereby throw the new State into turmoil will hold no water at all.

"The Hon. the Chief Minister also told us that as far as the Congress Party was concerned it has got certain traditions and that there was no need for any apprehensions that the elections would be postponed *sine die*. I certainly agree that the Congress has got certain traditions! What are those traditions? In 1946, for example, when this same Congress Party was in power, it brought forward an Act called the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1946, an Act similar to the one now under discussion, and in the Statement of Objects and Reasons for introducing this Bill it was stated as follows :—

"In view of the impending general elections to district boards, it is necessary to ensure that improper influence is not brought to bear upon any section of the electorate during the elections and for this purpose it is desirable to place these boards in charge of Special Officers for some time at least before the date of the elections. But this is not feasible, as under section 11 (a) of Madras Act XXIV of 1942 elections to the boards have to be so held that the newly elected members come into office on the date of expiry of the term of the existing members. To achieve this object in view, it is necessary that there should be an interregnum between the expiry of the term of office of the existing members and the assumption of office by the new members. The Government, therefore, propose to take power to secure this and to appoint Special Officers during the interregnum. Assurances were also given on the floor of the House that elections to local boards would be postponed only for a very short period, say two or three months. The Government in their orders R.O.C. No. 35583/46, dated 24th October 1946, stated as follows :—

"Under sub-rule (2) of rule 1 in part I of the rules for the conduct of election of members to local boards, the Election Authority, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards hereby appoints the officers mentioned in the Annexure to this order as Election Officers for doing all acts and performing all functions in connection with the conduct of election of members to the Tiruchirappalli District Board, for the circles noted against each."

2. Under sub-section (2) of section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act as amended, read with rule 37 of the rules for the conduct of elections of members of local boards, the Election Authority hereby fixes the following dates for the various stages in the conduct of said elections:

- (1) Publication of notices under rule 2 (1)—7th November 1946.
- (2) Receipt of nominations—18th and 19th November 1946.
- (3) Scrutiny of nominations—20th November 1946.
- (4) Publication of list of valid nominations :
If no appeal—25th November 1946.
In the event of appeal—28th November 1946.
- (5) Poll—21st December 1946.
- (6) Counting of votes—23rd December 1946."

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"Immediately a week after all these things were done, the Government issued an order G.O. Ms. 1815, L.A., dated 5th November 1946 stating as follows: "Government have decided to postpone the elections to all district boards (except Chittoor) and all Municipal Councils *sine die*. The election officers are therefore requested not to receive nominations in pursuance of the orders issued by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards fixing dates for the conduct of elections to the above bodies." These elections which were postponed *sine die* were not held for three years; i.e., until 1949. Everyone knows the reason why the Government were not able to hold elections immediately after the passing of the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Second Amendment) Act, 1946. Inside the Congress Party, then, there were a lot of quarrels. One Chief Minister went and another Chief Minister came and again that Chief Minister had to give place to a third Chief Minister. The Congress Party then thought that if elections to local boards were held the differences already existing among the members of the party would be further accentuated as a result of selection of candidates for the various district boards and municipal councils. That was the reason why, in order to subserve the interests of the party in power, the Government had no compunction whatsoever to see that the electorates were deprived of their right to vote by postponing the elections for three years. This is the record of the Congress and to say in spite of all these . . . (The Hon. the Minister for Finance: "At that time there was no change of Ministry.") By November 1946, quarrels had already started among the Members of the Party and as a result of those quarrels a new Ministry came into office about March 1947. Within two or three months of the starting of quarrels, a new Ministry came into office. It was not as if a quarrel among the members of the Party suddenly arose in March 1947. The quarrels started about November 1946 and went on increasing with the passage of time, as was the law of public life. Until the quarrels among the members of the Party were composed, no elections could be held, and that was the reason why elections were not held in 1947 or 1948. The interests of the party were considered by the then Government more important than the interests of the people. In spite of the assurances given on the Floor of the House by the then Government that elections would be held as soon as possible and in spite of the fact that they had stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons to the Madras District Municipalities and Local Boards (Second Amendment) Bill, 1946, that they proposed to take powers to appoint Special Officers for a specific reason, elections were not held for three years. That is the reason why I do not attach any value to these assurances from the Government. I am not able to believe those assurances.

"The Hon. the Chief Minister, when the Tanjore District Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Bill was under discussion, stated as follows: 'Please work this Act for a period of five years. If I find that the Act has been worked well during this period, I will come forward with another Bill and give something more

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to the tenants and pannaiyals.' At that time the Hon. the Chief Minister was under the impression that he would remain in office for a period of about five years and that he would be able to do something at the end of five years for the tenants and pannaiyals. (Interruption from the Hon. the Chief Minister.) Though he did not state so categorically, he was confident enough that at the end of a successful five year working of the Act he would be able to do something more for the tenants and pannaiyals. Now, what is the position when the Hon. Chief Minister stated so? When he gave that assurance, he means, he will continue to be in power for five years." 11 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"May I tell the hon. Member that that has reference to the Andhra State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The fact is that we should not take these words too seriously, for the simple reason that the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam now says that that reference is to the Andhra State. Now, granting that to be so, for the sake of argument can he say anything with regard to the residuary State?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If that is not done, then, nothing prevents the Leader of the Opposition from bringing in a motion of no-confidence on the Ministry and getting it passed!"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"But that is not the point at issue now. Can a Government now in power bind a future Government with regard to a particular matter? For, what guarantee is there that the party which is in power to-day will be in power five years hence? So, my contention is, how can the Hon. Chief Minister bind a future Government, which may come into existence later on some years hence, either in this State or in the Andhra State? Perhaps he may say that his spiritual advice will be there or that his spiritual influence will be there."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I said, I will bequeath all my spiritual influence to Mr. Nagi Reddi." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"But the point here is not about bequeathing but it is one of binding a future Government. I only ask, how can the Hon. Chief Minister give an assurance on behalf of a future Government that may come to power some years hence? So what is the credence that can be placed on that assurance. At best, such an assurance can be binding only on the then Government, if it happens to belong to the same party that is to-day in power. The people who may come to power then, may throw these words to the winds."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"But you can take these words and fight to carry them out."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Previously, we had a Congress Ministry in 1946. They too wanted to postpone the elections to the

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district boards by three months. It was granted to them. But then, what happened? They went back on their promise; and the elections were postponed by a few years. I ask the Chief Minister, judging from what has happened in the past, how can he bind future Governments?

"Of course, I know, if the Government do not take action, we, non-officials have the right to raise the issue in some form or other. We can bring it in the form of a non-official Bill or non-official resolution. But that right is rather restricted. For only one day in a week is available for non-official work; and even that day, on more occasions than one, is converted into an official day for transacting official work. So, Sir, I beg to submit that not much reliance can be placed on the assurance given by the Hon. Chief Minister about the future Government.

"Lastly, Sir, the argument which the Hon. Chief Minister advances is that after all we are asked to trust District Magistrates and District Collectors"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"They belong to the same class."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"For they alone are to be appointed as Special Officers. Sir, the fact that Government are not able to trust other people to be put in charge, shows that there is something else in their mind in desisting from giving power to the people. When people want to elect their representatives and ask them to carry on district board administration as envisaged in the statute, why should not they be allowed to do it? Surely the Hon. Chief Minister cannot come forward and prevent that by postponing elections. In a democratic Government, the people elect their representatives and ask them to carry on the administration. It is for that the electoral machinery is provided. So there is absolutely nothing wrong in allowing district board elections to take place now. Our people have gained independence after a long and bitter struggle. It is not merely the party in power to-day which has been responsible for winning that independence. Other parties also in the country have been responsible for that. (The hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari nodded dissent.) It is not exclusively the Congress Party which has been responsible for winning freedom to our country. Other parties in the country, like the Party to which the workers belong have been responsible for winning freedom, in spite of the claims put forward by the Congress Party. It is quite obvious from the speech of Mr. Atlee in 1947 that it was the tremendous revolution envisaged in the Royal Indian Navy Ratings Mutiny which was mainly responsible for the winning of Independence of India. Therefore I say when the Hon. Chief Minister states that the party in power is mainly responsible for winning our independence, I say, it is not a fact. Other forces, other bodies and parties were at work. And so, it cannot be said that Congress represents the entire people. Of late, even the Congress has begun to feel that they cannot claim

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any longer the monopoly to represent the entire people of the country. That is why, for the last nine months there has been an attempt to form a coalition with the Praja Socialists."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Do not be angry."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"I am not angry. I only emphasise the fact that the Congress itself realises that it does not represent the entire people. Anyway since the Hon. Chief Minister touched that point I had to point out that the undisputed claim of the Congress to represent the entire people no longer holds good."

"After the elections, the Hon. the Chief Minister was trying for a coalition. Then the Prime Minister stated that the Congress had a prestige and therefore it cannot think in terms of coalition. It was some nine months ago. To-day he has eaten his own words and is thinking in terms of coalition with the Praja-Socialist Party. Whether his attempt is going to succeed or not I am not concerned."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It is all quite off the mark."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Sir, this is a question affecting the principles of democracy, the powers of the people. What are the conditions that have been created in our State which would warrant that the elected representatives shall not use their powers. The Hon. the Chief Minister stated that after all the district boards had very limited powers, power in regard to road making and things like that. Even the management of the schools has been taken away from their purview. But even if the powers be limited what does it matter? On the other hand we have to fight for greater powers. The Hon. the Chief Minister himself admitted some time last year that a greater amount of autonomy was necessary. We have to fight for the enlargement of power in the State, district and the village levels. Obviously we cannot gain greater autonomous powers by taking away or negating whatever powers they enjoy to-day. Where is the need for the appointment of Special Officers even for an interregnum, say for four, five or six months?

"Then, Sir, there is the assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister. He said: 'As soon as it is brought to the notice of the Government that it is reasonably practicable or desirable to hold elections in any district, it will do so'. I wish to underline the words 'any district'. There again the people who are to judge, as soon as it is brought to notice, are the Government. Government must be satisfied that elections are practicable and desirable. How the party in power then is going to decide we do not know because it is the party in power that has to decide whether elections are desirable or not. When they say it is desirable, we do not also know what that means. The Hon. the Chief Minister's understanding of this might be one thing and the understanding

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of others might be another thing. Even if they are convinced, they are prepared to hold elections 'in any one district'. Now I ask this question. After all it has been argued that in the whole of the Andhra districts on account of certain reasons and on account of certain extraordinary conditions that are likely to be created in the context of the partition of the State, the Government cannot hold the elections. But no such argument can apply to the districts of Tamilnad and Kerala. Then why not hold elections there straightaway? There is nothing to prevent the Government doing so. What makes it undesirable or impossible to hold the elections in those districts? Therefore we ask in spite of this assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister what is it that prevents the Government from holding elections in the other districts? The postponement of the elections to the District Boards not only in the Andhra districts but in the entire State *sine die* only shows that the purpose is different from what is stated in the Bill. Therefore I say, though this Bill may seem to be an innocent one, though it is stated that the Special Officers will be appointed only for a few months and though an assurance is given that the elections will be held, in spite of all these, we say, we cannot accept the Bill. We have to fight this Bill, we have to oppose it because this goes against all fundamental notions of democracy. No new conditions have been created in the State for this House to accept the postponement of the elections. We have got to accept the principle of elections and immediately hold the elections to these district boards, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that a good number of hon. Members have evinced great interest in this debate. I am also glad that they are vigilant about safeguarding democracy and statutory principles and the conduct of periodical elections to these District Boards. That should be done wherever necessary. But I cannot accept the charge that this Government headed by our Hon. Chief Minister is callous to these principles. On the other hand nobody can be more vigilant about them and conform to them and maintain them in the interest of good government than the present Government. I think that some sympathy should be shown to this Local Administration Department by hon. Members. As soon as we came into power, we have been dealing with elections and elections only. We have completed elections to the Municipalities. We are now conducting elections to the Panchayats. There are a huge number of them. More than 50 per cent of the Panchayats have been reconstituted. A little less than 50 per cent, about 4,000 of them remain to be reconstituted yet. The department is fully engaged in this work now. I wanted to order elections for the District Boards according to the promise made in the last Assembly and finish them even before the end of June. But as was stated already, the formation of a new State, or the division of the Madras State has been now ordered and pending the division of the State, Government proposed to postpone elections. Excepting this there is no other intention behind the Government's move to postpone

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elections. The Opposition is suspicious of whatever the Government propose to do. That is the reason for all these unnecessary criticisms.

" Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Kurup was saying that the Government wanted to postpone elections and they wanted some pretext or lame excuse to do this, and the division of the State came in as an excuse for postponing elections. It is not so. As I stated earlier, our intention was to complete the elections to these District Boards even by the end of June. But we are all aware that our State has been seized of this linguistic disease and the remedy is the operation of division. The patient has to be taken to the table for that operation. Therefore I think some peace and rest should be allowed to the patient to be operated, before operation and a little while after the operation also. We are all aware that because of this operation some districts will take a new shape also."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I would like to point out that the people of Andhra are quite healthy and hale. Politically also they are healthy. That is why they have been able to fight and get the Andhra State in spite of the opposition put up by even the Imperialist powers. Therefore let not the Hon. Minister call them patients and all that. They are a healthy people."

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Certainly, Sir, after this operation they will become very healthy and grow very well perhaps.

" So this was the only reason behind the postponement of elections. It is not to consolidate our power. If it was our intention we could have extended the life of the Boards. We could have got through the resolution for the extension of the life of the District Boards. But the Government wanted to have the opinion of the House on that issue and the House did not permit the extension of the life of these Boards.

" Sir, some hon. Members have sought to exaggerate the defects in the administration of these district boards. Only on the floor of this House they speak like that. If the administration of the Boards were so defective they could have brought it to the notice of the Government through interpellations or representations to Government. But these were not brought to the notice of the Government. Only when they speak they exaggerate things like that."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" On a point of order, Sir: The Hon. Minister was saying that if there was maladministration in the District Boards, or difficulty experienced in the administration of the Boards, they could have been brought to the notice of the Government through interpellations and representations. I have submitted a memorandum regarding the administration of the Malabar District Board, specially in regard

[Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar] [8th April 1953]

to the teachers' problem. My point of order is, is it open to the Hon. Minister to conceal this fact and say representations have not been made?"

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

11-20 a.m. * THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"One or two representations cannot be the basis for wholesale condemnation. Mr. Speaker, I was thinking that whenever Mr. Vinayakam spoke, he spoke very clearly. But this time I could not understand him when he said that institutions were opened or roads were constructed for the sake of members and not for the sake of the people, but at the same time he said that whatever was done already should not be closed. If these were not done in the interests of the people, I do not know what objection he has to close down such institutions. It only indicates that the district board members have properly represented to the President of the district board and the President has done them only in the interests of the people and Mr. Vinayakam does not want that they should be closed."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of personal explanation. I do not want that a wrong impression should be created by the Hon. Minister in charge of Local Administration. My charge against the district board administration was that, after the representation made by the members belonging to the Congress Party the President was kind enough to execute works. To that extent it is quite all right. I do not want that such works should be closed or that they should be dropped. I said that the members belonging to the Opposition Party inside the district board were not given equal opportunities and that their requests had been neglected by the President in charge. That is the impression which I wanted the Hon. Minister to carry and not as if I wanted that all these works should be closed."

SRI V. K. RAMASAMI MUDALIAR:—"I refute the allegation made by the hon. Member. It is quite wrong. I hold the post and whenever they came to me, I tried to help them."

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, another suggestion was made that there should be some advisory bodies of M.L.As. or M.L.Cs. or M.Ps. to the Special Officers."

(At this stage, Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was seen standing.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister is not yielding. Order, order."

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I once again assure the House that this arrangement is only temporary and not for any length of time. It is only for a short period and these advisory bodies, if appointed, may not meet in the short interval and may not be able to give any valuable advice to the Special Officers. Also the Special Officers cannot be dictators. As the Presidents are doing now, they have to consult the respective

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6th April 1953] departmental heads, District Educational Officer, Executive Engineer, Health Officer, etc. They have to act only according to the advice of the departmental heads and in this short period they cannot bring about any change in the policies of the district boards nor can they commit the district boards to any heavy expenditure. With these few words, I request the House to accept the Bill. I oppose all the amendments because they go against the very spirit of the Bill."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"On a point of personal explanation, Sir. ఆధ్యక్షా, మంత్రిగారు మన రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఒక రోగిగా పోల్చారు. ఆ పోల్చడం చేసిన తరువాత రోగం దురుసుతుం దన్నారు. మంత్రిగారు డాక్టర్ పూదాకు దాతులు పరచుకోవడం సంభవించితే తీరా ఆ పోల్చడం చేసి రోగిని చంపి వేయకుండా ఉంటారా? ప్రభుదండూ వున్నాడని అసలు ఎన్నికలు చేసుకుందా చేస్తారా?"

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"No such thing, Sir. I only said that the whole Madras State is suffering from linguistic disease, not Andhra alone."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister has said that the whole Madras State is suffering from linguistic disease."

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

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"If you allow me, Sir, to say a sentence or two, I am sure I will make out a point of order."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In the end!"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The point of order is this. The Hon. Minister has said that the whole Madras State is suffering from linguistic disease. It is damaging to the whole State itself. I would like to know whether the Hon. Minister, while replying to the debate on the Bill, is entitled to pass such a remark against the whole State including himself and the Hon. the Chief Minister."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a point of order at all. Now, I am going to put the amendments to the vote of the House."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, I would like to move that we should adjourn this business and pass on to the next item on the agenda."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow the hon. Member to move the motion now."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"I think I have got a right under rule 67 of the Assembly Rules."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, I cannot allow the hon. Member. Now, I am going to put the amendments to the vote of the House."

[Mr. Speaker]

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The question is—

For the words, "at once", substitute the words "six months later".

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"As the hon. Member Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan is not in his seat, his amendment for referring the Bill to a Select Committee is deemed to be withdrawn."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, there is another amendment in my name."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member go through the rules. Let him not say that he has moved the amendment. The amendment was moved by Sri P. K. Gopalakrishnan. As he is not in his seat, the amendment is deemed to be withdrawn. (At this stage, Sri C. V. K. Rao was seen standing.) Only when I call the hon. Member, he should stand and speak. Now, I will put the original motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

11-30 a.m. "The question is—

That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once."

The motion was declared carried.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

Ayes—162.

The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
" A. B. Shetty.
" M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
" Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Sri K. Rajaram.
" B. Bakthavatsalu Naidu.
" C. Rajam Ramaswami.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" B. K. Nallasamy.
" S. C. Virupakshiah.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" P. G. Manickam.
" N. Mahalingam.
" B. Kuppuswami.
" P. K. Thirumurthi.
" V. K. Palaniswami Gounder.
" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
" P. S. Rangaswamy Naidu.
" S. R. Arumugham.
" K. H. Bomman.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.
" T. M. Kaliannan.
" M. P. Periaswami.
" Adhamaswara Gounder.
" A. Sambasivam.
" B. Lakshmana Gounder.

Sri P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
" Dr. B. Nagesa Gounder.
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. Jagannatham.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" R. Thangavelu.
" M. Kandassamy Padayachi.
" L. Anandan.
" V. Krishnasami Padayachi.
" G. Vagheesam Pillay.
" A. S. Sahajanandam.
" O. A. Nanjappa.
" M. Marimutha.
" Mahomed Saif Marudayar.

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Ayes—162—cont.

The Hon. Sri V. C. Palaniswami Gounder.
" K. Venkataaswami Naidu.
" N. Sankara Reddi.
" D. Sanjivayya.
" Shanmuga Rajeswara
Sethupathi, the Raja of
Ramnad.
" S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama
Rao.
Srimathi (Dr.) T. S. Soundaram Rama-
chandran.
" T. Kotamma Reddi.
Sri M. S. Muniswamy Pillay.
" V. S. Chinnaswami Naidu.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
" Ayyanar.
" V. Muthu.
" A. S. Subbaraj.
" S. Thinakaraswami Thevar.
" R. Krishnasami Naidu.
" S. Jayarama Reddiar.
" A. Vaikuntam.
" G. Govindan.
" P. S. Krishnaswamy Ayyangar.
" S. Ramasami Naidu.
" Ar. A. Rm. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
" P. Chellathurai.
" J. L. P. Roche Victoria.
" N. Rajagopal.
" R. M. Palanappan.
" T. K. Rama.
" T. V. Sannasi.
" Antony Peter.
" T. R. Varadan.
" C. Muthiah Pillay.
" R. V. Swaminathan.
" I. K. Subramania Pillai.
" K. T. Kosakram.
" P. Urkavalan.
" M. G. Shanker.
" S. N. Somayajulu.
" Chinnathambi Thevar.
" P. Saveraj.
" K. Ramasamy Doss.
" R. S. Arumugam.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" D. Dasaratha Ramiah Naidu.
" B. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
" K. Shanmugham.
" P. Venkataaswami Reddi.
" M. C. Mathakumarasamy.
" G. Narayanasamy Naidu.
" S. R. V. P. Muthu Raju.
Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
Sri Thotta Ramasamy.
Sri P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" P. Gunayya.
" L. Lakshmana Das.
" K. Suryanarayana.
" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" K. V. Vema Reddi.
" G. Sivasankara Reddi.
" K. Santhappa.
" P. Ranga Reddi.
" M. Rajeswara Rao.
" B. Krishnamurthy Rao.
" D. Ramabrahmam.
" K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" M. Doraikannu.
" H. Ramalinga Reddi.
" G. Nagabhushanam.
" Ijari Sirasappa.
" Kotra Basavana Goud.
" S. Parameswarappa.
" T. Mallayya.
" K. Venkataramana Gowda.
" K. Ishwara.
" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
Mr. W. J. Fernandez.
Sri G. Latchanna.
" K. Appala Naidu.
" B. Gangayya Naidu.
" P. Pundarikakshaacharyulu.
" K. Narayana.
" M. Srungaram.
" K. Venkatanarayana Dora.
" N. Venkatavya.
" M. Gangappa.
" M. Pentannaidu.
" V. Darmalinga Nayakar.
" Somasundara Gounder.
" G. Samia Koorayar.
" P. Chinnama Reddi.
" K. Veeranna Padal.
" N. Rathina Gounder.
" V. Gowindasamy Naidu.
" O. Chengam Pillai.
" M. Dharmalingam.
" V. Balakrishnan.
" K. S. Lakshmiipathy Naicker.
" R. Rangaswami Gounder.
" R. S. Satyanarayana Raju.
" A. Veloo.
" C. Subbarayudu.
" K. Ramiah.
" K. R. Viswanathan.
" V. Gopala Gounder.
" K. Aranganathan.
" M. Palaninuthu.
" M. Kattimutha.
" S. Radakrishnan.
" A. Muthuswamy.

11-40
a.m.

Noes—84.

Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" S. Pakkiriswami Pillai.
" K. Moidoo.
" K. Venkatakurmi Naidu.
" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.

Sri M. Lakshmanasamy.
" B. Sankarappa.
" N. K. Palaniswami.
" G. Bapanayya.
" G. Yellamanda Reddi.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.

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Noes—84—cont.

Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni.
 „ K. T. Raju.
 „ K. P. Gopalan.
 „ P. Jeevanandam.
 „ C. Kandaswami.
 „ S. Vadivelu.
 „ V. Madanagopal.
 „ S. Ramalingam.
 „ N. Sivaram.
 „ A. K. Subbaiah.
 „ K. V. Ramaswamy.
 „ T. S. Ardhanari.
 „ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
 „ P. Narasimha Reddi.
 „ N. Sivarami Reddi.
 „ D. Seetharamiah.
 „ C. H. Kanaran.
 „ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
 „ R. Krishnan.
 „ E. T. Kunhan.
 „ M. Hanumantha Rao.
 „ C. V. K. Rao.
 „ K. Rajagopala Rao.
 „ P. Rama Rao.
 „ V. Rama Rao.
 „ T. Potha Raju.
 „ P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
 „ K. Malakondayya.
 „ M. Narayanaswamy.
 „ P. Syamasundara Rao.
 „ B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
 „ G. Satyanarayana.
 „ G. Anjaneyulu.
 „ V. Sri Krishna.
 „ G. Joseph.
 „ D. Lakshmayya.

Sri M. Kune Rao.
 „ G. Nageshwara Rao.
 „ K. Ranga Rao.
 „ Chandra Ramalingayya.
 „ G. Rama Rao.
 „ K. Govinda Rao.
 „ M. Veerabhandaran.
 „ K. Vinayakam.
 „ M. Palaniandi.
 „ K. Krishna Rao.
 „ M. P. Subramaniam.
 „ Mottayya Kudumban.
 „ Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
 „ Lakshminarayana Reddi.
 „ D. K. Raju.
 „ G. C. Kondayya.
 „ P. Chokkalingham.
 „ Saka Venkata Rao.
 „ T. Nagi Reddi.
 „ Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
 „ S. T. Adityan.
 „ Bojja Appalasamy.
 „ A. Rathinam.
 „ D. Dasarathan.
 „ S. Vemiah.
 „ K. Ramiah Chowdary.
 „ P. Kunhirama Kidav.
 „ D. Basivi Reddi.
 „ B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
 „ P. Ramamurthi.
 „ T. C. Narayana Nuthbiar.
 „ A. Govindasamy Nayakar.
 „ V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
 „ K. T. Sridharan.
 „ M. Narayana Kurup.
 „ M. Narayana Nambiar.

Ayes: 162. Noes: 84.

The motion was carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Mr. C. V. K. Rao wanted to move some motion. Is he going to move it now? ”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“ Sir, I wanted to move it earlier, and it would have been useful then, but now I am not going to move it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I am now going to take up the Bill clause by clause. The Preamble and Clause 1 will come at the end.

“ The question is that clause 2 do stand part of the Bill. There are a number of amendments given notice of for this clause. I will ask the Members to move their amendments one by one.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ But there are differences in the amendments, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ But there are many amendments for a single clause. Why not they all be moved? ”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ But they are all of a varying nature, Sir. It will be to the advantage of the

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House if one amendment after another is taken into consideration. Or else, there will be a lot of confusion created and Members will not be able to express themselves properly on any specific amendment. This is a serious matter and there is much divergence of opinion. That is why I suggest this course.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ In that case, the House will have to sit for a long time.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ Whatever may be the time for which we will have to sit, Sir, I think this must be done. For, as I said, there is much divergence of opinion in regard to this clause, and it is better that every Member is allowed to express his opinion. So, it is good that the House takes up one amendment after another.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Mr. Seetharamiah will now move his amendment.”

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill, I submit, is pregnant with all sorts of dangers. The first danger that it envisages is that it empowers the executive to appoint special officers instead of resorting to the verdict of the people. The next danger is that this Assembly is asked to confer all powers on the executive in the matter of prolonging the period of the special officers . . . ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ Sir, I would request the hon. Member to read his amendment first and then speak on it.” a.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ He has already given notice of it.”

* SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“ I move the following amendment:—

‘ Omit items (i) and (ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2.’

“ Sir, in moving my amendment I wish to submit to the House that the executive is power-thirsty and is trying to grab all power into its hand which this august body, the Legislative Assembly, is entitled to exercise. In the matter of fixing the dates for election and the postponement or continuing the period of office of the special officers, the executive wants to take enormous powers into its hands. Therefore, I submit that this particular clause is most unpopular and undemocratic. It can as well say that it is going to fix a certain period by which it is going to conduct the elections. Instead of that it now says categorically that there will be no elections until the executive decides.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have already allowed enough time to hon. Members in the first reading stage. So, let the hon. Member be brief.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“ I therefore move my amendment, Sir.”

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I second the amendment, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" May I make a submission, Sir. Let all the hon. Members who have given notice of amendments move them formally and then there may be discussion on them. But, I find the hon. Member is making a big speech, even while moving the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It would of course be simpler to move all the amendments one by one and then have a discussion. Of course I shall put to vote each amendment separately."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" I move the following amendment that stands in my name, namely :—

' For items (i), (ii) and (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, substitute the words " to hold the elections to the district boards at once " ' . "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Sir, I move my amendment, namely :—

' In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words " any date . . . district boards " substitute the words " 1st August 1953 in all districts except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam and on 1st February 1954, in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts " ' . "

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" I second it, Sir."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Sir, I move—

' In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words " every district board " insert the words " in the residuary State by 31st August 1953 " ' . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question of ' residuary State ' will come in only after partition. I wish to know how it will be in order now, because partition has not yet taken place."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" We are calling it a residuary State because the Government of India have already used the term ' residuary State.'"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Unless the Bill is passed, simply because the Government of India have used the term ' residuary State ' it cannot be called a residuary State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" On a point of order, Sir. Let us not very much bother about the language."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Language is very important in a Bill and at least I must be clear. It is for the Chair and not the Leader of the Opposition to say whether the language is clear or not."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am only submitting that whatever might be the language, we know what exactly is meant by it."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is a legal enactment."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Whatever it is, Sir, we all understand what is meant by the residuary State; it has now become common language and people have now begun to talk about the residuary State. Therefore, whatever is left after the formation of the Andhra State is the residuary State and everybody understands it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, my contention is that it has become part and parcel of the official language for the simple reason that in the statement issued by the Prime Minister of India and also in the statement that was made here on the floor of this House by the Chief Minister we find that the State is going to be divided into the Andhra State and the residuary State. So, that is the language that has been used by the Prime Minister of India and the Chief Minister of our State"

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is only one State now called the Madras State and there is no question of Andhra State or the residuary State."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I would therefore request the hon. Member who moved the amendment, with the permission of the Chair to change the wording to ' future residuary State '."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Under the Constitution, it is Parliament alone that can create any State and we cannot prejudice what the decision of Parliament is going to be."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I rule the first part of the amendment of Mr. Kosalram out of order. Let the hon. Member move the second part of his amendment."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நான் கொடுத்திருந்த இரண்டு திருத்தங்களில் ஒன்றை நீங்கள் out of order என்று சொல்லி நிராகரித்துவிட்டீர்கள். அதைப்பற்றி நான் உபநாயகர் ராம மூர்த்தியும், நான்கு ரெட்டியும் பேசியபொழுது"

MR. SPEAKER :—" நான் அது out of order என்று சொன்ன பிறகு நீங்கள் அதைப்பற்றி பேசக்கூடாது."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" சரி, அது போகட்டும். இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை நான் கொண்டு வந்ததின் நோக்கமே எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சொல்வது போல நாங்கள் தேர்தலுக்குப் பயப்படவில்லை. தேர்தலை எப்படியாவது ஒத்திப்போடுவிடவேண்டுமென்று என்னை வில்லையெனதை நிரூபிப்பதற்காகத்தான். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பதவியிலேயே நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்று விமர்சனம் இருந்ததால், தேர்தலையே நடத்த விரும்பாதிருந்தால் தற்போது பதவியில் இருப்பவர்களின் காலத்தை நீடிக்கும் யோசனையே ஆதரித்து வோட்டு செய்திருக்கலாம். நிச்சயமாக அன்றையதினம் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் 'விப்பின்' மூலமாக அதை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லியிருந்தால் அதை நாங்கள் எல்லோரும் ஆதரித்துத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று நினைத்திருப்போம். ஆனால் அப்படிச் சொல்லாததின் காரணமே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்

[Sri K. T. Kosalram] [6th April 1953]

களாகிய நாங்கள் பதவியில் நீடித்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற ஆசையில்லை என்பதால்தான் என்பதை சபையிலுள்ளவர்களின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது முதலில் உங்கள் திருத்தத்தை பிரேரேபியுங்கள். பின்னர் பேசலாம். அதைப்பற்றி பேச உங்களுக்கு பின்னர் சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கிறேன்."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—"நல்லது, நான் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தைப் பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன்—

'In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "any date fixed by the State Government . . ." up to the end of the clause, substitute the words and figures "1st of September 1953" . . .'

SRI R. M. PALANIYAPPAN :—"நான் அதை ஆமோதிக்கிறேன்."

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மார்ச்.

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "on any date fixed by the State Government", substitute the words and figures "before 31st December 1953" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, at the end, after the words "different district boards", insert the following: "but before the last day of September 1953" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—"Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "on any date fixed by the State Government", substitute the words "within three months after the new Andhra State is formed or before 1st January 1954 whichever is earlier" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "to appoint for every district board a special officer", substitute the words "to constitute every district board with the members of the State Legislature and Parliament" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "to appoint for every district board a special officer", substitute the words "to order for fresh district board elections so as" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "Special Officer" add the words "with advisory bodies consisting of the M.L.As. of the districts concerned" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "Special Officer", insert the words "in an undemocratic way" and add at the end the words "Hence immediate steps shall be taken to conduct elections so as to allow new president and members to discharge their duties from 1st July 1953" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "Special Officer", insert the words "not below the rank of a District Collector" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, delete the words "the district board and its president" and add the words "of the President while members of the Legislative Assembly and House of the People of the concerned district, discharge the duties and functions of the members of the District Boards" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "functions of the district board and its president", insert the words "with the help of an advisory body consisting of the standing Legislative Assembly members and the Members of Parliament of the district concerned" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, between the words "President" and "during", insert the following: "in consultation with an Advisory Committee consisting of the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of that district" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI D. SEETHARAMAIAH :—"Sir, I move—

'In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "with the date on which the newly elected members will come into office", substitute the words "with 1st November 1953" . . .'

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I move—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "on which the newly elected members will come into office" in lines 8 and 9, substitute the words and figures "5th July 1953"."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI CHANDRA RAMALINGAIAH :—" Sir, I move—

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 2, delete all the words after the words "principal Act"."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, I move—

*"After sub-clause (2) in clause 2, insert the following as new sub-clause (3) :—**"(3) The Special Officer so appointed under sub-clause (iii) of clause (2) shall be assisted by the District Advisory Council consisting of all the legislators in the district, the District Medical Officer, the District Health Officer, the Public Works Department Executive Engineers for Highways and Irrigation in the district, the District Educational Officer, the District Agricultural Officer, the District Veterinary Officer, the District Superintendent of Police, and such other District Officers, the Government deem fit"."*

The amendment was duly seconded.

12-10 P.M. MR. SPEAKER :—" The main motion and the amendments are before the House for discussion. Sri T. Nagi Reddi will now speak."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are in the midst of a very important debate over a Bill which I can term as a Bill which gives dictatorial powers to the Government which wants to exercise them for a long time to come. The scope of the Bill is as wide as that between the East and the West. The scope of the Bill is not limited. We have not heard of such extensive powers being sought by any Government from the Legislative Assembly. This is clear from every sentence, every word, and every comma of the whole of the Bill. That is the reason why we say that this Bill will have to be opposed totally. If we are not able to oppose this Bill totally, it is because of the very stringent action that has been taken by the party in power by saying that every Member of that party should vote for Government motion. Added to this they have the strength of certain associate members who have now come to play their role in this very Assembly itself instead of trying to limit the scope of the Bill as far as possible. For these reasons, I want hon. Members to go through the amendments very carefully. The amendments are trying to limit the powers of the Government. But the Government try to extend their powers so that they may

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later on delegate those powers to the special officers or the bureaucratic dictators that they propose to appoint in the districts. We say that here is a clause which should not find a place in any democratic legislation. Sub-clause (2) (ii) of Clause 2 says 'from time to time to advance or postpone the date fixed under clause (i) and fix instead another date.' I ask, Sir, what is the meaning of this clause. This means that the Government will extend the date from to-day to to-morrow, from to-morrow till the day after to-morrow and so on. They will give more and more reasons why the date should be extended. I am sure, and I have already stated it on the floor of this House, that the Government will go on extending the date, and I am afraid, that so far as the coming Andhra State is concerned, there will be no elections for 1½ or 2 years to come after the Andhra State is formed. That is the reason why this clause finds a place in the Bill. This clause is the most mischievous of all clauses. This should not be allowed to be passed by anybody. There should be none here to pass this clause. It is no use passing this clause and yet saying 'look here: I am a democratic man; I have been elected by my people for the functioning of democracy which the Communists want to smash.' What kind of democracy the Communists want to smash? The democracy which they want to smash is this democracy which says in clause 2 (2) (ii) 'from time to time to advance or postpone the date fixed under clause (1) and fix instead another date.' That is, the date fixed under sub-clause (2) (i) can be postponed to another date. The promise of holding elections early will not be kept. The dates will be postponed still further. That is the reason why there have been innumerable criticisms on the floor of this House. On the day when a non-official resolution was brought on this subject, we said that the Government were trying to take into their hands certain powers, and the warning that we gave them has come true. It has come true not after six months but three days only after we gave the warning. How do the Government expect me to believe that they would hold elections immediately after the formation of the Andhra State either in the Andhra State or in the Residuary State? I cannot believe. Hence I say that this Bill is a Bill which dictatorial powers to the Government, and that is why we oppose clause 2. Quite a number of amendments have been given notice of to limit the scope of the Bill. Some amendments seek to fix a time limit, say, before the 31st December 1953, before 1st January 1954, etc. Some others seek to hold elections four months or six months after the formation of the Andhra State. There are different amendments given notice of by hon. Members. Let us take one or two amendments and see whether they are reasonable and democratic. For example, there is the amendment standing in my name. What does the amendment say? It says—

"In the Preamble part 2, after the words "term of office of the existing members thereof" insert the words "and to cause elections to be held to every district board so that the newly elected district board members may come into office on or before the last day of September 1953.""

It has been my contention that the new Andhra State will certainly not be able to hold elections for quite a long time. The day before

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yesterday I heard one of the Congress M.L.A.s giving a particular reason why they want special officers. It was a very peculiar reason. I was surprised to note that truth was coming out and that the cat was out of the bag. He said 'look here; the Andhra State is going to be formed; the Andhra State must have a stable Government; to have a stable Government the different parties are trying to come together; if we have district board elections now, there will be bickerings in the parties, and the result will be that there cannot be a stable Government in Andhra.' Sir, from this it will be seen that for the sake of having a stable Andhra Government, this Government have come forward with this Bill not to hold elections now, so that Congressmen might not quarrel among themselves over the district board elections. They do not believe in their own capacity. They do not envisage any possibility of unity among themselves. Hence, they come forward and say 'We cannot unite. We cannot have a stable Government if elections are held now. There may be trouble, chaos and lawlessness. There may almost be a kind of disorder amongst our ranks. So, we do not want to hold elections now.' This is the type of argument that it advanced. It is a very dangerous thing. They disbelieve their own Party members. Hence I want to say, 'All right. I will give you extension of time. We told you last time that elections should be held by the end of June. We have already come to the fourth month since then. I shall extend the time still further. Have six more months and hold the elections at least by September. Sir, according to my amendment, the Government are given six months' time to hold the elections to district boards. I request the Government, hon. Members belonging to the Congress Party and hon. Members on the left side of this House, to ponder over this matter. Six months' time is certainly enough for district board elections to be held, as we had previously decided in December 1952 that elections should be over by the end of June 1953. In the same way, we can extend the time till the end of September. We can hold the elections by then. There will be no danger to peace, law and order. The Hon. Sri Sankara Reddi need not be afraid of any disorder or lawlessness. I request him and the Cabinet to consider and accept my suggestion. We will thereby limit the scope of work and period of office of the Special Officers to a particular time and tell them, 'Look here, you bureaucratic officers. We had no other go and so we had to bring you in at that stage. Your time is over. Quit the office and give place to the elected members of the district boards.' That ought to be the attitude of the Government. If they do not want to accept my amendment, I would request them to think in terms of another amendment which gives a little more time than mine. The amendment of the hon. Member Sri K. Rajagopala Rao is very clear. It says that the elections should be held within three months after the new Andhra State is formed or before the 1st January 1954 whichever is earlier. Here is a categorical request coming from the side of the Opposition which the Government should ponder over. Let us take it that this particular amendment concedes that elections cannot be held

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just now due to the impending formation of the Andhra State. Granting that, at the request of the Government, it gives some time for holding the elections. That being so, it is the duty of the Government to come forward and limit the term of office of the Special Officers."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That means that the formation of the Andhra State is going to be postponed."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Not at all. I am sure it is not going to be postponed. Let us all hope according to the wishes of the Hon. the Chief Minister—and his wishes in that respect are my wishes—that the Andhra State will be formed much earlier. At any rate, it will be formed by the 1st of October 1953. If, by chance, it is not formed by then, then we must have the elections to district boards before 1st January 1954. That is the only course of action that can be adopted in order to limit the dictatorial and unlimited powers asked for in this Bill by the Government. Any sincere and honest democrat with any sense of duty left in him cannot ever agree to this clause so far as this Bill is concerned. I request the Hon. Sri Sankara Reddi, the Minister for Local Administration—probably, to-morrow we will call him the Minister for Special Officers who have dictatorial officers—to keep that title 'Minister for Local Administration.' If he wants that title to remain, let him categorically say whether he is going to accept this amendment or not. Or, let him say that the Government are not going to hold the elections now, to-morrow or even by 1st January 1954 but that they are going to postpone them till 1954. That is the only answer he can give if he does not want to accept this amendment. Even if he does not say so, that is what he intends and means if he does not accept the amendment. Therefore, I request the hon. House to ponder over these things and come to a democratic decision to limit the powers and period of office of the Special Officers. I hope the Hon. Sri Sankara Reddi will accept it. If he does not accept it, I hope the Congress Members on the other side and Opposition Members on this side will join hands in coming to a democratic decision and seeing that the clause is not passed and the particular amendment is accepted."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allowed enough time for the discussion of this clause. So, after allowing one or two hon. Members more to speak, I want to put all the amendments to the vote of the House."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, there are so many amendments expressing divergent viewpoints. We want to convince the House about our viewpoint. So, I request you, Sir, to give full scope for discussion as far as this clause is concerned."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, Members from the Congress Benches who happened to be presidents of district boards, day before yesterday signed their death

[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

[8th April 1953]

warrants and to-day the *post-mortem* is going on. The district boards are going to be abolished and Special Officers will be appointed. They will be doing things according to their own will and pleasure. The Hon. the Minister for Local Administration probably wants to continue in the Andhra State Cabinet. But he is not going to be the Minister for Local Administration; he will be only the Minister for Special Officers. In the Andhra State, district administration is going to be under the control of Special Officers. We know what happened in the past. When we agitated for the Andhra State, every time it was said that there were several projects to be executed. Consequently, the formation of the Andhra State was postponed from time to time. Now, with regard to any request we make, the reply is, 'Wait for some time. You are going to have the Andhra State. If we want elections to the district boards to be conducted, or if we want a hospital to be constructed, or if we want moratorium to be declared, immediately the reply comes, 'Wait, you are going to have the Andhra State.'

12-30 p.m. "Sir, there is no democratic element on the district boards. Once Bipin Chandra Pal, the old Congress-veteran, said that there must be a democratic Republic everywhere. He desired that every district board must be given some powers and made a miniature Assembly of the district. Now, we are having this Assembly here. But Bipin Chandra Pal's hope is being belied, by appointing Special Officers. Apart from that, Jai Prakash Narain, when he came to Andhra in those days, said, 'let the district boards be given control on the police also.' Now what do we do? We are taking away every power from the district boards and vest it with the State Government. They want to retard progress in the new State, make it financially deficit by giving it a valueless cheque. Let there be no Special Officers at all. If the Government want to preserve democracy, let them ask the Assembly Members to constitute the district boards. We are not hungry for power. This Government call themselves a democratic Government. We have refused to extend the life of district boards. Let us not have Special Officers but constitute the boards with the Members of the Assembly. Let these Members be the people's representatives there. I am against any sort of advisory board. I am not prepared to accept it because it is nothing. The Special Officer will simply tell the advisers: 'Here is what my Government have asked me to do; if you say "yes" it is all right; otherwise I shall do things myself.' I know what happened in the District Food Committee. The Collector used to say: 'I am the head of the Committee. I cannot write anything against the Government. If I write, they will misunderstand me. I am the head of the Board. Please do not ask me to write anything you want to the Government.' The other day, the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari said that it was better to have Assembly members than to have advisory boards. I also concede that point. I ask him to put an element of democracy in it and not to have Special Officers. If anything, let them be the secretaries. Then it is said we might have non-official Special

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[Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah]

Officers. Perhaps this is because the Government want to serve certain political ends. Why do you want to put non-officials as Special Officers? You are trying to finish off with democracy in the State so that a corrupt administration may result. As I have said, Mr. Sankara Reddi is not going to be Minister in charge of Local Administration but Minister in charge of Special Officers. So I appeal to my friends to consider the question seriously. A vote has already been taken not to continue the district boards. If they cannot continue with old members, let new members come in. If even that is not immediately possible, do not have Special Officer, that too non-official Special Officers. They will have their own way of doing things. They will be autocrats and agents of the Government. Leave the administration to the people's representatives. Of course that is not a good substitute but that is a nearer substitute. There must be some public representatives to guide the administration. Let not the Andhra State be deprived of democracy. I appeal to the Government not to attempt to make the new State undemocratic. As Mr. Nagi Reddi said, we are not going to have elections because of what the Minister described as the linguistic disease. Yes, there is that disease. But who is to cure it? The Government are the Gods and they want to take the position of the doctor.

"The term of Special Officers will be extended further and the new Government would say: 'We have just got the Andhra State and we have just come into office; we must adjust other things; we will have elections later.' Sir, this is not democracy. I am glad that the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at least decided against Governor's rule in the Andhra. This is a good beginning. If unfortunately, the State has to face Governor's rule, then the Special Officers will continue for long and for ever. So, Sir, I appeal to the Chief Minister to allow his followers freedom of vote on these amendments just as he allowed them on the non-official resolution the other day. You made the democratic elements in the Congress vote against the resolution. You have succeeded in keeping the Ministers neutral and the resolution is lost. It was lost not for having Special Officer but for immediate election. Now I want you to allow the Congress members to vote freely. This is a fundamental thing. The only alternative to the appointment of Special Officers is to have the Assembly Members as members of district boards until elections take place. Please allow us to live and function as democratic elements."

* Sri K. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the ruse by which the district boards are sought to be put under Special Officers will have to be viewed in the light of some other circumstances which have come to our notice during this session. One was the committee's report about the reorganisation of the district boards. Most of the work of this committee is confidential perhaps and it is not in public interests to publish it. This report has not been supplied to us. Therefore, the ruse or the trick of the Government in bringing forward this legislation is to get the people accustomed

[Sri K. Krishna Rao]

[6th April 1953]

12.40
p.m.

not to the idea of democratic district boards constituted under adult franchise but to a kind of Special Officers and thus do away with district boards themselves or make them mere caricatures thereof. You will remember, Sir, we have already done away with taluk boards and by doing away with them we have done away with democratic organs of people. The district boards have already ceased to be democratic organs of the people because the Justice Party Ministry which did away with taluk boards did away with the powers of the district boards by converting them into mere tools of the District Officers in the Education, Health and Public Works Departments. Mr. Rajagopalachari may tell me there are administrative difficulties. Even the biggest of wars did not prevent people from conducting their normal activities and from conducting their biggest economic reconstruction. Do you think we are really so poor in intellect as to imagine that the formation of an Andhra State and the deputation of one or two officers to assign the assets and demarcate boundaries are things of such vital concern as to make you do away with elections? I would like to tell him: Please understand that we, on this side of the House also have some intellect. Let him also know, Sir, that in the U.S.S.R. even during the biggest of wars, the last one, they carried through very great ideas of reconstruction, they passed many pieces of legislation and they held elections. Even in England, there was the khaki elections. That being the case with reference to other countries which were up against great emergencies, I should like to know whether there is any emergency in this State. The burning of a hayrick in some part of the State gives the Government the pretext for saying that the Communist menace is a living danger to the State and they invoke the provisions of the Preventive Detention Act for that purpose saying that an emergency has arisen. In fact emergency has become very popular with them, but so meaningless to the people because they want to clutch and catch hold of any incident that may occur and say that that was an emergency and therefore, what the people want could not be done. So, Sir, I warn hon. Members on the other side of the House that they are responsible to history and let them understand that they will have to give an answer in their own minds whether they will be wanting to have the district boards in the State in the future at all or to do away with them altogether. Questions were asked on the floor of the House about the reorganization of the district boards and the reconstruction of the municipal councils. My Friend Sri C. V. K. Rao asked the question and what was the type of answers that were given. The answers were very suspicious. In fact, it makes one feel that they are continuing the objectives of the British Government to do away with the autonomous bodies, namely, the district boards and the municipal councils. Just as the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation has been bringing about the supersession of co-operative societies and just as a number of village panchayats are being superseded by the Minister for Local Administration, this is another action on the part of the Local Administration Minister. Orders are passed on these things as though they were very small matters but let it be remembered that

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every one act of this type is a blow at the democratic way of life and every one of those things show that we do not carry the great traditions of democracy. On the other hand, they want to see that the district boards are replaced by some other kind of boards which are not real district boards. In fact, they wanted to bribe us saying that we should be members of that body so that it could be said if we agree to its dissolution that we agreed in that course. I say, Sir, we do not arrogate to ourselves the right to sit in the boards. The members elected by the people in a board election are the sovereign people as far as their affairs are concerned just as we elected by the people to sit in this House are sovereign in the State affairs. That is why I say to the hon. Members: 'Please understand every move of the Government.' The move is to do away with the district boards entirely and the municipalities entirely and the appointment of the Special Officers is thought of merely for the purpose of turning away our attention and to acclimatize the people to the idea of the Special Officers before doing away with the district boards and municipal councils. That is why there is a sedulous attempt and a calculated attempt on the part of the Government to see that the district board is done away with and it goes out of the picture altogether. I wish the Congress Members on the other side of the House to take this warning; let them understand that they will be answerable to history. I know it may be said that an assurance has been given on the floor of the House when Bills are being passed. I know the assurance given in the Assembly by Sir Reginald Maxwell and we also know the assurance given by the Home Minister in the House of Parliament and that is the same kind of assurance that we are getting here and only the same kind of importance could be attached to them. Of course the Collectors will be functioning as the Special Officers and when the proper time comes the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari will come before the House and advise us that the Collectors have given the opinion that the time for holding of elections is not propitious and then, despite the assurance given on the floor of the House he will have other arguments and we will be treated to Sanskrit quibbles and sophistry and the House will be told that what the I.C.S. officers feel as difficulties are real difficulties. Let it be understood whether the Hon. the Chief Minister recognises or not that it is his job to train the people in democracy; it is not the 375 people alone that have to be trained in democracy; in fact all the district boards and municipal councils will have to be reconstituted on the basis of adult franchise. It is not the few I.C.S. officers alone that should form our administrative machinery; in fact lakhs of people should be the masters of the administration of the country; the man in the village, the ordinary peasant and the worker will have to tackle with the questions of administration. Just as there is legislative control over the Government of this country, there ought to be popular control of the local administrative machinery. The very suspicious terms of reference of the Committee, the suspicious recommendations of the Committee with regard to the district board reorganization and municipal boards have all to be borne in mind in considering the Bill; it is in the light of things contained in them that we should set

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about dealing with this Bill and if we do it, we shall be able to see that it is part and parcel of a conspiracy on the part of the Government to do away with the district boards entirely. Let it be understood that it is going to be the move of the Government. People swore by Self-Government to do things from the days of Lord Ripon but to-day it has come to nothing. Just as the Legislative Assembly cannot sign away its death warrant, so also we cannot do away with the district boards because it is a part and parcel of the democratic set-up of the country and that is why I ask hon. Members: 'Please understand the conspiracy of the Government; please understand the consequence of such things; please understand that you will be responsible to posterity and to history and give your vote correctly and in the interest of democracy.'

Sri K. T. KOSALRAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த திருத்தம் இந்த மசோதாவிற்கு அவசியம்தானா இல்லையா என்பதுபற்றி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்கு சில விஷயங்களைக் கொண்டு வர நினைக்கிறேன். அவர் இந்த திருத்தம் அவசியம் இல்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ‘உண்மையில் அவசியம் இல்லை என்று உறுதி சொல்லுகிறேன்’ என்றும் சொன்னார். இப்பொழுது நான் கொண்வரும் திருத்தத்தின் மூலம் செப்டெம்பர் மாதம் முதல் தேதியன்று அங்கத்தினர்கள் பதவி ஏற்கும்படி ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தல்களை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் நிச்சயமாக தேர்தல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று உறுதியாகக் கூறுகிறேன். இதை ஒத்தக்கொண்டால் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொல்வதில் நான் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தமும் இருக்குமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“இப்பொழுது ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை வைத்தால் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வெற்றிபெற முடியாது, திரும்பிவா முடியாது என்று எதிர்ப்புக் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் எண்ணிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். முக்தியமாக நமது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் நண்பர்கள் அடிக்கடி சொல்லிவருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நான் ஒன்றைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தேர்தலுக்கு பயந்தவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் காரர்களாகிய நாங்கள் அல்ல. அகற்க உதாரணம் வேண்டுமானாலும் முனிசிபாலிட்டி தேர்தலை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். இந்தத் தமிழ் நாட்டில், காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களோடு போட்டி போட்டு வெற்றிபெற முடிந்தது. கம்யூனிஸ்ட் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு கம்யூனிஸ்ட் சின்னத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு போட்டி போட்டமுடிந்ததா? ஆனால் எங்கள் ஜில்லா தேர்தலுக்குப் பயப்படவில்லை. தேர்தலை நடத்தத்தான் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம். அதற்காகவேதான் நான் இந்த திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். Conscience-க்கு விரோதமாகக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. நான் இந்த தேர்தலை வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக எந்தச் சாரியமும் நடக்கக்கூடாது என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஜில்லா போர்டானாலும் சரி, முனிசிபாலிட்டியானாலும் சரி, தேர்தலைக் கொண்டதான் அங்கத்தினர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுக்க வேண்டும். மக்கள் அடிக்குத் தேர்தல்தான் முக்கியம். ஆதலால் இதை யாரும் மறுக்கவில்லை. இதற்கு விரோதமாக நான் குறுக்கே நின்றுகொண்டேன். நான் என்ன சொல்கிறேன் என்றால் ஆந்திரா பிரிவினை குறிப்பிட தான் இந்த ஆகஸ்ட் 1-ம் தேதிக்குள் தேர்தல் நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறேன். ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசரை நான் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லவில்லை. அதை ஒத்தக் கொண்டதான் என் திருத்தம் இருக்கிறது.

இந்த அரங்கத்திற்கு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் நியமித்ததைப்பற்றி ஒன்று சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்த ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசராக நியமிக்கப்படுகிறவர் Revenue Divisional Officer ஆகவோ Revenue Inspector ஆகவோ கொண்டுவரவே இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் கலெக்டர்

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[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

களுக்கு நிறைவேலை இருக்கிறது. மேலும் அவர்கள் செய்ய வேண்டிய வேலைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் அவர்களுடைய Personal Assistant கள் தான் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். மேலும் இந்த ஜில்லா போர்டு ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் ஆகியோருக்கும் அவர்களுடைய கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுடைய Personal Assistant தான் மற்ற விஷயங்களைப் போல இடையூறு செய்யவார்கள். ஆகவே இந்த ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் உத்தியோகத்திற்கு அமர்த்தப்படுகிறவர்கள் நல்ல அனுபவசாலகங்களாகவும் ஜனநாயக முறையில் பண்பட்டவர்களாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு Local Administration Department-ல் இருந்து ஜில்லா போர்டுகளைப்பற்றி நன்றாகத் தெரிந்தவர்களாகவும் ஜனங்களுடன் தொடர்பு கொண்டு ஒழுங்காகப் பழகுகிறவர்களாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டும். Revenue Department-ல் இருந்து, அதாவது கலெக்டர் ஆபீசலிலிருந்து ஒருவரையும் போடக்கூடாது என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் பொது மக்களைப்பற்றி கவலையே பற்றவில்லை.

“நான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு ஒன்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நான் அவர்களுக்கு உறுதிமொழி அளிக்கிறேன். நான் உண்மையான காங்கிரஸ்தான். Conscience-க்கு விரோதமாக நடப்பவனல்ல. நான் எப்பொழுதும் காங்கிரஸுக்கு எதிராக ஒட்டுப் போட்டவே மாட்டேன். ஸ்ரீவைத்தியத் தய்யர் போல காங்கிரஸுக்கு எதிரியாக ஒட்டுப் போட்டவனல்ல நான். காங்கிரஸ் கொள்கைக்கு விரோதமாக ஒரு நாளும் நடக்கவே மாட்டேன் என்று கூறிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* **Sri V. SRI KRISHNA:**—“Sir, let me, at the outset, state the reason why I moved the amendment. When one looks at the policy adopted by the Government in the matter of elections to the Local Boards, one will inevitably come to the conclusion that the wheel of democracy in our State is now on its reverse gear. First of all, let us go back to the General Elections. The General Elections were conducted under adult franchise with a system of secret ballot. But when the Congress met with reverses, despite all the malpractices in those elections as a consequence of which very few old faces are to be found here in this House, the Government have now come out openly in their true colours. Later came the Municipal elections and in the Municipal elections, numerous instances can be cited about the misdeeds of the authorities in the allocation of seats and demarcation of wards. Even these attempts proved to be futile. Then came the Panchayat elections. They altogether abandoned the system of secret ballot and the primitive method of raising hands was introduced. Now, when the time for elections to District Boards has come, they have altogether abandoned elections themselves. As it is, step by step, all semblance of democracy in our State has vanished. Now, the stage has come where the elections are no more and the lease of life of the District Boards has to be extended for a period of one year or more. When the public opinion is against it and when the entire House is opposed to the policy of postponing elections, the Government have brought in a Bill for the appointment of Special Officers for the District Boards.”

“Sir, day before yesterday when the Hon. Chief Minister intervened in the debate, he placed before us a choice, a choice, between the devil and the deep sea—either the extension of the lease of life of the discredited District Boards or the appointment of Special Officers. But anyway, we have come to a stage wherein we have to choose between the devil and the deep sea. We have

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MR. SPEAKER:—The Government may move it or may not do so.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—We have not even given notice of the amendment.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—Sir, I do not know whether to believe you or the Hon. the Minister for Finance. Anyhow, it is good that the Government have at last come forward with an amendment. Sir, I do not like to go into the question of the advisability of having Special Officers or not as we have already voted against the Government in the first reading of the Bill. Yet, I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister one material fact which most of the Members who spoke previously have tried to explain, namely, that there is no time-limit for the continuance of the life of the Special Officers. Everybody wants that elections should take place at least after some time. This point has been stressed on the floor of this House. Even a Congress Member, Sri K. T. Kosaram, said quite categorically that elections should be held by September. The general consensus of opinion of the whole House seems to be that there should be elections as early as possible. But does the Bill provide for this? No, certainly not. Mr. Speaker, my main point is that the life of the Bill is unlimited. I would suggest to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Minister for Local Administration that there should be a time-limit for the life of the Special Officers. Almost all the hon. Members have been demanding this. The Hon. Ministers are putting forth the argument that the State is going to be divided and that the future Governments may take their own decisions on fixing a time-limit. Why should the Government in anticipation of what the future Governments are going to do, extend the life of the Special Officers indefinitely and bring in such a piece of legislation? I would appeal to those on the Treasury Benches to fix a limit whether it be July, September or October or any other suitable date.

"In this connexion, I would like to bring to the notice of the House that even under present conditions it would be possible to hold the elections. May I just request those on the Treasury Benches to consider when the previous elections were held? If elections could be held in the past when there was utter confusion and chaos prevailing in every part of the country, what is it that prevents the Cabinet from going to the people now? I do not like to go into the motives of the Government, whatever they may be, but the point is quite clear that they refuse to go to the people as is evident from this Bill itself. I therefore insist that the amendment be accepted and a time-limit prescribed for the Special Officers, as otherwise there will be no end for the continuation of these Special Officers. Our apprehension, particularly in regard to the Andhra State, is that at least for an year and a half to come, we could not hold these elections. We therefore say that a time-limit should be fixed and, if the Andhra Government feel that they

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu]

cannot hold elections and come forward with legislation for postponing the elections, we, the 44 members of our party, will fight it to the last man and see that elections are held immediately. Therefore, my request to the present Cabinet is, let not this Government take the responsibility of continuing these Special Officers for District Boards for two or three years or as long as the Congress Government exists. With these words, I support the amendment."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, the necessity for the appointment of the Special Officers is justified because of the impending formation of the Andhra State on 1st October 1953. If this is the genuine reason for appointing these Special Officers, I would appeal to the Government and to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to consider this suggestion, namely, that within three months after the formation of the Andhra State or on 1st January 1954 whichever is earlier, the elections to District Boards may take place. This is a reasonable amendment put forward by the Opposition. It is also a commendable one and removes the only obstacle which is said to stand in the way of holding normal elections to the District Boards. I therefore submit that for the purpose of removing the suspicions and allaying the apprehensions of the Members who are so vehemently opposed to the appointment of Special Officers, it is very wise and also desirable that there should be a limit to the term of the office of these Special Officers and the amendment proposed on behalf of the Opposition, namely, that the term of office be restricted to three months after the new Andhra State is formed or the 1st January 1954 whichever is earlier seems to me to be the best possible solution by which these apprehensions can be safely put at rest. Then, all the parties concerned will have the satisfaction that the Government is responding to the genuine desire of those Members who are opposing the very appointment of the Special Officers. I therefore submit that this amendment may be accepted."

* SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—Mr. Speaker, Sir, in speaking on the motion before the House, I have to say what I felt when the Hon. the Chief Minister intervened in the debate and said that just because the people are tolerating the official administration by the Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers, they should not object to the appointment of the Special Officers for a short period. By this he has assumed that the people are tolerating whatever the officers like the Collectors and the Revenue Divisional Officers are doing in the State. Time and again, it has been brought to the notice of the Chief Minister in this House that these officers are not conducting themselves according to the wishes and expectations of the public. Even now, they are thinking that they are answerable only to the bureaucratic Government and not to the public. Even after the advent of Independence there has been no change of mentality on the part of these officers and they think that just because they receive their salaries from the Government they are answerable only to the Government. They do not realize that their salary is received only from the tax paid

[Sri K. R. Viswanathan]

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by the public and they do not at all justify their being called public servants. They think that they are only Government servants and that they are not the servants of the public. When such is the state of affairs, we can say that no good can come out of the Special Officers being appointed to handle the affairs of the District Boards during this interim period even though it is a very short period. It is really very undemocratic to appoint these Special Officers. But, when there are only two alternatives open, either to appoint Special Officers or to hold elections immediately which will involve expenditure and other things, it is better to choose the appointment of Special Officers with this reservation, namely, that the Special Officer is not given the independence and freedom to go his own way and not do good to the public. He should be advised by an advisory body consisting of elected representatives of the district concerned. Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Members of Parliament who have been elected on adult franchise may usefully advise the Special Officer during this short period and, on this condition, we support the Special Officers being appointed to take charge of the District Boards."

1-10
P.m.

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—

சனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது விவாதத்தில் இருக்கும் மசோதா ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் தற்போது இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் மெம்பர்களின் பதவிக்காலத்தை முடிப்பதுடன், ஸ்பெஷல் அபீஸர்களை காலவரை ஏதாவதுமீறி நியமிக்க அதிகாரம் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கிறது. அதனால்தான் இதை எதிர்க்கிறோம். சென்ற சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்தில் நெருங்கிய மசோதாவின்மீது கடுமையான விவாதம் நடந்தது. விவாதம் நடந்தபோது நிச்சயமாக அருகே 6 மாதத்திற்குள்ளாக தேர்தலை நடத்திவிடுகிறோம் என்று மதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வாக்கூறுதி கொடுத்ததின் பேரிலேயே இவ்வாண்டு ஜூன்மீ 30-ந்தேதியளையில் அவர்கள் பதவிக்காலத்தை நீடிக்க சபை ஒப்புக்கொண்டது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது தேர்தலை ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையினால் நடத்தமுடியவில்லையென்று சொல்லும் பொழுது சர்க்கார் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக ஸ்பெஷல் அபீஸர்களை நியமிக்கும் யோசனையை எழுப்பியிருக்கிறது. அப்படிச் சொல்லும்பொழுது குறிப்பிட்ட இந்தக் காலம்வரையில் ஸ்பெஷல் அபீஸர்கள் பதவியில் இருப்பார்கள் என்பதாக சர்க்கார் அறிவித்திருந்தால் சர்க்காரின் மனப்போக்கை, எண்ணத்தை ஓரளவு கிட்டவப்பமாக அறிந்துகொண்டிருக்கமுடியும். ஆனால் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலிருந்து ஸ்ரீ கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் பேசும் பொழுது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் யாரும் தேர்தலுக்குப் பாய்ப்படவில்லையென்றும், மனிதர்பாலிட்டி தேர்தலில் பெருவாரியாக வெற்றி அடைந்துவிட்டதாகவும் சொன்னார். ஆனால் சமீபத்தில் நடந்தவரும் பஞ்சாயத்து தேர்தலில் என்ன நிலைமையை அவர்கள் அடைந்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப்பற்றிச் சொல்ல அவர்க்கு கையியம் இல்லை. அதுமட்டுமல்ல. செப்டெம்பர்மீ நண்ணுந்தேதிக்குள் தேர்தலை நடத்துவதென்று ஒரு சீர்தரமான கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அந்தக் தீர்மானத்தை ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் ஆதரிப்பார்கள் என்றும் எதிர்பார்த்தார். அந்தத் திருத்தத்தை அவர் கோசல்ராம் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசலாமென்று நினைத்தேன். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அவர் தீர்மானத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசினால் என்ன அந்தரத்தில் விட்டுவிட்டு திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டாலும் வாங்கிக் கொள்வார் என்ற ஐயப்பாடால் கனம் நான் ரெட்டி கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறேன்.

"செப்டெம்பர் மாதத்திற்குள் எலெக்ஷனை நடத்திவிடவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னபோதிலும் இடைக்காலத்தில் ஸ்பெஷல் அபீஸர்களின் அதிகாரத்தில் மட்டும் விடுவதைவிட, ஸ்பெஷல் அபீஸர்களைக்கொண்ட ஒரு

[6th April 1953]

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

அட்வைஸரி போர்டை ஏற்படுத்தி அதில் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களும், மற்ற அதிகாரப்பற்றற்ற அங்கத்தினர்களையும் சேர்த்து நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்தலாம். அப்படி ஏதாவது ஏற்பாடு செய்தால்தான் நாட்டில் ஜனநாயகம் வளர வசதி ஏற்படும். அதோடு எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் முடியுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரம் தேர்தலை நடத்த எல்லா நடவடிக்கைகளையும் எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை ஒத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :— "Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to say a few words with reference to the wording of sub-clause (1) (iii) of clause 2 of the Bill so that the scope of this section may be explained and my doubts may be cleared."

MR. SPEAKER :— "The hon. Member may refer to his doubts when sub-clause (1) (iii) comes up for discussion."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASAMY AYYANGAR :— "Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to speak on that sub-clause now so that the Government may have time to examine and modify the wording of that sub-clause in the light of my remarks if they consider it necessary. Sub-clause (1) (iii) refers to the appointment of Special Officers. It reads as follows :—

"To appoint for every district board a Special Officer to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the district board and its president during the period commencing at noon on the 1st day of July 1953 in the case of all district boards except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam and on the 20th day of December 1953 in the case of the district boards of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam and ending with the date on which the newly elected members come into office."

According to this sub-clause, the Special Officer will function from a particular date till the end of another date to be specified by the Government. We should take care that at any particular point of time two Government recognized authorities do not function simultaneously and thus come into conflict with each other. There should be no room for the interpretation that the wording of this clause allows both the Government recognized authorities—the Special Officer and the District Board—to function on the same day. When we say that a month ends with a particular date that month includes that particular date also. According to this Bill, the Special Officer is expected to function till the end of a particular date and it is on that date the district board also comes into office. So on that date the Special Officer will be functioning and there will also be the district board entering into office. The Special Officer may refuse to vacate his office on that date and the district board may as well contend that they have the right under the District Boards Act to function from that date. Thus both the authorities may come into conflict with each other. With a view to avoid such conflicts I suggest that the wording of sub-clause (1) (iii) may be modified."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :— "Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support all the amendments that have been moved including the amendment moved by hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalam from the

[Sri P. Ramamurthi]

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Government side. I do so because of the very omnibus nature of the powers given to the Government under this clause 2. Items (i) and (ii) of sub-clause (1), read as follows:—

(i) to cause elections to be held to every district board so that the newly elected members may come into office on any date fixed by the State Government, which date may be subsequent to the date of expiry of the term of the members holding office at the commencement of this Act and may be different in the case of different district boards;

(ii) from time to time to advance or postpone the date fixed under clause (i) and fix instead another date.

From the above sub-clauses it will be seen that the powers that the Government wish to take are very unlimited. The Government may hold elections or they may not hold elections even after fixing a date for the holding of elections and postpone them at the last moment as they did in 1946. The postponement may be for a few days or it may also be *sine die*! Anything may take place under the powers taken by the Government under this clause. To give such omnibus powers to the Government is something I cannot conceive.

Assurances have been given by the Hon. the Chief Minister on behalf of the Government that elections will be held very soon. I do not see any reason why the Government should hesitate to accept an amendment which does nothing more than pin them down to those assurances, and such an act will also legally bind not only this Government but also the future Governments of the Andhra State to be formed and the residuary Madras State. Why should not the Government translate the assurances given on the floor of this House into legal reality by accepting any one of these amendments? There is an amendment, I believe, moved by Sri Kosalram which seeks definitely to cause elections to be held to every district board by 31st August 1953. This may not be acceptable to the Government because the Andhra State may not come into being before October. I hope it may be possible to have the Andhra State even before that. If it comes earlier, probably in August, the Government may hold elections a month or two immediately afterwards. There are some amendments to that effect, and the Hon. the Chief Minister can accept one of these amendments. But, not accepting any of these amendments would naturally make people suspicious. That is the trouble. I feel that the Government must have no difficulty in accepting one of these amendments. Therefore I support all these amendments and I request the Government to accept any one of these amendments."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I oppose all the amendments. Some extraordinary powers are necessary because once dates are fixed for elections they cannot be ordinarily changed. Further the limits of some districts have to be changed and elections to the other district boards need not wait till that is done. Hence these emergency powers are necessary and are therefore sought by the Government. They may look arbitrary but they will not be used for extending the period of Special Officers for a long time.

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[Sri N. Sankara Reddi]

"Some amendments have been brought forward for the constitution of Local Board Advisory Committees consisting of the existing Members of the Legislative Assembly, the Council, the Indian Parliament, etc., of the district concerned. Members of the Legislature are elected for a different purpose and for a bigger purpose. They can, even without the formation of these Advisory Committees, go at any time to the Special Officers concerned and represent about general problems. As these Special Officers are going to be there only for a very short time, these Advisory Committees are not necessary. So, I oppose all the amendments. If the postponement of the elections is for a long period, then there may be need to consider some of the suggestions made by the hon. Members. But now, since the postponement of the elections is only for a short time—for the elections will be held soon after the States are formed—there is no need to consider the suggestions. So, I oppose the amendments."

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p.m.

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"May I know what the Hon. Minister means by 'short time'? How long will it be?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"About six months after the formation of the States."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"My request is, let Government put it as six months in the Bill itself."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri Seetharamaiah to the vote of the House."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, I would like that each amendment is read out, so that we may know what it is, before it is put to the vote of the House. Further there are several amendments which have to be put to vote."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put Sri D. Seetharamaiah's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—
"Omit items (i) and (ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri G. Rama Rao to the vote of the House. The question is—
"For items (i) and (ii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, substitute the words 'to hold the elections to the district boards at once'."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri V. Sri Krishna to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (i) of sub-clause 1 of clause (2), for the words 'any date, district boards,' substitute the words 'August 1, 1953, in all districts except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam and on February 1, 1954, in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts'."

The amendment was put and lost.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri K. T. Kosalram to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "any date fixed by the State Government . . ." up to the end of the clause, *substitute* the words and figures "1st of September 1953" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri Chandra Ramalingaiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "on any date fixed by the State Government," *substitute* the words and figures "before 31st December 1953" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri K. Rajagopala Rao to the vote of the House."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, I request this may be taken up as the last amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have no objection. I shall put Sri Nagi Reddi's amendment also at the end. As Sri Kondayya was not in his place, his amendment was not moved, and so there is no need to put his amendment to the vote of the House."

"I shall now put the amendment of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "to appoint for every district board a special officer," *substitute* the words "to constitute every district board with the members of the State Legislature and Parliament" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri M. Narayanaswami to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "to appoint for every district board a special officer," *substitute* the words "to order for fresh district board elections so" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri V. Sri Krishna to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "special officer," *add* the words "with advisory bodies consisting of the M.L.As. of the districts concerned" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri V. Vemiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "special officer," *insert* the words "in an undemocratic way" and, *add* at the end the words, "Hence immediate steps shall be taken to conduct elections so as to allow new president and members to discharge their duties from 1st July 1953" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri Chandra Ramalingaiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, after the words "special officer," *insert* the words "not below the rank of a District Collector" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri K. Rajagopala Rao to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, *delete* the words "the district board and its president," and *add* the words "of the president while members of the Legislative Assembly and House of the People of the concerned district, discharge the duties and functions of the members of the district boards" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put to the vote of the House the amendment of Sri Chandra Ramalingaiah. The question is—

"In item (iii), sub-clause (1), of clause 2, after the words "functions of the district board and its president" *insert* the words "with the help of an advisory body consisting of the standing Legislative Assembly members and the Members of Parliament of the district concerned" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri S. Ramalingam to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, between the words "President" and "during" *insert*, the following:—

"in consultation with an Advisory Committee consisting of the M.L.As. and M.L.Cs. of that district" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri D. Seetharamaiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "with the date on which the newly elected members will come into office," *substitute* the words "with 1st November 1953" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (iii) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "on which the newly elected members will come into office" in lines 8 and 9, *substitute* the words and figures "5th July 1953" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri Chandra Ramalingaiah to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In sub-clause (2) of clause 2, *delete* all the words after the words "principal Act" . . ."

The amendment was put and lost.

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu to the vote of the House. The question is—

(3) :— "After sub-clause (2) in clause 2, insert the following as new sub-clause

"(3) The Special Officer so appointed under sub-clause (iii) of clause 2 shall be assisted by the District Advisory Council consisting of all the legislators in the district, the District Medical Officer, the District Health Officer, the Public Works Department Executive Engineers for Highways and Irrigation in the district, the District Educational Officer, the District Agricultural Officer, the District Veterinary Officer, the District Superintendent of Police and such other District Officers the Government deem fit." "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now I shall put up the amendment of Sri K. Rajagopala Rao to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, for the words "on any date fixed by the State Government," substitute the words "within three months after the new Andhra State is formed or before 1st January 1954 whichever is earlier" "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the amendment of Sri T. Nagi Reddi to the vote of the House. The question is—

"In item (i) of sub-clause (1) of clause 2, at the end, after the words "different district boards," insert the following :—

"but before the last day of September 1953" "

The amendment was put and lost.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, before we proceed further, I wish to inform the House that I am asking my colleague the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to move an amendment to clause 1. So much has been discussed and so many alternative suggestions have been made with the idea that the Government are going to do something out of the way. May I suggest to hon. Members that it is all a wrong impression. The Hon. Minister for Local Administration will presently move an amendment to clause 1 stating the whole Act shall cease to have effect on the 31st March 1954. The purport of all the amendments, I hope, will be met by this." (Applause.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"He will move his amendment when clause 1 is taken up. I shall now put clause 2 to the vote of the House. The question is :—

"That clause 2 do stand part of the Bill." "

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 3.

1-30 P.M. SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I do not know whether the Government have gone through this clause very carefully. It reads like this: '... by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the

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difficulty'. The Government under this clause are taking powers to such an extent that they will be able to do anything and everything. I would request the Cabinet to put it properly so that it may not be so ambiguous."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This is a very ordinary clause, Sir, in every Bill. Since I have already explained that this is a temporary Act and will be in force only up to the end of the Budget year, there is no necessity to be apprehensive that anything great will be made. It is a common clause which occurs in every Bill to remove difficulties that may arise in the working of administrative Acts. We now do not know what sort of difficulties would arise, regarding date and so on."

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Preamble.

MR. SPEAKER:—"A number of amendments have been given notice of for the Preamble. All of them are out of order because they are only consequential amendments to the amendments on which the House has given a verdict."

"Before I put the Preamble to the vote of the House let the Hon. Minister move his amendment to clause 1. I will put clause 1 and then put the Preamble to the vote of the House."

Clause 1.

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I beg to move—

'Number clause 1 as sub-clause (1) of clause 1.

Insert the following as sub-clause (2) of clause 1 :—

"(2) It shall come into force at once and shall cease to have any effect after the 31st March 1954" "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I only wish to have some information. If the Government could give that information it would help us. Supposing the Act ceases to be in force from 1st April 1954 what would happen? Actually there would be only a vacuum." (Hon. Members: 'No, no. Elections would have taken place.')

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am glad, Sir, that the Government have at last accepted part of the suggestion made by us. The amendment has the effect of limiting the life of the Special Officers to 31st March 1954. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'Without prejudice to the holding of the elections earlier.') Of course, without prejudice to the holding of elections earlier. The Government have powers to hold elections any day. The effect of the amendment is that this Act shall cease to have life on 1st April 1954, unless a fresh Bill is brought and passed into law which I hope would not be done. Therefore elections will have to be held and the new Boards constituted before 1st April 1954. I hope that

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elections will be held even earlier than that day. Since the Government have at last found their way. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'That was their intention.') If it had been their intention they could have moved the amendment earlier. Anyway the Government have accepted a part of the suggestion made by us and I therefore support the amendment."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"When the Government have seen their way to introduce this amendment why can't they also find ways to make the boards function as democratic bodies during these six months also?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

Number clause 1 as sub-clause (1) of clause 1.

Insert the following as sub-clause (2) of clause 1:—

"(2) It shall come into force at once and shall cease to have any effect after the 31st March 1954."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 1, as amended, was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.'"

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister rose to speak before the amendment was moved but he did not speak. We want to know what he wanted to say, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Obviously, Sir, the hon. Member Sri Gopalakrishnaiah and my other hon. Friends in the Opposition are not expressing their own minds when they repeatedly expressed distrust of me. They seem to think that even what I have *not* said is worth being listened to. Hon. Members think that what I wanted to say, I did not say and what I was wanting to say may be worth listening to. I am grateful for this. What I was going to say was that the Government have shown that the assurances they were giving were genuine and intended to be performed. Even after the amendments have been thrown out we have come forward ourselves to say that this Act shall cease to have effect after the 31st March 1954. If at any time the Government is in any difficulty and cannot perform the promise, they will have to come to the Legislature, whatever legislatures may then be in operation and obtain fresh authority. That is the position now and I hope there will

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be no longer any question or doubt as to our intentions regarding democracy and all that. The whole of the argument about democracy and bureaucracy is wrong because the entire Government is now democratic Government and submission to that Government is democracy."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.'"

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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

The House then adjourned.

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SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Is labour recruited from the local area for carrying out this work, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I want notice, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Can the Government give us an assurance that they will not change their mind afterwards?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I can only answer for the present Government, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Is it a fact that technical assistance has been borrowed from some private companies to work this scheme, and if so, will the Government give us an idea when they will finish with this experimental measure and come to a proper and final conclusion?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the work is now being done departmentally. Mr. Ghosh, the Chief Engineer in charge, with the help of private contractors is doing departmentally all the excavation of the trial pit 550 feet by 550 feet by 180 feet with the help of machines lent by the Government of India."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தெரிபலிலை என்று சொன்னார். அன்னதானம் பேட்டை, தாண்டவகுப்பம் கிராமங்களுடைய மக்களைத்தான் குறிப்பிடுகிறேன். இதைப்பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்து அதற்கு தகுந்த நடவடிக்கை எடுப்பாரா என்று கேட்கக் கொள்கிறேன்."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I said I don't remember having got it. But I shall make enquiries."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"Can the Hon. Minister tell us whether the labourers in the Neyveli mines are paid subsistence wages, and if so, at what rate?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"They are paid wages. I should like to have notice with regard to the rate."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, the petitions regarding evictions would have been forwarded to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue and not to the Minister for Industries and Labour. Therefore, will the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue tell us whether he had received any such petitions from the peasants of that area?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I suggest, Sir, that a separate question may be addressed to the Minister for Land Revenue?"

[7th April 1953]

Telugu pandits in High Schools.

* 332 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN (on behalf of Sri V. Chidanandam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been issued that Telugu pandits in High Schools can appear for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination privately for March 1953 only and not afterwards, and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether the order has been communicated to all High Schools and when; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken to make it known to the pandits?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) to (c) The reference is apparently to the provision in the S.S.L.C. Scheme allowing trained teachers and other members of the teaching profession including pandits with a service of at least 3 years and with the qualifications prescribed in the Madras Educational Rules to appear as private candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, dispensing with the production of school attendance and records.

This was a concession which was specially allowed to teachers and pandits up to the Examination of March 1953. The Rules were published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.

This concession has been extended for another period of 3 years, i.e., till March 1956."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Does this concession apply to Tamil pandits also?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"It applies to all pandits, Sir."

Cases filed under the Civil Disabilities Act.

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

(a) whether the working of the Civil Disabilities Act is annually reviewed; and

(b) the number of cases filed under the Act in each district up to 30th June 1952?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The Act is being reviewed annually in the Annual Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare department.

" (b) The number of cases filed under the Act in each district up to 30th June 1952 is as follows:—

Bellary	...	...	...	...	1
Malabar	...	...	...	...	3
Madurai	...	...	...	...	62

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 7th April 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.

Mining work at Neyveli, South Arcot district.

* 331 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have begun the mining work at Neyveli, South Arcot district;

(b) whether the management of that work has been taken over by the Government or given to private companies; and

(c) if private companies, who they are?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes, on an experimental scale.

“(b) The work is managed by Government.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—“In view of the fact that six years have been wasted so far and in view of the fact that the attention of the Government will be completely drawn towards the formation of the Andhra State, will the Hon. Minister give us an assurance that this work will not be delayed any further beyond the specified time-limit?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, there is no time-limit fixed for the work. I can assure the hon. Member that the work is being proceeded with very, very expeditiously.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“Is it a fact that, in view of the immense liability involved in the work, the Government contemplate entrusting the work to such big capitalists as Tatas and Birlas?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“There is no such intention at the present moment, Sir.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—“நெய்வேலி சுரங்க சுற்றுப்புற வட்டாரங்களிலுள்ள கிராம ஜனங்களை அப்புறப்படுத்துவது சம்பந்தமாக கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு மகஜர் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. அது விஷயமாக என்ன நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டது?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I don't think that anybody was evicted. I don't remember having received any mahazars.”

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Ramanathapuram	...	...	...	...	8
South Kanara	...	...	...	...	12
Tanjore	...	...	...	...	1
Tirunelveli	...	...	...	...	6
Tiruchirappalli	...	...	...	...	6
Visakhapatnam	...	...	...	...	1
Srikakulam	...	...	...	...	1
Other districts	...	...	...	...	Nil

8-40 SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—"Sir, are the Government
a.m. aware of the fact that this Act is not properly enforced, and in view of this, will the Government issue necessary instructions to the officers concerned to enforce the Act properly?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Necessary instructions have already been issued and will be issued from time to time."

SRI O. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the disabilities are still existing, will the Government consider the question of amending the Act?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is provision for giving greater help in the matter; but the success of the Act depends largely on the awakening among the people and co-operation from the non-Harijans."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"What are the reasons, Sir, for the top priority given to Madurai and Madurai taking the lead?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is the Harijan Sevak Sangh and also a Special Officer of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh there for this purpose."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"May I know what steps the Government are taking for giving publicity to this Act in the mufassal parts?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Every effort is being made to give due publicity."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"ప్రభుత్వం ద్వారా అభివృద్ధి పథకాలు పెట్టబడినా కనుక, ఆ కష్టాలు Civil Disabilities Act ను వాటింపకపోయినను, ఎటువంటి చర్యలు తీసుకొనుటలేదనే విషయం మంత్రిగారికి తెలుసా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"పెట్టబడినా మనస్సు లో మార్పు రానిదే ఈ చట్టం అమలుపరచడం కష్టమనే విషయం గౌరవ సభ్యులకు తెలియదా?"

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Scholarship to Harijan students.

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

(a) whether the Government have decided to stop the granting of any fresh scholarships to the Harijan students this year;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any representations were made by the Harijan Members of the Legislative Assembly to the Hon. Minister that many students would discontinue their studies, if they are not granted scholarships this year; and

(d) if so, whether any action has been taken by the Government in this regard?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) & (b) No.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) The Government have since increased the budget allotment for the grant of scholarships for the eligible communities from Rs. 9,30,400 to Rs. 11,30,400, i.e., by Rs. 2 lakhs."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state what was done to the other resolution passed by the members of the Association regarding the grants to be given and also regarding recognition of the hostels?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"This particular question is with regard to scholarships; but the hon. Member is asking a question about grants."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—"In view of the fact that these scholarships to Harijan students are inadequate, will the Government consider the question of increasing the provision sufficiently?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Hon. Members know that there is an increase in the present Budget, and a further increase will be attempted."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"In view of the fact that Harijan students are granted scholarships not only by the State Government but also by the Central Government and in view of the fact that the State Government in order to safeguard their financial position, insist upon Harijan students to utilize only the scholarships granted by the Central Government, and also in view of the fact that in most cases the grants given by the Central Government are invariably less than the grants given by the Provincial Government and students are put at a disadvantage and have to lose the difference in the amount of the two grants, will the Government consider it desirable to give at least the difference between the two grants to the poor Harijans so as to help them to prosecute their studies?"

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The recipient in each case is given the option to choose whichever grant is higher."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"May I know, whether all students fall under the category of fresh scholarships, whether a student who has already been granted scholarship and who has completed the course of the study in a school and gone to continue it in another institution, will be granted a fresh scholarship?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"He will have to apply afresh."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state how many scholarships were given this year to the Harijan students in the primary, secondary and college courses, and how many were given in the previous year?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I require notice."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—"Sir, will the Government consider the question of granting all these fresh scholarships for famine-affected areas of the State at least?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"In awarding the scholarships, preference is given to famine-stricken areas."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Will the Hon. Minister tell us the minimum amount of money that is granted for scholarship for each student and the maximum for each student?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member want that information for each class?"

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"No: I want to know the minimum amount that is given to each student according to the scheme."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The amount varies with the course of the study. I require notice to give full details."

SRI G. JOSEPH:—"ఈ సంవత్సరం ఆర్థిక దేశంలో ఉన్న కాలేజీలలోని హరిజన విద్యార్థులు scholarships కై దరఖాస్తులు పంపుకొనినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వం వారు scholarships మంజూరు చేయలేదు. ఇందువల్ల విద్యార్థులు కాలా అందోళన చెందుతున్నారు. వెంటనే scholarships గ్రాంటు చేసే నియంతురించి ప్రభుత్వము విని చెయ్యబోతోంటే తెలియజేస్తారా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The awarding of scholarships is subject to Budget provision and they are awarded on the basis of merit."

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO:—"అయ్యో, 1952-53 సంవత్సరంలో ఆర్థిక దేశంలో ఉన్న కాలేజీలలో వదులకొంటున్న హరిజన విద్యార్థులకు కొత్త scholarships యివ్వకుండా ఆ మొత్తాన్ని తమిళ జిల్లాలోని హరిజన విద్యార్థుల కొరకు ఖర్చు పెట్టడము నిజమేనా? ఆర్థిక హరిజన విద్యార్థులు ఆ నేక వాదలు వదులకొంటే విద్యార్థులు చేసుకోలేదా?"

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The presumption of the hon. Member is not correct. The fact is that the demand in the country is far in excess of the Budget provision."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"The Minister was pleased to tell us that the student is given the option to choose either of the two scholarships granted. Is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that a Government Order was sent to the College principals, for instance, to the Principal of the Indian Medical College, that students should be asked to accept only the scholarship granted by the Central Government and so they are forced to reject the scholarship granted by the State Government? Is it not disadvantageous to the students concerned?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Probably the students had accepted the Government of India scholarships and therefore they could not continue to enjoy the State scholarships. I shall go into this question."

SRI E. T. KUNHAN:—"മലബാറിൽ ഹരിജൻ വിദ്യാർത്ഥികൾക്ക് 1952-53 ക്കുള്ള scholarship കിട്ടിയിട്ടില്ല. അതു കൊണ്ടുമാണ് ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നതോ, അതല്ല?"

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"I shall translate it. He asks: The Harijan students from Malabar did not receive their scholarships for the year 1952-53. Will the Government be pleased to see that they are given the scholarships?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not know what the hon. Member means. Does he mean that no applicant from Malabar received any scholarship?"

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"Sir, is the Hon. Minister aware of the fact that this year the Government have not granted any scholarship to Harijan women students to enable them to undertake their midwifery courses; and in view of that, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether he will be in a position to grant them these scholarships?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I require notice for that, but the fact is that the Government have since increased the Budget allotment for the grant of scholarships by Rs. 2 lakhs more."

Price of yarn.

* 343 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU (on behalf of Sri Pragada Kotiah): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to place on the table of this House, the formula adopted for fixing yarn prices?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Fixation of yarn prices is attended to by the Textile Commissioner, Bombay and this Government are not in a position to place the formula adopted by the Textile Commissioner for the purpose, on the table of the House."

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SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government will try to find out the formula and make it available to the members? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The formula is a very complicated one depending on the cost of raw material, manufacturing charges, depreciation, interest on working capital, return on the fixed capital, the total number of spindles, the number of counts of yarn, etc. It is a very complicated mechanism and the Madras Government have nothing to do with it."

8-50
a.m.

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—" Sir, is there any, and if so, what difference between the price of yarn supplied to handlooms and the price of yarn supplied to mills? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" If the hon. Member is referring to composite mills they sometimes get yarn cheaper than the handlooms. The difference is due to extra profits permitted to mills, transit charges and profits allowed to State nominees which sometimes make the yarn costly."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—" Will the Government address the Government of India to see that the price of yarn in this State and the other border States is uniform? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" I think it is uniform. If the hon. Member brings to my notice any difference in price in the State as a result of any outside factor, I will look into it."

Reprinting of Madras Road Traffic Code.

* 355 Q.—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any arrangements are made for bringing out a new edition of the Madras Road Traffic Code;

(b) whether the book has been out of stock for nearly a year; and

(c) when the new edition is expected?

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

" (c) It is expected that the new edition will be ready during the second half of 1953."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that there is a large demand for this Code? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" Yes, Sir. The point was that this Code was last printed in 1950. Five thousand copies were printed and we did not expect that it would go out of sale so soon. Since all the copies were exhausted, we are now printing a further 3,000 copies. The printing had to

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be held over because of priority of work due to elections. We have now taken up the work and before the end of 1953 I am sure we will be able to bring out an up to date edition."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—" Will the Government consider the desirability of bringing out a separate edition of only the rules every year? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" The suggestion will be considered."

Relief Works in Ramanathapuram district.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any report from the Collector about acute famine conditions in Ramanathapuram district;

(b) if so, the names of particular areas so affected;

(c) what the recommendations of the Collector are to alleviate the conditions;

(d) whether these parts were visited by the Famine Commissioner and if so, what recommendations were made by him;

(e) the amount applied for by the Collector and the amount sanctioned;

(f) the nature of relief works started in these affected parts; and

(g) whether kist remissions were made and the taluks for which such remissions were sanctioned?

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

" (b) The areas affected are parts of Tirupattur, Sattur, Srivilliputtur, Sivaganga, Aruppukottai and Mudukulattur taluks.

" (c) The Collector recommended the opening of Minor Irrigation, P.W.D. Irrigation, District Board and Rural Welfare works.

" (d) Yes. The Commissioner for Settlement of Estates in charge of Famine visited the district in March 1953. He has recommended that Tirupattur, Tiruvadanai, Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Mudukulathur, Aruppukottai and the affected parts of Sattur and Srivilliputtur be placed in Group 'C' for scarcity classification, that gruel centres need not however be opened anywhere for the present, that provision of work for the unemployed has to be accelerated from April onwards and that more takkavi loans may have to be given on proper security for private works which can absorb local labour as in the digging of irrigation wells. The Collector of Ramanathapuram has been asked to send a detailed report on the points raised by the Board Member.

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"(e) The amount applied for by the Collector is Rs. 4,73,120 while the amount sanctioned so far by the Government is Rs. 3,73,050.

"(f) One hundred and twelve minor irrigation works, and one road work have been taken up for execution in the affected areas.

"(g) Proposals for land revenue remission in the following areas have been received and are under examination—

Ryotwari areas.—Srivilliputtur, Sattur, Aruppukottai, Ramanathapuram, Paramakudi, Mudukulathur, Sivaganga and Thiruvadanai taluks.

Estate areas.—Ramanathapuram, Sivaganga, Virudhunagar estates and villages under the jurisdiction of the Assistant Manager, Sattur."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—"Sir, may I know the amount that the Government propose to sanction for relief works in Ramanathapuram during the current year?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, the Collector asked for about 4½ lakhs of rupees and we have already sanctioned 3 and odd lakhs of rupees and more will be granted after the examination and scrutiny of the proposals."

SRI N. PARAMASIVAM:—"Will the Government be pleased to place the report of the Famine Commissioner after his tour on the table of the House?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"No, Sir. It may not be quite useful."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, apart from sanctioning takkavi loans, have the Government so far undertaken any famine relief works in that district and if so, will the Government be pleased to give details of those famine relief works?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"One hundred and twelve minor irrigation works and one road work have been taken up for execution in the affected areas and they provide employment for 40,000 labourers per day on an average."

Deputation of State Police Officers to the Nanal Nagar Session of the Congress.

* 358 Q.—SRI P. RAMAMURTHI (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that police forces belonging to Madras State were utilised in connexion with the Nanal Nagar Session of the Congress held in the month of January 1953 in the State of Hyderabad;

(b) if so, for what purposes and what strength; and

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(c) what was the total expenditure incurred in respect of the salaries and allowances and travelling allowances of the police forces so utilized?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) & (b) A staff of one Inspector, two Sub-Inspectors and eight head constables was deputed from Madras at the request of the Central Intelligence Bureau, New Delhi, to augment and help the Hyderabad Police in providing the necessary security arrangements in view of the large influx of visitors from all the States in India.

"(c) The expenditure incurred was by way of Travelling Allowance, amounting to Rs. 545-1-0."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, was the expenditure met from the revenues of this State or was it recovered from some other State?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"We shall try to recover it from the Government of India, but it is too small an amount."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Will the Hon. the Chief Minister tell us whether more police or more people were attending the session?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. What has that to do with this question?" If the Hon. Chief Minister wants to answer it I have no objection, but in my view it does not arise out of this question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member need have no doubts about the attendance of people there. If he does not like it, I cannot help it."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Apart from these 11 policemen, including the Sub-Inspector, were there other people sent by the Police department without being asked for by the Government of India?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no reason for that at all, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, did the Intelligence Section of the State Police department send some other people apart from these people?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This deputation that I referred to was in response to the request of the Intelligence Section of the Government of India, Police Department and if the hon. Member means by his question, 'Did any Intelligence Department police people go from here apart from these?' I do not think so; and even if they did, I am not prepared to give any information."

SRI PILLAIAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, if the Government are prepared to send such police wherever there is a great congregation of some other parties?"

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir, wherever there is danger to life consequent on such congregation. The Opposition Members know very well when such danger arises and when the police are sent."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the session that was held at Nanal Nagar was that of a political party, what justification was there that the expenditure should be incurred either by the State Government or by the Central Government? On the other hand, is it not a fact that such expenditure should be debited to the party concerned, just as it is being done in the case of marriage processions or other functions that are taking place in Madras?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member is quite wrong. He should think more clearly about it, if he will permit me to say so. Wherever there is a congregation, I think it is the duty of the Government of the State, whether it is a fair or a festival, to look after security."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI:—"Will the Hon. Chief Minister consider the advisability of deputing intelligence staff to accompany the hon. Leader of the Opposition whenever he visits the Communist Party headquarters in Bombay to protect his life and person?"

9 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In view of all that has happened the Opposition leader is not in any such danger."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"May I give the information that I am being guarded whether I go to Delhi, Bombay or Calcutta?"

Police Sergeants in Madras City.

* 359 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether Sergeants in the City are subordinate to the Sub-Inspectors of Police?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"No, Sir."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI:—"May I know the functions of these Sergeants at present?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The hon. Member may kindly refer to the City Police Order."

Headquarters of Udayarpalayam taluk.

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

(a) the present headquarters of Udayarpalayam taluk; and

(b) whether there is any proposal before the Government to divide and reconstitute this taluk into two, viz., Jayankondan taluk and Ariyalur taluk?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) The present headquarters of Udayarpalayam taluk of Tiruchirappalli district is Jayankondan.

" (b) There is no proposal with the Government for the bifurcation of Udayarpalayam taluk into Jayankondan and Ariyalur taluks."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"In view of the fact that the name is misleading, will the Government consider the advisability of either shifting the headquarters to Udayarpalayam or altering the name of the taluk as Jayankondan taluk?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I take it that the hon. Member wants to change the name. It will be considered."

Representations from the peasants of Tiruturaipundi taluk.

* 361 Q.—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether any representations from the landless poor peasantry of Musaveli Jambhavanodai village in Tiruturaipundi taluk were received by the Government regarding the allotment of lands in their possession to ex-servicemen; and if so, what action was taken on it?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, Sir. A very Senior Officer of the Revenue Department has been deputed to go into the question of allotting the same or fresh lands to the landless poor persons and his report is awaited."

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH:—"ஹரி ஜனங்கள் எல்லாம் பறிமுதல் செய்யப் பட்ட நிலங்களை மீண்டும் கொடுப்பதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதா?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is only to examine this aspect that a senior officer has been deputed, and the Government will take action on receipt of his report."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"As many of the peasants who were formerly enjoying the land offered *satyagraha* and were arrested, will the Government return to them the lands which were in their possession?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am told that all those who were involved in that movement were released and that there is nobody in jail at the present moment. So far as giving of the same land or fresh land to the Harijans is concerned, the matter is being examined."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"In view of the fact that these Harijans were cultivating the waste lands for the last four years, why was it thought necessary to take away the lands from them?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"As the hon. Member knows, this is a part of a scheme of settlement of ex-soldiers which the Government of India desired. An extent of 1,300 acres in Musaveli Jambhavanodai village was selected. It is true that in the course of the allotment of land, some

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landless poor were asked to vacate their land and alternative sites were suggested. As a protest there was some agitation, and it has stopped now. We are now examining the question."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Is it not a fact that the waste lands which were cultivated by rich mirasdars of the village like Mr. Samikoora Thevar and his brother Mr. Rathina Thevar, who happen to be members of the District Congress Committee and Congress members of the District Board, were not touched at all but that only the lands of the landless Harijans were taken? Will the Government be pleased to explain why they did not touch the lands of mirasdars?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I require notice. I wish the Leader of the Opposition puts a separate question."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"If, on examination it is found that the lands occupied by these mirasdars were not touched, will the Government take steps to take away their lands and give them to Harijans?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"This question is purely hypothetical. I should like the hon. Leader of the Opposition to put a specific question and I will answer it."

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH:—"இம்மாதிரியான சம்பவங்கள் எதிர்பாராத நிலைகளில் நடக்காமல் இருப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவிட தர முடியுமா?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I am afraid I cannot answer the question. I would like him to put the question to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"When do the Government expect the Senior Officer to complete his work and what is the work that he has done so far?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think he was deputed in December 1952. As regards the latter part of the question, I require notice."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Since what time has the Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao taken over the portfolio of Land Revenue, since he is answering this question?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"This is a question relating to the settlement of ex-servicemen, which subject comes under my portfolio, and that is why this question has been answered by me."

SRI D. LAKSHMAIAH:—"மிகவும் பழைய நிலங்கள்? தேசிய அரசாங்கம் அவற்றை எவ்வாறு கையாண்டு வருகிறது?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think the allegation is that rich men are permitted to retain their lands and poor men are deprived of their lands. I deny the allegation."

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Cultivable waste land in South Kanara.

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

(a) the extent of cultivable waste land in South Kanara district; and

(b) whether the Government have any scheme to bring them under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) 213,284 acres in fasli 1361.

" (b) Yes, Sir; by assigning cultivable waste land to any landless and poor person likely to take to direct cultivation."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Have the Government received any recommendation from the District Food Production Committee, South Kanara, to the effect that long-term leases of waste lands may be granted for the purpose of food production?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" I am not aware of any such recommendation so far."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Has it been brought to the notice of the Government that there is a conflict between the provision in the Preservation of Private Forests Act which defines a forest as including lands on which even shrubs grow and this policy of leasing waste lands which requires clearance of lands?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not see how this supplementary question arises out of the main question."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"The supplementary question is directly connected with the main question."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"We shall resolve the conflict as far as possible."

Gruel centres for handloom weavers.

* 363 Q.—SRI D. K. RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state— 9.10 a.m.

(a) the conditions required for opening of gruel centres in mufassal districts; and

(b) whether gruel centres were opened exclusively for the benefit of handloom weavers in urban areas only?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Gruel centres are generally opened in areas where acute distress prevails and relief is necessary.

" (b) Yes; special gruel centres have been opened in all big urban areas for the relief of old and infirm weavers and their children."

SRI D. K. RAJU:—"Sir, was there any representation from the Collector of the district that not only the handloom weavers but also other suffering people must be given gruel?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“The only reference from the Collector as far as I know is that he wants to extend the centres till June.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Sir, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state the number of gruel centres in handloom weaver areas and non-handloom weaver areas?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“The total number is 151, and this number is distributed district-wise in about 12 or 14 districts. If the hon. Member wants to know the exact details, he may put a separate question.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“Are the Government aware of the damage this form of relief is doing to the public by loss of their self-respect, due to the inevitability of the people having to depend upon this form of relief as there is no means of employment?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“I do not know what damage the hon. Member means. Does he mean damage to the digestive organs?”

SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH:—“Sir, what is the definition of an urban area and a rural area?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“Because the weavers are concentrated in urban areas, it is easy to give relief in urban areas.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“Sir, arising out of the answer given to the supplementary question, may I ask the Hon. Minister whether the Collector of Ramanathapuram made a representation to the Government to open gruel centres in the villages to feed non-handloom weavers?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“There are representations from many districts including the district of the hon. Member for opening gruel centres in rural areas.”

Health Centre at Kongad, Malabar.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Health Centre at Kongad in Palghat taluk, Malabar; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representation regarding this matter and if so, what action has been taken on it?

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

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Visit of Hon. Minister for Public Works to Machkund.

* 365 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that during the course of the visit of the Hon. Minister for Public Works to Machkund in the month of January 1953 an amount spent for his meals was credited to the accounts of the Electricity department at Machkund; and

(b) if so, what was the amount and under what head it was accounted for?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) The Machkund Project is in an out-of-the-way agency area, where distinguished visitors cannot get suitable boarding and lodging. A lump-sum provision of Rs. 200 is made each year for expenses on this account. Officers taking hospitality draw only a fourth of the normal Daily Allowance.

The Public Works Minister and his minimum personal staff and members of the Security Police accompanying him and the District Policemen deputed to look after him, were provided with meals during the Minister's visit to the project lasting two days. The cost of meals served to 30 members of the project staff who dined at Jalaput camp along with the Minister during his visit to that camp, and the cost of transport of provisions not available in the camp site, were also debited to the lump-sum provision referred to under '81-A. Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes—I. Hydro-Electric Schemes—Post-war Reconstruction—D. Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme.’

The total amount so debited was Rs. 130-2-0.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“Sir, in view of the fact that there is scope for misapprehension on the part of the public if such a method is adopted, will the Government take the suggestion that hereafter the expenses of Hon. Ministers should be accounted for only in the Travelling Allowance Bills to which they are entitled and not on any other account?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, whatever the misapprehension, it has been removed by the question which the hon. Member has kindly put. They are drawing one-fourth daily allowance when they take advantage of this provision. It is not for the Hon. Ministers that the provision is made. It is an inter-State Project, and the whole of India is interested in such a large Project. We get a number of visitors, and we have to make provision for them.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Sir, can the Hon. Chief Minister tell us how many meals per day the Hon. the Minister for Public Works took during his visit to that area?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I can say, Sir, that he follows the usual practice of three meals a day.”

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Health Centre at Vativannur, South Malabar.

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

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to abolish the Health Centre opened in 1948 at Vativannur in Palghat taluk, South Malabar; and

(b) if so, the reasons why?

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

“(b) The question does not arise.”

Resolution passed at the Udayarpalayam Taluk Famine Relief Conference.

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

(a) whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions passed at the Udayarpalayam Taluk Famine Relief Conference held at Jayankondam on 21st December 1952; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) The Government have not received a copy of the resolutions passed at the Udayarpalayam Taluk Famine Relief Conference held at Jayankondam on 21st December 1952. The Collector of Tiruchirappalli has received a copy of them. With regard to the points raised in the resolutions, the position is as follows: Forty Minor Irrigation works costing Rs. 1,16,716 were sanctioned for Udayarpalayam taluk for execution during 1952 under the ordinary minor irrigation programme. Estimates for nine works to the tune of Rs. 28,660 are under scrutiny and will be sanctioned for 1953-54. The question of sanctioning remission and postponement of collection of loan instalments in the affected villages is under the consideration of the Government. There is no necessity to open any gruel centres at present.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“Sir, what are the various firkas over which these works are spread in this taluk?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I think, Sir, the hon. Member coming from that area is better aware of the firkas than I am.”

SRI M. PALANIANDI:—“சாதாரணமாக எவ்வளவு விளைச்சல் இருந்தால் வரி வஜா செய்யப்படும்?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“நீங்கள் ஒரு தனிக் கேள்வியாகக் கேளுங்கள்.”

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Relief works in Udayarpalayam taluk.

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

(a) the number and nature and estimate of relief works recommended by the Collector, Tiruchirappalli, to be undertaken in Udayarpalayam taluk for relieving the distress and unemployment among the famine-stricken people of the taluk;

(b) the number and nature of works started so far; and

(c) if no work has been started, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b). No special relief works were recommended by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for Udayarpalayam taluk. But Minor Irrigation works under the ordinary programme are under execution as seen from answer to starred question No. 367 (166) just read out.

“(c) No special relief works have been started in Udayarpalayam taluk as the seasonal conditions in the taluk do not warrant the starting of relief works.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“In view of the acute distress and unemployment which have developed out of all proportion during these two or three months, will the Government consider the advisability of hastening the starting of relief works in this taluk?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes. Sir. It is under consideration. It will soon be examined and orders passed.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“Are the Government aware, Sir, that the medicines sent by the International Students' Association to the Rayalaseema Students' Union or Andhra Students' Association are still not handed over and they are simply lying idle in the sea port? Will the Government arrange to deliver them to the students' medical unit?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“We are in Udayarpalayam taluk and not in Rayalaseema.”

Major Irrigation schemes in Punganur taluk.

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

(a) whether any representations have been received recently by him from the Punganur Taluk Congress Committee requesting the investigation of major irrigation schemes in the taluk; and

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

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

“(b) A copy of the representation has been forwarded to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for necessary action.”

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SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHY RAO:—"May I know the schemes suggested by the Taluk Congress Committee?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member himself in his capacity as President of the Taluk Congress Committee has suggested these schemes. Anicuts across the Karika river at Nanjapet, Nadigadda and Sodam, and an anicut at Tadapatikunta in Vayalpad taluk, and some other schemes have been suggested."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Sir, may I bring it to the attention of the Government that this taluk is a zamindari area, and there are great possibilities of improving irrigation facilities with the natural resources? Will the Government look into the matter and make a comprehensive investigation?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"There is a separate question in to-day's agenda, regarding the taking over of these irrigation projects in zamindari areas taken over by the Government. I shall answer this question also when that question is reached."

Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Court at Rajam, Srikakulam district.

* 370 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any representation to locate a Stationary Sub-Magistrate's Court at Rajam in Srikakulam district in view of transport facilities and the heavy files at Chipurupalle, Palakonda and Bobbili Sub-Magistrates' Courts, and

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

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" (a) As far as can be traced, no such representation has been received.

" (b) The difficulties, if any, of the residents of Rajam sub-taluk in the matter of disposal of criminal cases would have been solved by the orders already issued, directing the Sub-Magistrate at Palakonda to camp periodically for three days in a fortnight at Rajam."

9-20 a.m. SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—"Was there any representation made when the Hon. Sri Sitarama Reddi, the then Minister for Revenue, visited Rajam some two years ago?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"It could not be traced, Sir."

Gandikota Project.

* 371 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU (on behalf of Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent on the Gandikota Project in Cuddapah district in all the various stages of its investigation;

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(b) whether the Government have given up the execution of the project; and

(c) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI: " (a) Rs. 3,22,358.

" (b) No.

" (c) Does not arise."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—"May I know the expenditure incurred on the old Gandikota and the new Gandikota Projects?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I do not know what exactly the hon. Member means by the 'old Gandikota' and the 'new Gandikota' Projects. But if he is thinking of the Gandikota Project without any relation to the supply of water from the Krishna and otherwise, I am prepared to give the answer."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU:—"Is it not a fact that the Gandikota Scheme was investigated some years back, that even now under the Krishna-Pennar Project, water will be supplied to Gandikota and that a new site has been proposed?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"So far as the Gandikota Project without reference to the Krishna-Pennar Scheme is concerned, the cost of investigation is Rupees 1,60,831. So far as the scheme relating to the supply of water from the Krishna to Gandikota is concerned, the cost of the scheme is Rs. 1,61,527."

Supply of electricity to Musiri taluk.

* 372 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend the electricity scheme in Musiri taluk to give facilities to villagers for irrigation purposes?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Electrical energy is distributed in Musiri taluk by the Tiruchirappalli Srirangam Electric Licensee. The licensee has a proposal to extend electric supply to about 1,000 new agricultural pumpsets in the course of the next three years subject to availability of finance and additional power."

Separation of the Executive from the Judiciary in Guntur district.

* 373 Q.—SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP (on behalf of Sri N. V. L. Narasimha Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether there are any special reasons for not separating the judiciary from the executive in the district of Guntur?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"There are no special reasons. Guntur is one of quite a number of

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districts not yet brought under separation. In view of the impending formation of the new Andhra State, and in particular the consequent position in respect of the services, Government are not able to accelerate the process."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Apart from the question of formation of the Andhra State, may I know what the hurdles facing the Government in implementing the scheme of separation of the judiciary from the executive are?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"It is contemplated to implement it by stages and the Government have been implementing it by stages. It will take some time because we have to examine the report and also await the division of the State."

Grant of loan to the Kasaragod Co-operative Milk Society.

* 374 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri M. S. Mogral who gave notice of the question is not in his place. So, the question together with the answer will be printed in the official proceedings."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state what is the total amount of loan disbursed to the Kasargod Co-operative Milk Society by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies at Kasaragod during the last financial year?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Rs. 15,000 was disbursed during the last financial year, i.e., 1951-52 to the Kasaragod Co-operative Milk Supply Society."

Improvements to the minor ports at Cuddalore and Porto Novo.

* 375 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to improve the minor ports at Cuddalore Old Town and Porto Novo in the South Arcot district by constructing a pier at these ports as at Pondicherry?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The answer is in the negative."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"In view of the fact that lignite mining is carried on in Neiveli in South Arcot district, will the Government consider the question of improving the ports of Cuddalore and Porto Novo so that all exports of materials and imports of machinery may be carried on through these ports?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Some recommendations have been made by the Special Officer, Sri Nanjundayya, with regard to the improvement of this port and they are being considered."

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SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"Did the Government spend any amount on the improvements to these ports as stated by the Governor in his recent Address to the Legislature?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

Promotion of Sub-Inspectors of Police in Anantapur district.

* 376 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI (on behalf of Sri S. Narayanappa): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many rank-risen Sub-Inspectors have been promoted as Circle Inspectors of Police in Anantapur district; and if none, why?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"None of the Sub-Inspectors promoted from the ranks has been promoted as Circle Inspector of Police in Anantapur district as none was considered suitable for promotion."

Paddy cultivation in Tanjore district.

* 377 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM (on behalf of Sri S. Swayamprakasam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to give the figures which the Government may possess regarding:

(a) the total extent of land under cultivation of paddy in the year 1939 in Tanjore district;

(b) the total yield of paddy in 1939 in the district;

(c) the total extent of land under paddy cultivation in Tanjore district in 1952; and

(d) the total production of paddy in 1952 in Tanjore district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (a) & (b) The total area sown with paddy and the total yield of paddy in 1938-39 in Tanjore district were estimated at 1,212,206 acres and 5,65,820 tons respectively.

" (c) & (d) The total area sown with paddy and the total yield of paddy in 1951-52 in Tanjore district were estimated at 1,336,493 acres and 6,15,830 tons respectively."

Transfer of Lady Doctor in Government Hospital, Pattukkottai.

* 378 Q.—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the public of Pattukkottai taluk in Tanjore district regarding the corrupt practices of the Lady Doctor in the Government Hospital in demanding bribes, etc., and requesting transfer of this Lady Doctor to some other place; and

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(b) if so, what action was taken or is proposed to be taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The matter is under enquiry. The officer has already been transferred out of Pattukkottai.”

Maintenance of major irrigation channels in estates taken over by Government.

* 379 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that major irrigation channels in estates taken over by the Government are to be handed over to the Public Works Department for maintenance and repairs; and

(b) if so, when it will be given effect to?

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

“(b) It has been given effect to already. In the districts in which Special Food Production staff under the Commissioner of Food Production is working, repairs to the irrigation sources taken over are being attended to by that special staff. After repairs and restoration, the irrigation sources of the kind normally vested in the Public Works Department will be handed over to the Public Works Department for maintenance.”

SRI S. THINAKARASAMY THEVAR:—“May I know whether the Food Production Department in Madurai district are entrusted with the repairs of major and minor channels which are badly in need of repairs?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The hon. Member may give notice of a separate question. I have given a general answer.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—“Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what the irrigation channels proposed to be taken up for execution this year by the department concerned are?”

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

SRI V. K. RAMASAMI MUDALIAR:—“May I know why the repairs to the channels and tanks in the estates that have been taken over in the Chingleput district have been deferred?”

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

MR. SPEAKER:—“Questions are over. The Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare will now move the motion standing in his name.”

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

II.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS TOBACCO (TAXATION OF SALES AND REGISTRATION) BILL^a, 1953.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“On a point of order, Sir. The Bill which is going to be moved was circulated to us on Sunday evening and very few Members received it that day.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Before the hon. Member raises his point of order, he may kindly have a talk with the Hon. the Leader of the Opposition.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“I had a talk with my leader, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, no doubt the Bill was circulated formally on Sunday evening in the sense that it left the office on Sunday evening itself. It is also true that one or two hon. Members got the Bill on that evening itself. But the unfortunate position was that most of the hon. Members did not receive the Bill on Sunday evening and received the Bill here only yesterday morning. I thought that it had been circulated already and that is why I agreed to the Bill being taken up to-day. In view of the fact that they got the Bill only yesterday morning and the House sat throughout yesterday morning hon. Members had no time to study the Bill and send in their amendments.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It was circulated with the Agenda yesterday itself.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“My point is that the inclusion of the item does not make the provisions of the Bill clear to the hon. Members. Hon. Members say they saw the Bill in printed form only yesterday morning when they came to the House. Obviously they cannot go through the Bill with the care that is necessary and send in their amendments wherever necessary. That is why they feel, and I also feel that some more time should be given to hon. Members to study the Bill and send in their amendments. In fact hon. Members could not send very necessary and important amendments. Therefore I request that some arrangements might be made to give hon. Members some more time to go through the Bill.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“Sir, before you request the Hon. Minister to reply, I request I may be permitted to say a few words. Here is a Bill which looks of course small and simple and also very straightforward. But the hon. Members have to study the implications of this Bill very carefully, before they come to certain conclusions on the provisions contained in the Bill. I just went through the Bill. I find there are provisions

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 4th April 1953.

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in the Bill that would have repercussions on the industry, the price structure as a whole and so many other things. These have to be gone through"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"You do not like my having done your work"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"No. The point is, if the Government could give us some time and also some material for us to study the question properly, we can also contribute to the debate by way of constructive criticism. This is a very important matter. It is a taxation measure and it cannot be rushed through like this. I have found that there is really something for us to study before taking up the discussion of this measure, such as past history of tobacco taxation, the incidence of taxation on tobacco producers and such other things. Therefore I request the Government to give us time to study all these aspects of the question. As it is, it would be impossible for us to give our criticisms in the proper manner. If the Bill were to be rushed through it would be only a waste of time. To put it crudely, if we are to sit in judgment over this Bill without sufficient material and study of the subject, it would be not only a waste of our own time, but it is a waste of time and money of the people. I would therefore request the Government to consider these points carefully and give some more time for the hon. Members to study the Bill."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition is a very reasonable man and so thought it fit to agree to the suggestion put forward by the Hon. the Leader of the House. But unfortunately, the Hon. the Leader of the House is not so reasonable. He did not agree to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. If it had been accepted, the hon. Members of the House would have had an opportunity to study the Bill in detail. That was not accepted. Sir, I know there is a rule that at least six days' notice should be given for the introduction of a Bill. I know also that the Speaker can waive this notice. But at the same time I know there are circumstances and conditions under which the notice is usually waived by the Hon. Speaker. I would like to know what are the extraordinary circumstances and conditions that call for the notice being waived in regard to this Bill? What is the urgency? Is there any crisis? Nothing. Nothing will happen if some days are allowed for hon. Members to study the Bill in greater detail and come forward with definite views. If this Bill were to be rushed through in such haste, such indecent haste, if I may say so, hon. Members of this House will not be able to express their considered opinion on this measure. You, Mr. Speaker, Sir, have to protect the rights of the Members of this House, not only of the Members of this House but also of the people at large. They look to you for the protection of their rights. If the Bill were to be rushed through in spite of yourself and myself, we will be doing a grave

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injustice to the people. Therefore I request you personally not to waive the notice required under rules in this case and see that the Government give the House sufficient time to study the Bill. Nothing will be lost by postponing the consideration of the Bill by two or three days. We have some other business to do, such as the consideration of the Report of the Public Accounts Committee, and to-morrow is going to be a non-official day. We, on our part, will not raise any objections if the Bill is taken up after some time. We do not want to put off the consideration of the Bill indefinitely."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, I want to raise a point of order, namely, that the previous sanction of the President is necessary for the introduction of this measure. Clause 4 of this Bill proposes to impose a tax of 30 per cent on taxed tobacco produced not only in this State but also outside India and in other States. Then again it lays down that anybody who wants to deal in such tobacco must subject himself to registration and he can deal only under a licence issued by this Government. Therefore there are two things here. There is a sales tax on articles produced outside India and in other States and the other thing is—that is the more important thing—it places a restriction which may be reasonable or otherwise, on dealing in articles produced in other States and other countries. Article 304 of the Constitution says:

"Notwithstanding anything in Article 301 or Article 303, the Legislature of a State may by law—

"(a) impose on goods imported from other States any tax to which similar goods manufactured or produced in that State, are subject, so, however, as not to discriminate between goods so imported and goods so manufactured or produced"; and

I do not rely on this but on clause (b) which says:

"(b) impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse with or within that State as may be required in the public interest". Article 301 says: "Subject to the other provisions of this part, trade, commerce and intercourse throughout the territory of India shall be free."

That means that there shall be no discrimination. Article 302 says that Parliament may, in the public interest, impose any reasonable restriction. Article 303 says that there shall not be any discrimination as between State and State. Article 304 says that the States are entitled to impose a reasonable restriction in such matters provided the sanction of the President is obtained previously. I submit that this is a legislation coming on all fours within Article 304 and inasmuch as the previous sanction of the President has not been obtained, clearly the Bill cannot be introduced in this House or considered by this House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I rise to support the point of order, Sir. Article 304 (b) specifically lays down that the State Legislature can impose such reasonable restrictions on the freedom of trade, commerce or intercourse provided of course the sanction of the President has been obtained earlier. Whether this Bill

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comes under Article 304 (b) is the main question to be considered now. I would in this connexion refer to clause 16 of the proposed Bill itself. The clause reads thus:

(1) The State Government may make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may provide for—

* * *

(b) the regulation of the sale, custody and transport of tobacco, or of any form of tobacco, for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of this Act.

Therefore regulations of trade are contemplated under the provision of this Act, as also of sale, custody and transport of tobacco. Therefore I would submit that this comes under Article 304 (b) of the Constitution. Further, with regard to the carrying on of trade, no person can carry on trade in tobacco unless he takes out a registration certificate. By this the freedom, the absolute and unrestricted freedom of trade is taken away and is circumscribed within a narrow limit. He is required to take out a registration certificate. If he does not, he is not entitled to trade in tobacco and a penalty is proposed for these who trade in tobacco without a licence. To that extent it is a restriction on the freedom of trade. And, further under the Rule-making powers of the Government certain other restrictions are proposed to be imposed under this Bill. Therefore without doubt this comes under Article 304 (b) of the Constitution.

9-40 a.m. "I know, Sir, what Article 255 of the Constitution says. It says:

'No Act of Parliament or of the Legislature of a State specified in Part A or Part B of the first Schedule, and no provision in any such Act, shall be invalid by reason only that some recommendation or previous sanction required by the Constitution was not given, if assent to that Act was given where the recommendation or previous sanction required was that of the President, by the President.'

But this relates to which cases? In cases where by inadvertance, the Legislature has passed an Act which should have received the previous sanction of the President but did not, that Act should not be held invalid on that account. That is what is contemplated. It does not mean that in every case, the State Legislature can pass a legislation without obtaining the sanction of the President or the Governor. Knowing this full well, the Government come forward with a Bill trying to take advantage of the provisions under Article 255. Therefore, I feel that this Bill does not come within the purview of the Constitution."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, two points have been made, the first being that there have not been sufficient notice and time given to hon. Members to study the Bill and do justice to the discussion here. The fact that we have to introduce taxation on tobacco was well known. We have lost a big amount of revenue and we had given notice to hon. Members that we would be taking up this matter. As a matter of fact this

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Bill was printed, made ready for study and distributed to all hon. Members, as has already been said. This Bill is straightforward and simple, though Members of the Opposition add to these words the qualification 'they seem very simple.' If only they make up their minds that what seems to be so is really that, then there would be no further trouble. But if they follow Mr. Krishna Rao and Mr. C. V. K. Rao and think that everything should be suspected, of course everything would be something else and we will have to live as in a forest with many bushes where thieves may be hiding behind every bush. We must be more courageous and walk bravely taking things as they seem to be and what they are. The English language is simple and the taxation is simple and everything is plain. Therefore, the first question as to mere convenience should, I submit, be balanced against inconvenience involved in the matter. What I want hon. Members to consider is this. Just now, as everybody has told us, on account of the prospect of this taxation, there is a hold-up of cigars and cigarettes throughout the country. Every stockholder thinks that he will get a 30 per cent extra bonus, so to say, by the mere passing of this Act. Dealers wish to detain stocks and do not wish to dispose them off till the Act comes into force. Every day that we add will help an addition of unearned profit to the holders of stocks. Of course, it is very illuminating in the course of these various debates to see that Communist Members are more ready, more willing these days and more eager to help the traders and intermediaries and people of that kind. I can understand. Politics is politics. I can understand their reasons also. I am only pointing out the dangers of delay. If we hold up this Bill further, every day of delay creates an unbalance in the trade; it creates chances and encouragement for people to smuggle the stuff from outside into this territory; it helps people to hold back stocks and get unearned increments, so to say, in lump. These, I think, should not be allowed, really speaking, especially by Members of the other side. If we only accept as true all the allegations that are made against the Ministerial benches by the Opposition, we should be very eager to postpone the Bill so that our alleged friends, the intermediaries and the rich people may get a little more money out of this without effort. Therefore, I am really surprised that the Opposition should be so ignorant of the consequences of delay which will only encourage the things that I have mentioned. I hope hon. Members will not commit the mistake. A taxation measure like this should be examined and passed immediately. They should have put off other business and examined this. Instead of bothering about the District Boards and things like that they must have taken up this Bill first. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'It was already there on the agenda.') I submit it is very wrong to postpone this Bill and we should get through it quickly. I do not think really there is any difficulty for hon. Members to study this. In fact they study complicated legal problems and conundrums and bring forward adjournment motions and points of order which would be totally unnecessary if they

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only bestow a little attention on the plain matter before them. Let them see what are the commodities that are not taxed, what are the commodities that are taxed, what is the rate that is levied and what special powers the Government propose to take in order to prevent evasion. There is nothing else in this Bill to study. The repercussions on the great body of cultivators and poor people whom hon. Members opposite alone represent (laughter) and not we, we have thoroughly examined. I am sorry that two things are conducive to the bias which the opposite side is always suffering from. They do not like their own special proprietary thunders to be stolen by the Government. That is number one. Secondly, they want a minimum amount of obstruction to be presented by them against all measures. We seem to have avoided both these things. Hence all this difficulty. I submit there is no point in all this.

"As regards the legal point raised, the Government are aware that every registration, every call for licence and even a rule of the road are an infraction of the liberties guaranteed under the Fundamental Rights in the Constitution. All taxation measures and even rules and orders issued for the purpose of maintenance of law and order involve a certain infraction of the liberties of the subject. So also with regard to trade, with regard to business and with regard to movement. When the pith and substance of a measure involve such an infraction, then the rule applies. Here it is not that. We are allowed by law to levy the tax; we are in fact not only allowed to tax but even asked to tax because of the withdrawal of the compensation grant that was being obtained hitherto by us from the Central Government. We are asked to tax and incidentally it involves this amount of restriction for the trader, who is asked to sign his name and have his business registered. This is no more an infraction than the law of the road or the law which subjects married families to registration of births and deaths and which is imposed on the people. That is also an infraction. You cannot bring forth a son without having to go to the Registrar and register his birth. You cannot die without your son having to go and register it. For that reason, it cannot be called an infraction. It is incidental. What is it that is proposed to be imposed by this Bill? Any one who trades in tobacco should register his business and that is what is proposed. I submit this is not an infraction. There is a provision in the Constitution for such a thing to be done. Luckily, it was thought of even beforehand by the framers of the Constitution and they included a provision to the effect that where such incidental infractions take place, the subsequent assent of the President will cover the whole matter. Quite logically the Constitution provides for such difficulties and this Government take the risk. Therefore, Sir, I submit that this point about registration is no sufficient ground for delaying the legislation. The pith and substance of the whole matter is to tax a particular commodity for which we have the right."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am very sorry that the Hon. the Chief Minister imported so much heat into this matter. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'There was no heat at all.') It is a very simple question that was raised. Certainly we are not responsible for the situation that has been created in this State. After all in the Governor's Address itself, the announcement was made that it was the intention of the Government to tax tobacco. They need not have made that announcement. As a matter of fact taxation measures can be and should be kept secret and nobody prevented the Government from keeping this measure secret. The Government are responsible for it because the Government showed their intention last month itself of bringing forward such a measure. Therefore, a certain situation has developed as a result of that announcement. Then, all these days nothing prevented the Government from bringing forward this Bill. Obviously they made up their minds about this only about two or three days back. Then the Bill was published and a few hon. Members got the Bill copy on the night of Sunday. Many others did not get it till they came to the House yesterday. I am not now going into the merits of the case. I am sorry the Hon. the Chief Minister went into the merits of the case at this stage. As one who has framed the Bill he is competent to do so for he must have gone through the whole draft. But we on this side of the House have had no time whatever to go into the details of the Bill. Therefore we make this appeal. Give us some time to study it; do not rush through it to-day itself. It is a very important piece of legislation. The very fact that we all agreed that the Bill could be taken up immediately should show that we do not want to delay the passage of the Bill. We are anxious to have it examined immediately. Even for the examination, we require some time. We did not get the Bill copy in time and we could have a look at it only yesterday in the House. I therefore request the Chief Minister to give us a little more time. I do not see any reason why this should be hurried to-day itself."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, apart from motives and leaving alone the technical stand taken by the Leader of the Opposition that the Bill was circulated only day before yesterday night and that some Members got it only yesterday morning, I wish to say that the full text of the Bill was published in the newspapers on Sunday morning. Anybody interested in taxation measures, and I am sure hon. Members are taking keen interest, would have seen the Bill, the full text of which was published in the newspapers. (Interruption by Sri P. Venkateswarlu.) It was published in all newspapers. I do not know about Janasakti. So, if hon. Members were taking keen interest especially in taxation measures, this Bill was available for their scrutiny even on Sunday morning and it is not as if I have brought forward this Bill for consideration without any consultation whatsoever. I agree with Sri P. Venkateswarlu when he said that the Leader of the Opposition is very reasonable. He is reasonable. But, unfortunately, pressure was brought to bear on the

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Leader of the Opposition and he has yielded. That is all the trouble. (Interruption from the Opposition Benches.) Whether I am reasonable or not, I have taken the views of the Leader of the Opposition who is admitted to be reasonable by the Members on the Opposition side. It is only with his consent I have brought forward this Bill to-day and if he takes up another attitude, I respectfully submit that it is due to pressure from some of the Members."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN:—"On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Minister for Finance has always been telling us that anything and everything might be appearing in the newspapers and the Government do not want the Members to believe them. Now, the Hon. Minister tells us that the hon. Members should have taken note of the Bill which was published in full in the newspapers and studied it. Sir, we are not here to study all that appears in the newspapers. We are here to study what is placed on the table of the House and make our remarks thereon."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has conceded the point of order raised by me. But he says that it is after all an irregularity which can be subsequently rectified by the President giving his consent under Article 255 of the Constitution. Sir, Article 255, as has been already observed, is applicable only to cases where through inadvertance this Assembly has passed a measure which should have received the previous sanction of the President but did not receive it, and when subsequently it goes to the President, it should not be invalidated merely because the previous sanction has not been obtained. Otherwise Article 255 is mandatory as also Article 212. Under Article 255, a Bill which ought to have received previous sanction is validated by subsequent assent. There is no use providing in any article that permission of the Governor or the President is conditional in certain measures. Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister wants us to consider the balance of convenience. I would submit, Sir, the interests of the Government will not be adversely affected in any way. We know that this Government passed an Ordinance in respect of enhancement of sales-tax on petrol. We are now at the fag end of this session. I do not recommend any Ordinance. But in two days the Bill is ready and the Government can refer it to the President and in two days, if the Government are so pleased, they can promulgate an Ordinance. Therefore, Sir, I would submit that this provision which is mandatory cannot be overlooked, because it has been brought to the notice of the Speaker at the earliest opportunity."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister impressed upon us the necessity to waive notice and allow this Bill to be proceeded with to-day. He made it appear as though the Bill was so simple. What I want to say is that it is not possible to go through all the provisions of the Bill in one day."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I will now hear the Leader of the Opposition and then give my ruling."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, on a point of personal explanation, I was very sorry that the Hon. Finance Minister was saying that I had yielded to pressure. I was under the impression that the Bill had been circulated to all the Members. Unfortunately it turned out to be otherwise. Instead the Hon. Finance Minister said that I had yielded to pressure. I entirely repudiate that charge. Secondly, the Hon. Finance Minister told us that the Bill had been published in all the dailies. May I just inform the Hon. Finance Minister that 'The Hindu' for example did not publish the full text of the Bill?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Indian Express' published it. It was published in the Fort St. George Gazette."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"We don't get 'Indian Express' in the evenings. Normally one reads 'The Hindu' and one cannot be going about to see whether some other paper published it, if 'The Hindu' has not published it in full. That is not the way in which the business of the House is done. Only yesterday morning after coming to the House, many of the Members got it. Therefore, it is very wrong to impute motives."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"You advise Sri P. Venkateswarlu."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When the agenda for Monday was being drawn up, I told the Office and the Secretary that this Bill would be taken up on Wednesday as non-official business was proposed to be taken up to-day. I may tell the House that it was the Leader of the Opposition who wanted this Bill to be taken up to-day. With the consent of the Leader of the Opposition only, it was included in to-day's agenda. Yesterday when I went to my Chamber, both the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition were there and suggested that this Bill might be taken up to-day and that the non-official business might be taken up on Wednesday. Apart from that, I have waived the period of notice."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know the reasons?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Because of the urgency of the matter. Also many hon. Members represented to me that they would like to return home to-morrow or the day after to-morrow as it was already more than a month since they came to Madras."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The entire trade is interested in the quick passage of this Bill."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When I was about to leave my Chamber, the hon. Member Sri M. Narayana Kurup came and told me that

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he wanted to raise a point of order that the sanction or recommendation of the President was necessary for the passage of this Bill. I have gone through the Bill carefully. In my opinion it does not require the sanction or recommendation of the President."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am sorry, Sir, I have to intervene once again because your explanation might give a wrong impression. Actually what happened yesterday was the Leader of the House called me saying that he wanted to talk with me on this matter. He told me that after this Bill was passed in this House, it would have to go to the Council and then come back. Therefore, he said, 'Why not we have this Bill on Tuesday' so that it could go to the Council the next day. We were discussing the whole matter at that time when you entered the chamber. It was possible you happened to hear us. Therefore, I submit it was not my suggestion as such."

10 a.m. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, there can be no two taxes on the same commodity. The Central Government are taxing tobacco including cigarettes and cigars. So, this Government cannot tax the same thing which already the Central Government are taxing."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Under what Article of the Constitution, please?"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"It is a common thing, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I should like to make a suggestion, that we take up the general discussion of the Bill to-day and finish it. So far as the consideration of the Bill clause by clause is concerned, we can take it up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Shall we re-assemble at 3 p.m.? Will that be convenient?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"It will be very difficult, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Bill has got to go to the other House. Many hon. Members have told me that they want to leave the City as early as possible and that is why I want to see that the Bill is finished as early as possible."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, it is a sincere statement on our part when we tell the Government that we must go into the Bill clause by clause ourselves in the first instance and then come here and discuss the Bill. May I tell the Speaker and also the Government that our party has not yet gone through the Bill clause by clause and we have not discussed it at all? It is very essential that as a party we should do so, and even as an independent Member, I may say . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But many hon. Members have already told me that they have reserved their berths for to-morrow; they

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[Mr. Speaker]

want to finish the business as early as possible and leave the City early. I believed the hon. Leader of the Opposition would stick to his word that most of the Members wanted to leave Madras to-morrow."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"If some hon. Members have reserved their berths, can that be a ground for us to rush through the Bill in this manner when the interests of the people are being affected? Can we not ask the hon. Members who have reserved their berths to cancel such reservation and go on with the consideration of the Bill calmly . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I thought there was sufficient discipline in the Communist group. The Leader of the Opposition told me on behalf of his party that the Bill could be taken up to-day. The point raised by Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is not a point of order at all. I wish to know what the hon. Leader of the Opposition has got to say on this matter. Let me first hear him."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I want to know what is the reaction of the Government to the suggestion I made; they have not come forward with any suggestion themselves. They can accept my suggestion, I think, viz., that we can finish the general discussion to-day and take up the Bill clause by clause for consideration to-morrow. Or, the Government can accept the proposal to refer the Bill to a Select Committee. The Select Committee can finish consideration in two or three days . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry Sir, that the hon. Leader of the Opposition has shown a great deal of weakness quite unworthy of the party to which he belongs. I think we had come to a procedural agreement on reasonable grounds; I have no objection to his explaining the other point of view and to dealing with the matter as it is done; but finally we should stick to the arrangements we have already arrived at which are really convenient, viz., that we should take up the Bill to-day itself and go through it, and if in the course of the discussion any difficulty arises, the Hon. Speaker will take that and all other considerations into account and then decide. But let us agree now to carry out what we have already agreed upon."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, the Leader of the Opposition gave the suggestion and said that at least the proposal may be accepted to refer the Bill to a Select Committee which will meet and finish the work within two or three days, and can go into the whole question of the detailed provisions of the Bill. But the Chief Minister has no right to say that the Leader of the Opposition is yielding to some pressure or that he showed weakness which is 'unworthy of a party' and all that. I sincerely protest against it: such language should not be used on the floor of this House either against a party or against a Member of the Opposition . . ."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I did not use the language which the hon. Member has referred to; if he repeated correctly what I actually said, I am sure it would be a compliment." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not exposing the Leader of the Opposition in what I said. I have got very great respect for the Leader of the Opposition. He said it would be possible to finish the Bill before 1-30 p.m. to-day and that is why . . ."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I did not say."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"With regard to the proposal about Select Committee and all that, it would be causing a great inconvenience to the entire House for no reason whatsoever. We are prepared to go through any inconvenience if it is necessary, but it is not necessary now. As a matter of fact, a large number of amendments have been already notified by the Members on the other side, and there is no reason whatsoever for changing what we have already agreed upon."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us now go on with the Bill; after some time, we shall see how it progresses and then we can change our minds, if necessary."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, and move—

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

"The task of moving this Bill has devolved on me as the Minister in charge of Commercial Taxes. The Bill is nothing new; taxation of tobacco is in the modern world beyond the pale of controversy.

"Members of the House are no doubt aware that we had a Tobacco Act and a tobacco revenue in this State. When the Government of India began to levy excise duty on tobacco, at their suggestion the Madras Act was suspended. In return the Government of India was paying a compensation to this Government. It was Rs. 22 lakhs in the first place, later raised to Rs. 56 lakhs.

"With the beginning of the current financial year, the Government of India have stopped the compensation and have permitted this Government to levy our own taxes.

"Sir, there is hardly a country worth mentioning in the World to-day which has not levied a tax on tobacco. For instance in the United States of America, the tobacco tax is levied by both Federal and State Governments. The per capita contribution of the tobacco tax amounts to about Rs. 55 in the United States of America. In the United Kingdom it is more. The per capita contribution by the Britisher amounts to about Rs. 150. Canada, Germany, France, Italy and other countries have all taxed tobacco heavily.

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"Tobacco is a favourite object of taxation in all countries because it has all the qualities necessary for a taxable material. It is not necessary for health and efficiency. Its consumption has been increasing with every increase in national and personal income. The burden of taxation is not felt seriously by the consumers. Tobacco is manufactured into a number of products varying widely in cost and taste and consumers in various income groups purchase such of those products which suit their pockets.

"The consumption of tobacco in our country has increased enormously in the past 30 years. In the early thirties, the average per capita consumption in India was estimated at 20 cigarettes. In the last three years, it has gone up to 71 or more than 3½ times. A tobacco tax in India should be welcomed by all those who are interested in public health.

"Some of the State taxes in America on tobacco range from 50 per cent to 100 per cent of the value of cigarettes. The United States of America and other countries have stiffened up the levy in recent years.

"The present Bill has kept the poor man's smoke out of the levy. Bidis, cheaper cheroots and snuff are not taxed.

"The tax on cigarettes that is proposed now will be paid only by the relatively richer classes. Its incidence will fall on consumers according to their ability as well as their self-restraint. It will be paid by consumers whenever it is convenient for them according to the time and quantity of the purchase they make.

"I frankly admit that it is not out of consideration for reasons of health that we are introducing this Bill. That is undoubtedly a justification. But there are other reasons also. At the present moment, Government is faced with ever growing expenditure. The Government of India have stopped the compensation of Rs. 56 lakhs formerly given in lieu of our suspension of the tax. We have relieved dealers in raw and other forms of tobacco leaf from all taxation and the annoyances associated with it. Bidi, cheap cigarette and cheroot, and snuff, largely consumed by the poorer classes do not come under taxation. The tax is confined to cigarettes and cigars and pipe tobacco. Even in respect of these the cheaper grades of cigarettes, costing three pies and less each, and cigars costing annas two and less each are not to be taxed. It is only on the high priced cigarettes and cigars that a turnover tax of 30 per cent is proposed. This rate cannot be viewed as too heavy, because other countries have levied much heavier taxes in recent times. Such levy has not thrown any undue burden on the consumers, because the quantities consumed have not declined. In 1948, Britain raised the price of a packet of cigarettes from 2 sh. 4 d. to 3 sh. 6 d. or by 42 per cent by revising the tobacco tax upward. In our own State, if the consumption is discouraged, the losses to the exchequer would be more than proportionately compensated from the point of view of health.

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" Besides a 30 per cent turnover single point tax on higher grades of cigarettes and cigars and pipe tobacco, a small annual registration fee of Re. 1 for the retail dealer and of Rs. 10 for the wholesale dealer, commission agents and brokers is to be levied. The most important feature of this taxation measure is that it will be a single point levy. As such, this measure, I am sure, will be welcomed by the trade as well as the consuming interests.

" The measure is conceived in the most cautious terms and perhaps some Members of the House might criticise me for erring on the side of caution, and that I have not pushed forward enough.

10-10 a.m. " I may just mention that postponement of this measure will cause real hardship to the poorer sections of the smoking public. In fact, it has been our experience that during the last few days ever since this Act was contemplated, no cigarettes were available in the market at reasonable prices or the prices fixed by the manufacturers or the importers. We found that the middlemen already were making enormous profits by shutting out the public and saying that there was a taxation measure and so they could not sell them. Actually when such higher prices were being charged this state of affairs could not be allowed to continue because it would put the innocent public to great hardship. Therefore, we are anxious that this measure should be passed as early as possible.

" Lastly, Sir, this measure places tobacco on the same footing with other commodities. Even with this Bill, tobacco products will be better off, because the tax is a single point levy. In the light of these facts, I may confidently feel that this House will approve the measure. With these words, I beg to move that this Bill be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER:—" I must inform the House that a request has come from the Leader of the Opposition that the general discussion on the Bill should be taken up now and that the clause by clause consideration and the third reading might be taken up to-morrow. I have very great respect for the Leader of the Opposition and I yield to his request. So, only the general discussion will be taken up to-day and the consideration of the Bill clause by clause and third reading will be taken up to-morrow. To-morrow afternoon there will be non-official business. That is, Bill; to-morrow morning we shall take up and finish the clause Bill; to-morrow, morning we shall take up and finish the clause by clause consideration and third reading. In the evening we will take up non-official business."

SRI V. V. RAMASAMI:—" Then what about the Public Accounts Committee Report, Sir? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" May I make a suggestion? We shall have general discussion of the Bill till 12-30 to-day and to-morrow we take up the Bill clause by clause. In the meanwhile to-day at 12-30 we take up the Public Accounts Committee report and finish it to-day."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" We shall have general discussion on the Bill till 1-30 to-day and then to-morrow we can take up clause by clause. In regard to non-official business, I shall consult and let you know later, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—" I wish to make a suggestion, Sir. I think the hon. Leader of the Opposition will kindly listen to me. I was suggesting that we have to consider the Public Accounts Committee Report. Instead of carrying on the general discussion on this Bill till 1-30, I think we can have it till 12-30 and by that time voting on amendments, etc., will be over and then we can take up the other business, namely, the Public Accounts Committee Report which has been long pending."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—" We shall now go on with the general discussion and then take up the other question after some time."

MR. SPEAKER:—" The motion is—

" That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—" Sir, I move—

" That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—" I second it, Sir."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" Sir, I move—

" That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee."

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH:—" I second it, Sir."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—" Sir, I move—

" That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be deferred till the formation of the Andhra State."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" Sir, I second it."

MR. SPEAKER:—" There are now three amendments before the House for discussion, namely:—

(1) that the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be circulated for eliciting public opinion thereon;

(2) that the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee; and

(3) that the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be deferred till the formation of the Andhra State."

" The main motion as well as the amendments are before the House for discussion."

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* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, the object of my moving the amendment is this. It was agreed between the Central Government and the State Government the Centre should collect the excise duties and give this Government only a sum of 56 lakhs of rupees in return. As a result of the advice of the Finance Commission that agreement which was entered into in 1939 was terminated. The present position is that this Government has lost the benefit of the annual compensation which we were receiving from the Centre. Of course, we are free to levy sales tax on tobacco. The main thing that we have now to take into consideration is that the Finance Commission, while recommending the termination of the contribution on tobacco excise duties, have come to the conclusion that duties on tobacco including cigars, cigarettes, etc., matches and vegetable products are the most suitable for distribution. Therefore they recommended that 40 per cent of the net proceeds of these duties might be allotted to the States. They have fixed the share of the States as 40 per cent of the amount that may be collected as a whole. Here they have apportioned the whole amount. According to their calculation, it comes to 16.44 per cent for the Madras State.

"It is stated in the Budget Memorandum that has been presented to us—

'Under article 272 of the Constitution of India. Union duties of excise are to be levied and collected by the Government of India, but the whole or any part of the net proceeds may be distributed among the States in accordance with the provisions of the law as may be made by Parliament in this behalf. No amount was distributed to the States till the end of 1951-52, except by way of compensation to some States for the loss involved in the suspension of the measure of local taxation of tobacco. The Finance Commission has now recommended that with effect from 1952-53, 40 per cent of the net proceeds of the Union excise duties on tobacco (including cigars, cigarettes, etc.) matches and vegetable products should be allocated to the States on the basis of population. The Government of India have accepted this recommendation. The share of the Madras Government in the divisible pool will be 16.44 per cent.'

So, according to this we are getting an amount equivalent to the share of the net proceeds of the Union excise duties assigned to different States as under:—

	RS.
	LAKHS.
Revised Estimate for 1952-53	2,88.69
Budget Estimate for 1953-54	2,89.84

So, it is stated that we are losing about Rs. 56.0 lakhs by the withdrawal of compensation in lieu of tax on tobacco in our State. But, now we are getting 2,89.84 lakhs. Now, the Hon. Minister says that 'because we lost that amount and we are incurring an expenditure, we must balance it and so we are introducing this Bill'. But, Sir, if it is a fact that because we are losing Rs. 56 lakhs we must resort to taxation, then the question may be separately considered. A misapprehension is being created in the House that the State is losing the income from the Union excise duties as per the Finance Commission's Report. We are not

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losing that income; we are getting as much as Rs. 2 crores and odd under that head. Here I quote from the Report of the Finance Commission:

'When the excise duty on tobacco was first levied in 1943-44, the Central Government considered it desirable to avoid the taxation of this commodity both by the Centre and by the Provinces. They accordingly invited the four Provinces that were taxing tobacco in one form or another, namely, Bombay, Madras, Central Provinces and Punjab to suspend their measures of taxation and refrain from taxing tobacco. They agreed to pay a compensation on this account of Rs. 20 lakhs a year to Bombay, Rs. 22 lakhs a year to Madras, Rs. 1.5 lakhs a year to the Central Provinces and Rs. 6,000 a year to Punjab for a period of five years, when the position was to be further reviewed. The compensation paid to Punjab was withdrawn after the partition while the payment to Madhya Pradesh has remained unchanged. With effect from the 1st April 1949 the amount of compensation payable to Madras was raised to Rs. 56 lakhs and that to Bombay to Rs. 54 lakhs. We see no reason why, when the remaining States are left free to tax tobacco (and some of them actually do so), only these three States should be called upon to refrain from doing so and receive a compensation on this account. As we are recommending that a part of the excise duty on this commodity should be distributed to the States, we feel that it would be anomalous to continue the compensation payments to these States. We accordingly recommend that the existing arrangements with these States should be terminated with effect from the 1st April 1953, leaving them free to levy such taxes as they may like.'

The Hon. Finance Minister is smiling. He is smiling because he is going to get more money by creating the misapprehension that the State is not at all going to get anything from the Union excise duties. The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam and the Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao may ask why I am against this taxation measure.

"Personally I am not a smoker. I am not against taxing the richer class of people, the majority of whom are chain-smokers who smoke high class cigarettes like Navy Cut. The Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare said that this tax would not affect the poor people. More or less the same argument is put forward in justification of every taxation measure. But in actual practice, the taxation measures do affect the poor people. I plead that the Hon. Minister should not mislead the Assembly by saying that he is levying this tax because the Central Government terminated the payment of the annual compensation of Rs. 56 lakhs and by not informing the House of the substantial sum of Rs. 2 crores and odd that the State is getting from the divisible pool of the Union excise duties. The recommendation of the Finance Commission that the State may be left free to levy the tax is only permissive and not mandatory. I heard the speech of the Hon. Minister in introducing the Bill with rapt attention, and he never referred to this income of rupees two crores and odd. I say this is misleading and misleading this House and the people. I lay stress on this because it is a vital thing.

"The Finance Commission says 'Taking all these factors into account we have come to the conclusion that duties on tobacco (including cigarettes, cigars, etc.), matches and vegetable products are the most suitable for distribution.' While the Centre is levying a heavy excise duty on tobacco, the State Government also want to tax the same commodity. There is a fundamental injustice involved in the Centre as well as the State taxing

Therefore, I suggest the formation of the Andhra State is over.

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వం 10-40 a.m.

ప్రకటించడంలా వస్తులు విధించేటప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబిస్తున్న ప్రధాన సూత్రాలను మార్చబడుతున్న వానే నా అభిప్రాయం. ముఖ్యంగా డబ్బు సమకూర్చు కొనేటటువంటి పెద్ద వ్యాపార కర్మలను తప్పించి, పొగాకు ఉత్పత్తి ద్వారా మీదనూ, సామాన్య వ్యాపార కర్మల మీదనూ, సిగరెట్లు వాడేవారి మీదనూ యీ పన్ను కడుతున్నదని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. ప్రభుత్వం యీ విషయం గమనించినట్లు కనబడదు. పొగాకు టీఎక్స్ వేసేటప్పుడు పొగాకు చుట్టి రెండు అణం ఖరీదుకైబడి కొనేవారి మీద వేస్తున్నామని ప్రభుత్వం

[Sri K. Rajagopala Rao]

[7th April 1953]

అంటున్నారు. ఈ పన్ను సాధారణంగా చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులను భాధిస్తుందని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఈ పన్ను మూలంగా middle class ప్రజలకు చెబుతగులుతుంది. లాంకలో చుట్టలకు అలవాటుపడినవారు అనేకులున్నారు. ఈ పన్ను సామాన్య ప్రజల మీద పడుతున్నదో లేదో ప్రభుత్వం ఒక పారి calculate చేసి చూస్తే తెలుస్తుంది. చుట్టలకు, సిగరెట్లకు అలవాటు పడినవారిని, యీ అలవాటునుండి యీ పన్ను మూలంగా, తప్పించవచ్చునని ప్రభుత్వం భావించితే భావింపవచ్చు. ప్రభుత్వం పన్నులమూలంగా ప్రజలను యీ అలవాటునుండి తప్పించలేదు ఒక పారి అలవాటుపడిన వారిని, సామాన్యంగా మానివేయటం ఆనెది దుర్లభము. ఈ విధంగా అలవాటుపడిన వారు దేశంలో అనేకులున్నారు, వీరందరిమీద యీ పన్ను పడుతున్నది. సామాన్య ప్రజలు యేవిధంగా కాదనుకూడా ఒక ఉదాహరణ చెబుతాను. సాధారణంగా సామాన్య ప్రజలు సిగరెట్ల ప్యాకెటు యింతవరకు నిల్పు నిన్ను పాదల యనని ఒక్కొక్క ప్యాకెటు రు. 0-5-6 పెట్టెకొంటున్నారు, అటువంటిది ప్రభుత్వం 10% tax వేస్తామంటే, సాధారణంగా రు. 0-1-9 జాస్తిగా రుణ్యకలసి వస్తున్నది అంటే ఒక్కొక్క ప్యాకెటు 0-7-3 అవుతున్నది. ఒక్కొక్కరు దినానికి ఛాంపు, మూడు ప్యాకెట్లు ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నారు. అంటే దినానికి సాధారణంగా 0-4-6 కు తక్కువలేకుండా హెచ్చుధర యిచ్చుకొనవలసి యున్నది. ధనికవర్గమువారు Capstan Players అనేవి 0-9-0 ఖరీదుగలవి కొంటూఉంటారు. ఇప్పుడు అవి రు. 0-11-6 పెట్టెకొనవలసివున్నది. ఈ రకమైన సిగరెట్లు అమ్మకం చాలాతక్కువ, అందుకని సామాన్యంగా middle class ప్రజలే ఎక్కువగా ordinary wills మొదలయి నవి కొంటారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం యీ టాక్సును middle class ప్రజలనుండి వసూలుచేయటానికి పూనుకున్నారు అనకతప్పదు. అందుకని ప్రభుత్వం యీ పన్నుల వరిమీద వేస్తే జాస్తిగాతబ్బు వసూలు చేయటానికి వీలగునో వివక్షణ లేకుండా యీ పన్ను వేయడంకాదు. ఈ tax వల్ల సిగరెట్ల మేతలరకము చుట్టలకు ఖరీదు పెరుగు తున్నది. ఇందువల్ల సామాన్య ప్రజలు అధికంగా చెబ్బింటున్నారు, పెద్దపెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులు యీ టాక్సునుండి తప్పించుకుంటున్నారు ప్రభుత్వం యీ బిల్లు ప్రకటించగానే వ్యాపారస్తులు పొగాకు పుట్టి ఒకటికి ఏడువంశల రూపాయలు ఆమ్మేది నాలుగు వందల రూపాయలకు తగ్గించి ఆడుగుతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా ధరతగ్గులుము వల్ల ఉత్పత్తి దారులు నష్టపడుతున్నారు. ఉత్పత్తిదారులనుంచి తక్కువ ధరలకొస్తావు వ్యాపారస్తుల కొని అధికలాభాలకు విదేశీయ కంపెనీలకు అమ్ముతున్నారు. ఈ విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గమనించాల్సివుంటుంది. చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులకు purchasing power తగ్గిపోయింది. కొనుగోలు శక్తితగ్గిపోతే, చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తులు అధికంగా చెబ్బింటున్నారు. దీనివల్ల వారిజీవితము మరింత దుర్భరమవుతుంది. ప్రభుత్వం యీ సామాన్య ప్రజల పరిస్థితులు ఏ angle లో చూచినప్పటికీ యీ పన్ను విధించుట స్వాయముకాదు. పెద్దపెద్ద వ్యాపారస్తులు, కమిషన్ ఏజెంట్లు, విదేశీ కంపెనీలు, ఉత్పత్తిదారులనుంచి కనీసపు ధరలకుగాని కొనడంలేదు, వీరికిధరలు గిట్టుబాటుకానందు వల్ల, సరకునిలవవుంటే పోతున్నది, చాలాకాలము నిలవవుంటే సరకు వెడిపోతుంది, కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం యీ ఉత్పత్తి దార్ల సరకు అమ్ముటానికి రక్షణయివ్వాలి, ఈ పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వం పన్ను వేయడం సమర్థనీయంకాదు. ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నియు దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని యీ బిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకుంటేనే కాగుంటుంది, సామాన్య ప్రజలనుండి వసూలుకాగల పొక్తు అధికము కాదని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి ప్రభుత్వానికి బడ్జెటులోటు తీర్చుకోవాలంటే యిది మార్గంకాదు. డబ్బుచేతార్చుకునేందుకు యింకను ఎన్నోవిధాలున్నవి. ప్రభుత్వం పరిపాలనలోని ఖర్చులను తగ్గించుకుంటే

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[Sri K. Rajagopala Rao]

అధికధనం సేకరించవచ్చు. విదేశీ కంపెనీలు పొగాకు వ్యాపారము చేసేవారు అధిక లాభాలుగడించి విదేశాలకు తరలించుచున్నారు. యీ విధానము అరికట్టవలసియున్నది. ముందరివర్తంలోనే ప్రధానమైన లోపాలున్నవి, ప్రభుత్వంవారు సలహాకై ఆలోచనాలు, పన్నులు indirect గా వేడ ప్రజలనుండి వసూలుచేయాలనే విధానము ప్రజలకు ఆర్థం కాకపోలేదు, ముందు ప్రభుత్వ వ్యాపారకలా చాలాలో అధికఖర్చులు తగ్గించాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను, ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టి పన్నులు ప్రజలు సహించరని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి, ప్రభుత్వ విధానములోని లోపాలు సత్ఫలంపరు గుర్తిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క indirect taxation వద్దతి విరమించుకుంటేనే ఘంచీది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వంవారు యీ బిల్లును భువనంహరించుకోవని మరొక పారి ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతూ, ప్రజలపై పన్ను వేసి భాధించవద్దని మనవి చేస్తూ, విరమిస్తున్నాను."

Sri K. RANGA RAO :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఈ బిల్లును ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకొని వచ్చినప్పుడు ఈ రోజులలో భువనంహరించుకోవాలనే సామాన్యరైతులకు మధ్య తరగతి ప్రజలకు అన్ని అనుమానాలు కలిగించినవి. రాజకీయ వాదులగు మంత్రులము అధికారములలో వచ్చిన తర్వాత రైతులను టువంటి అధిక దుష్టితి శాస్త్రంపంతుండా యీ బిల్లును తీసుకొనివస్తారని అనుకోలేదు. మొట్టమొదట కనబడుతున్నది యేమిటంటే 1938-39 వ సంవత్సరములో sales-tax అని ప్రభుత్వం ప్రవేశ పెట్టింది. ఆనాటినుంచి యీ నాటి వరకు యీ sales-tax సామాన్య ప్రజలను భాధిస్తూనేవుంది. కాని ధనికవర్గాలవారిని యీ tax ఎంత మాత్రము భాధించడములేదు. ఉత్పాదక పన్ను అమ్ముతున్న చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తుల నుంచి యీ tax కట్టవలసివచ్చినందుకు వారిజీవితము మరింత దుర్భరముగావుంది, మాలినాలిచేసి బ్రతికేవాళ్లు చూదిరిగా, చిన్న చిన్న వ్యాపారస్తుల జీవితముగూడా చాలాకష్టతరముగా భువనంహరించుకున్నది. ఈ పరిస్థితులన్నీటిని ప్రభుత్వం గమనించ కుండా పొగాకు పన్ను బిల్లును తేచ్చి సామాన్య ప్రజలమీద వెయిచోతున్నారు. అయితే యీ పన్ను వేసే సందర్భములో ప్రభుత్వం రెండు ముఖ్యమైన విషయాలు గమనించవలసియున్నది. విదేశాల నుంచి సరకులు దిగుమతి అయినప్పుడు రైతుల కేత మాత్రం సంబంధములేదని ప్రభుత్వం అంటున్నారు. కాని యీ బిల్లును కేత మాత్రం సంబంధములేదని ప్రభుత్వం అంటున్నారు. వెల 750 రూపాయలనుంచి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించిన మరుక్షణంనుంచి దొరపొగాకు వెల 450 రూపాయలకున్నా, నాలుపొగాకు ధరలో సరాసరి నూరు రూపాయలు తగ్గి పోయింది. దీని భావము ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించారా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను, ప్రభుత్వం వ్యాపారస్తులమీద టాక్సు వేయజోతున్నది, యీ tax పెద్దవ్యాపారస్తులు కట్టవలసి వస్తుందిగనుక వీలయినంత తక్కువ ధరకు పొగాకు కొనినిలవచేసి, పన్ను ఖర్చు పూడ్చుకుందామనే ఉద్దేశ్యములలో గుత్తకంపెనీలు, విదేశీకంపెనీలు, మార్కెటును డాల్ చేశారు, ఇందువల్ల ఉత్పత్తిదార్లకు యీ కనీసధర గిట్టుబాటు కాక సరకు అమ్మలేక పోతున్నారు. రైతులవద్ద యీ పొగాకు నిలవవుండడమువల్ల నష్టమే కలుగుతున్నది. పొగాకు వెడిగూడా పోతుంది. ఈ రైతులవద్ద సరకు అమ్ముట బోడుబుట్టు ప్రభుత్వం రక్షణయివ్వాలి, లేకపోతే రైతు అధికంగా చెబ్బింటాడు. ఈ పన్నుల బిల్లు ప్రభుత్వం యీ నాడు ప్రకటించడంవల్ల గుత్తవ్యాపారంలో మార్పు వచ్చింది. రాష్ట్రంలోముఖ్యంగా మా ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో విదేశీయ కంపెనీలు అనేకము లున్నవి. అందులో ముఖ్యమైంది I. L. T. D. కంపెనీ, ప్రభుత్వం యీ బిల్లు వేస్తారని వెళ్లి యీ కంపెనీలు మార్కెటులో ధరతగ్గించారు. ప్రభుత్వం విషయములలో ఉత్పత్తి దార్లయొక్క ఖర్చు మార్కెటులో ధరతగ్గించారు. ప్రభుత్వం విషయములలో ఉత్పత్తి దార్లయొక్క ఖర్చు యియ దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని ఒక కనీస ధరనిర్ణయించి రైతుకు గిట్టుబాటుగా వుండే

[Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee] [7th April 1953]

“മുഖ്യമന്ത്രി: അതുകൊണ്ടാണ് വില്പന നികുതിയെ സംബന്ധിച്ചു കേന്ദ്രം വ്യാപാരികൾക്കു വലിയ വെറുപ്പ്. ഈ കാര്യത്തിൽ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ശ്രദ്ധവെച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഈ നിയമം നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുമ്പോൾ ധിക്കാരപരമായ ഒരു നിബന്ധിക്കുകയും എന്ന് നിഷ്കർഷിക്കുകയും നിർദ്ദേശം ഇതിന്നു ഉത്തരവാദിപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാർ നൽകണം എന്ന് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുകയും ആണ് ഈ ബില്ലിനെ അനുസരിക്കുന്നത്.”

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, according to the statement of the Hon. Minister, this Bill is necessitated by the fact that the arrangement between the Centre and the State has been terminated on account of the recommendation of the Finance Commission. But, in this connection, we have to remember that the Centre had been imposing a duty on tobacco and it had resulted in a great incidence of taxation on the growers and consequently on the consumers. The Hon. Minister was pleased to state that in all advanced countries like America and Great Britain, there was a great enhancement of tax on this commodity and that, therefore, in keeping with the policy of advanced countries, it was desirable that this State also should impose this tax. I respectfully submit that the analogy is most unhappy; for, the purchasing capacity of the average man in the advanced countries is considerably higher than that in this State. Particularly, in the State of Madras, the average earning capacity of the man is very low. Considering the point that this smoking habit has been on the increase and that most of the middle class people, agricultural ryots and labourers have been accustomed to this for a long time, I submit that the incidence of taxation will necessarily fall upon these innocent labourers and agriculturists. Therefore, in the interests of this class of society, this taxation is very undesirable and this Bill should not be passed.

“ It is said that the Centre in pursuance of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, has been pleased to allocate to this State about 16 per cent of the net proceeds of excise duty on tobacco and other commodities. Therefore, this State will be able to get more than Rs. 2 crores under this head. Hence, I feel that the point raised by the Hon. Minister that the Government are obliged to impose this tax in order to make up the loss of annual compensation from the Centre does not hold good. That loss is offset by the amount of excise duty allocated to this State by the Centre. Therefore, I submit that there is no need for this taxation

“ Then, this industry is more or less a cottage industry and every *panwala* is generally carrying on this business. To ask him to register himself as a dealer will land him in a practical difficulty. A sum of one rupee is fixed as registration fee for every dealer and that means a burden on the poor dealer. Again, every wholesale dealer is asked to pay a sum of Rs. 10 for the purpose of registration. I have no objection to the imposition of a lump-sum fee of Rs. 10 on a wholesale dealer, but so far as the registration of the *panwala* who is carrying on cigarette business is concerned, it will be a hardship on him if he is asked to pay one rupee for

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[Sri K. V. Ramesam]

registration. In the case of the handloom industry, the Government have been pleased to exempt the weavers from paying the registration fee. A similar exemption can be granted to these retail dealers also.

“ Then, the Bill lays down that where a person has more than one shop or place of business, he must obtain a separate registration certificate in respect of each shop or place of business. This is an additional burden on the dealer. I submit that the registration should be confined to the person and not to the place. I request the Government to restrict the imposition of registration fee to the person who carries on business irrespective of the number of shops and places of business.

“ In the Andhra districts in particular, this tobacco business has been on the increase because in some parts of Andhra Desa the tenants grow tobacco on a large scale and the people there are accustomed to smoke cigarettes costing about one anna. If these poor people are made to pay this tax, it will cause great inconvenience to them. Therefore, in the interests of the poor rural folk, this tax may be so regulated that it is imposed only on cigarettes costing more than one anna.

“ Then, the rate of tax on the sale of cigarettes is 30 per cent of the turnover. That means that for a turnover of Rs. 100, one will be obliged to pay Rs. 30 as tax. This is certainly a very heavy burden considering the existing incidence of taxation on the common man. Therefore, 30 per cent is in my view certainly a very heavy burden and this may be reduced to 10 per cent or even less. 11-10 a.m.

“ Then, Sir, I come to the provision in clause 5, that is, the power vesting in the Government to cancel registration of dealers. This is a provision whose enforcement will result in great harassment of the dealers because these private dealers who deal in cigars and ordinary cigarettes do not keep accounts. They do not keep regular accounts. If the officer charged with the duty of inspecting these accounts finds that the accounts are not properly maintained then the registration will be cancelled. Normally, Sir, such a dealer cannot be expected to keep correct accounts in respect of his business. The Government may also be pleased to reconsider this matter.

“ In the matter of recovery of taxes, it is said that these should be treated as an arrear of land revenue. This again would lead to harassment of the poor dealer. The articles that he exhibits in his shop for sale are likely to be sold by the officer who collects the tax and this will result in unemployment also. Unemployment is already a serious problem which the Government are facing and the imposition of this tax will result in greater unemployment.

“ Then, Sir, the penalty that is sought to be levied is very heavy. The measure is introduced for the first time in the State

[Sri V. Madanagopal]

[7th April 1953]

சூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மத்திய சர்க்கார் இந்த அரசாங்கத்திற்கு 284 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்கிறது. அப்படியிருக்கும்பொழுது 56 லக்ஷத்தைக் கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்திவிட்டதினால் இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு உண்மையில் என்ன நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது என்றுதான் நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் குறிப்பாக இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு மேலும் 2 கோடி ரூபாய் அதிகமாக வருமானம் கிடைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தும்கூட வருமானமில்லை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே. எப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை.

“இன்றையதினம் புகையிலைக்கு வரி போடும்பொழுது சிகரெட் குடிப்பது கெடுதியானது. அந்த வழக்கத்தை தடை செய்வதற்கு அனுகூலமாக இருக்கத்தான் இந்த வரி மசோதா கொண்டுவரப்படுவதாகவும் வாத்தம் செய்யப்படுகிறது. இது சரியான வாத்தம் ஆகாது. சமூக நாகரீக வளர்ச்சியின் ஞானம் அற்றவர்கள் யாரும் சிகரெட் குடிப்பதின் அவசியத்தை உணர்ந்து கொள்ளமாட்டார்கள். குறிப்பாக இன்றையதினம் மந்திரி சபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் யாரும் குடிப்பதில்லை. அதனால் இன்றையதினம் குடிப்பவர்கள் எல்லோரும் ஊதாரித்தனமாக செலவு செய்கிறார்கள் என்று கருதுவது தப்பு. குறிப்பாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். கனம் மந்திரி சுப்பிரமணியம் இருக்கக்கூடிய கிராமத்தில் முன்பெல்லாம் காலை யில் கம்பஞ் சோறுதான் உண்பார்கள். அவர்கள் யாரும் காப்பி குடிப்பதே கிடையாது. ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் நாகரீகம் வளர வளர காலை யில் காப்பி குடிக்காவிட்டால் அவர்களால் எந்த வேலையுமே செய்ய முடிவ தில்லை. இதற்குக் காரணம் மனித நாகரீக வளர்ச்சிதான். அதைப்போலவேதான் சினிமா பார்ப்பது கெடுதி என்ற அபிப்பிராயத்தை சிலர் கிளப்பிவிட்டால், ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் சினிமா பார்ப்பது நாகரீக வளர்ச்சிக்கு அடிப்படையான காரணம். சினிமா ஒரு நாள்கூட பார்க்காது இருக்கமுடியாது என்று ஆகிவிட்டது. எப்படி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் காப்பி குடிக்காமல் இருக்க முடியாதோ அதைப்போலவேதான் பல பேர்களால் இன்றையதினம் சிகரெட் குடிக்காமல் இருக்கமுடியாது என்று இன்றைய தினம் ஆகிவிட்டது. இன்றையதினம் சிகரெட் குடிப்பவர்களுக்கு மாதம் 5 ரூபாய் அதிகச் செலவு ஆகலாம். சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்தியாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, பாங்க் குமாஸ்தாவாகவோ, கம்பெனி குமாஸ்தாவாகவோ இருந்தாலும் சரி, அவர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் சிகரெட் குடிக்கும் பழக்கம் உள்ளவர் களாக இருந்தால் நிச்சயமாக மாதத்தில் 5 முதல் 10 ரூபாய் வரை செலவு அதிகரிக்கும். இந்த வரியை அவர்களால் கொடுக்கமுடியுமா என்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த வரியினால் சர்க்காருக்கு எவ்வளவு வருமானம் வரப்போகிறது? இதைவிட பன்மடங்கு அதிகமான வருமானம் விவசாய வருமான வரி போட்டால் வராதா என்றுதான் நான் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களைக் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன்.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :— “விவசாய வருமான வரி போட்டால் எவ்வளவு பணம் வரும்?”

11-30 a.m. SRI V. MADANAGOPAL :— “கோடிக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் நிச்சயமாக வருமென்று நான் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். ஆனால் அரையாண், காலாண் வரி போட்டால் 1 லக்ஷம், கால் லக்ஷம்தான் வரும். ஆனால் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான கலம் நெல், 1 கலம் 13 ரூபாய், 15 ரூபாய் என்று விலைக்குப் போடக்கூடிய மிரசதார்களிடமிருந்து 30%, 50% என்று வரி போட்டால் சர்க்காருக்கு கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் நிச்சயமாக வரும். அதைவிட்டு இன்றையதினம் புகையிலை வரி போட உத்தேசித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சரி போகட்டும். இந்த வரிப்பணத்தை என்ன செய்யப்போகிறார்கள். சம்பளம் போதவில்லை என்று கூச்சல் போடும் ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளத்தைக் கூட்டிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறார்களா? என்.ஜி.ஓ.களின் வாழ்க்கை நிலையை உயர்த்த முன் வரப்போகிறார்களா? போலீஸ்காரர்களின் தேவைகளைக் கவனித்து அவர்களின் வாழ்க்கை வசதிகளை அதிகரித்துக்கொள்ள ஏற்பாடுகள் செய்யப்போகிறார்களா? அதுதான் இல்லை. ஆனால் வாழ்க்கை நிலையை உயர்த்திக்கொள்ள தன்

[7th April 1953]

[Sri V. Madanagopal]

உரிமைக்காகப் போராடும் சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்கா விவசாயிகளின் மண்டையை உடைக்க, என்.ஜி.ஓ.க்களின் வசதிகளைச் செய்து கொடுக்காமல் அவர்கள் முதுகெலும்பை முறிக்க போலீஸ் காரர்களின் மண்டையை உடைக்க தங்கள் சூழ்ச்சி பதவியில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்படியாக பாதுகாப்பு வசதியைப் பெருக்கிக் கொள்ளத்தான் இந்தப் பணத்தைச் செலவழிக்கப் போகிறார்கள். ஆகவேதான் இதை உதாரணத்தைத் தவிர ஆதரிப்பதற்கு எங்களுக்கு ஒன்றுமில்லையென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த மசோதாவை முழுமனதுடன் எதர்க்கின்றேன்.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :— “மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் உதவிசபா நாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த மசோதாவை இனியும் காலதாமதம் செய்யாமல் உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“என் இந்த மசோதாவை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன் என்றால் நம்முடைய ஊழியம் பண நிலைமையில் சரியாகமில்லையென் டு நாம் எல்லாரும் அறிவோம். பண நெருக்கடி ரொம்பவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. பல காயங் களைச் செய்ய சர்க்காருக்குப் போதுமான பணம் இல்லையென்பதை நம் நாட்டிலுள்ள சின்பிப்பின்கள்கூட தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையில் நம் மாகாணத்தின் பண நெருக்கடியை சரிக்கடமுவதற் காகத்தான் இதை மசோதா வந்திருப்பதால் அதை என்னால் வ.வேற் காமல் இருக்கமுடியாது.

“அதற்குத்த காரணம் என்னவென்றால் இந்த மசோதா மூலம் நாம் நம் நாட்டு விவசாயப்பொருள்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான தீங்கையும் செய்யவில்லை. நம் நாட்டு மக்கள் எல்லோரும் மூன்று வேளை சாப்பிடக் கூடியவர்கள். சாப்பிடுவதற்கே தர்போது நாட்டில் வசதியில்லாதபோது சிகரெட் குடிப்பது அவசியம் இல்லையென்பது எனது அபிப்பிராயம். சிகரெட் குடிப்பது குடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று விரும்புகிறவர்கள் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொஞ்சம் பணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டியதும் அவசியம். அது மட்டுமல்ல. நம்முடைய நாட்டில் சாதாரணமாக இருக்கும் நிலைமை என்னவென்றால் பெரும்பாலும் சிகரெட் குடித்தவிட்டு துண்டு பீடியையும், நெருப்புக் குச்சியையும் தெருவிட எரிந்து குப்பை செய்கிறார்கள். மேலும் தெருவில் நடந்து வருகிறவர்கள் காலை துண்டு பீடியின் மேல் வைத்துவிட்டு சுட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்ல சிலர் இந்த கௌரவமாக நினைத்து ஒரு கூட்டத்தில் நின்று சிக்கெண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது புகையைக் குடித்து விட்டு எதிரிலுள்ளவர்களின் முஞ்சியில் ஊதுவதும், கண்ட இடத்தில் எச்சிலைத் துப்புவதும் ரொம்பவும் கண்டிக்கத்தக்கதாகும். இதை யெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் கடைப்பிடித்த தடுத்தாக வேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்த மசோதா சர்க்கார் கடைப்பிடித்த தடுத்தாக இருக்குமென்ற எண்ணத்தால்தான் நான் இதை அதற்கு ஓரளவு உதவியாக இருக்குமென்ற பீடிக்கு விலக்குக் கொடுத்திருப் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால் இந்த மசோதாவில் பீடி செய்கிறவர்கள் பெரும் பணம் நான் எதர்க்கின்றேன். இன்றையதினம் சாதாரண பீடிதொழிற் பணக்காரர்களிடமிருந்து வரும் இரத்தாயிரம், முப்பதாயிரம் சரிலையை ஆரம்பித்தவர்கள் இன்றையதினம் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான என்று நிறைய சம்பாதித்துவிட்டார்கள். குறிப்பாக ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் விவசாயத்தில் ஈடுபடுத்தியவர்களையெல்லாம் விட மிக அதிகமாக பீடித்தொழிலில் ஈடுபட்டிருப்பவர்கள் சம்பாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் அதற்கு விதி விலக்கு அளித்திருப்பதைத்தான் என்னால் ஆதரிக்க முடியவில்லை. இன்றையதினம் கிராமங்களில் பல ரோடுகள் போடப்படாமலிருக்கின்றன. ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளம், போலீஸ்காரர்களின் சம்பளம், இவர்கள் உயர்த்தப்படாமலிருப்பதால் அவர்களிடம் அதிருப்தி போன்றவைகள் உயர்த்தப்படாமலிருப்பதால் அவர்களிடம் அதிருப்தி நிலைக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. என்.ஜி.ஓ.க்களைப்பற்றிச் சொல்ல வேண்டிய எல்லாம் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றால் நமக்கு அதிகப்பணம் வேண்டும். இப்படியெல்லாம் இருக்கும்பொழுது நமக்கு அதிகப்பணம் வேண்டும். எல்லாம் நிவர்த்திக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்றால் சரி வரியோடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் எனது தம்முயுள்ளே மென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதைச் செய்யவில்லை என்று தோழர்கள், அந்த வசதியைச் செய்யவில்லை, இதைச் செய்யவில்லை என்று

[Sri V. Balakrishnan]

[7th April 1953]

சர்க்காரின் மேல் பல குற்றச்சாட்டுகளைச் சட்டம்பொழுது சர்க்காரின் வருமனத்திற்கு அதிகக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் யசோதாவுக்கும் ஏன் அதிகக் குறைவு என்று தான் தெரியவில்லை. அவர்களின் போக்கும் புயவில்லை. 'முன்னே பேரூல்கட்டித் து. பின்னே வந்தால் உதைப்பது', என்பதை அவகாலமைய மனப்போக்காக இருக்கிறது. அதனாலேயே அவர்களுடன் சேர்ந்து ஒத்துழைப்பதும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்களை விட்டு அவளின் வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டது. சாதாரணமாக எதற்க்கட்சியிலுள்ளவர்கள் அவசியமான வசூல்களுக்கு ஒத்துழைப்பதும், சர்க்கார் தவறு செய்யும்படி முது எதிர்ப்பது என்றும் இருந்தால் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். தவிர ஒரே ரகமாக எதிர்ப்பது என்றும் பொழுதுதான் என்னையோ கமழ்விப்பது போன்றவற்றையும் அனுதாபம் உள்ளவர்களும் கூட அவர்களை விட்டு விலகி நோக்கிறது. அதை ரொம்பவும் வருத்தப்படன் தான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

"இந்த மசோதாவில் வரி விதிக்க யோசித்திருக்கும் பணம் போதாது. 30%, 50% வரி விதிக்க யோசனையென்பதாக இருந்தும் கெட்டுத் திருக்கிறது. அந்த தருத்தத்தை நான் முழுமனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். நாம் எல்லோரும் ஏகோபித்து பல காரியங்களை செய்யுங்கள் என்று சர்க்காருக்கு யோசனை சொல்வதைப் போலவே சர்க்காரின் கஜாணுவை நிரட்புத்தற்குமே சன் சொல்வது ஸார்ப்பும் அவசியம். பணம் திரட்டும் வழியைச் சொன்னால் தான் பணம் செலவழிக்கும் வழியைக் காட்டவும் நியாயமாக இருக்கிறது. பாணியில் இருந்தால் தான் ஆப்பாயில் வரும். அப்பொழுதே இல்லாமல் விழும். ஆகவே சர்க்காரின் கஜாணு நிரம்பியிருந்தால் தான் சர்க்கார் லாபாயங்கையும், பல திட்டங்களையும் செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே ஆவ் விஷயத்தில் காரசாயாவி விவாதம் அவசியமேயில்லை. இது சாதாரணமாக எல்லோராலும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய மசோதா. ஆகவே இதை உடனடியாக சட்டமாக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், புலகயிலைப்பொருள்கள் எல்லாவற்றிற்கும் வரி போட்டோண்டுமென்றும், போடும் வரியும் 30%, 50% என்று இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் நாளைக்கே ஒக்கொண்டு அந்த மசோதாவை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன்."

11-10 a.m. * SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member, Mr. V. Balakrishnan has characterised the Communist Party as a donkey which bites when you go before it and kicks when you get behind it. Is it right to characterize a political party as a donkey?"

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"He never compared the party to a donkey."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"I am told that the hon. Member characterised the Communist party as a donkey. Only hon. Members who are in the habit of dealing with donkeys can use such language and not others."

* SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, I owe an explanation. I have never said anything about a donkey. When I made the statement I had in mind only the good animal horse. But my friends are very keen to be dubbed as donkeys. Let them wear the cap if it fits them. I do not mind it."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"I wish to know how the hon. Member happened to be in the company of donkeys for a long time."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose this Bill. Perhaps we get this as a parting gift to the new Andhra State as well as to the residuary

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State from the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari. Whether the Chief Minister and his Cabinet have taken the public at large into their connuence and whether this Act would be welcomed by the new State or not are matters to be examined. Yesterday, we had another gift from the Chief Minister and that is special officers for the District Boards and the Andhra State will come into existence with these two 'gifts' over its head. Of course a reply will be given to the Government by the people of Andhra themselves who are going to be affected. Sir, this Bill should be examined by all sections of the House very carefully. In the morning, when we raised a point of order regarding postponement of this item by a few days, we were made to understand that as most of the Members have booked their berths and are in a haste to go home which they left a month ago, the Bill should be taken into consideration at once. I hope the Members from the Congress benches will take up this matter very seriously because we are going through a taxation measure. It is not an ordinary thing. Once it is passed into law people are going to be affected by it. My friend, Mr. Subramaniam, the Finance Minister, may say it is only taxing the smokers. Unfortunately he refuses to look into the effects of this Bill. He must study the effects of the Bill. That is why I say this Bill must be given serious and careful consideration. Sir, till now many things have been put off by the Government because of the formation of the Andhra State. Whenever we put any questions, they say: 'The Andhra State is shortly coming; your Government will do everything.' May I appeal to the Government in the same way to put off this Bill also? We know that the Government will change in composition in both the States. Why should we now hurry with the Bill?

"Then, Sir, on previous occasions we were sending such Bills to the Select Committee for report. Now the Government think that they need not send this Bill there, and that they could dispose of the matter here in a day or two. I think people will really accuse and find fault with us if we do so. The Government feel that they can dispose of the Bill in a day or two and so they are against a Select Committee going into it. We have now asked that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion. We know the mind of the Government. They will not accept this also. Because they have had the sad experience of Select Committees in the past. They were forced to drop two or three measures and drastically change some others at the Select Committee stage. The Hon. the Finance Minister, if he is really for the people, would agree to take this Bill to a Select Committee. I think it is quite possible for the Government to agree to this because within a short time we can have the Bill examined. We are prepared even to work during nights. If the Government are really anxious to consult public opinion they must do this. Even now it is not too late for the Government to accept this suggestion of referring the Bill to a Select Committee. It may sit for four or five hours and cover all the important points in the Bill. Meanwhile the Members of the House would be able to study the Bill thoroughly and suggest

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necessary corrections. But I know the previous experience of the Government about Select Committees will make them not agree to the suggestion. They are afraid that anything may happen to the Bill in the Select Committee. The intention of the Government is really to fool the house. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'We have agreed to wait for another day.') Then let us go to a Select Committee. (The Hon. Sri Subramaniam: 'That is a quite different thing.') The Hon. the Finance Minister in his Budget speech gave an indication that tobacco would be taxed and that was responsible for the increase in prices. For one month we have waited and why not we wait for a day or two more? If I say they are in an 'indecent' haste, then he would object to the expression. They have waited for long and I still say that the Government are in an indecent haste to rush through the Bill. They could agree to this reasonable demand for a Select Committee. I do not know whether the Finance Minister has taken into consideration all the implications of the measure when he says that he is in company with the Leader of the Opposition in this matter. If it is a fact, then why not he accept our suggestion for setting up a Select Committee? He is only finding an excuse to push through the Bill. Sir, previously Select Committees were constituted on the basis of the composition of each party in the House. If the same were to happen and if all Members were allowed freedom to vote, I know what would happen. Even Members like Mr. Subba Reddi will vote against the Government. (The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao: 'Are you paying him compliments?') I do not mind paying compliments to people who behave properly.

11-50
a.m.

"As regards public opinion, is it not the duty of the Government to go before the public and explain the implications of this Bill and ascertain their views on the proposed measure? Has the Hon. Minister at least realized what the effects of this taxation measure would be on the public? I believe he has not. He was supplied with notes by the departmental heads and he has come forward with this Bill. Does he know that the price of tobacco is going down? It has come down from Rs. 700 a candy to Rs. 400. That is the latest position. If the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill has any doubt about my statement he can find it out for himself. This is a fact on which I am prepared to challenge the Government. When that is the case Government must consider how this Bill is going to affect the public and ascertain how they feel about this measure. That is why I say, it is not merely a question of taxing the smokers. That is entirely a different matter. There can be taxation. We also prefer taxation but not this type of taxation. There is difference between this taxation measure and other taxation measures. When such taxation measures affecting the producers are brought before the House, careful consideration must be given to such measures. But that is not to be the case now. The Bill is being rushed through and when it is discussed in such a big House as this, it is not possible to go into every detail of the Bill, to examine how each clause is worded and all that. Our past experience shows that soon after a Bill is passed, at every session

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of the Assembly the Government come forward with an amending Bill. So many amending Bills are brought before the House. Why is it so? The Zamindari Abolition Bill was passed and then the Hon. the Minister for Revenue comes forward with an amending Bill to remove one defect or the other. If the Government give serious consideration to the Bills they bring forward such things will not happen. Government can bring in Bills after careful consideration and perfect discussion. That is not allowed to happen and I am sure one day or the other Government must come forward with amendments for this very Bill, if it is to be pushed through like this. It is not now too late for the Government to consider the view point put forward by the Opposition and most hon. Members on their side also and refer the Bill to a Select Committee. If this is not accepted, it would only mean that we are betraying the interest of the people, that we are not taking the public into our confidence. Therefore I propose that the Bill be referred to a Select Committee.

"Then, Sir, let us consider the effects of this Bill on the public. Which are the classes that are to be affected by this piece of legislation? The Hon. the Finance Minister thinks that it is going to affect only the smokers. He is entirely wrong in this assumption. We can amend the Bill in such a way that the middle class is saved from the effects of this taxation. Now we find from the Bill that only cigarettes priced below 3 pies are to be exempted from the tax. We know that the middle class people, a majority of whom are N.G.Os, use only cigarettes costing 9 pies or more. Then what is the meaning of exempting cigarettes costing 3 pies and below? Is it going to help the middle class people? No. Therefore, this is a tax on the middle class people, the poor N.G.Os, for whom the Government plead their inability to provide any help."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"And poor legislators like the hon. Member."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I certainly belong to the middle class and I am also affected by this. I am affected not because I am a legislator but because I come from the poor middle class people. But as my Hon. Friend Sri Subramaniam comes from the capitalist class, I know he will not be affected. I want taxation not on cigarettes but on the cars such people are using, cars costing Rs. 10,000 and so on. My suggestion is that Rs. 5,000 should be levied as tax on such cars. If such a legislation were to be brought, I will certainly support it. But for various reasons they cannot do it. So long as these people are in the Cabinet, such measures will not come before the legislature. There is no use of saying legislators like me will not be affected when poorer classes of people are going to be affected by this measure."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"May we know the brand of cigarette used by the hon. Member?"

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ Now he has gone to ‘ Bears ’ and takes my ‘ Capstan ’.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“The point is this. This measure will certainly affect the middle class people. Let us accept this. We are not taxing the rich by this measure. We will not stand in the way of the Government taxing the rich. Let them increase the tax on cigarettes costing one anna and more by 50 per cent or 100 per cent. We will not object. But that is not done by the Bill. Provision is made only to tax cigarettes costing 3 pies and over, which affects the middle class, the poor N.G.Os., Police constables, and such other people.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I will allow five more minutes to the hon. Member."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ This is a serious matter Sir. (Interruption). This may not be serious to some hon. Members. But the matter becomes serious when the rich are taxed. (Interruptions.) Some hon. Members say, this is only to prevent smoking. Then the Government could very well call it a ‘ Prevention of Smoking Bill ’. Why call it a tax on tobacco? If the Government want to prevent smoking they could very well bring in such a Bill but not this one. This piece of legislation affects the tobacco growers, the middle class people. Even the business community will be affected by this piece of legislation. Because the majority of the smokers belong to the middle class, when this tax is levied, with the low purchasing power they will not be able to smoke and thus business also will be affected. In the result, this piece of legislation affects every one in society. That is why we say this is a very serious piece of legislation and not so simple as our Hon. the Chief Minister tried to describe it. He has a capacity to sugarcoat everything however poisonous it may be.

"Then, Sir, have the Government found out the revenue they would be able to get by this measure? From private conversations with the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill, I gathered that Government will get about 75 lakhs of rupees only. Is this the only means that the Government have, to get this small amount? I can show the Hon. Minister many other sources from which he can get this amount. For instance, Government can stop paying compensation to the zamindars. This will give them Rs. 84 lakhs."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If you don't pay the zamindars, do you get this every year?"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"At least as a temporary measure payment to the zamindars can be stopped for a year, if not as a permanent measure, and we will get this amount. Then we have got high salaried officers from whose pay we can effect some savings. Then there is our Governor over whom we are spending quite a good lot of money. We can reduce this

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amount. There are so many other ways. As a matter of fact most of the Hon. Ministers need not draw the House Rent Allowance. If we are really serious in balancing our Budget there are many ways by which it could be done. But let us not try to tax the poor people.

people.

“ Sir, I oppose this measure as a whole for it seeks to tax the poorer sections of the population. This will affect the tobacco producers, the tobacco trade and also the business community. Again no opportunity was given to ascertain public opinion on this Bill. I would appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to take this Bill to the Select Committee. Let us sit in the Committee and examine the Bill in detail. There are many clauses in the Bill that need amendment. Let us refer this Bill to the Select Committee and bring out a perfect Bill. With these words, Sir, I oppose the motion and request the Government to refer the Bill to a Select Committee.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. இந்த 12 மசோதாவைப் பற்றி நான் ஆதரித்துப் பேசும் போது, நாளை ஏன் அதிரிக் கொண்டு இருக்கிறீர்கள்? நாளை எதிர்க்கட்சித் தலைவர் பேசவேண்டும். அப்படி இருந்தும் நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஒருவனுக்கு எந் காரியமும் தன்னைப் பாதிக்கும் போது தான் அவன் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லுகிறான், அதற்கு சயநலம்தான் காணம். அது மனித இயற்கை. ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரலு தான் புதைபடிபவர் என்று சொன்னார். அவருக்கு அந்தப் புகை குடிக்கும் பழக்கம் இருப்பதனால் அவரை பாதிக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். நானும் இம்மாதிரி இருப்பதனால் அவரை பாதிக்கிறது என்று சொன்னார். நானும் இம்மாதிரி தான் சொல்லுகிறேன் சிறையிலே இருக்கும் போது கூட ரேஷனல் வில் இந்த சிகெட்டைக் கொடுப்பார்கள். Player's packet ஒன்றுக்கு 1½ அணுவரி போட்டு மூன்று packet-க்கு 4½ அணு ஆவது கொடுக்க வேண்டியிருக்கிறது எனவே ஏன் இதைச் சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கலாம். நாம் கொடுத்துத்தான் ஆகவேண்டும். என்னென்றால் சாதாரணமாக ஒரு கெப் பழக்கத்தை நிறுத்த முடிவதில்லை. அதே மாதிரியாகத்தான் இந்த சிகெட் ரெட்டி குடிப்பதை நிறுத்த முடிவதில்லை. இதைக் குறைப்பதற்கு இந்த வரி மாற்றமே உதவுவதால் இதைத் தான் அதிகக் கொடுத்தால், ஸ்ரீ வெங்கடேஸ்வரலு கூட என்னைப்போல் சிகெட் குடிப்பவர் தான். அவரும் கொஞ்சம் கெஞ்சமாகக் குறைத்துக்கொள்ள ஏதாவது இருக்கும், 2½ அணு பாக்கெட்டிற்கு வரி விதிப்பில்லை. அதை 4 அணு என்று மாற்றி நிர்ணயித்தால் சரியாக இருக்கும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். சிறையிலிருந்து போது ஒரு பாக்கெட்டிலிருந்து அரைப் பாக்கெட்டுக்குள் முடித்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும்.”

AN HON. MEMBER:—“ சிறையிலே சிகெட்டு குடிக்க அனுமதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களா ? ”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ நான் சிறையிலே இருக்கும் பொழுது சிகரெட்டு குடிப் புது வழக்கம். சிறையில் அவரவர்கள் சொந்தப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டும் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளலாம். சர்க்கார் பணத்தைக் கொண்டும் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளலாம். இப்பொழுது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் டிஸ்பர்கள் உலு பளித்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தரியும். ஆகவே இந்த சிகரெட்டு பழக்கத்தைக் கொஞ்சம் கொஞ்சமாகக் குறைத்துக் கொள்ளச் செய்யிறது. இந்த சர்க்கார் போடும் வரியின் மூலம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் தன்னைப் பராமுகம் போது சுயநலம் வந்து சேறுகிறது. அப்பொழுது அவன் எதிர்க்கிறான். உதாரணமாக ஜெயன்தார்களும், ஜெய்தார்களும், அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலும் இருந்தார்கள். கோஷலிஸ்ட் கட்சியிலும் இருந்தார்கள். உண்மையில் ஜெயன்தார் மீதாவது எதிர்க்கட்சி அரசாங்கம் தான் எதிர்க்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் ஜெயன்தார்களாய் இருக்கும் அங்கத்தினர்கள்,

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அவர்கள் எந்தக்கூடிய இந்நதாலும் சரி, அந்த மசோதாவை எதிர்க்க வில்லையா? இதற்குக் காரணம் சுயநலம்தானே. மூன்று பை+வக்குள்ள சிகரெட்டை பெரும்பான்மையோர் சாதாரண வகுப்பினர் உபயோகப்படுத்துவ தினால் சர்க்கார் இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் வரி போடவில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு அதைக் கொடுப்பதற்கு சக்தி கிடையாது என்பதற்காக வரி போடுவதில்லை. அதே மாதிரியாக அதிகமாக சிகரெட் பிடிப்பவர்களும் குறைத்துக் கொள் ளாமல் இந்நதால் அது உதாசனச் செலவுதானே? இதைக் குறைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் உதவி செய்கிறது.

“சிறுசிறு வியாபாரிகளுக்கு அதிகமாகத் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்கக் கூடாது, அவர்களுக்குக் கணக்கு இல்லாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும். அதிகாரி கள் அதற்காக அவர்களை வற்புறுத்தக் கூடாது. இதற்குத் தகுந்த விதியை அமைக்க சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். எல்லோருடைய நலம் கருதியும், புகையிலை போடுபவர்களுக்கு இதிலிருந்து விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கவேண்டும். எப்பெழுத்தமே எதிர்க்கட்சியில் ‘ஜியா மக்கள் கையில் பணம் இல்லையே’ இந்த சர்க்கார் இப்படி வரி போடுகிறார்களே என்று கூச்சலிடு கிறார்கள். நண்பர் அவங்கடேஸ்வரனுடைய சொன்ன இந்த வரி தவறான மனதிலேயும் பாதிக்கிறது என்று. சிகரெட் குடிப்பவனுக்கு கூடும் வரி என்று சொல்லும்போது இது எல்லோரையும் பாதிக்கிறது என்று சொல்லு கிறார்கள். இப்படி பிச்சுவதில் என்ன அர்த்தம் என்று புரியவில்லை.

“பக்கத்தில் வீற்றிருக்கும் ஸ்ரீ கருத்திருமன் கூட ‘நான் இதை ஆதரித்துப் பேச வேண்டிமென்று சொன்னார். அதற்கு நான் ‘நான் தான் இந்த சிகரெட் பழக்கமுடையவன் நீங்கள் பேசுவதில் அர்த்தமில்லை ஆதலால் எனக்குத் தான் இதைப்பற்றி நன்றாகத் தெரியும்’ என்று சொல்லி விட்டுப் பேச ஆரம்பித்தேன்.

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

“புல திட்டங்கள் போட்டு அப்படியே விடப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. செலவினங்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளுக்கெல்லாம் பணம் வேண்டாமா? நான்கூட திருவள்ளூர் கிராமத்திற்குச் சென்றிருந்தபோது அங்கு எல்லோ ரும் ரோடு வசதியில்லை, மின்சார வசதியில்லை என்று சொன்னார்கள். இவைகளை எல்லாம் செய்வதற்கு பணம் வேண்டாமா? அதற்காக அரசாங்கம் வரி விதித்தால் தானே பணம் வரும்.

“இன்று ஸ்ரீராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் முதல் மந்திரியாக வரலாம். நான் நண்பர் கோவிந்தசாமி முதல் மந்திரியாக வரலாம். அப்படி ஸ்ரீ கருத்திருமன் முதல் மந்திரியாக வரலாம். யாரும் வரமுடியும். அதனால் தான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த பொறுப்பை தன்னையிலே பேசிக்கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தைகளை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-10 p.m. * SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—“Mr. Speaker, I rise to oppose this Bill and in doing so I support the proposition made by a member who preceded me, that this Bill should be opposed largely because we are faced with the division of the State, viz., the formation of the Andhra State. I oppose it for a slightly different reason, viz., as a Member of the Residuary State. This Bill particularly makes the specious plea that it is going to be a tax at only one point. My submission is that it is going to be a tax at two points. This Bill, if it is to have applicability to the Andhra State, envisages a payment of 30 per cent turnover tax in the newly formed Andhra State and when the tobacco or cigarette are imported into the Residuary State we will have to pay another 30 per cent turnover tax. Therefore it is going to be a tax at two points. To say that it is going to be a single-point tax and

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that too at 30 per cent, is misleading the public. In fact and in effect it is going to be a two-point tax, at any rate much more than 30 per cent. Further, I would submit that in the Residuary State the manufacture of cigarettes of high quality is not as great an industry as it is in other States of India or in the new Andhra State. Therefore the amount of tax that will have to be paid by the tax-payer in the Residuary State is much more than what is anticipated by the present Minister. That is why I strongly support the amendment that the Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.

“Sir, let us also consider the facts and figures which have been stated by the Hon. Minister while moving this Bill. He said that the per capita consumption of cigarettes had gone up from 20 to 70 cigarettes during the last 25 to 30 years. If this particular factor, and I take it from the Hon. Minister, is true, it is in direct contradiction of his earlier statement that the incidence of taxation is going to fall on the rich. If the per capita consumption of cigarettes in the State is 70 at present, certainly the incidence of taxation is not going to be confined to a few and it will be a tax on a very large section of the middle class people. Now, what is the state of the middle class people? From all the economic reports we read, there is a recession and it is these sections of the middle class population which are badly affected by the recession and which are sought to be taxed by this Bill. During this recession, this particular layer of middle class is already becoming pauperized and on it this tax is sought to be levied. Sir, what is the measure of taxation? Even on the most conservative estimate, every smoker of cigarettes will have to pay something like Rs. 4 to Rs. 5 per month taking 10 cigarettes a day on an average. It is therefore the equivalent of a tax of Rs. 50 or Rs. 60 per annum. That is the total incidence of taxation on this layer of the middle class. But what is the amount of salary paid to the middle class people today? Let us take the salary paid by the Madras Government to their lowest paid clerical servants. It is Rs. 60 to Rs. 70 per month. That means, nearly one month's salary has to be paid to increase the revenues of the State and I would submit, it will be much more after the division of the Andhra State. The pauperization of the middle class is also due to another factor. There is large scale retrenchment of middle class employees throughout the State. No steps have been taken by this Government to relieve this growing unemployment among the middle classes. If we take the adjudication awards, we will notice that the difference between the pay scales of middle class employees in other States and the Madras State is in the neighbourhood of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 per mensem. It is largely because the most important section, i.e., the N.G.Os. are paid such low salaries. Therefore, Sir, I submit that the incidence of taxation is not on the rich, but it is really on the very wide sections of the middle and lower middle classes who cannot afford it.

“Another point I would like to submit is that it is not merely a tax on the cigarette consumer, but it is also a tax on the retail

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dealer. The retail dealers have to pay a registration fee of Re. 1 each and this amount will be considerable. Therefore this tax is likely to fall on the lowest sections of the middle classes. Let us take the other argument of the Hon. Minister who said that this tax would discourage smoking. I submit, if I may be pardoned the use of the expression, it is a hypothetical argument. This means that the net amount of tax that the Government are likely to receive will be smaller than anticipated. In fact, the Hon. Minister would like that there should be more smoking so that the amount that could be got by this tax is greater. I would submit that, in spite of the tall statement made by the Hon. Minister that the lower sections of the middle classes who smoke beedies and other low quality cigarettes will not be affected by the tax, it is not going to discourage smoking. On the other hand, it will only tend to increase smoking of beedies and other low quality cigarettes. If consumption of beedies and other low quality cigarettes increases naturally the prices of the low quality cigarettes will go up. Therefore, my submission is that this particular tax is an ill-considered measure and even if this measure has to be adopted, I will request the Hon. Minister to tell us what effect that this tax will have in the Residuary State. If he is not able to give the facts and figures as to the total quantity of cigarettes that will be consumed in the Andhra State and in the Residuary State and what will be the exact incidence of taxation on the Residuary State, I submit that he should agree to this Bill being referred to a Select Committee."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"In regard to the business of the House, I wish to make a suggestion to the Leader of the Opposition. Many of the hon. Members have booked their seats for tomorrow to go home. It will be very good if we finish our business by tomorrow. So I wish to make a suggestion that we may meet tomorrow evening also at 3 o'clock to discuss the Krishna Anicut Enquiry Committee Report and the Report of the Public Accounts Committee and we may be able to finish them by 4-30 or 5 in the evening. The non-official business can be made up during the next sitting which will be perhaps towards the end of May or the beginning of June. I would request the Leader of the Opposition to consider and agree to this suggestion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I had some consultations on this side of the House also on this proposal. In view of the fact that we have come to the fag end of this session and in view of the assurance that the non-official business will be made up in the next sitting, I would accept the suggestion of the Hon. Leader of the House."

12-20
p.m.

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் புகையிலை வரி விதிப்பு மசோதாவை நான் எதிர்க்கிறேன். அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்து கனம் ஸ்ரீ K. T. கோசல்ராம் அவர்கள் மக்களின் ஊதாரித்தனத்தைக்காட்டி, இந்த வரி போடுவதை ஆதரிப்பதாகச் சொன்னார். இருக்கின்ற எல்லா வரிகளையும் சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு அப்பொழுது மக்களின் ஊதாரித்தனத்தின் மேலேயே வரி போட உத்தேசிக்கலாமென்று நான் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இன்றைய தினம்

[Sri S. Radhakrishnan]
7th April 1953]

மக்களால் தாங்கமுடியாத அளவிற்கு வரிப்பளு இருக்கிறது. மக்கள் இன்றைய தினம் சர்க்கார் அதிகமாக வரி வசூல் செய்கிறதே தவிர எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் செய்வதில்லையென்று தான் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் மக்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மையைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் நாட்டில் ஏதோ பெரிய தடைகள் அதற்கு இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையின் விஷயமாக அதையெல்லாம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள முடியாதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் வரி போடுவதற்கு மட்டும் தடைகள் எதுவும் இல்லாது போல முன் வருகிறார்கள். உண்மையில் சில தடைகள் பிரிவினையின் காரணமாக இருப்பது உண்மை. ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்றும் பொழுது அதற்கு ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை ஒரு பெரிய தடையாகக் கூறப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் மக்கள் மீது வரி போடப்படும் போது எல்லாத் தடைகளும் நீக்கப்பட்டதாகக் கருதப்படுகிறது. உண்மையில் இது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதுபற்றி பிரச்சங்கம் நிச்சித்தியபோது வெளி நாடுகளை உதாரணங்க ளாகக் காட்டினார். அமெரிக்காவில் யுனிடெட் ராஜ்யத்தில் புகையிலை வரி மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் அதிகமாக புகையிலை சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொன்னார். அதைப்பற்றி சென்னை மகாணத்திற்கு கவலையில்லையென்று தான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். முன்னே 2 கோடி வருமானம் வந்தால் இப்பொழுது 28 கோடி ரூபாய் வருமானம் வருகிறது. அதாவது மூன்று மடங்கு அதிகமாக நாட்டிலே வரி போட நான் விரும்ப வில்லை. ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது இந்த வரித் திட்டத்தை கொண்டு வருவது சரியில்லையென்று தான் நான் நினைக்கிறேன். ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட்டால் இரண்டு ராஜ்ய ரெவின்யூவும் குறைந்துவிடும். ஆகவே மதுவிலக்கை ரத்து செய்யப் போகிறார்கள் என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. ஆகவே தான் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுக்க மறுத்த ஒரு 56 லக்ஷ ரூபாய்க்காக இப்பொழுது இந்த புகையிலை வரியைக் கொண்டு லரவேண்டாமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"இந்தப் புகையிலையைப் பற்றி ஒன்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தப் புகையிலைக்கு மற்ற எல்லாப் பொருள்களைக் காட்டிலும் பல பல இடங்களில் அதிகமான வரி போடப்படுகிறது. புகையிலை முதலில் உற்பத்தி செய்ய ஆரம்பிக்கிற காலத்திலிருந்து வெளியே சிகரெட், பீடி, பொடி என்ற ரூபத்தில் வெளிவருகிறதற்குள் பல இடங்களில் வரி போட உத்தேசிக்கும் பொழுது இதைப் பொழுதுமே இதன் மேலேயே வரி போட உத்தேசிக்கும் பொழுது இதைப் புகையிலை என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு காரணம் சலபமாகச் சொன்னார்கள். இந்த வரி பணக்காரர்களைத்தான் பாதிக்கும். ஆனால் உண்மையில் பணக்காரர்கள் எவ்வளவு பேர் அதிகம் சிகரெட் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள் என்று தெரியவில்லை. உண்மையில் இது பெரும்பாலான ஏழைகள், நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர்களைத்தான் பாதிக்கப்போகிறது. பணக்காரர்களைக் காட்டிலும் நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர்கள் தான் மிகவும் அதிகமாக சிகரெட் சாப்பிடுகிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லவேண்டும். பொதுவாக நடுத்தர வகுப்பினர்கள், மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படப் போகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இதில் பணக்காரர்கள், ஏழைகள் என்ற பிரிவினை எதையும் புகுத்தாமல் ஏழை, மக்கள் பாதிக்கப்போகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் சொல்லவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் டெபுடி கமிஷனர் போன்ற பல அதிகாரிகளுக்கு அதிகமான அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இவர்கள் பெரிய பெரிய வியாபாரிகளிடத்தில் தங்கள் அதிகாரத்தைக் காட்ட முடியாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் ஏழை எளிய வியாபாரிகளைத்தான் அதிகாரங்களை குறைத்துவிடவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்த அதிகாரிகளின் அதிகாரங்களை குறைத்துவிடவேண்டும். ஆபீஸர்களால் ஏழை எளிய வியாபாரிகளுக்கு எந்த விதமான தீமையும் தொந்தரவும் வராமல் சர்க்கார் பார்த்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இதிலே ஒரு பெரிய தவறு இருக்கிறது. அதாவது புகையிலை சிகரெட் ரூபத்தில் வெளி வரும் ஒரே இடத்தில்தான் வரி

[Sri S. Radhakrishnan]

[7th April 1953]

விதிக்க வேண்டுமே தவிர பல இடங்களில் விதிக்கக் கூடாது. மேலும் உயர்ந்த ரக சிகரெட்டுகளுக்குத்தான் விதிக்க வேண்டுமே தவிர, மத்தியதர, வகுப்பார்கள் உபயோகிக்கும் ரக சிகரெட்டுகளுக்கு விதிக்கக் கூடாதென்று நான் கேட்கக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆகவே பொதுவாக மத்தியதர, கீழ்தர மக்களை பாதிக்கும் இந்த புகையிலை வரி மசோதாவே தேவையில்லை. இதைப் பாஸ் செய்யாமல் போட்டுவிட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! கனம் மந்திரி பட்டாபிராமராவ் அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் புகையிலை, சிகரெட் மீது போடும் புது வரியை நான் எதிர்த்துப் பேச ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த அரசாங்கம் வருமானத்தை அதிகரிப்பதற்காக மேலும் மேலும் வரிபோடுகிறதே தவிர மக்களுடைய தேவைகளை கவனித்து, அவர்களுக்கு ஏதாவது நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று யோசனை கூறினால், பணம் இல்லையே என்று கைவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த புகையிலை வரி போடுவதினால் மத்தியதர வகுப்பினர்கள் பெரும்பாலோர் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்போது போடும் வரிப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு சர்க்கார், குமஸ்தாக்களின் சம்பளத்தையோ அல்லது ஆசிரியர்களின் சம்பளத்தையோ உயர்த்துகிறார்களா என்று கேட்டால் சம்பளம் கொடுப்பேன், ஆனால் இவர்கள், சிகரெட்டு குடித்தும், சினிமா பார்த்தும் கெட்டுவிடுவார்கள் என்று ராஜாஜி கூறுகிறார். சிகரெட்டுக் குடிக்கக் கூடாது, அது உடம்புக்கு கெடுதி என்கிறார்கள். அதனால் வரி போட்டால் புகை குடிப்பவர்களைக் குறைத்து விடலாம் என்று வாதம் செய்கிறார்கள். சிகரெட் குடிப்பது கெடுதி என்பதை நானும் ஒத்துக்கொள்கிறேன். யாரும் இல்லை என்று சொல்லவில்லை. நான் சிகரெட் குடிப்பவனல்ல. ஆகவே நான் சுயநலத்திற்காக எதிர்க்கவில்லை. ஆனால் ஏழை மக்களை பாதிக்கக்கூடிய புதிய வரி எது வந்தாலும் அதை எதிர்க்க வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் என் கருத்து. காரணம் மக்களிடமிருந்து வாங்கக் கூடிய பணத்திற்குத் தகுந்த அளவு இன்றைய மக்களுடைய தேவைகளை கவனித்து அரசாங்கம் பணத்தைச் செலவிட முன்வரவில்லை.

“ முக்கியமான வருவாய்களெல்லாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்திற்குப் போய் விடுகிறது. இதை தடுக்க கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் முன்ணை விர ராய் வரவேண்டும். அதற்குப் பக்கப் பள்ளமாக நாங்கள் இருக்கிறோம். நமக்கு மத்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து வரவேண்டிய 56 லக்ஷம் ரூபாய் வருவிலை. அதற்காக இங்கு மக்களிடம் புது வரி போடுவது தவறு. ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய பேரூஉ என் வேலை செய்யவில்லை என்றுதான் கேட்கிறேன். இந்த மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தினிடமிருந்து தொடர்பை அறுத்துக் கொள்ளும் முறையாகத்தான் நாங்கள் சர்வ சத்திர திராவிட நாடு வரவேண்டும் என்று கூறுகின்றோம்.

“ திராவிட நாடு திராவிடருக்கே என்று பல முறை வற்புறுத்திக் கூறுகின்றோம். மத்திய அரசாங்கம் ஏற்கெனவே புகையிலை வரி வாங்கிக் கொண்டது. ஆனால் டில்லிக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் வந்தாலும் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு தான் இருக்கும். மாகாண அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஒருவித சலுகையும் காண்பிக்காது. அதற்காகத் தான் நாம் சொல்லுகிறோம், திராவிட நாடு தனியாகப் பிரிய வேண்டுமென்று. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களின் பழைய நண்பர் பெரியார் அவர்களும், அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரை அவர்களும் இது தனி நாடாகப் பிரிய வேண்டும் என்பதையேதான் வற்புறுத்துகிறார்கள். தென்னாட் டாரை மதிக்காத மத்திய சர்க்காரை எதிர்த்துப் போராட வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கைத்தறி நெசவாளர் பிரச்சனையிலும் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் பாரபட்ச முறையிலேதான் புறக்கணித்து வருகிறது. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் தலைமையிலேயே இப்படி புறக்கணிக்கிறார்களே என்பதுதான் என் வருத்தம். இதனால்தான் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்துடன் தொடர்பை அறவே அறுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

7th April 1953]

சொல்லுகிறேன். பஞ்சத்திற்காக ஒதுக்கப்பட்ட 10 கோடி ரூபாய் இவ் வருஷம் மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கொடுக்கவில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த சிகரெட் வரி விதிப்பினால் பொதுமக்களுக்கு ஒரு பலனும் ஏற்பட்டு விடாது. வரி விதிப்பினால் அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. இந்த புது வரி ஆனால் தொந்தரவுதான் அதிகரித்து வருகிறது. இந்த புது வரி அமுலுக்கு வரும்முன்பே மார்க்கெட்டில் சிகரெட்டுகள் பதுக்கப்பட்டு கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டில் விலையை உயர்த்தி பத்து அணு Players சிகரெட்டை 0-14-0 அணு என்று விற்கிறார்கள். புகைத்தல் கெடுதியென்றால் பீடி சிகரெட்டு குடிப்பதை தடுக்க (Prohibition) மது விலக்கை கொண்டு வந்ததுபோல இதற்கும் சட்டத்தை இயற்றி ஒரு தடை விதித்தால் நலமாக இருக்கும்.

*SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே ! இந்த வரி மசோதாவை எதிர்க்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்லலாம் மென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏற்கெனவே நம் மாகாணத்தின் செலவு மிகவும் அதிகமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது, மத்திய சர்க்காரும் இந்த ராஜ்ய சர்க்காருக்கும் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டிருந்த பணத்தை நிறுத்திவிட்ட பிறகு, நம் நாட்டின் உண்மையான வருமானம் எவ்வளவு? எவ்வளவு பிறகு, நம் நாட்டின் துண்டு விழுகிறது. இந்தத் துண்டை எடு செய் துரம் நமது பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழுகிறது. இந்தத் துண்டை எடு செய் வதற்கு நாம் என்ன செய்ய வேண்டும். மாகாண சர்க்கார் இன்றைய தினம் வரி போடத்தான் வேண்டுமா? வரி போட்டாலும் அது நம் மாகாண மக்களின் கொடுக்கும் சக்திக்கு உட்பட்டதா? இவ்வகையெல் லாம் நாம் எல்லோரும் கூர்ந்து கவனித்தாக வேண்டும். உண்மையில் பட்ஜெட்டில் பெரிய துண்டு விழுகிறது. மேலும் மத்திய அரசாங்க பட்ஜெட்டில் பெரிய துண்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் 56 லக்ஷம் கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்தி விட்டார்கள் என்று சொல்லும்பொழுது அவர்கள் எதுவும் கொடுக்கவில்லைபோல சர்க்கார் போஷ் தவனிப்பது சரியல்ல. அவர்கள் 2 கோடிக்கு மேல் கொடுத்துக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அப்படியே ஏதாவது துண்டு விழுந்தாலும் கூட அதை பெரிய இனங்களில் அதிக சதவிகிதம் வரி போட்டு எடு செய்வது நன்றாக இருக்கும். எதோ 56 லக்ஷம் மத்திய சர்க்கார் கொடுப்பதை நிறுத்திக் கொண்டு விட்டது. அதனால்தான் வரி போடவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டது. இந்த வரியினால் மத்தியதர கீழ்தர வகுப்பார்கள் பாதிக்கப்படமாட்டார்கள் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்வது மக்களை ஏமாற்றுவதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. இது வெறும் கண் துடைப்புப் பேச்சே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றுமில்லை. இது சர்க்காரின் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியை எந்த விதத்திலும் தீர்க்கப் போவதில்லை, என்று அரசாங்க அங்கத்தினர்களே ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் உயர்ந்த ரக சர்க்காருக்கு புகையிலை வரி போடுவதின் மூலமாக மட்டரகப் புகையிலை பாதிக்கப்பாது என்ற வாதத்தை நான் ஒப்புக்கொள்ள முடி யாது. நிச்சயமாக மட்டரகப் புகையிலையும் பாதிக்கப்படத்தான் செய்யும். உயர்ந்த ரகத்திற்கு வரி போடுவதின் மூலமாக மட்டரகமும் அப்படியும் உயர்ந்த ரகத்திற்கு வரி போடுவதின் மூலமாக மட்டரகமும் அதற்கேற்றாற்போல் அதிகமாகப் பாதிக்கப்படுமென்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். இப்பொழுதே பார்க்கிறோம். வரி போடப்போகிறோம் என்று அறிவிப் பதற்கு முன்னாலேயே எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் புகையிலை விலைவாசிகள் உயர்ந்து கொண்டே போகிறது. ஆகவே இதிலிருந்து நாம் தெரிந்து கொள்வது ஒன்றே ஒன்று உண்டு. நிச்சயமாக அவைகள் பாதிக்கப்படும் என்பதுதான். மேலும் வர்ஜீனியா புகையிலையின் விலை ஒரேயடியாக இறங்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. எப்படியும் வரி போடுவது என்று சர்க்கார் முடிவு செய்தால் அதனால் மத்தியதர வகுப்பார்கள் நிச்சயமாகப் பாதிக்கப்படப் போகிறார்கள். மார்க்கெட் பாதிக்கப்படப்போகிறது. ஏழை எளியவர்களை பாதிக்கும் இந்த வரியை போடக்கூடாது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் நிறைய ஷிக்கரா நிலமுண்ட யவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். கலம் 6 ரூபாயிலிருந்து விலை 12 ரூபாய்கள் வரையிலும் விற்பது வருகிறது. அவர்களிடம் நிறைய லக்ஷக் கணக்கான ரூபாய்களும் விற்பது வருகிறது. அவர்கள் செய்து விற்பனை செய்யும் நெல் விற்ப் பேருகிறது. அவர்கள் சாகுபடி செய்து விற்பனை மூலம் 72 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் மிகவும் அதிக பட்ச வருமானம் வரி விதிப்பதின் மூலம் 72 லக்ஷ ரூபாய் களுக்கு மேல் பணம் வசூல் பண்ண முடியும். இப்படிப் போடுவது நியாயம், தீர்மானம். அதையெல்லாம் விட்டு விட்டு மிகவும் சாதாரண ஏழை எளிய

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[7th April 1953]

மக்களைப் பாதிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இப்படி புகையிலை வரியைப் போடுவதை நான் எதிர்க்கின்றேன். மேலும் இந்த வரி விதிப்பின் மூலம் நமது பட்ஜெட்டில் துண்டு விழும் பணத்தைச் சரிக்கட்டவும் முடியாது, என்பதை அரசாங்கத்தின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். அது மட்டுமல்ல. இதை வசூல் பண்ணும் அதிகாரிகளின் மூலம் வியாபாரிகளுக்கு நிறையத் தொந்தரவு ஏற்படப்போகிறது. ஆபீஸர்கள் மூலம் நிறையச் செலவு வேறு வருகிறது. ஆகவே நாட்டின் நிலைமை ரொம்பவும் எக்கச்சக்கமாக இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது சர்க்கார் புது வரித் திட்டங்களைப் புகுத்தாமல் இருப்பதுதான் புத்திசாலித்தனமாகும். ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையைக் காட்டி பல காரியங்களை நாம் ஒத்திப்போட்டு விட்டோம். அப்படியே இதை யும் ஒத்திப் போடுவதால் ஒன்றும் கெடுதல் ஏற்படாது. அதிக லாபம் வரக் கூடிய இனங்கள் என்னென்னவென்று பார்த்து வரி போடுவதே சரியாகும். அதையுடனும் விட்டுவிட்டு இப்படி மத்தியத்ர வசூல்பார்க்க பலபேர் பாதிக்கப்படுவோரும் இனத்தில் வரி விதிக்க சர்க்கார் யோசிப்பது சரியாகாது. நாட்டில் தற்போது இருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைமையை உத்தேசித்து இந்தப் புது வரித் திட்டத்தை கைவிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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* SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“அத்யக்ஷ, ఈ Tobacco Taxation Bill ను ప్రవేశ పెట్టడం ప్రధానంగా మట్టలు, సిగరెట్ల మీద వస్తు వేసే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో దీని ప్రవేశ పెడుతున్నామని చెప్పుచున్నారు కాని ఉత్తరేతరా ఈ వస్తు భారం క్రమంగా ఉత్పత్తి చేసే రైతాంగం మీద పడే అవకాశమున్నదని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొనవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. అలా కాకాన్ని రైతులపై పెట్టే ప్రమాదంలేకుండా చేయాలంటే, యీ బిల్లుకు ముందుగానే కనీస ధరల నిర్ణయించేస్తూ చట్ట నిర్మాణాన్ని తీసుకొనవచ్చినట్లయితే సమంజసముగా ఉండేది. అది ప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టకుండా యీ బిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెట్టడం రైతాంగానికి అవకాశమే అవుతుంది. భారతదేశంలో వ్యాపార పంటలలో ముఖ్యమైంది యీ పొగాకు పంట. దేశం మొత్తంమీద ఉత్పత్తి అయ్యే పొగాకులో మన రాష్ట్రంలో నూటికి 90 వంతులు ఉత్పత్తి అవుతోంది. అందులను మా జిల్లాలో ఎక్కువగా tobacco పండుతుంది. Marketing committee చాలా సంవత్సరాలుగా minimum price fixation జరగాలని ఎంతో ఆందోళన చేసినా అది చేయకుండా దాన్ని వాయిదా వేస్తూ వస్తున్నది. ఈ రోజున సమయం చాలా నిలువ ఉన్నది. ఉత్పత్తి అయ్యే సరకులో ఏటా 20% విదేశాలకు ఎగుమతి అవుతోంది. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ tobacco పంటలకు సరియైన ధరలు ఇవ్వకుండా ఎగుమతి సౌకర్యాలేవి ఇవ్వకుండా దాన్ని co-operative basis మీద export చేయడానికి facilities కలిగజేయకుండా ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశ పెట్టడం సమంజసము గాదు. ఈ బిల్లు యొక్క incidents రైతాంగముమీద పడకూడదని ఉద్దేశించినట్లయితే, సరుకుకు సరియైన ధరలు ఇచ్చి ఎగుమతి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగజేయడం అవసరమని సూచిస్తున్నాను. ఇది చేయకుండా పోతేమాత్రం ఈ వస్తును క్రమంగా రైతులమీద పెట్టడానికి ఉద్దేశించినట్లు చెప్పక తప్పదు.

“మన దేశంలోని వ్యాపారము లన్నిటిలోను tobacco వ్యాపారం ముఖ్యమైనటువంటిది, కనుక ప్రభుత్వము ఇటువంటి ముఖ్యమైన పరిశ్రమలను వృద్ధిచేసి, ముడి సరకుకు ఎక్కువ ధరవచ్చునట్లు చేయవలసి యున్నది. అవిధంగా ప్రభుత్వ finance ను ఉపయోగపడేలా చాగొంటుంది. దానివల్ల దేశములో పరిశ్రమలు వ్యవసాయం కాగు పక్షతాయి. ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడ ఆదాయము వస్తుంది. ఇప్పుడు I.L.T.D. కంటే లాంటి విదేశ కంపెనీలకు ఈ tobacco వ్యాపారమీద గుర్తాదికారం అంతదంతవల్ల వారు tobacco marketing yards లో సరకు కొనకుండా boycott చేస్తే ఈ

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వ్యాపారం అంతా ఈ నాడు paralyse అయ్యేస్థితిలో ఉన్నది. గంటూరు జిల్లాలో పొగాకు ఎక్కువగా ఉత్పత్తి అవుతోంది కాని అక్కడ ఒక cigarette factory కూడా లేదు. ఉన్న 20 factories కూడ ఎక్కడో దూర ప్రాంతాలలో ఉన్నవి. అక్కడ ఒక factory ఉన్నట్లయితే, రైతాంగానికి ధర గిట్టుతుంది. పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి కావడానికి కూడ అవకాశముంటుంది. అనేకమంది నిరుద్యోగులకు పని దొరుకుతుంది. దానివల్ల ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడ ఆదాయము వస్తుంది.

“రెండవది ఈవేళ, మన దేశంలో పొగాకు ఎక్కువ ఎగుమతి అయ్యే అవకాశము ఉన్నప్పటికీ, రైతాంగానికి marketing facilities గాని ఇతర దేశాలకు ఎగ్జింట్ సౌకర్యాలు గాని అలాంటివి లేకుండా, ఈ ప్రాంతాలలో ఒక cigarette factory కూడా లేకుండా ఈ విధంగా రైతాంగానికి ఉపకరించేటటువంటి చట్టాలేవి చేయకుండా, వస్తులు మూతము ఈ రీతిగా పడవడిగా వేయబడడం విమోచము సమంజసము గాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతానికి ఎక్కువగా సంబంధించిన విషయము. అక్కడ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర విభజన పక్షమైన electricity సౌకర్యాలు కూడ వాయిదా వేసిన ప్రభుత్వం వస్తుల విషయంలో యింత తాపత్రయం చూపడంలో ఉద్దేశ్య మేమిటి. ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించిన మంత్రి తెలుగువాడయ్యాడని ~~అందువల్ల ఆయనకు సౌకర్యము ప్రవేశ పెట్టడం చాలా తోచినది.~~ రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం జరిగినతర్వాత పరిస్థితుల్ని సమగ్రంగా చర్చించి ఆలోచించుకోవచ్చు గాబట్టి అప్పటివరకు వాయిదా వేయమని నా సలహా.

“తరువాత ఈ బిల్లు విషయం తీసుకొన్నప్పుడు, ప్రధానంగా, ఈ బిల్లులో కొన్ని ప్రధాన లోపాలున్నాయి. వాటిని సవరించడానికి కొన్ని సూచనలు చేస్తున్నాను. ఇందులో retail dealers కు కూడ registration కావలసి అన్నారు. ఇదివరకు marketing committee మాత్రము రైతిన్న పొందాలని ఉండేది, retail dealers కూడ registration పొందవలెనన్నది సమంజసంగా లేదు. Excise registration మరొకటుంది. ఈ రెంటికి తోడు మూడవది raw tobacco యొక్క కూడ registration పెట్టారు. ఇది న్యాయముకాదు. Raw tobacco ను registration నుంచి మినహాయించటం చాలా అవసరము. కనుక రెండవ క్లాజులోని 14 వ item ను ఆ విధంగా సవరించవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. తరువాత retail dealers కు ఒక చూపాయ వస్తు వస్తున్నారు. చివరికి dealers మీద కూడ ఈవిధంగా వస్తు వేయడం న్యాయంకాదు. కనుక ముఖ్యంగా retail dealers కు వస్తు నుండి మినహాయించుకొని, wholesale dealers మీద పది రూపాయల వస్తు సూచిస్తున్నాను. దీని సవరణను ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించి అవిధంగా ఈ బిల్లును సవరించుకోని కోరుచున్నాను.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, one independent Member had waxed eloquent over the fact that some of us are opposing this Taxation Bill, and therefore it is very necessary for me to explain the reasons that impel us to oppose this Taxation Bill, as not being in the best interests of the country. First of all, we have got to see on whom the incidence of this taxation falls. For all outward purposes, it may look as if those people who are smokers of certain costly varieties of cigarettes are going to be affected. Let us consider who these people are. All people who smoke cigarettes costing 3 pies per cigarette are going to be taxed to the tune of 30 per cent. But taking the

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ground that after all it is not necessary to go on with smoking and that should be the easiest way of disposing of it. But that is not what we are concerned with just now. The basic and the fundamental principle of taxation is whether the people on whom a measure of taxation is going to fall can bear the additional taxation, or whether they have been already taxed too much. To-day it is an admitted fact the burden of indirect taxation on the common people of this country both by the Centre and by the various States has been going on increasing during the past ten years or so. Take for instance the sales tax itself. I quite remember last year as soon as the Chief Minister assumed office, in his first Press conference, he stated that he would equate indirect taxation with stealing. And so, why should we go on increasing the amount of stealing?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I think I equated stealing with indirect taxation, not the other way about."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"All right; let it be either way, I am not bothered about it and it is immaterial to me. What I was saying is that the Chief Minister himself admitted that indirect taxation is a method of stealing. And stealing means taking away from another what you are not normally entitled to, which does not belong to you but belongs to somebody else. And here, if instead of going and telling the people directly 'we want to tax you, if you simply resort to indirect taxation on the ground that the people are not likely to feel that they are being taxed but that somebody is being taxed, I say you are adopting a bad trick. As I said, for the past ten years, the proportion of indirect taxation to direct taxation has been going on increasing, with the result that all those people who could really pay the tax have been left scot-free or have been exempted. Under those conditions, for us to-day to think in terms of imposing further taxation is something which I feel we should not at all resort to. I submit therefore that Government ought not to resort to this indirect taxation."

"Now taking this particular Bill into consideration, what are the reasons advanced by the Government? The Government say they have been losers to the tune of about Rs. 56 lakhs. But what was the position formerly and what is the position to-day? Before the Finance Commission gave its report and that report was accepted by the Government of India, the Central Government were collecting the taxes on tobacco, in the shape of an excise duty. Permit me to say that as far as these excise duties are concerned, they are nothing more than sales tax, although you may call it excise duty. And because the Central Government calls this an excise duty and not a sales tax, it takes away the power of taxation from you. The sales-tax is a tax on sales of commodities at any particular point or at more than a single point; in other words, it may be single-pointed or multi-pointed. Similarly, in the case of the excise duty it is the same thing. The Central Government in 1942 during the period of the war imposed this excise duty. At

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that time, they wanted to exempt some people from double taxation, but the Madras Government protested stating that their share was being lost. That is why the Central Government provided for a compensation which was varied subsequently, and we were getting a compensation to the tune of about Rs. 56 lakhs. To-day on account of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, we are getting a share not only in the excise duty on tobacco, but also a share in the excise duties levied on some other commodities. The Finance Commission says:

'The selected excises should be such as are levied on commodities which are of common and widespread consumption and which yield a sizeable sum of revenue for distribution. There should also be reasonable stability of yield and comparative immunity of the duties selected from fluctuations relating to changes in the customs tariff. Taking all these factors into account, we have come to the conclusion that duties on tobacco (including cigarettes, cigars, etc.) matches and vegetable products are the most suitable for distribution. We recommend that 40 per cent. of the net proceeds of these duties be allocated to the States.'

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Please read further."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Yes; it goes on:

'We have fixed the States' share with reference to the amount which, in our scheme as a whole, we consider it appropriate should be transferred to the States by the division of excise duties.'

So, the point is that we are getting a share not only of excise duties on tobacco but on other things also. I am not at all saying that the share is quite sufficient or any such thing; I am of opinion that the excise duties being of the nature of sales-tax, their entire amount of collections by the Government of India should be made available to the States if they are to discharge their own responsibilities. That is however a different matter. I know so far as that is concerned, we have got to make out our case, try to convince the Government of India and try to make them accept our position. But simply because the Government of India do not choose to accept our demand, we cannot go on taxing the people—that is my position. Our share of the Central revenues to-day is Rs. 3.5 crores, but we have lost about Rs. 56 lakhs and therefore we are entitled to tax the people more—this is an argument which I am not able to understand. The Finance Commission has not said that because compensation as such is not being paid, the State Government must compulsorily impose fresh taxation"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"But they are free to levy."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"True; but because they have said 'you are free' are you to levy the tax? Certainly not. We have got independently to consider whether such taxation is essential; and if it is not absolutely essential, what other forms of taxation could be imposed. I am not saying that no taxes should be levied at all. The Finance Commission has also stated:

'We see no reason why, when the remaining States are left free to tax tobacco, only these three States should be called upon to refrain from doing a

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and receive a compensation on this account. As we are recommending that a part of the excise duty on this commodity should be distributed to the States, we feel that it would be anomalous to continue the compensation payments to these States.'

Therefore, the compensation is discontinued; but it is being made up in a different form, viz., a percentage of a divisible pool, and we get about 16.5 per cent. Therefore, let us not adduce this as an argument for the levy of this tax. The previous agreement of the Government of Madras with the Central Government has come to an end. There are also other States where the incidence of taxation is less or at a number of points. For instance, in certain States, there is no multi-pointed sales tax while in others we find there is such multi-pointed tax. We cannot take up only such things as are likely to show an advantage to the Government, so far as the position in other States is concerned. Let us not therefore bring in the argument of the Finance Commission.

"Firstly, I submit that this tax falls upon a large section of the middle classes; and they are not the only people who are affected, although seemingly it may appear to be so. In reality we must consider what would be the position of the actual tobacco-grower. As far as tobacco is concerned, if you take some cigarette industry in our country, we will find that the Imperial Tobacco Company, the Indian Leaf Tobacco Company and all these companies hold more or less a monopoly position with regard to the cigarette industry in this country. All cigarettes sold in the market, whatever might be the brand, excepting indigenous manufacture to a small extent, practically 95 per cent of the cigarettes sold in this country are manufactured by these foreign firms. They are very great monopoly firms. It is not as if imported tobacco is manufactured into cigarettes here. Practically all the 95 per cent of the so-called Virginia tobacco is not imported into this country from the State of Virginia in the United States of America, but only tobacco grown in Guntur and some other districts is used for manufacture. The bulk of the tobacco that is required for the cigarette industry in this country is actually the tobacco that is grown here and that is bought by these companies. Moreover, these tobacco-growers cannot sell their produce to any other foreign or indigenous firms. And because of the monopoly position that these foreign firms hold over the tobacco trade they are in a position to dictate prices to the tobacco-growers. Already to-day what has happened is this. (Interrupted: "There is a marketing board.") I know the existence of a marketing board. But because of the monopoly position and the tremendous financial position of these monopoly companies, they are able to dictate even to the marketing board, because it consists of representatives of tobacco-growers who have not got that amount of staying capacity. (An hon. Member: "I am sure the foreign companies will not be pleased.") Foreign companies will not feel glad. Therefore, whether the Government are prepared to hit them or not will be seen. Therefore I suggest that had the Government come forward simultaneously with a Bill providing

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